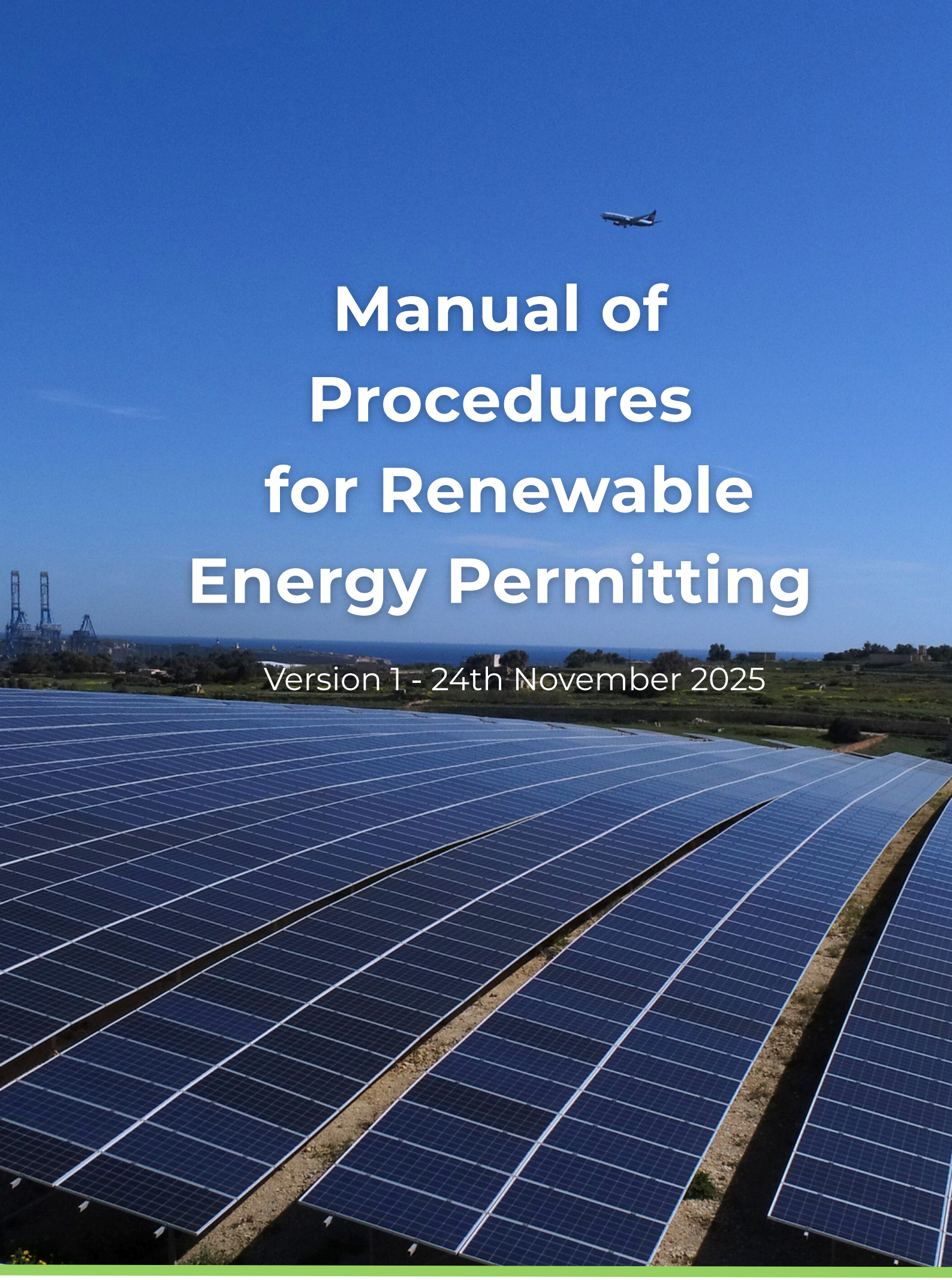

Manual of Procedures for Renewable Energy Permitting

Version 1 - 24th November 2025

REGULATOR FOR ENERGY & WATER SERVICES

PLANNING AUTHORITY

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1 Introduction

The Directive (EU) 2018/2001[1] of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (The RES Directive) provides the relevant legal framework for the period 2021- 2030 and sets a new binding renewable energy target for the EU of at least 32% Renewable Energy Share in 2030.

Member States are required to implement several measures to contribute towards the achievement of this target. In particular, Article 16 of the RES Directive titled "Organisation and main principles of the permit-granting procedure" aims to facilitate the permit granting process for generators from renewable energy sources in order to expedite their uptake. Article 16 was transposed into national law through regulation 5 legal notice 3 of 2025 amending regulation 19 of the S.L.545.35. Regulation 19 of S.L.545.35 provides the following:

1. The permit-granting procedure shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate renewable energy plants, including those combining different renewable energy sources, heat pumps, and co-located energy storage, including power and thermal facilities, as well as assets necessary for the connection of such plants, heat pumps and storage to the grid, and to integrate renewable energy into heating and cooling networks, including grid-connection permits and, where required, environmental assessments.
2. The permit-granting procedure shall comprise all administrative stages from the acknowledgment of the completeness of the permit application to the notification of the final decision on the outcome of the permit-granting procedure by the relevant competent authority or authorities.
3. Every relevant authority which is responsible for the issuing of any administrative permit associated with renewable energy plants, shall acknowledge the completeness of the application or, if the applicant has not sent all the information required to process the application, shall request that the applicant submit a complete application without undue delay:

   Provided that such acknowledgement or request as the case may be, shall be provided within thirty (30) days, for renewable energy plants located in renewables acceleration areas, and

[1] Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and the of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 October 2023.

within forty-five (45) days, for renewable energy plants located outside renewables acceleration areas, from receipt of an application for a permit.

4. The date of acknowledgement of the completeness of the application by the relevant authority shall indicate the commencement of the permit-granting procedure.
5. An ad hoc set-up made up of the relevant permitting authorities of which the Regulator of energy services (REWS) and the competent authority for development permitting shall be permanent members, shall act as a single contact point for the entire administrative permit application and permit-granting procedure. Any other relevant permitting authority may be added to the set-up as required.
6. The contact point designated in line with regulation 5(5) is required to:
    - upon the request of the applicant, guide and facilitate the applicant during the entire administrative permit-application, including the steps relating to the protection of the environment, in a transparent manner until the delivery of one or more decisions by the competent authorities at the end of the permit-granting procedure, provide the applicant with all necessary information and where appropriate, involve other administrative authorities. The contact point shall act such that the applicant shall not be required to contact more than one (1) contact point during the entire procedure.
    - ensure that the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in the regulations are met.
    - make available a manual of procedures for developers of renewable energy plants and shall provide such information online, addressing also distinctly small-scale renewable energy projects, renewables self-consumers projects and renewable energy communities.

2 Purpose of the Manual

This manual has been developed by the relevant authorities forming part of the Single Contact Point for renewable energy development in Malta. It provides a more detailed overview of specific technological, legislative, and regulatory information in relation to installations which generate electricity from renewable energy sources. This manual provides guidance and assists users through the different administrative permitting procedures, authorisations, licences and clearances required for the installation and connection to the distribution system of installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources.

In Malta, the main entities involved in the permitting of renewable energy production projects on land are the Planning Authority (PA), the Environment and Resources Authority (ERA), the Regulator for Energy and Water Service (REWS), Enemalta plc as the designated Distribution System Operator (DSO) and ARMS Ltd which accepts and processes the applications for connection to the grid on behalf of Enemalta plc.

3 Planning Permission

In terms of the Development Planning Act, 2016 (Chapter 552) Sub-Article 70(2), "development" means the carrying out of building, engineering, quarrying, mining or other operations for the construction, demolition or alterations in, on, over, or under any land or the sea, the placing of advertisements or the making of any material change in use of land or building and sea, other than: [a number of exclusions]". Sub-Article 70(1) requires obtaining development permission prior to carrying out any development.

3.1 Permitted Development

Notwithstanding the general provisions of the Act, S.L. 552.08 provides, through Class 1 (iv) of the Development Notification Order, for the installation (without any form of notification required) of " Solar panels and associated apparatus, and photovoltaic panels and associated apparatus: Provided that ⋯when located on scheduled buildings or buildings older than seventy five years which the Authority deems to have conservation value, the permitted development shall be located within the envelope of the building or at roof level, not exceeding the height of the parapet wall, but not on top of a roof structure." ; and in accordance with Sub-Regulation 3(1) "⋯ subject to the Sanitary Regulations, the relevant provisions of the Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards, the Rural Policy and Design Guidance and all other relevant approved plans and policies under the Act, exceptions, conditions, restrictions, rules, limitations and exclusions. ⋯"

The relevant parts within the current Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards (DC15) are Guidance G26 and Policy P48 and Figures 64 and 65, as follows:

Guidance G26 - PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES AND SOLAR WATER HEATERS

The Authority encourages the provision of Photovoltaic (PV) Modules as a means of generating electrical power, as well as Solar Water Heaters (SWH) as an effective means to reduce electricity consumption through their provision of hot water.

Due regard should nonetheless be given to their design in terms of their potential visual impact, particularly due to the angularity of the PV panels and SWH collectors, their overall bulk and, in the case of SWH, the reflectiveness of their materials, which could make them appear incongruous in certain positions, particularly on the roofs of buildings.

For this reason, the Authority encourages the introduction of PV modules and SWH in the following locations:

a) At ground level within backyards where they may be mounted on the ground using freestanding frames, provided that their highest point would not exceed 3.4 metres above finished ground level. In villa areas, if mounted directly on the ground, their area will not be included as part of the site coverage.

b) Within the building fabric or on the roofs of buildings – provided that the requirements in Policy P48 are met.

c) In surface car parks and other open spaces, particularly those that may be provided within non-residential developments. PV modules may be mounted on freestanding frames having a maximum height of 3.4 metres.

Multiple PV modules and SWH may also be acceptable on a development provided that they each meet the above-mentioned criteria.

P48 - INTEGRATED DESIGN OF SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS

Where proposed, the Authority will demand that all energy conservation and energy generation measures be architecturally integrated within the built fabric and envelope. In line with the provisions in Policies P35 and P52, the height of buildings as designated within the Local Plans is to include services. Any placing of services above this height limitation will not be allowed.

Specifically, for both new and existing developments,

a) Shading devices are to follow the provisions for the design of canopies in Policy P50.

b) If located at roof level, Solar Water Heater (SWH) collectors as well as Photovoltaic (PV) modules will be directly mounted on the roof – inclined or flat – of the setback floor or roof structure as may be appropriate.

- *Inclined roof option (Figure 64): The roof inclination will be at an optimal angle and orientation for which most sunshine can be captured (locally taken at around 30 degrees). Due regard is to be given to the presence of other roof structures (and services, if applicable) such that there may be no overshadowing that would otherwise compromise the performance of the SWH collectors and PV modules, which would otherwise be unable to be oriented towards due south. There will be no requirement to setback the collectors/modules from the front and back edge of the inclined roof.*

- *Flat roof option: Mounted on the roof at an optimal inclination, provided that (i) the height limitation is not exceeded and (ii) the void beneath the collectors/modules will be adequately screened (Figure 65a); or mounted flat (i) directly on the roof or (ii) at parapet wall level, provided that in both cases the height limitation is not exceeded (Figure 65b,c).*

In the case of scheduled buildings and buildings located Outside Development Zone, SWH collectors and PV modules will only be mounted flat, directly on the roof.

In the case of SWH, the location of the ancillary storage tank is to be decided upon depending on whether a passive or active (pump) system is chosen. Other ancillary services may be subsequently located within the indoor ancillary/washroom space that is generated, in line with the provisions in Policy P52.

In the case of (b) above, submitted plans for the proposed development are to include the roof layout showing the location of the SWH collectors and/or PV modules. Sections are to clearly illustrate the inclined roof profile and the mounting of the SWH collectors and/or PV modules. Both drawings will form part of the approved drawing package.

c) If designed as part of the built fabric, such as the façade, the character and appearance of both the development in question and its surrounding context will be assessed with regard to:

- *the overall visual impact of the installation on the building;*
- *the relationship of the installation with the overall design of the building and the extent to which it has been satisfactorily integrated into that design;*
- *the overall visual impact of the installation on the site and its surroundings;*
- *the orientation of the building and associated requirements on PV systems; and*
- *the proposed materials.*

In Urban Conservation Areas it will only be possible to design such measures on the back elevation, provided that this will not result in any negative visual impact. This will be particularly relevant in the case of exposed back elevations overlooking green enclaves and/or open spaces. For this reason, the integration of such measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Furthermore, in the case of (c) above additional visuals such as 3D renders and photomontages may be required by the Authority in order to assess the visual implications of the proposed design.

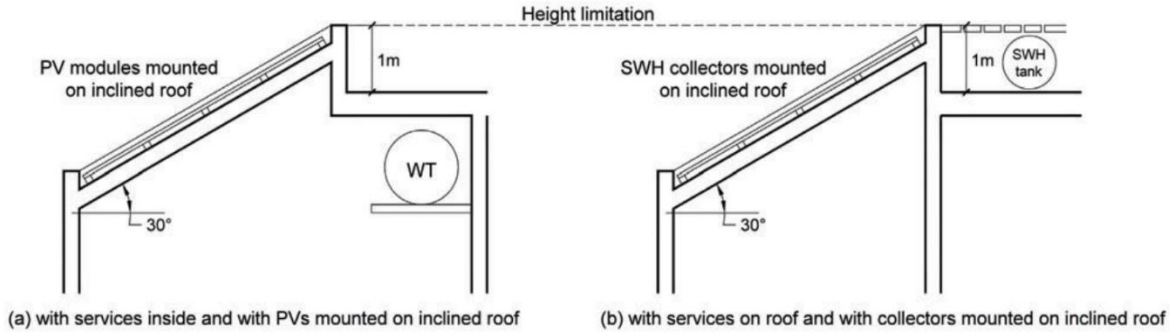


Figure 64: *Inclined roof to take PV modules (left) and SWH collectors (right, option shown for a passive system)*

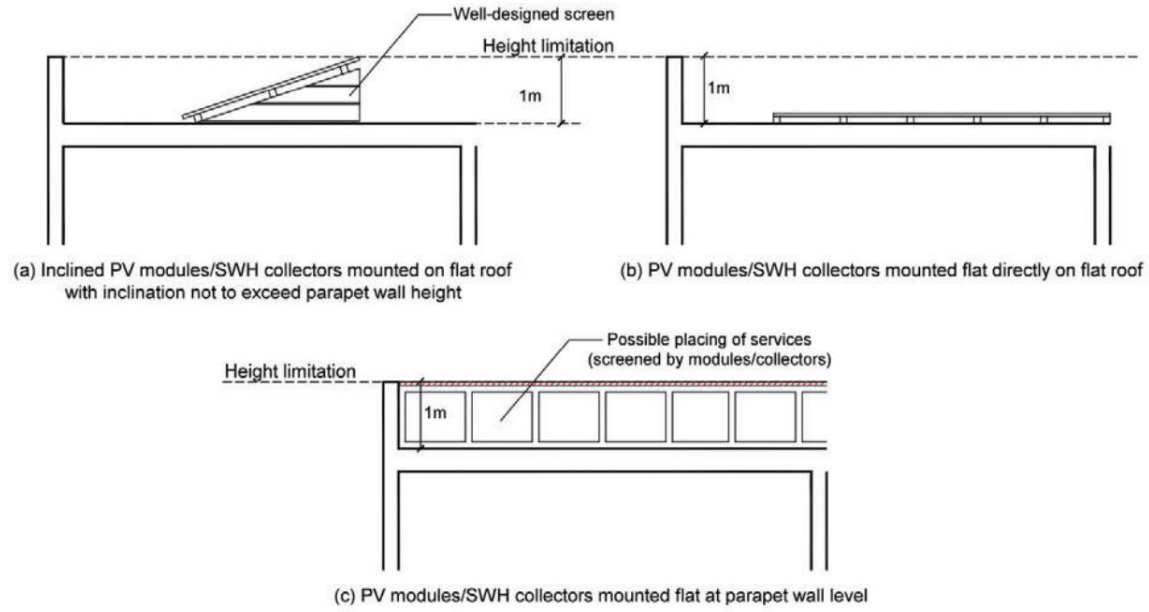


Figure 65: *Options for PV modules and SWH collectors mounted on a flat roof*

The relevant part of the Rural Policy and Design Guidance, 2014 is Policy 2.11, which sets out that: " The Authority will only consider the setting up of small scale photo voltaic panels on rural buildings (including greenhouses), which do not qualify as protected structures, and on legally-established paved areas within the curtilage of existing rural buildings, provided they do not create an intrusive visual impact."

The Solar Farm Policy also states that: any PV installation in industrial zones, whether ground-mounted or not, and any roof-mounted PV installation in the Development Zone shall be permitted through the Development Notification Order (no notification required), or by any other procedure replacing same.

3.2 Development Requiring Permission

Any development relating to renewable energy installations, not falling within the scope of the previous section (6.1) of this report, requires full development permission.

Supplementary Guidance relating to Renewable Energy installations is also provided in the Solar Farm Policy - https://www.pa.org.mt/en/supplementary-guidance-details/solar-farm-policy and the Planning Guidance for Micro-Wind Turbines - https://www.pa.org.mt/en/supplementary-guidance-details/planning-guidance-for-microwind-turbines.

As long as the application is strictly limited to renewable energy projects, without further additional development / uses, Renewable Energy Directive III timeframes shall apply.

Where a development planning application is required, this always needs to be submitted by a Perit (warranted architect) using the Authority's eApplications system: https://eapps.pa.org.mt. The type of application to be submitted varies, with resulting differences in processing timeframes.

Developments on sites larger than 5000m² or those requiring specialized studies (eg. Environmental Studies, as may be specified by ERA) would first need to undergo a screening process. A flowchart of this process is provided hereunder:

With respect to consultations the following apply:

- For the Screening Process: Transport Malta, Environment Resources Authority, Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, and the Regulator for Energy and Water Services. If greenhouses or solar farms are involved: Agriculture Advisory Committee and Design Advisory Committee, following submission of photomontages
- For Full Development Application Process, following Screening: statutory consultee list in Schedule 3 of SL 552.13
- For Full Development Application Process, without Screening: statutory consultee list in Schedule 3 of SL 552.13, Regulator for Energy and Water Services, Agriculture Advisory Committee and Design Advisory Committee (as the case may be).
- For the Summary Procedure: only Sanitary Engineer Officer, Commission of the Rights for Persons with Disability, Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (depending on site constraints).

Process flow can be found in Annex II which includes the flow charts for planning permissions

4 REWS Authorisation and licence

4.1 Authorisation and licence requirements

Any generating station must comply with the Electricity Regulations S.L. 545.34. In the case of installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources or combined heat and power plants the regulations require the following:

a. Where the rating of the generating station will not cause the total capacity installed on the electricity service to exceed 16 Amps (3.68kW AC) or 20 Amps (4.6kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability and in operation on a single-phase service or 16 Amps per phase (11.04kW AC) or 20 Amps (13.8kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability and in operation on a three-phase service is to be notified to the Regulator for Energy and Water Services.

b. Where the rating of generating station will cause the total capacity installed on the electricity service to exceed 16 Amps (3.68kW AC) or 20 Amps (4.6kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability and in operation on a single-phase service or 16 Amps per phase (11.04kW AC) or 20 Amps (13.8kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability and in operation on a three-phase service an Authorisation prior to its construction is required and a licence to generate electricity once such generating station is constructed. Both the authorisation and the licence are issued by the Regulator for Energy and Water Services upon the submission of the necessary application and/or documentation.

The REWS has adopted authorisation and notification procedures for solar photovoltaic systems (PVs), micro-wind and combined heat and power (renewable and non-renewable fuels) taking into account the requirements of the Regulations. An online one stop shop has been established for the notification or authorisation and licencing of renewable energy installations and combined heat and power generators.

More information on grid studies and grid connections can be found in the respective section Connection to the grid.

4.2 Energy Storage requirements

Any Energy Storage Facility must comply with the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) which Regulations require that an Energy Storage Facility is to be notified to the Regulator for Energy and Water Services. Any person that:

- Installs an Energy Storage Facility
- Makes changes to an existing Energy Storage facility
- Transfers the ownership and/or operation of an Energy Storage Facility
- Decommissions an existing Energy Storage facility
- Relocates an existing Energy Storage Facility

is required to notify in writing the REWS, the notification form can be found in the REWS website. If the Energy storage facility is part of a PV system grant scheme the notification is done automatically with the PV system grant application, therefore a separate notification form is not needed. More information on Energy Storage can be found in the relevant section.

4.3 Applicable Fees

1. There are no application/applicable fees for the installation of a PV installation with a rating less than 40kWp.
2. A non-refundable application fee of two hundred euro (€200) for applications for the authorisation of generation stations with a capacity equal to or greater than 40kWp but less than 5MWp.
3. A non-refundable application fee of five hundred euro (€500) for applications for the authorisation of generation stations with a capacity of 5MWp or more.
4. There are no application/applicable fees for the notification of energy storage.

4.4 Penalties and Offences

Regulation 59(1) of the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) establishes that any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Electricity Regulations or of a licence condition or of an authorisation or approval issued thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine ("*multa*") of not more than sixty-nine thousand euro (€69,000) or for one thousand and three hundred euro (€1,300) for each day during which the offence persists.

Regulation 59(2) of the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) establishes that a person who, when information is requested or required by the Regulator,

1. knowingly or negligently gives any false, inaccurate or misleading information; or
2. supplies incomplete information; or
3. fails, without reasonable cause, to supply information requested within the time given; or
4. prevents or hinders any investigation; or

5. produces or furnishes, or causes or knowingly allows to be produced or furnished, any document or information which he knows to be false in any material respect,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine (multa) of not less than one thousand euro (€1,000) and of not more than sixty thousand euro (€60,000) for each day during which the failure to comply subsists.

Regulation 59(3) of the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) establishes that where any person fails to comply with the provisions of the regulations or of a licence or authorisation condition for a period not exceeding three months, the Regulator may revoke such licence or authorisation.

Regulation 60(1) and 60(2) of the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) establish that the Regulator may impose an administrative fine upon any person who infringes any provision of the regulations or who fails to comply with any directive or decision given by the Regulator in ensuring compliance with these regulations and such fine:

1. shall not exceed one hundred thousand euro (€100,000) for each contravention and, or six hundred euro (€600) for each day of noncompliance, from the date of the decision given by the Regulator; and
2. in the case of an undertaking (including a vertically integrated undertaking) or a body corporate, up to 10% of the total turnover concerned in the preceding business year. Provided that in the case of an undertaking, including a vertically integrated undertaking or a body corporate, a fine of up to 10% of the annual turnover concerned in the preceding business year, even if such fine results in an amount that exceeds the one hundred thousand euro (€100,000) threshold may, in any such case be imposed.

4.5 Deadlines or Indicative Time that the Regulator Requires to Complete the Procedure

1. The Regulator is required to comply with the time frames for administrative permits granting established in Promotion of Energy from Renewable Sources Regulations **(S.L. 545.35)**.
2. Generally, applications are processed within 10 days provided that no clarifications and/or site inspection are required.

4.6 Rules on Lack of Reply from the Regulator and Legal Consequences

In general, the Maltese Administrative Law establishes that in the absence of a reply this is construed to be tantamount to a refusal, and the applicant has a right to appeal.

4.7 Means of Redress or Appeal

Any decision taken by the Regulator, including refusal of an application for or withdrawal of an authorisation or a licence, may be subject to appeal before the Administrative Review Tribunal established by Article 5 of the Administrative Justice Act.

5 One Stop Shop

The Regulator for Energy and Water Services has established a one stop shop for the notification or authorisation and licencing of renewable energy installations and combined heat and power generators. The one stop shop covers the REWS notification/authorisation procedure and incorporates the process of the DSO and ARMS Ltd up to submission of the final application to connect the generating plant to the distribution network and be provided with the necessary metering. In the case of PVs with a capacity less than 40kWp, the one stop shop also includes a request to benefit from a feed-in tariff. Applicants are required by law to comply with all the relevant permitting requirements of other competent authorities, for more information refer to Planning Permission section.

The one stop shop online platform must be used in the following cases:

a) Applications to request a feed-in tariff for PVs with a capacity less than 40kWp which is combined with the notification/authorisation procedure.

b) Application to notify or request an authorisation and licence for a renewable energy installation or combined heat and power to generate electricity without support.

c) Application to notify or request an authorisation and licence for a renewable energy installation or combined heat and power awarded support through a competitive bidding process

d) Consult the DSO on the connection to the grid

e) Submit the application to ARMS Ltd to connect the renewable energy generator or CHP to the grid including the provision of the necessary metering

The application in the one stop shop may be compiled by a supplier of the technology who has to be registered as a user to use the platform or directly by the applicant using E-id login.

All the persons that need to provide the input in the application must access the platform using E-id login. Applicants who do not have access to E-id facilities may submit a signed consent form accompanied by a copy of their id card, to authorise another individual to approve and submit the application on their behalf by E-id.

A high-level flow chart of the application process can be found in Annex I.

Persons that may be involved in the notification and authorisation process apart from the applicant:

- Supplier of the technology
- Qualified engineer,
- Perit (warranted architect) with respect to planning permission (in certain cases)
- Owner/occupier of the site in the case of a third-party applicant
- DSO
- REWS

A third-Party installation is an RES installation or CHP installed on the premises where the third-party applicant is not the registered consumption account holder with ARMS Ltd. This setup requires formal legal authorization from the registered consumer/ property owner, and it has specific administrative and legal implications under Maltese energy schemes and regulations.

When applying as a Third Party one would require a formal consent declaration from the registered consumer / premises owner of the ARMS Ltd account. In this case only the Full Export connection arrangement is possible.

5.1 Declarations or information to be submitted

- Applicant details and installation address.
- Occupier's declaration in the case of third-party installations.
- Where the applicant and/or the owner or occupier in the case of a third -party installation is a legal person (company or an organisation or partnership), a copy of the instrument of constitution or in the case of sole trader a VAT certificate.
- Where the person approving the application on behalf of a company or an organisation or partnership is not the legal representative according to the instrument of constitution, such person must be duly authorised.
- Photos of the site proposed for the installation.
- Planning related documents.
- A copy of a recent electricity bill of the site proposed, if already served with electricity.
- Letter of award in this case of support awarded through ITBs.
- IPPC permit issued by ERA if applicable (normally not required for PVs).
- Technical details approved by an authorised warranted electrical engineer of the generation plant.

5.2 Instrument of constitution

The instrument of constitution may be one of the following:

- The official Memorandum of Articles of Association in the case of company
- Statute for an organisation indicating the President and the Secretary e.g. a Band Club
- Partnership deed in the case of a partnership

5.3 Planning related documents

The renewable energy project must comply with all the relevant requirements of the Planning Authority. The REWS authorisation or notification process requires the following:

- In the case of solar photovoltaic installations with a capacity of less than 40kWp or for solar photovoltaic installations for own use, the applicant may sign a declaration to confirm that the PV installation is in compliance with the Development Notification Order, 2016 and the Planning Authority's procedures and guidelines including "Development Control Policy and Design Guidance and Standards 2015" and/or any later updates.
- In case of a solar photovoltaic installation roof mounted on an existing building, with a capacity of 40kWp or more awarded by a competitive bidding process, it is possible to submit a declaration by an Architect ("*Perit*") that the PV installation does not require a development permit.
- In the case of solar photovoltaic installations installed on greenhouses the planning permission together with the agronomic report forming part of the planning permission.
- In the case of other RES generators or CHP a development permission or a letter from the Planning Authority that a permit is not required.

5.4 Additional documents or declarations

In the case of applications for a feed-in tariff under S.L.545.27 for PV systems with a capacity of less than 40kWp the applicant has to submit the estimated project cost and the annual operational costs together with the De Minimis State Aid Declaration.

5.4.1 De Minimis State Aid Declaration

Applicants for a feed-in tariff are required to declare the De Minimis State Aid received or awaiting approval from ongoing requests in the current fiscal year (year in which the declaration is being submitted) until the date of the declaration in the application to benefit from a feed-in tariff and the de minimis aid received in the two previous fiscal years.

5.4.1.1 De Minimis State Aid Thresholds

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2023/2831 allows a 'single undertaking' to receive an aggregate maximum amount of de minimis aid of €300,000 under all de minimis aid measures, over a period of three years. This €300,000 applies to all economic sectors except for single undertaking' performing road freight transport for hire or reward for which a lower de minimis threshold of €100,000 over any period of three years applies.

For the purpose of this declaration the term 'single undertaking' shall have the meaning as established in Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2023/2831.

5.4.1.2 Exclusions

Article 1 of the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2023/2831 provides for certain exclusions from the award of de minimis aid. The exclusions include natural or legal persons active in the agriculture and fisheries sectors who may not benefit from de minimis aid under this regulation and therefore are not eligible for a feed-in tariff under S.L.545.27. For the agriculture and fisheries sectors an exception is made, where the request for a feed-in tariff refers to a PV system to be installed at the place of residence registered with ARMS Ltd as a residential premises.

5.4.1.3 De minimis Declaration

In the one-stop shop online application relevant section you are required to declare any de minimis state aid received or approved from any other entity over the past three years. The grant equivalent amount of the feed-in tariff requested will be calculated by the Regulator. The Regulator will check the aggregate of all declared de minimis aid including that related to the current application for a feed-in tariffs and other feed-in tariffs approved under the de minimis regulation.

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure compliance with the conditions for award of de minimis aid.

The applicable maximum threshold would include all State aid granted under this feed-in tariff scheme and any other State aid measure granted under the de minimis rule. Any de minimis aid received in excess of the established threshold will have to be recovered, with interest, from the undertaking receiving the aid.

The following is an indicative list of the possible forms of State aid:

- Grants from public bodies
- Loans or loan guarantees at favourable rates
- Tax benefits
- Waiving or deferral of fees or interest normally due
- Marketing and advertising assistance
- Consultancy, training and other support provided either free or at a reduced rate

- Aid for investment in environmental projects or research and development assistance
- Purchase rent or lease of immovable property at less than market rate.

Should you have any doubts whether any assistance granted or approved constitutes de minimis aid, you should contact the entity who granted or approved such assistance to ascertain this.

For more information how to use the One stop shop refer to the One Stop Shop step by step manual at the following link: One Stop Shop – Step by Step Guide

6 Solar Photovoltaic Installations

Due to its climate and insolation, solar photovoltaic (PV) technology is the main contributor to uptake of electricity from renewable energy technology in Malta. In terms of the NECP[2] the PV installed capacity in Malta should reach 350MWp by 2030. PVs harness energy received from the sun and convert it into electricity making it an ideal technology for the Maltese climate. The uptake of PVs in Malta has increased significantly in recent years, in particular, through the installation of small size PVs by households used to offset consumption or reduce electricity bills through the payment of a feed-in tariff, especially as a domestic micro-generation solution, reducing home energy bills and off-setting carbon emissions. The permitting, authorisation, licencing and DSO requirements applicable to a particular PV project depends mainly on the size of the project and installation premises or site. Regardless of size any PV must be compliant with the relevant legislation and regulations.

6.1 How PVs generate electricity

Sunlight hitting on a special substrate initiate a photo (light) to voltage change, hence a photovoltaic process. In Malta, typically PVs are installed on rooftops although there are some large-scale installations installed on the ground and few cases with PVs integrated into building facades or in a greenhouse structure, maximizing exposure to sunlight. The photovoltaic process generates a direct current (DC) electricity through the photovoltaic effect. The DC power must normally be converted to alternating current (AC) of a standard voltage and frequency to be compatible and to be used to power electrical equipment given that our homes and mainly all other commercial and industrial premises are wired to receive and use electricity imported from the public electricity network which is alternating current (AC). The DC electricity is converted to AC through an inverter.

Depending on the PV system size and purpose, excess electricity generated while the sun is shining may be consumed on site at the time of generation, it can be stored in batteries for later use or else fed into the electricity distribution network. The electricity fed into the distribution network as measured by the meter provided by the DSO is paid in accordance with the arrangement in place for the retribution of such electricity as will be explained in the relevant section of this manual. Electricity that is generated and consumed on site contributes to savings in the electricity bill by replacing the electricity that would otherwise be imported from the distribution network. The savings in this case depend on the electricity tariffs and bands normally applicable in your case.

[2] Malta's National Energy and Climate Plan

PVs contribute to the climate change action since they do not produce greenhouse gas emissions, they reduce air pollutants and contribute to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and diversification of energy sources.

In Malta, solar PV has an important role in working toward achieving the climate action commitments. There are a wide range of applications for this technology, which are discussed in more detail throughout this manual.

6.2 Where to start from

As a first step you need to have an idea about the size of the PV installation which depends on the space available to host the installation and the intended use of the electricity generation. You need also to check what planning requirements apply in your case, a *Perit* who would be able to provide guidance on the matter. You may need to consult an electrical engineer to assist in the sizing of the renewable energy installation. There are mainly two options for the generated energy, either to sell all the electricity produced by the PV system or to produce primarily for self-consumption and sell only the surplus electricity to the DSO. If you wish to install the PV installation mainly for self-consumption you will need to at least consider the consumption profile during the day and possibly consider the installation of a battery storage system to cover part of the evening consumption, for a better understanding on how the payment of the feed-in tariff is calculated both on full export and partial export please refer to FAQ 16 by following link https://www.rews.org.mt/consumer-information/feed-in-tariffs-schemes/.

A battery system may also be useful as back-up in the case of interruption of electricity from the grid, but this requires additional control equipment. A supplier of PV systems should be able to assist you in selecting the size of PV and/or battery that suits your consumption behaviour and needs. It is also possible to export all, or part of the electricity generated and not consumed on site and be paid by the DSO for this electricity at the applicable rate. More information on the options available for the electricity produced and support schemes refer to Section 6.3 Connection arrangements and support schemes

Normally, for a small PV system installed on the roof of a house or a block of apartments the administrative permitting procedure is simplified.

6.3 Connection arrangements and support schemes

There are a number of possible connection arrangements available for PVs also including the possibility of benefitting from a support scheme depending on the size of the PV system and the use you want to make of the electricity generated. It is also possible to generate electricity from an

installation producing electricity from renewable energy sources for own consumption and export the surplus at the market price. In the case of installation producing from renewable energy sources including PVs with a capacity starting from 40kWp, support may be awarded through a competitive bidding process.

(a) Grant Schemes for Households

Households may benefit from a grant on the purchase of a PV system with or without a battery combined with a feed-in tariff payable on the electricity exported to the distribution network. Normally the most financially beneficial option in this case is to consume the electricity produced or stored, in case that you opt also to install a battery to consume the energy store at a later stage and only export the surplus. For more information on household grant schemes refer to Section 6.3.1 Household Grant schemes

(b) Feed-in tariff for PVs less than 40kWp

For PV systems with a capacity less than 40kWp it is possible to generate electricity and benefit from a feed-in tariff on the units (kWh) generated and so exported to the grid. The feed-in tariff (depending on the chosen method) is administered by the REWS, for more information refer to Section 6.3.2 Feed-in tariff for PVs less than 40kWp

(c) Competitive Bidding Process

For a renewable energy installation with a capacity starting from 40kWp it is possible to participate in a competitive bidding process (ITB). For more information on eligibility and process refer to Section 6.3.3 Competitive Bidding Process

(d) Generation of Electricity without support

It is possible to generate electricity from an approved installation producing electricity from renewable energy and be paid the proxy of the market price for any electricity exported to the grid (available for all RES and combined heat and power plants). Normally this option is financial advantageous for installations installed for self-consumption on site. This option is also possible for a completely new installation under Regulation 4A of the Feed-in Tariffs Scheme (Electricity Generated from Solar Photovoltaic Installations) Regulations (S.L. 545.27) and for the addition of RES capacity on an existing RES generator under regulation 54A of the Electricity Regulations (S.L. 545.34):

(i) *"Regulation 4A"* option

Regulation 4A of the Feed-in tariff Scheme Regulations S.L. 545.27 provides for the installation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) primarily for self-consumption without support. In this case the electricity produced in excess of consumption and sold to the DSO is paid the proxy of the market price. This option permits you to save on your electricity bills by deferring the import from the grid and meeting your electricity demand (partly or wholly) from your PV at the time of generation. When the PV is not producing, or your consumption is higher you would still import from the grid. The financial advantage of this option depends on your consumption profile, level of consumption and the electricity tariff bands normally applicable in your case. There are also non-financial advantages related to green corporate objectives in the case of companies.

(ii) Increase of capacity on same meter *("Add-on")* option

You have the option to add capacity on an existing PV on the same electricity meter without benefitting from a feed-in tariff on this new capacity. If the original PV is benefitting from a feed-in tariff, the same feed-in tariff arrangement applies, i.e. the feed-in tariff payment will be capped on the kWp of the original PV and any excess units sold to the DSO would be paid at the proxy of the market price. Possibly with this option it would be more financially advantageous for you to opt to self-consume the electricity produced and export only the surplus. The financial advantage of this option depends on your consumption profile, level of consumption and the electricity tariff bands normally applicable in your case. There are also non-financial advantages related to green corporate objectives in the case of companies.

6.3.1 Household Grant schemes

Households may be eligible for a grant to support the purchase of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system, which may also include a battery storage unit. The PV system must be installed at the residential premises linked to the applicant's electricity account. For PV installations each household may only benefit from the grant once.

6.3.1.1 Grant Application Process

The application process consists of two stages (Part A & Part B) and must be submitted to the Regulator for Energy and Water Services (REWS):

- Part A – Grant Application: This form needs to be submitted to reserve funding for the grant on a new PV system, a battery or a combination of inverter and battery to be installed with an existing PV system.
- Part B – Request for Reimbursement: This form must be submitted after the technology has been purchased, installed, paid for, and commissioned.

The applications (both Part A and Part B) are submitted online, by post, or in person however applicants must still provide the original signed hardcopy of the documents, the original fiscal receipt and the engineer's certification when submitting Part B. More information and Online submissions can be accessed through the relevant grant page https://www.rews.org.mt/schemes-taxonomies/information-for-applicants/

Upon receipt of the Part A application, REWS will assess eligibility. If approved, the applicant will receive a Grant Funds Confirmation Letter by post or email, depending on the contact details provided in the application.

Applicants are responsible for ensuring compliance with any Planning Authority (PA) requirements. If a planning permission is required for the renewable energy installation, it must be obtained before installation, and the relevant documentation must be included with the Part B application, more information on PA requirements can be found in Section 3 Planning Permission.

6.3.1.2 Technical Considerations and Grid Connection

(a) A PV System ≤ 16 Amps/phase (or ≤ 20 Amps with Volt/Var functionality):

Upon approval, the applicant will receive a Grant Funds Confirmation Letter and may proceed with the installation. After the installation is complete, the applicant must submit the Part B application to the REWS. In the case of applications referring to a new PV system, on approval of the Part B form, the applicant will receive a Notification Letter and a Payment Letter. The Notification Letter must also be submitted to ARMS Ltd together with the ARMS Ltd PV connection application for the connection of the PV system to the grid and the provision of the necessary metering by Enemalta. After the connection to the grid ARMS/Enemalta will update the information on your electricity account with the PV system details to include the units from your PV in your bills. For this size of PV system (inverter) there is no requirement to consult the DSO before installing the PV system. The grid connection application must be submitted directly to ARMS by the applicant.

(b) A PV System or inverter upgrade > 16 Amps/phase (or > 20 Amps with Volt/Var functionality):

In such cases, the applicant will receive a grant offer and are directed to request and obtain an authorisation from REWS before proceeding to install the PV system or upgrade the inverter. The process in this case includes the consultation with the DSO. An application for an authorisation to the REWS which includes the consultation with the DSO must be submitted through the one stop shop. In the case of a PV system the applicant can proceed through the one stop shop to obtain the necessary regulatory clearance and proceed to apply with ARMS Ltd to connect the system to the distribution network. The applicant must also submit the Part B form to REWS for the grant payment.

6.3.2 Feed-in tariff for PVs less than 40kWp

The Feed-in tariff (FIT) scheme applicable is that available on the date when an application is submitted to benefit from a feed-in tariff and the allocation of such a feed-in tariff is subject to compliance with the eligibility criteria set for the feed-in tariff scheme. You are required to apply for the feed-in tariff and obtain confirmation of the allocation of the feed-in tariff from the REWS. Although since January 2025, the "no start of works" requirement before the allocation of a feed-in tariff was removed for feed-in tariffs granted under S.L.545.27, it is still advisable not to make any commitment on the purchase or transfer of ownership of the PV system before the approval of the Part A stage.

For feed-in tariffs approved by the Malta Resources Authority (MRA) or the REWS after 1st January 2013, the amount of electricity exported annually to the electricity grid and reimbursed by the applicable feed-in tariff is capped to the amount equivalent to the kWp of the installation multiplied by 1600.

Any electricity units exported above the limit allowed will be reimbursed by the DSO at the proxy of the market price and as applicable at the particular year in which such units were exported. For the Feed-in tariff you can either opt to sell all the electricity produced by your PV system or if the PV installed is installed on your consumption account, it can produce primarily for self-consumption and sell only the surplus electricity to the DSO as already explained in Section 6.2 Where to start from.

The application for a Feed-in tariff should be submitted to the REWS, through the one stop shop portal, more information on the one stop shop can be found in Section One Stop Shop.

For information regarding currently available feed-in tariff schemes kindly refer to the table "FiT Scheme Table update" in FAQ1 page: https://www.rews.org.mt/consumer-information/feed-in-tariffs-schemes/, and to the "PV Capping Status" page : https://www.rews.org.mt/pv-capping-status/

6.3.3 Competitive bidding Process

A competitive bidding process is an invitation to bid (ITB) scheme for the award of financial support for electricity generated from installations producing electricity from renewable energy sources with a capacity of 40kWp or more. The Call for bids can be found at the REWS website https://www.rews.org.mt/tenders/ and each call will have a start date and closing date for the submission of bids. The ITB selection process is a pay as bid based on the cheapest prices offered and the capacity available for the allocation, each category will have a different capacity offered depending on the bid being applied for. The conditions published in the relevant ITB document apply.

There are 3 different capacity categories for ITBS which are:

1. Installations with a capacity from 40kWp up to less than 200kWp
2. Installations with a capacity from 200kWp up to less than 1000kWp
3. Installations with a capacity equal to or larger than 1000kWp

Before placing a bid one would require having in hand the below documents:

1. Index

   A template can be found in the tender document
2. Capacity and Financial Bid Form

   A template can be found in the tender document
3. Bid Form

   A template can be found in the tender document
4. Documents pertaining to the Site
   a. Permit-related Documents

      If the RES installation required a development permission, the development permission issued by the Planning Authority for the renewable energy Installation must be submitted. If the RES installations are a PV installed on a greenhouse the planning permission and the agronomic report is needed, else a planning authority development permit for the renewable energy installation is required.

      Confirmation that the renewable energy Installation is a solar photovoltaic installation and is fully compliant with the provisions of the Development Notification Order, 2016 and the Planning Authority's procedures and guidelines. For further detail related to the Planning Authority procedures refer to Section 3 Planning Permission
   b. Drawings and site electricity bill -

      The bidder shall submit drawings showing the RES Installation site location, if the bid is larger than 1000kW declaration by a warranted electrical engineer quoting the site

area and confirming that the site area can accommodate the bid capacity offered needs to be submitted.

c. Recent site Photos

d. Grid Connection Study and Quotation

to be obtained from the DSO through the 'One Stop Shop' portal, more information on the one stop shop can be found in Section One Stop Shop

e. Owner/Occupier Declaration(s)

5. Documents pertaining to the Bidder

a. State Aid Declaration Form:

i. Section A: Details of Applicant and declaration of Applicant, in particular regarding "no start of works" and "other state aid received"

ii. Section B: Declaration by Warranted Auditor: Applicant is not an undertaking in difficulty

A template can be found in the tender document

b. In the case of the bidder being a company, a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; OR in the case of an organisation, a copy of the Statute; OR in the case of a partnership, a copy of the deed of Partnership; OR in the case of a sole trader, a copy of the VAT certificate;

c. Power of attorney, if applicable, to authorise the signatories if not the legal representatives in terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

d. In case of a Joint Venture/ Consortium the relevant forms which are found in the tender document needs to be filled out.

e. Copy of the I.D. Card or passport of the signatory(ies) signing any of the documents.

6. Bid bond or bank draft

A template can be found in the tender document. Original of bid bond or bank draft is the only document to be submitted also in original

7 Energy Storage

Energy storage plays a crucial role in modern energy systems by storing energy produced at one time to be used at a later time. As the demand for electricity grows and renewable energy sources like solar and wind become more widespread, effective energy storage solutions have become essential for ensuring a stable, reliable, and sustainable power supply. By storing excess energy during periods of low demand and releasing it during peak demand, energy storage technologies help balance supply and demand, enhance grid stability, and improve the overall efficiency of energy use.

There are various forms of energy storage, including mechanical (such as pumped hydro and flywheels), chemical (like batteries and hydrogen), and thermal systems. Each technology offers unique advantages and is suited for different applications, from short-term power backup to long-term renewable energy integration. The continuous advancement of storage technologies is transforming the global energy landscape, enabling greater flexibility, reducing carbon emissions, and paving the way toward a more resilient and sustainable energy future.

7.1 Installing an Energy Storage Facility

Any Energy Storage Facility must comply with the Electricity Regulations (S.L.545.34) which Regulations require that an Energy Storage Facility is to be notified to the Regulator for Energy and Water Services. Any person that:

- Installs an Energy Storage Facility
- Makes changes to an existing Energy Storage facility
- Transfers the ownership and/or operation of an Energy Storage Facility
- Decommissions an existing Energy Storage facility
- Relocates an existing Energy Storage Facility

is required to notify in writing the REWS, the notification form can be found in the REWS website. If the Energy storage facility is part of a PV system grant scheme the notification is done automatically with the PV system grant application, therefore a separate notification form is not needed.

7.2 Notification Guideline

7.2.1 Section A – Details of the Applicant & Storage Facility

- Applicant's full name/ organisation name including legal representative (if applicable).

- Correspondence address.
- Organisation reference number (for companies or organisations).
- Indicate whether the applicant is the owner and operator, or only the operator.
- Type of premises where the facility is located.
- Details of the storage facility: type of technology, type of facility (grid-charged, RES-charged, back-up, off-grid).
- Address of the storage facility (for grid-connected or RES cases).
- For certain facility types, the ARMS Ltd account number must be provided.

7.2.2 Section B – Applicant's Declaration

- Signature of the applicant (if individual) or authorised legal representative(s) (if an organisation).
- In the event of a corporate applicant, a board resolution may nominate the signatory.

7.2.3 Section C – Technical Details (to be completed by a warranted electrical engineer)

- Item 5: Number and capacity of battery storage units (multiple entries allowed).
- Item 6: Inverter/converter information: number, steady-state rating (kW), power-factor capability. Includes sub-cases for: existing generator upgraded with battery, inverter capacity changes (upgrade/downgrade), new installations.
- If the inverter rating exceeds 16 Amps on any phase, a "no-objection" letter must be obtained from Enemalta plc (the DSO) prior to notification submission.
- Item 7: Connection phase(s) information – single, two, three phase or off-grid.
- Item 8: Technology of the energy source charging the storage (e.g., grid, PV, generator).
- Item 9: Indicate if the storage facility will provide grid-services to the DSO under a specific agreement.
- Item 10: Facility date – date of commissioning (for new or relocated installation) or date of alteration/ change.

7.2.4 Section D – Declaration by Warranted Electrical Engineer

- The engineer responsible for the commissioning, relocation, alteration or decommissioning must sign and certify the technical details.

7.2.5 Section E – Declaration for Use of Site

- If applicant is the owner or occupier (normally ARMS Ltd account holder), they sign paragraph 1.
- If applicant is not the owner/occupier, then the account-holder's legal representatives must sign paragraph 2, provide instrument of constitution, ID cards, and board resolution if needed.

7.2.6 Documents to Be Submitted + Fees

- The end of the guidance lists the supporting documentation to be submitted with the notification form.
- There are no fees for submitting this form.
- No direct communication to ARMS Ltd from the applicant is required; the Regulator will forward relevant information to Enemalta plc and/or ARMS Ltd.

7.2.7 Procedural Notes & Important Points

- For any storage facility whose inverter rating exceeds 16 Amps on any phase, prior no-objection from Enemalta must be obtained.
- The form differentiates facility types:
  - (a) grid-charged only,
  - (b) RES-charged,
  - (c) RES-charged with back-up autonomy,
  - (d) off grid entirely.
- The technical section must be signed by a "warranted electrical engineer" (i.e., licensed/qualified).
- If the ownership or operator changes (transfer of facility), information for the previous owner/operator must also be provided (Section A & B cover new owner/operator; Section A entry 4 covers transferor).
- The owner/occupier declaration (Section E) ensures that the person signing is legitimately authorised for that site's ARMS Ltd account.
- The guidance emphasises that once the form and documents are submitted, no separate fee is charged, and the regulator handles onward notification to utility/DSO.

A flow chart can be found in Annex III

8 Connection to the grid

The Distribution System Operator (DSO) must be consulted at an early stage when the installation of a renewable energy generator is being consider when the generation capacity proposed would cause the AC generation capacity on the same service connection point to

- exceed 16 Amps (3.68kW AC) or 20 Amps (4.6kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability on a single-phase service connection point; or
- exceed 16 Amps per phase (11.04kW AC) or 20 Amps (13.8kW AC) when the generator has volt-var capability on each phase on a three-phase service connection point.

If the generation capacity is within the above-mentioned thresholds, you do not need to consult the DSO prior to installation.

8.1 Grid Study

The consultation with the DSO is triggered through an application for a preliminary grid connection study (PGCS). The purpose of this consultation is for the DSO to assess potential impacts on the grid stability and of the metering configuration of the proposed generator and if necessary, propose mitigation measures and/or issue the applicant with an estimate for the reinforcement of an existing service or for a new service. The outcome is valid for only one month. If such conditions are satisfactory and the applicant wishes to proceed with the project, after having requested an authorisation through the Part 1 of the one stop shop. When this is approved by the REWS, prior to the authorisation to construct, the application with the confirmed information will be forwarded to the DSO for carrying a more detailed grid study. At the end of this consultation the DSO would issue the applicant with a "No Objection" letter which in the cases where a new service connection or reinforcement of an existing service is required the final no objection is issued after the applicant commits to the financing of the necessary works. This consultation is done through the online portal where the application for the Renewable energy system is made. The document explaining the process of the DSO and technical requirements is published on Enemata's website, link:

https://www.enemalta.com.mt/services/grid-connected-renewable-energy-systems

The document published by Enemalta refers mainly to PVs, but a similar process would apply for other types of RES generators.

A grid study is requested through the one stop shop.

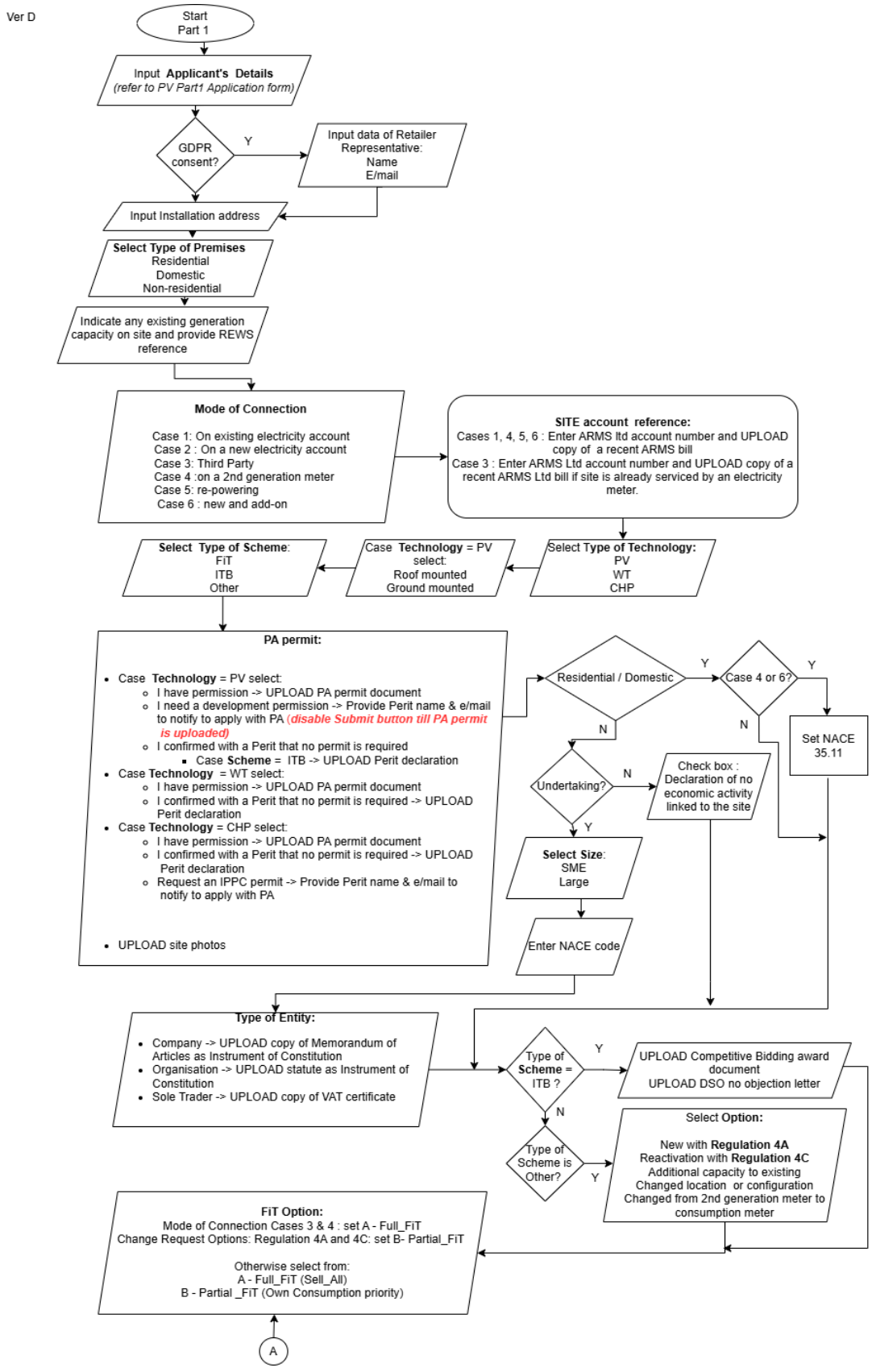
9 Glossary of Terms

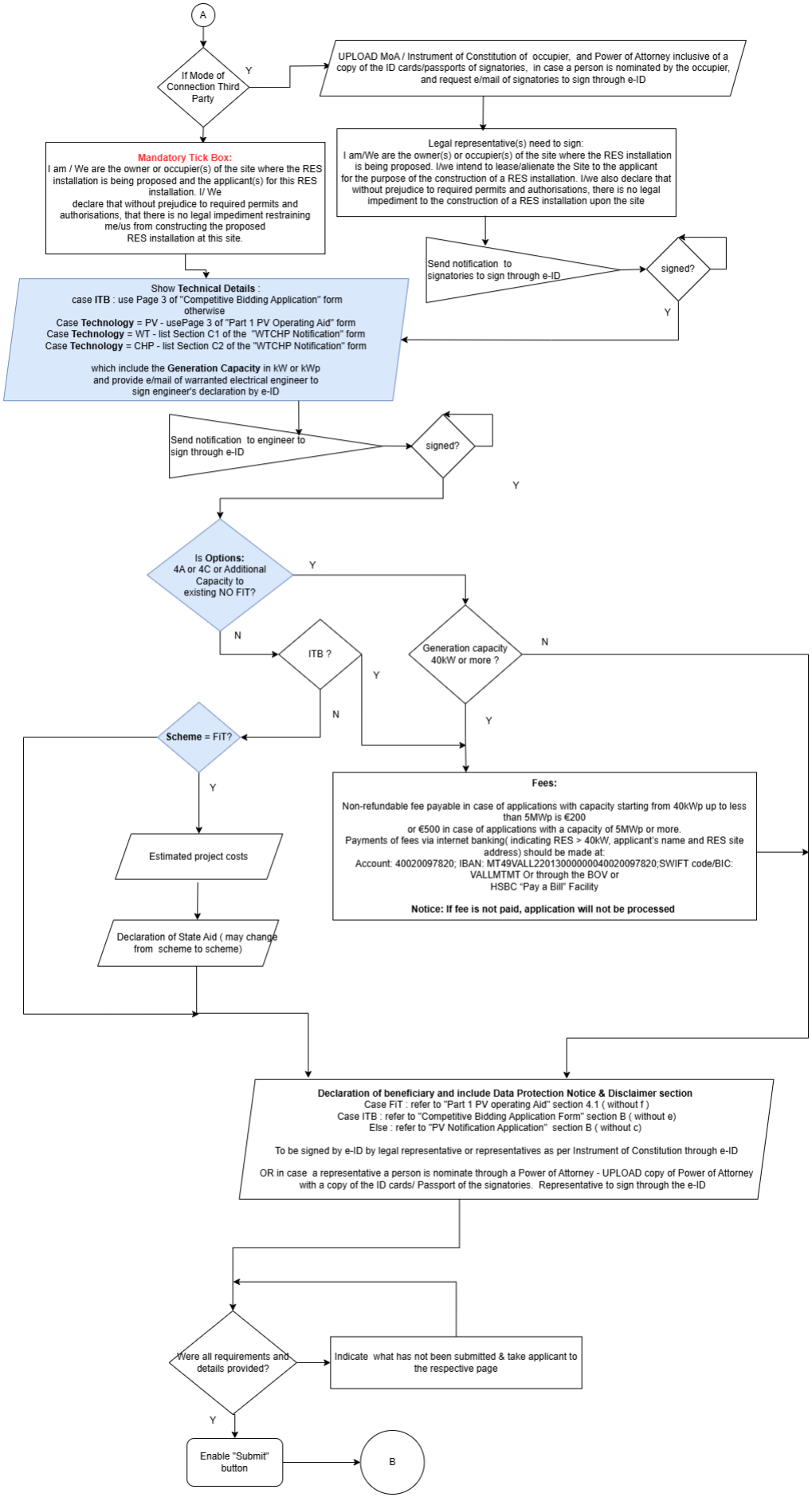
Term	Definition
The RES Directive	Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
Regulator for Energy and Water Service (REWS)	REWS is the national Regulator responsible for regulating, monitoring, and licensing the energy and water sectors.
Malta Resources Authority (MRA)	The MRA was Malta's former regulator for energy and water services. As from July 2015, the REWS took over the functions MRA with respect to regulation of energy and water services.
Planning Authority (PA)	The PA is the national agency responsible for land use planning and development control.
Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)	ERA is the national regulator responsible for safeguarding the environment and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources in Malta.
Enemalta plc	Enemalta plc is designated distribution system operator(DSO) and sole supplier of electricity to final customers in Malta. Enemalta is also licenced to generate electricity.
Distribution System Operator (DSO)	A DSO is the entity responsible for operating, maintaining, and developing the electricity distribution network. The sole DSO in Malta is Enemalta plc

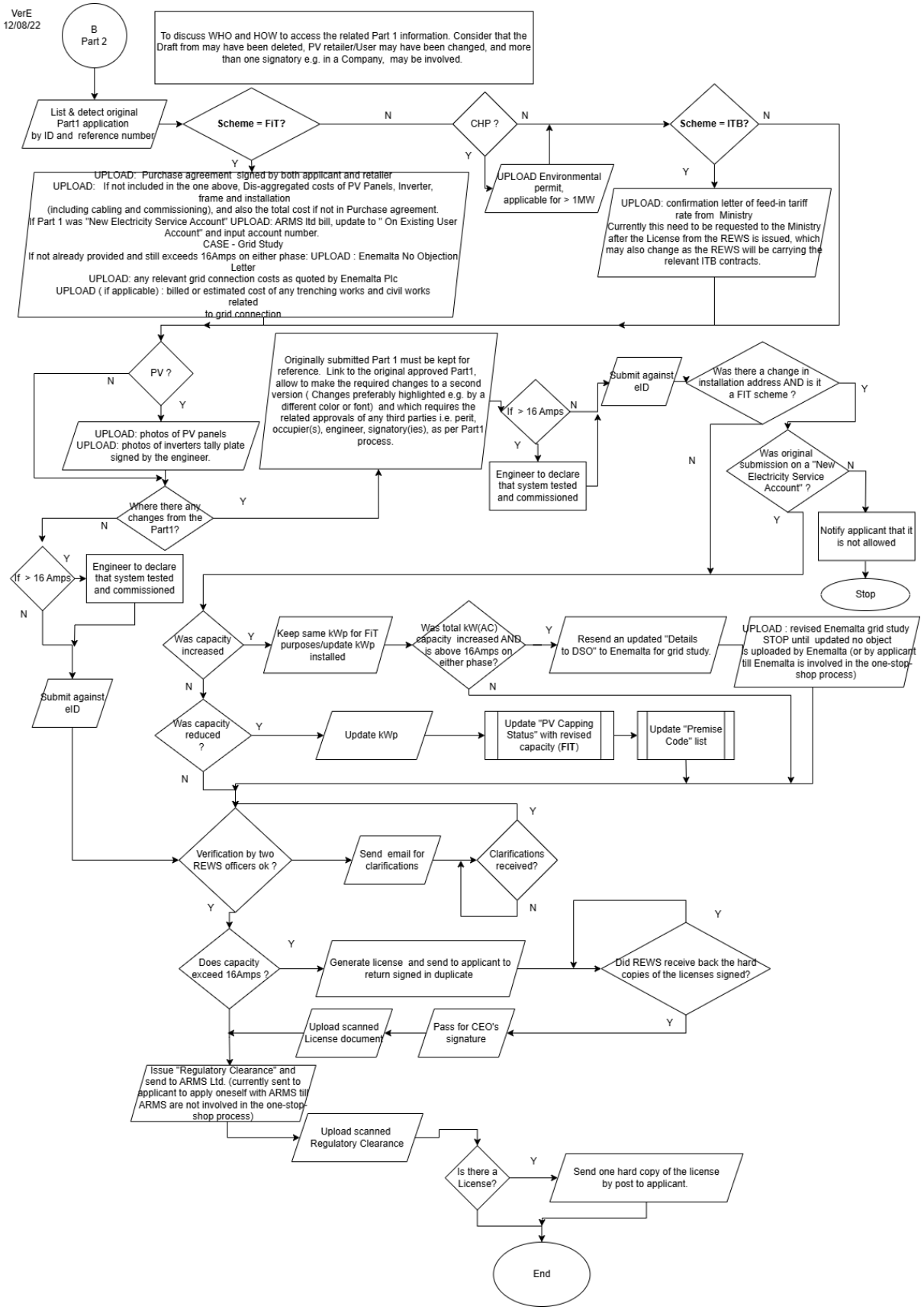
ARMS Ltd	ARMS Ltd was set up as a joint venture between Enemalta plc and Water Services Corporation and are responsible for the billing, collection, and customer care services related to electricity and water consumption.
Photovoltaic (PV) technology	Photovoltaic technology is a method of converting sunlight directly into electricity using semiconductor materials, typically silicon-based solar cells. When exposed to sunlight, these cells generate an electric current that can be used immediately or stored for later use.
National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)	NECP is Malta's strategic framework for achieving the EU's energy and climate targets for 2021–2030.
Direct Current (DC)	DC is a type of electric current in which the flow of electric charge (electrons) moves in a single, constant direction.
Alternating Current (AC)	AC is a type of electric current in which the flow of electric charge (electrons) periodically reverses direction.
Feed-in Tariff	A feed-in tariff is paid to a producer of electricity for the amount of electricity generated by the PV and sold to Enemalta (DSO) subject to the terms and conditions of Feed-in Tariffs Scheme (Electricity Generated from Solar Photovoltaic Installations) Regulations (S.L. 545.27).
Invitation to Bid (ITB)	A competitive bidding process for the award of financial support for electricity generated from installations producing electricity from renewable energy sources with a capacity of 40kW or more in the form of a premium.

Proxy of the market price	The proxy of the market price is an estimated price per kilowatt-hour (kWh) used to reflect the wholesale value of electricity when the actual market price is not directly observable or is highly volatile.
Marginal cost of electricity	The marginal cost of electricity is the cost of producing one additional unit of electricity, per kilowatt-hour (kWh). It represents the extra cost a power plant or generator incurs to increase output by one unit.
Qualified Engineer	Qualified Engineer is an electrical engineer issue with a warrant issued under the Inginiera Act. In terms of the Electrical Installations Regulations (S.L. 545.24) a warranted electrical engineer certifying an RES generator and CHP intended for connection to the distribution network must also be the holder of Authorisation B
De Minimis State Aid	De Minimis State Aid refers to small amounts of government financial support given to a business or project that are considered too minor to significantly affect competition or trade between EU Member States. Because the aid is minimal, it does not require prior approval from the European Commission. Currently, under Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2831, a single undertaking can receive up to EUR 300,000 in de minimis aid over a three-year period
IPPC Permit	An IPPC permit (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permit) is a legal authorization issued by Malta's Environment and Resources Authority (ERA) for industrial installations that have significant potential to pollute the environment. It ensures that such facilities operate in compliance with the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), which aims to minimize pollution from industrial activities across the EU. The IPPC permit is required only if applicable to the technology being used. For more information or to apply, visit ERA's official page on Applying for an IPPC Permit. https://era.org.mt/topic/applying-for-an-ippc-permit/

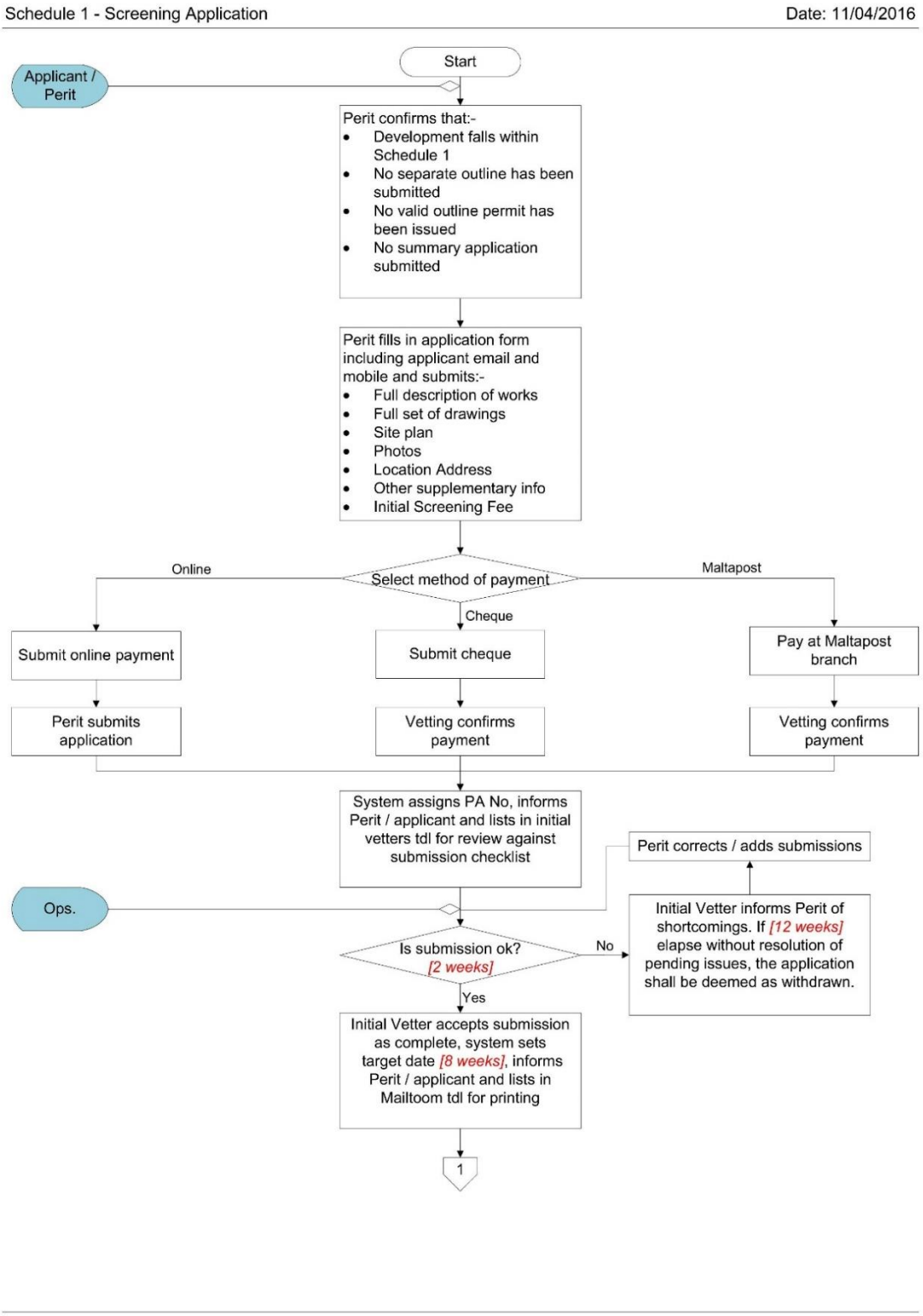
10 Annex I - One Stop Shop process

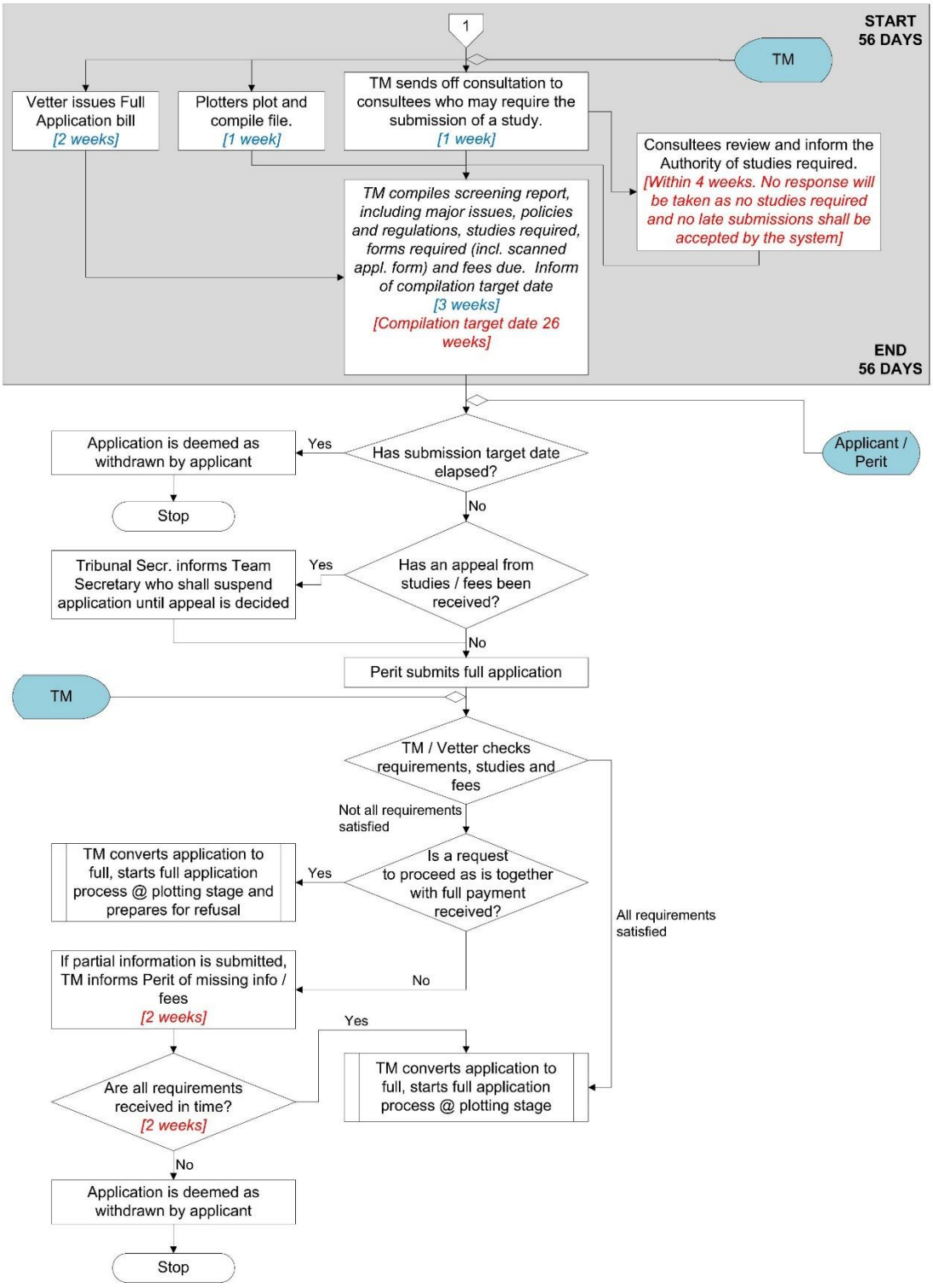



A
If Mode of Connection Third Party
Y
UPLOAD MoA / Instrument of Constitution of occupier, and Power of Attorney inclusive of a copy of the ID cards/passports of signatories, in case a person is nominated by the occupier, and request e/mail of signatories to sign through e-ID
Mandatory Tick Box:
I am / We are the owner or occupier(s) of the site where the RES installation is being proposed and the applicant(s) for this RES installation. I/ We
declare that without prejudice to required permits and authorisations, that there is no legal impediment restraining me/us from constructing the proposed
RES installation at this site.
Legal representative(s) need to sign:
I am/We are the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the site where the RES installation is being proposed. I/we intend to lease/alienate the Site to the applicant for the purpose of the construction of a RES installation. I/we also declare that without prejudice to required permits and authorisations, there is no legal impediment to the construction of a RES installation upon the site
Send notification to signatories to sign through e-ID
signed?
Y
Show Technical Details :
case ITB : use Page 3 of "Competitive Bidding Application" form
otherwise
Case Technology = PV - usePage 3 of "Part 1 PV Operating Aid" form
Case Technology = WT - list Section C1 of the "WTCHP Notification" form
Case Technology = CHP - list Section C2 of the "WTCHP Notification" form
which include the Generation Capacity in kW or kWp
and provide e/mail of warranted electrical engineer to sign engineer's declaration by e-ID
Send notification to engineer to sign through e-ID
signed?
Y
Is Options:
4A or 4C or Additional Capacity to existing NO FIT?
Y
N
ITB ?
Y
N
Generation capacity 40kW or more ?
N
Y
Scheme = FiT?
Y
Estimated project costs
Declaration of State Aid (may change from scheme to scheme)
Fees:
Non-refundable fee payable in case of applications with capacity starting from 40kWp up to less than 5MWp is €200
or €500 in case of applications with a capacity of 5MWp or more.
Payments of fees via internet banking(indicating RES > 40kW, applicant's name and RES site address) should be made at:
Account: 40020097820; IBAN: MT49VALL22013000000040020097820;SWIFT code/BIC: VALLMTMT Or through the BOV or
HSBC "Pay a Bill" Facility
Notice: If fee is not paid, application will not be processed
Declaration of beneficiary and include Data Protection Notice & Disclaimer section
Case FiT : refer to "Part 1 PV operating Aid" section 4.1 (without f)
Case ITB : refer to "Competitive Bidding Application Form" section B (without e)
Else : refer to "PV Notification Application" section B (without c)
To be signed by e-ID by legal representative or representatives as per Instrument of Constitution through e-ID
OR in case a representative a person is nominate through a Power of Attorney - UPLOAD copy of Power of Attorney with a copy of the ID cards/ Passport of the signatories. Representative to sign through the e-ID
Were all requirements and details provided?
Indicate what has not been submitted & take applicant to the respective page
Y
Enable "Submit" button
B

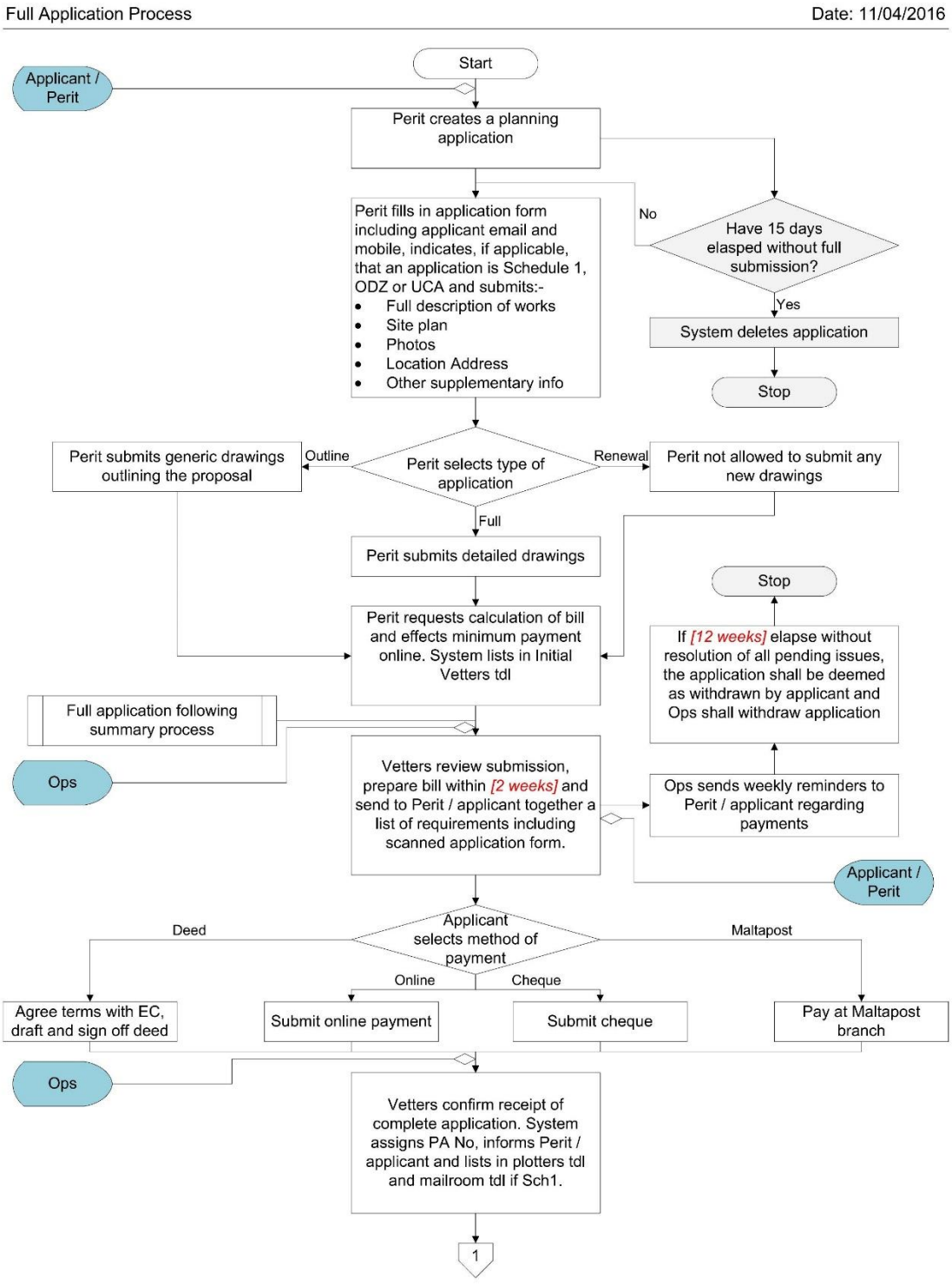

VerE
12/08/22
B
Part 2
To discuss WHO and HOW to access the related Part 1 information. Consider that the Draft from may have been deleted, PV retailer/User may have been changed, and more than one signatory e.g. in a Company, may be involved.
List & detect original Part1 application by ID and reference number
Scheme = FiT?
N
CHP ?
N
Scheme = ITB?
N
Y
Y
Y
UPLOAD: Purchase agreement signed by both applicant and retailer
UPLOAD: If not included in the one above, Dis-aggregated costs of PV Panels, Inverter, frame and installation
(including cabling and commissioning), and also the total cost if not in Purchase agreement.
If Part 1 was "New Electricity Service Account" UPLOAD: ARMS ltd bill, update to " On Existing User Account" and input account number.
CASE - Grid Study
If not already provided and still exceeds 16Amps on either phase: UPLOAD : Enemalta No Objection Letter
UPLOAD: any relevant grid connection costs as quoted by Enemalta Plc
UPLOAD (if applicable) : billed or estimated cost of any trenching works and civil works related
to grid connection
UPLOAD Environmental permit, applicable for > 1MW
UPLOAD: confirmation letter of feed-in tariff rate from Ministry
Currently this need to be requested to the Ministry after the License from the REWS is issued, which may also change as the REWS will be carrying the relevant ITB contracts.
PV ?
N
Y
UPLOAD: photos of PV panels
UPLOAD: photos of inverters tally plate signed by the engineer.
Originally submitted Part 1 must be kept for reference. Link to the original approved Part1, allow to make the required changes to a second version (Changes preferably highlighted e.g. by a different color or font) and which requires the related approvals of any third parties i.e. perit, occupier(s), engineer, signatory(ies), as per Part1 process.
If > 16 Amps
N
Y
Engineer to declare that system tested and commissioned
Submit against eID
Was there a change in installation address AND is it a FIT scheme ?
Y
N
Was original submission on a "New Electricity Service Account" ?
N
Y
Notify applicant that it is not allowed
Stop
Where there any changes from the Part1?
Y
N
If > 16 Amps
Y
N
Engineer to declare that system tested and commissioned
Was capacity increased
Y
N
Keep same kWp for FiT purposes/update kWp installed
Was total kW(AC) capacity increased AND is above 16Amps on either phase?
Y
N
Resend an updated "Details to DSO" to Enemalta for grid study.
UPLOAD : revised Enemalta grid study STOP until updated no object is uploaded by Enemalta (or by applicant till Enemalta is involved in the one-stop-shop process)
Submit against eID
Was capacity reduced ?
Y
N
Update kWp
Update "PV Capping Status" with revised capacity (FIT)
Update "Premise Code" list
Verification by two REWS officers ok ?
Y
N
Send email for clarifications
Clarifications received?
Y
N
Does capacity exceed 16Amps ?
Y
N
Generate license and send to applicant to return signed in duplicate
Did REWS receive back the hard copies of the licenses signed?
Y
N
Pass for CEO's signature
Upload scanned License document
Issue "Regulatory Clearance" and send to ARMS Ltd. (currently sent to applicant to apply oneself with ARMS till ARMS are not involved in the one-stop-shop process)
Upload scanned Regulatory Clearance
Is there a License?
Y
N
Send one hard copy of the license by post to applicant.
End

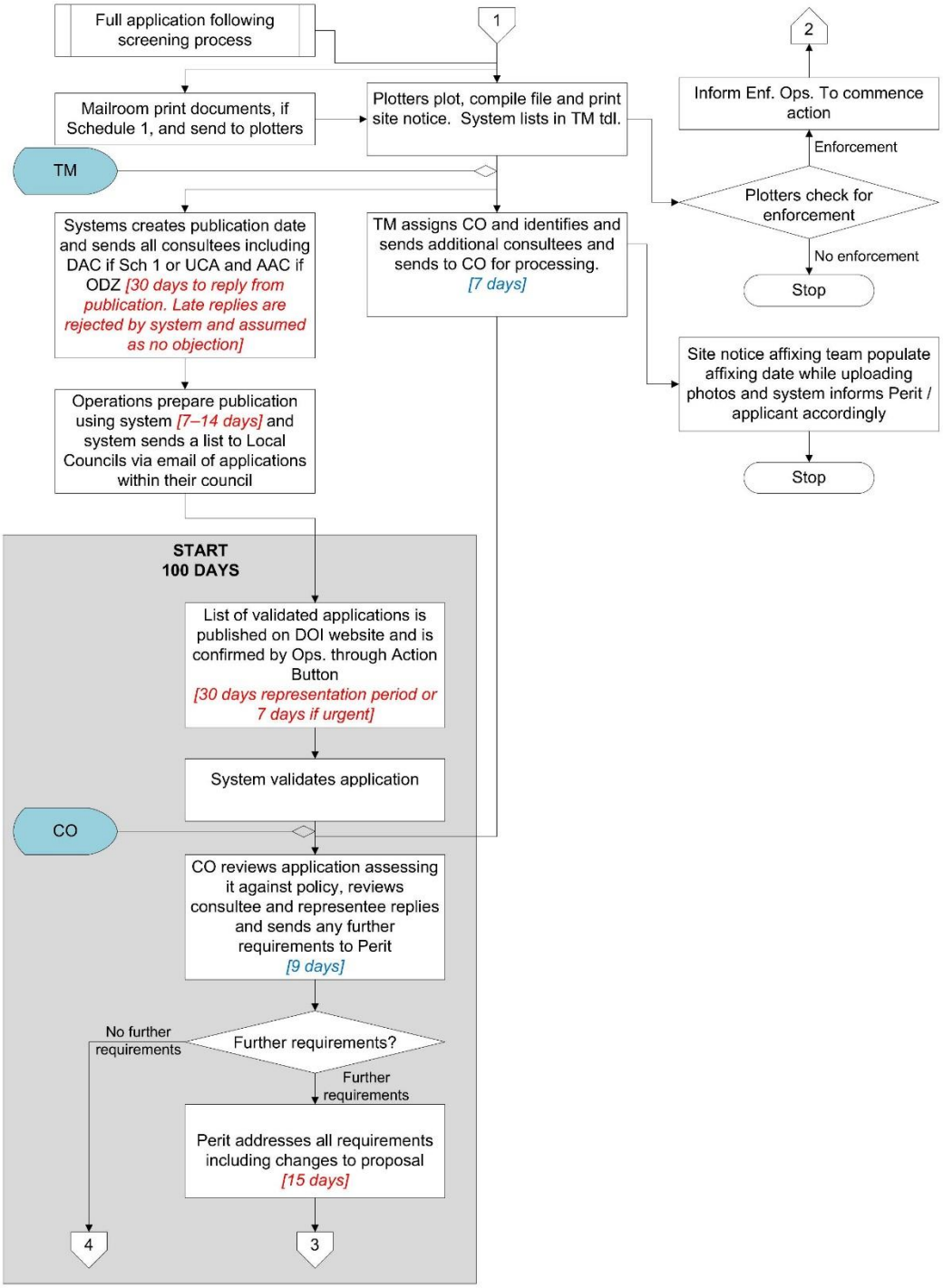
11 Annex II - Planning Permission Flow Charts

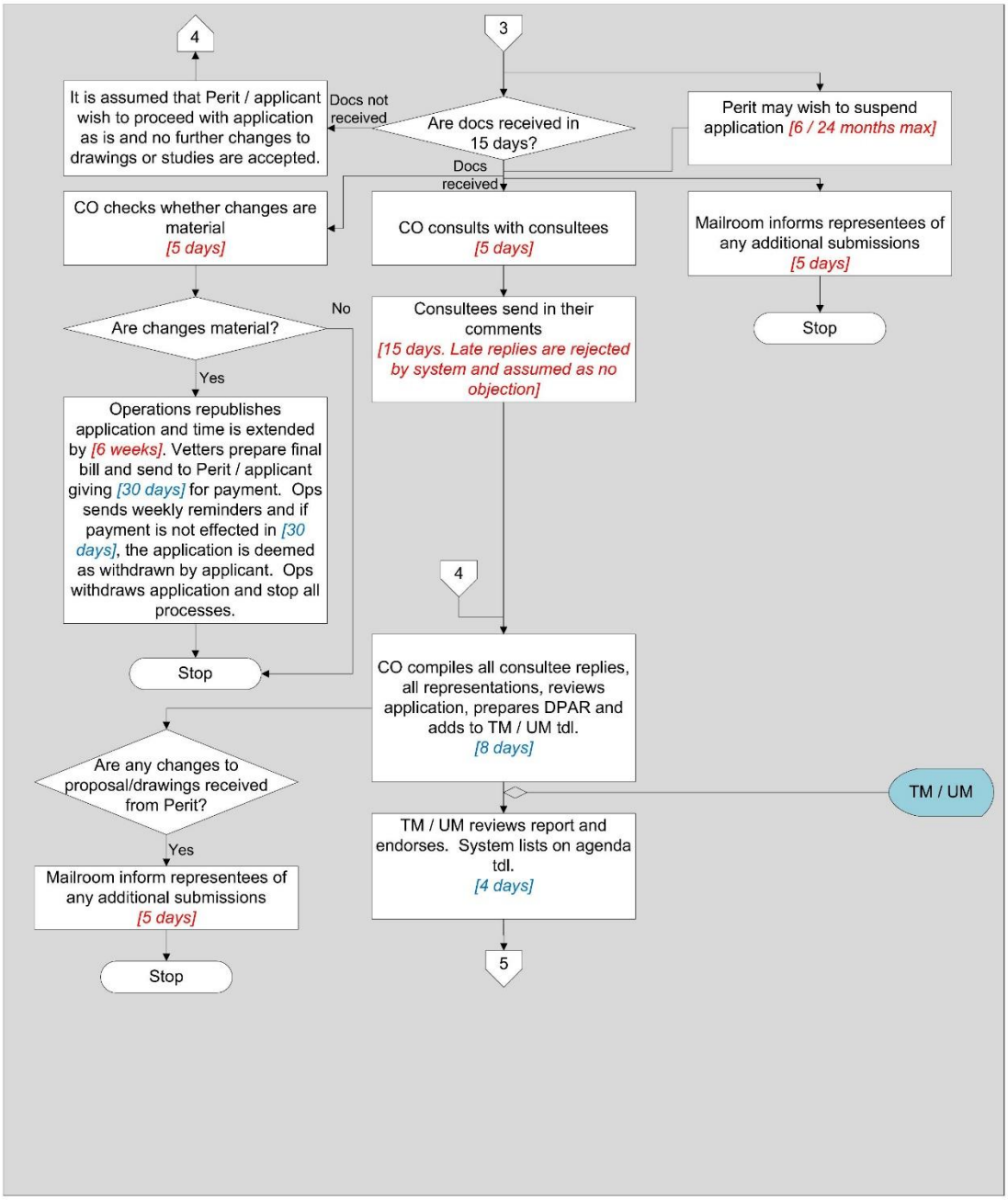


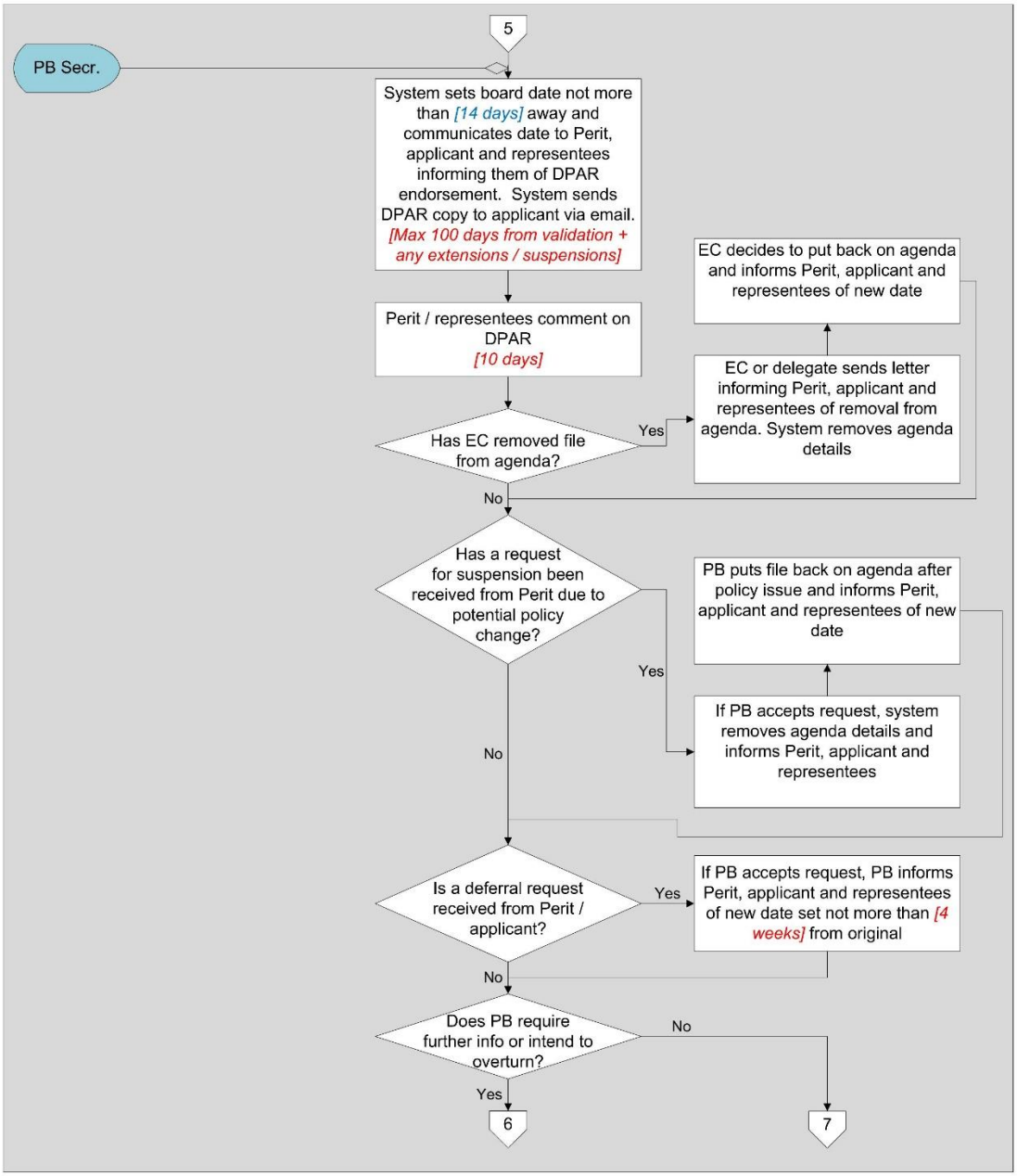

START
56 DAYS
1
TM
Vetter issues Full Application bill
[2 weeks]
Plotters plot and compile file.
[1 week]
TM sends off consultation to consultees who may require the submission of a study.
[1 week]
Consultees review and inform the Authority of studies required.
[Within 4 weeks. No response will be taken as no studies required and no late submissions shall be accepted by the system]
TM compiles screening report, including major issues, policies and regulations, studies required, forms required (incl. scanned appl. form) and fees due. Inform of compilation target date
[3 weeks]
[Compilation target date 26 weeks]
END
56 DAYS
Applicant / Perit
Has submission target date elapsed?
Yes
Application is deemed as withdrawn by applicant
Stop
No
Has an appeal from studies / fees been received?
Yes
Tribunal Secr. informs Team Secretary who shall suspend application until appeal is decided
No
Perit submits full application
TM
TM / Vetter checks requirements, studies and fees
Not all requirements satisfied
Is a request to proceed as is together with full payment received?
Yes
TM converts application to full, starts full application process @ plotting stage and prepares for refusal
All requirements satisfied
No
If partial information is submitted, TM informs Perit of missing info / fees
[2 weeks]
Yes
Are all requirements received in time?
[2 weeks]
TM converts application to full, starts full application process @ plotting stage
No
Application is deemed as withdrawn by applicant
Stop

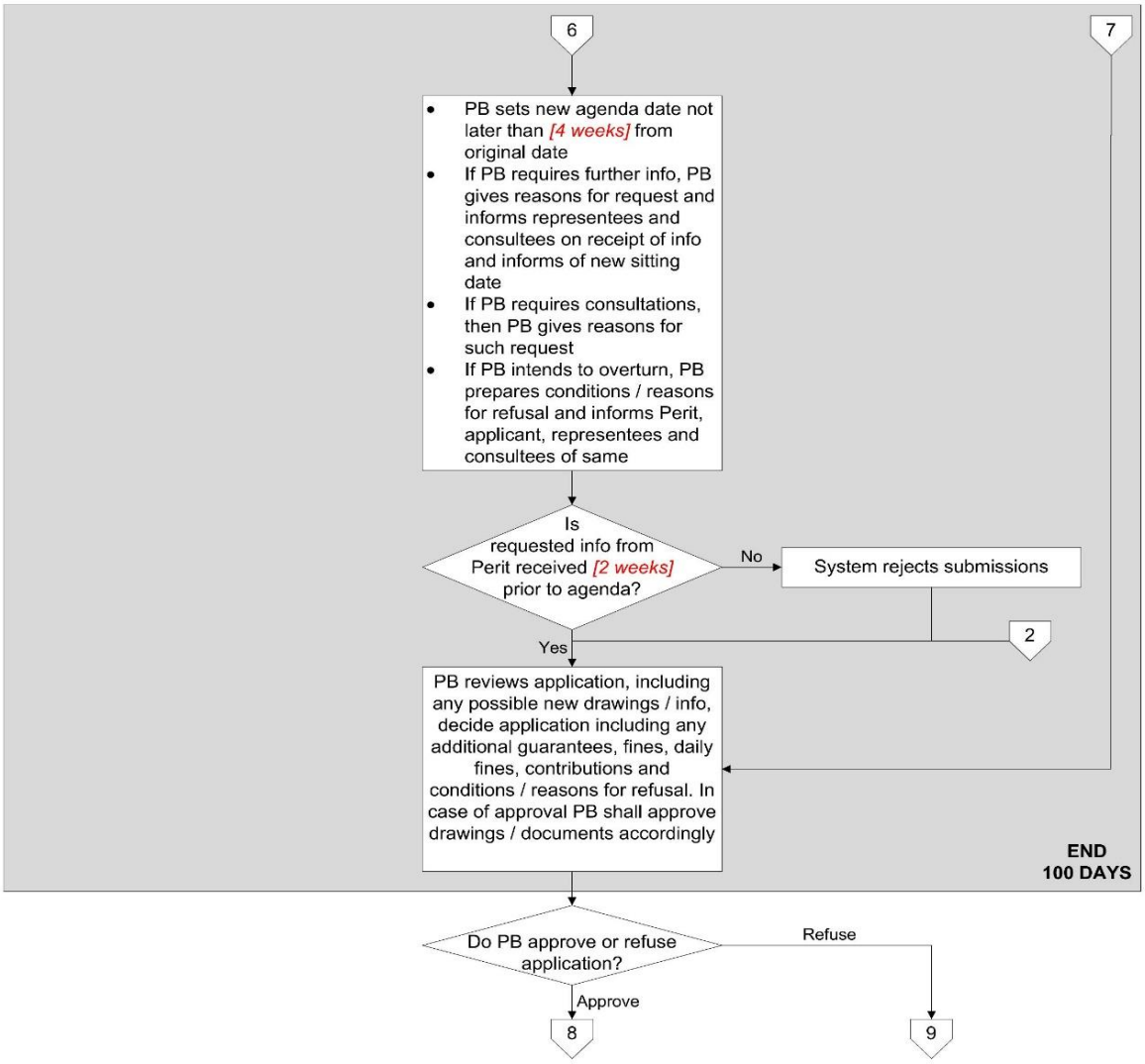
Whether or not an application would need to undergo such a (Screening) process first, all applications would however need to undergo the following (Full) process:

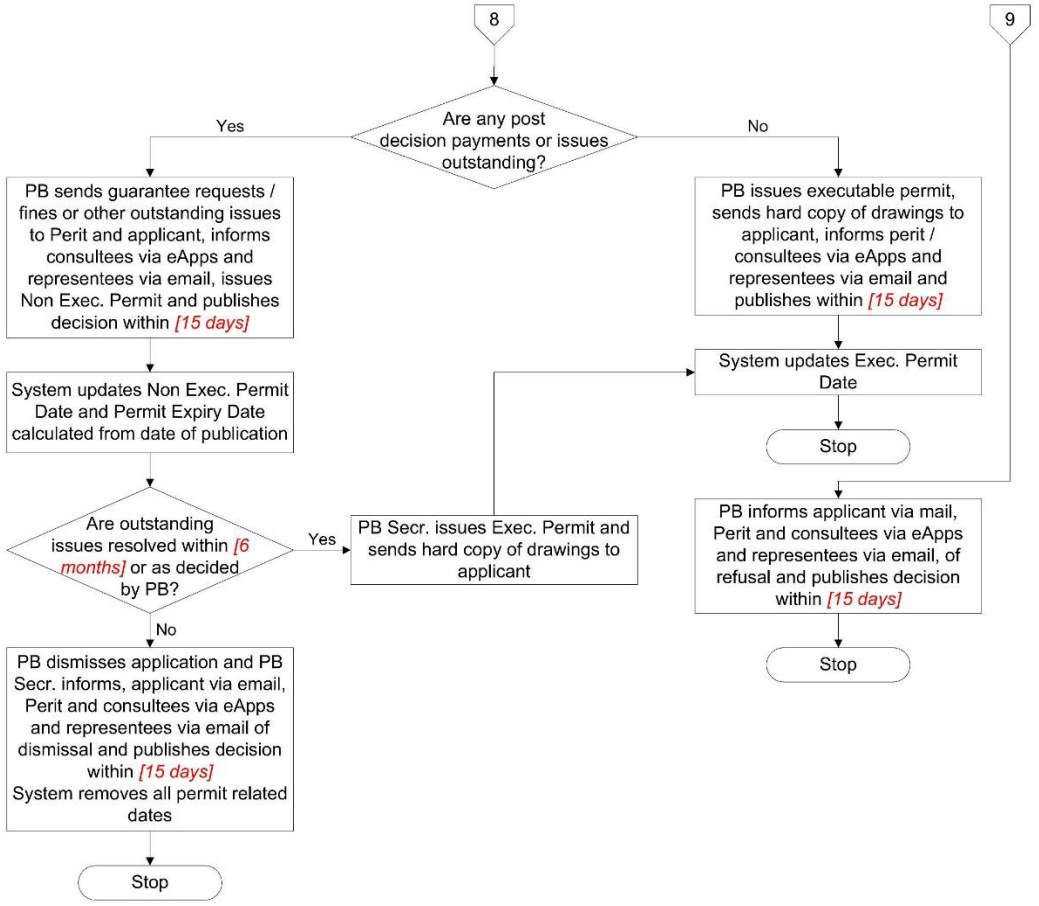



Full application following screening process
1
2
Mailroom print documents, if Schedule 1, and send to plotters
Plotters plot, compile file and print site notice. System lists in TM tdl.
Inform Enf. Ops. To commence action
Enforcement
TM
Plotters check for enforcement
No enforcement
Systems creates publication date and sends all consultees including DAC if Sch 1 or UCA and AAC if ODZ [30 days to reply from publication. Late replies are rejected by system and assumed as no objection]
TM assigns CO and identifies and sends additional consultees and sends to CO for processing. [7 days]
Stop
Site notice affixing team populate affixing date while uploading photos and system informs Perit / applicant accordingly
Operations prepare publication using system [7–14 days] and system sends a list to Local Councils via email of applications within their council
Stop
START
100 DAYS
List of validated applications is published on DOI website and is confirmed by Ops. through Action Button
[30 days representation period or 7 days if urgent]
System validates application
CO
CO reviews application assessing it against policy, reviews consultee and representee replies and sends any further requirements to Perit
[9 days]
No further requirements
Further requirements?
Further requirements
Perit addresses all requirements including changes to proposal
[15 days]
4
3


4
3
It is assumed that Perit / applicant wish to proceed with application as is and no further changes to drawings or studies are accepted.
Docs not received
Are docs received in 15 days?
Perit may wish to suspend application [6 / 24 months max]
Docs received
CO checks whether changes are material [5 days]
CO consults with consultees [5 days]
Mailroom informs representees of any additional submissions [5 days]
Are changes material?
No
Consultees send in their comments [15 days. Late replies are rejected by system and assumed as no objection]
Stop
Yes
Operations republishes application and time is extended by [6 weeks]. Vetters prepare final bill and send to Perit / applicant giving [30 days] for payment. Ops sends weekly reminders and if payment is not effected in [30 days], the application is deemed as withdrawn by applicant. Ops withdraws application and stop all processes.
4
Stop
CO compiles all consultee replies, all representations, reviews application, prepares DPAR and adds to TM / UM tdl. [8 days]
Are any changes to proposal/drawings received from Perit?
TM / UM
TM / UM reviews report and endorses. System lists on agenda tdl. [4 days]
Yes
Mailroom inform representees of any additional submissions [5 days]
5
Stop


5
PB Secr.
System sets board date not more than [14 days] away and communicates date to Perit, applicant and representees informing them of DPAR endorsement. System sends DPAR copy to applicant via email. [Max 100 days from validation + any extensions / suspensions]
Perit / representees comment on DPAR [10 days]
Has EC removed file from agenda?
Yes
EC or delegate sends letter informing Perit, applicant and representees of removal from agenda. System removes agenda details
EC decides to put back on agenda and informs Perit, applicant and representees of new date
No
Has a request for suspension been received from Perit due to potential policy change?
Yes
If PB accepts request, system removes agenda details and informs Perit, applicant and representees
PB puts file back on agenda after policy issue and informs Perit, applicant and representees of new date
No
Is a deferral request received from Perit / applicant?
Yes
If PB accepts request, PB informs Perit, applicant and representees of new date set not more than [4 weeks] from original
No
Does PB require further info or intend to overturn?
No
Yes
6
7


6
7
PB sets new agenda date not later than [4 weeks] from original date
If PB requires further info, PB gives reasons for request and informs representees and consultees on receipt of info and informs of new sitting date
If PB requires consultations, then PB gives reasons for such request
If PB intends to overturn, PB prepares conditions / reasons for refusal and informs Perit, applicant, representees and consultees of same
Is requested info from Perit received [2 weeks] prior to agenda?
No
System rejects submissions
2
Yes
PB reviews application, including any possible new drawings / info, decide application including any additional guarantees, fines, daily fines, contributions and conditions / reasons for refusal. In case of approval PB shall approve drawings / documents accordingly
END
100 DAYS
Do PB approve or refuse application?
Refuse
Approve
8
9


8
9
Are any post decision payments or issues outstanding?
Yes
No
PB sends guarantee requests / fines or other outstanding issues to Perit and applicant, informs consultees via eApps and representees via email, issues Non Exec. Permit and publishes decision within [15 days]
PB issues executable permit, sends hard copy of drawings to applicant, informs perit / consultees via eApps and representees via email and publishes within [15 days]
System updates Non Exec. Permit Date and Permit Expiry Date calculated from date of publication
System updates Exec. Permit Date
Stop
Are outstanding issues resolved within [6 months] or as decided by PB?
Yes
PB Secr. issues Exec. Permit and sends hard copy of drawings to applicant
PB informs applicant via mail, Perit and consultees via eApps and representees via email, of refusal and publishes decision within [15 days]
No
PB dismisses application and PB Secr. informs, applicant via email, Perit and consultees via eApps and representees via email of dismissal and publishes decision within [15 days]
System removes all permit related dates
Stop
Stop

12 Annex III Energy Storage Facility Notification Flowchart