

**Table 10 – Characteristics of some key support measures**

	<b>Enhanced feed-in tariffs</b>	<b>Direct capital subsidies</b>	<b>Green electricity schemes</b>	<b>Renewable portfolio standards</b>	<b>Tax credits</b>	<b>Sustainable building requirements</b>
<b>Target audience</b>	Grid-connected PV customers with business cash flow requirements e.g. housing developers, investors, commercial entities.	PV customers with limited access to capital e.g. households, small businesses, public organizations.	Residential and commercial electricity customers.	Liable parties, typically the electricity retailing businesses.	Any entity with a tax liability, such as salary earners and businesses. However, may not be relevant for many prime candidates for PV.	New building developments (residential and commercial); also properties for sale.
<b>Countries reporting use of this support measure, or similar</b>	Austria, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Korea, Portugal.	Australia, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, UK, Italy, Japan, Korea, Sweden, USA.	Australia, Austria, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, UK, Italy, Japan, USA.	Australia, UK, Japan, Sweden, USA.	Canada, Switzerland, France, UK, Japan, Portugal, USA.	Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Korea, Portugal, USA
<b>Implementation</b>	Typically administered by the electricity industry billing entity.	Requires considerable public administrative support to handle applications, approvals and disbursements.	Commercial business operation of the electricity utility; some public administrative support for accreditation of projects.	Public administrative support via a regulatory body.	Administered by the existing taxation bodies.	Typically administered by the local building consent authority.
<b>Economic and political considerations</b>	Method of internalizing the externalities associated with traditional energy supply	Up-front capital cost is seen as the main economic barrier to the deployment of PV. Can be used for both off-grid and grid-connected support programmes.	Government involvement in selective, customer-driven, electricity business commercial activities raises some interesting questions. However, utility projects may better realize the network benefits of PV.	Can be seen as a distortion in the functioning of the electricity market, especially if overly prescriptive.	Same benefits as the direct capital subsidies but without some of the negatives.	Appeal largely depends upon the degree to which property prices are impacted and the cultural acceptance of prescriptive approaches.
	There are varying political perceptions regarding the use of public funds or funds generated by the electricity industry.					