

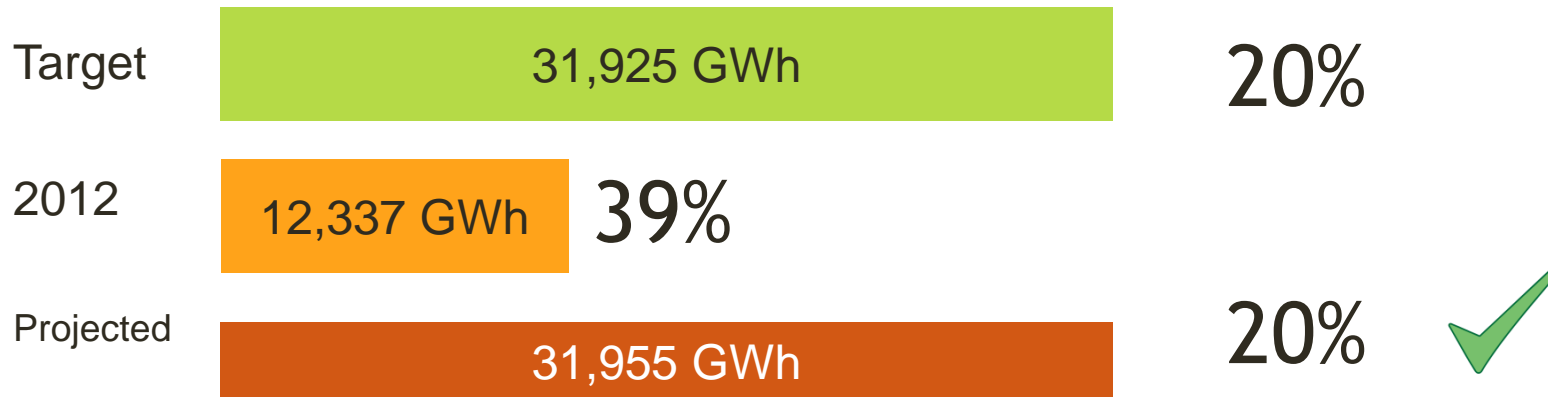
Energy Saving Credits

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Context: 2020 Target



EED - Key Articles

- Article 4 – Long-term strategy for investment in buildings
- Article 5 – Exemplary Role of Public Sector buildings
- Article 6 – Purchasing by Public Bodies
- Article 7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme
- Article 8 – Energy audits
- Article 14 – Promotion of Efficiency in heating & cooling
- Article 15 – Energy transformation
- Article 16 – Energy service providers

Policy Priorities

- NEEAP Implementation
- Better Energy Programme
- Energy Supplier Obligations
- National Energy Services Framework (and Exemplars)
- Public Sector Programme (M&V Project)
- Product Register (ACA/Triple E)
- Long-term Renovation Strategy

Article 7: Energy Efficiency Obligations

Each Member State shall set up an energy efficiency obligation scheme....That target shall be at least equivalent to achieving new savings each year from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020 of 1.5%.....

- Scheme introduced under SI 131 of 2014.
- Target is 550GWh each year to 2020.
- Energy Efficiency Notices have issued to qualifying energy suppliers.
- A scheme of buyouts, penalties and exchanges has been introduced.

Energy Saving Targets

- Target is 550GWh, each year through to 2020
- Obligated parties have three sub-sectoral targets:
 - Non-residential 75%
 - Residential 20%
 - Energy poverty 5%
- Two three year periods (P1: 2014-2016, P2: 2017-2019) followed by 2020
- Minimum delivery:
 - Year 1 - 60% cumulative
 - Year 2 - 75% cumulative
 - Year 3 - 90% cumulative
 - Year 4 onwards - 95% cumulative

Exchange of Credits

- Validated credits only
- Exchange at any time (down to zero)
- Credits can only be exchanged on a like-for-like basis. Receiving energy supplier then decides where they are allocated (subject to certain rules)
- While credits can be exchanged, the responsibility for works remains with the originating energy supplier
- Can't exchange bought-out credits

Buyout Price

- What is the buyout price?
- What the buyout price is **not**
- Price set annually in Iris Oifigiuil
- Buyout cost set on a sectoral basis
 - Non-Residential - 6c p/kWh
 - Residential - 20.4c p/kWh
 - Energy Poverty - 88c p/kWh
- Price set to ensure SEAI can meet the target not achieved and takes account of:
 - Cost of actual implementation
 - Cost of finding works
 - Cost of administration

Penalty Price

- Price - a multiple of the buyout price (1.25)
- Penalty is also set on a sectoral basis
 - Non-Residential - 7.5c p/kWh
 - Residential -25.5c p/kWh
 - Energy Poverty -110c p/kWh
- Imposed after reconciliation of year end reporting
- Prosecution for failure to pay

Monitoring, Verification, Audit, Certification

Article 7 Interpretative Note

The following relevant elements are required to be reported in accordance with Annex V, part 4,

(i) quality standards;

(j) monitoring and verification protocols and how the independence of these from the obligated, participating or entrusted parties is ensured;

(k) audit protocols.

- Suppliers are central...but their M&V must be independent
- SEAI Oversight role
 - Monitor and Verify
 - Audit of Reports
 - Audit of Initiatives undertaken
 - QA of efficiency measures
- Consequences of non-compliance with standards

Thank you