

EED implementation in Ireland

Introduction

The Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR) is responsible for implementation of the EED in Ireland. The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) is responsible for measuring energy savings achieved and for implementation of many energy efficiency support programmes.

1. Legal context

The EED was transposed into Irish law in 2014 by means of Statutory Instrument (SI) 426 of 2014 European Union (Energy Efficiency) Regulations 2014. A number of other SIs have been finalised and have become law since.

2. Status of the implementation

2.1. Legislative provisions

Implementation of the EED is sub-divided into specific work packages. Table 1 below table contains information on how the EED has been implemented by article, including any relevant web links.

EED	EED Article	Implementation status
WP1 – Targets & Renovation	3 – Energy Efficiency Targets	IE submitted our 2015 and 2016 Annual Reports on national energy efficiency targets by their respective due dates (reporting years 2014 and 2015 respectively).
	4 - Buildings Renovation	In 2014, DCENR published Ireland's first ever National Renovation Strategy. This Strategy sets out the measures currently in place to reduce emissions in these sectors and sets out the factors that will be considered in developing new measures. A copy of the Strategy is available for download at here .
	24 - Reviewing & Monitoring of Implementation	Implementation of Ireland's NEEAP 3 is continuously monitored through the work of the NEEAP Implementation Group. Many of the sectoral measures contained in NEEAP 3 are still ongoing. Work on developing NEEAP 4 is underway to be completed by Q1 2017. A copy of Ireland's NEEAP is available for download here .

EED	EED Article	Implementation status
WP2 - Public Sector	5 - Exemplary role of public bodies buildings	<p>A higher Energy Efficiency target of 33% has been set in Ireland for public service bodies. Public sector bodies monitor and report on their progress annually.</p> <p>Efforts to date have resulted in energy efficiency gains of 1,840 GWH with reduced emissions of 418,000 Tonnes of CO2 and avoided energy spend savings of €121m for 2014; this Report can be accessed here.</p> <p>Public lighting is a major element of energy use in all local authorities. Recognising the importance of Public Lighting as a flagship project a Public Lighting Steering Group was established in 2015 to oversee the upgrade to upgrade the public lighting network and avail of energy efficiency potential.</p>
	6 - Purchasing by public bodies	<p>An Action Plan on Green Public Procurement was published in 2012 by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform. It is the first such Action Plan to be introduced in Ireland. Its overall objective is to assist public bodies to successfully plan and implement green public procurement by highlighting existing best-practice and outlining further actions to boost green public procurement.</p> <p>Green Procurement Guidance for the Public Sector was published in 2014 by the Environmental Protection Agency. The guidance document was developed to assist the public sector to implement and maintain procedures for green public procurement.</p> <p>The Accelerated Capital allowance scheme (covered elsewhere in this report) encourages and facilitates public bodies to purchase the most energy efficient equipment.</p>
WP3 - Metering & Billing	9 - Metering	Part 4 of S.I. 426 of 2014 supports both S.I. 445 of 2000 and S.I. 60 of 2005 in meeting all requirements of Art 9. It also allocates powers to the Commission for Energy Regulation (CER) to roll out smart meters nationally.
	10 - Billing information	Part 4 of S.I. 426 of 2014 and Subsection 9M (5) of the Electricity Regulation Act of 1999 and S.I. 463 of 2011 give effect all requirements of Article 10.
	11 - Cost of access to metering and billing information	Part 4 of S.I. 426 of 2014 supports Regulation 9 of S.I., 463 of 2011 in meeting all requirements of Art 11. It sets out the roles in this regard for the Commission for Energy Regulation to deliver on requirements.
	12 - Consumer information and empowering	Part 7 (Regulation 38) of S.I. 426 of 2014 instructs both CER and SEAI to deliver on the empowerment of customers as laid out in Art 12.

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WP4 - CHP and Infrastructure	14 - Promotion of efficiency in heating & cooling	It is expected that Ireland will introduce a Renewable Heat Incentive in the coming months. A key requirement of the RHI will be to ensure the only the most efficient renewable heat technologies are supported and that the heat demand to be served is in commercial and industrial buildings that met appropriate energy efficiency standards.
	15 – Energy transformation, transmission and distribution	EirGrid's Smart Grid Programme aims to develop innovative smart grid solutions and technologies which help to manage the integration of more distributed forms of renewable generation on the transmission and distribution system in an efficient manner. The main aim is to create a 'smarter' grid which can be adapted to meet the needs of a constantly changing electricity industry as part of the overall energy transition to a low carbon and more efficient energy system. All of Ireland's grid operators have produced the Article 15 Studies requested of them.
WP5 – Accreditation of Energy Service providers and Energy Audits	8 – Energy audits and energy management systems	In 2015, Ireland put in place a scheme to implement energy audit requirements for large (non SME) enterprises which addresses the requirement of Article 8. "The Energy Auditing Scheme" is administered by SEAI. For more here . SEAI promotes the implementation of energy management systems through its large industry and public sector programmes.
	16 – Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes	There is a registration scheme in place for Registered Energy Auditors. For more, see here .

EED	EED Article	Implementation status
<p>WP6 – EPC Framework / Cross Cutting Financial Issues</p>	<p>12 – Consumer information and empowering programme</p>	<p>DCENR and SEAI developed the National Energy Services Framework. There is a comprehensive set of standard documents, contracts and guidance available here. This also includes Project Assistance grants for project feasibility and for project development and facilitation. A number of projects are testing the documentation and there have been successful contracts signed, mostly in the private sector.</p> <p>Regulation 38 of S.I. No 426 of 2014 transposes the relevant provisions of Art 18 of the Directive.</p> <p>Under the Energy White Paper published in December 2015 "Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030", the CER was tasked with three specific actions (Chapter 8 – Energy Costs). DCENR commits to introduce any legislative changes required to support the CER in carrying out these actions.</p> <p>The CER will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance consumer protection and market monitoring and become a more active advocate for energy customers. This will include publishing a consumer focussed assessment of the development of competition in retail markets (and its impact on prices), publishing advice on reducing energy bills, and publishing details of supplier compliance with consumer codes and requirements; • Ensure that competitive markets are delivering for all consumers, and consulting on the promotion of active consumer engagement. This will include examination of the structural factors that underpin consumer disengagement (such as the extent to which energy bills are understood by consumers) and will outline remedial solutions. • Ensure that energy suppliers include additional information on their customers' bills, including information on energy usage and how it compares to that of other customers. <p>Ireland's Ministry DCENR continues its work as the Market Surveillance Authority responsible for Energy Labelling, Ecodesign and Tyre labelling Regulations. Inspections continue to be carried out to monitor compliance and ensure retailers and importers are informed of their obligations under legislation with follow up where necessary.</p>
	<p>18 – Energy services</p>	<p>Regulation 39 of S.I. No 426 of 2014 transposes the relevant provisions of Art 18 of the Directive.</p>
	<p>19 – Other measures to promote energy efficiency</p>	<p>Ireland has put in place the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. This process will drive and support energy efficiency as a key strategy to reduce carbon emissions.</p>

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	20 – Energy efficiency national fund, Financing and technical support	<p>Finance: The National Energy Efficiency Fund was formally established in March 2014. This fund - managed by Sustainable Development Capital Ltd. (SDCL) - seeks to provide a new and attractive finance and risk management approach option for public service bodies to invest in achieving energy efficiency in pursuit of their public sector energy efficiency target of a 33% reduction by 2020. In 2015, the Fund invested in a number of private and public sector projects and finished the year with a strong project pipeline for 2016.</p> <p>Project Development Guidance – SEAI developed the National Energy Services Framework (NESF) which sets out a structured development process for energy projects. Its key aim is to encourage the development of robust projects which are investment ready for financing entities. It provides guidance on routes to project development, sources of finance and support available from SEAI and encourages the development of robust projects which are investment ready for financing entities.</p>
WP7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation	7 – Energy Efficiency Supplier Obligation Schemes (ESOS)	<p>Ireland's ESOS was established in 2014 by Statutory Instrument No. 131, 2014 and is administered by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI); a link to the relevant legislation can be found here. The ESOS aims to meet part of the target of 1.5% as set under the Energy Efficiency Directive. Under the ESOS energy suppliers are issued Energy Efficiency Notices which detail energy efficiency savings targets that they must achieve. In the period 2014-2015 the obligated energy suppliers delivered energy efficiency savings of 1110KWh through energy efficiency measures to their customers across the commercial and residential sectors. Further details on Ireland's ESOS can be found here.</p>

2.2. Non-legislative provisions

Since 2014 besides the measures described in Section 2.1 above a number of other legislative and non-legislative measures have been implemented by Ireland which contributes towards the overall national energy efficiency target for 2020. A summary of those measures are outlined below:

Measure	Description
Publication of Ireland's Energy White Paper	"Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030" was published in December 2015. It recognises Energy Efficiency as a critical element of Ireland's energy policy. A copy of the White Paper is available here
Energy Efficiency in Homes/Households	Better Energy Homes is a programme administered by SEAI on behalf of the Government which gives fixed cash grants for insulation and heating system upgrades, helping to make your home more comfortable and cheaper to run. In 2015, €46.38 million was invested by the Irish Government through the schemes of the "Better Energy Programme" to deliver energy efficiency upgrades for over 21,000 homes and in 33 community projects.
Accelerated Capital Allowance Scheme	SI 208 of 2014 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (Accelerated Capital Allowances for Energy Efficient Equipment) (Amendment) (No. 1) Order

	2014 (http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/208/made/en/pdf).
	SI 605 of 2014 - Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (Accelerated Capital Allowances for Energy Efficient Equipment) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2014 (http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/605/made/en/pdf)
	SI 254 of 2015 - Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (Accelerated Capital Allowances for Energy Efficient Equipment) (Amendment) No. 1) Order 2015 (http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/si/254/made/en/pdf)
	SI 587 of 2015 - Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (Accelerated Capital Allowances for Energy Efficient Equipment) (Amendment) No. 2) Order 2015 (http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/si/587/made/en/pdf)
"One Good Idea" scheme	This initiative is aimed at second level and from 2014-15. primary (first) level schools. The initiative challenges students to design and run an exciting energy efficiency awareness campaign in their local community or their own school. Students develop projects to research, learn about and then communicate key messages about smarter and more efficient energy and resource use. More information at this link .

3. Future activities

4. Relevant information

Links, where relevant, have been included in the sections above.