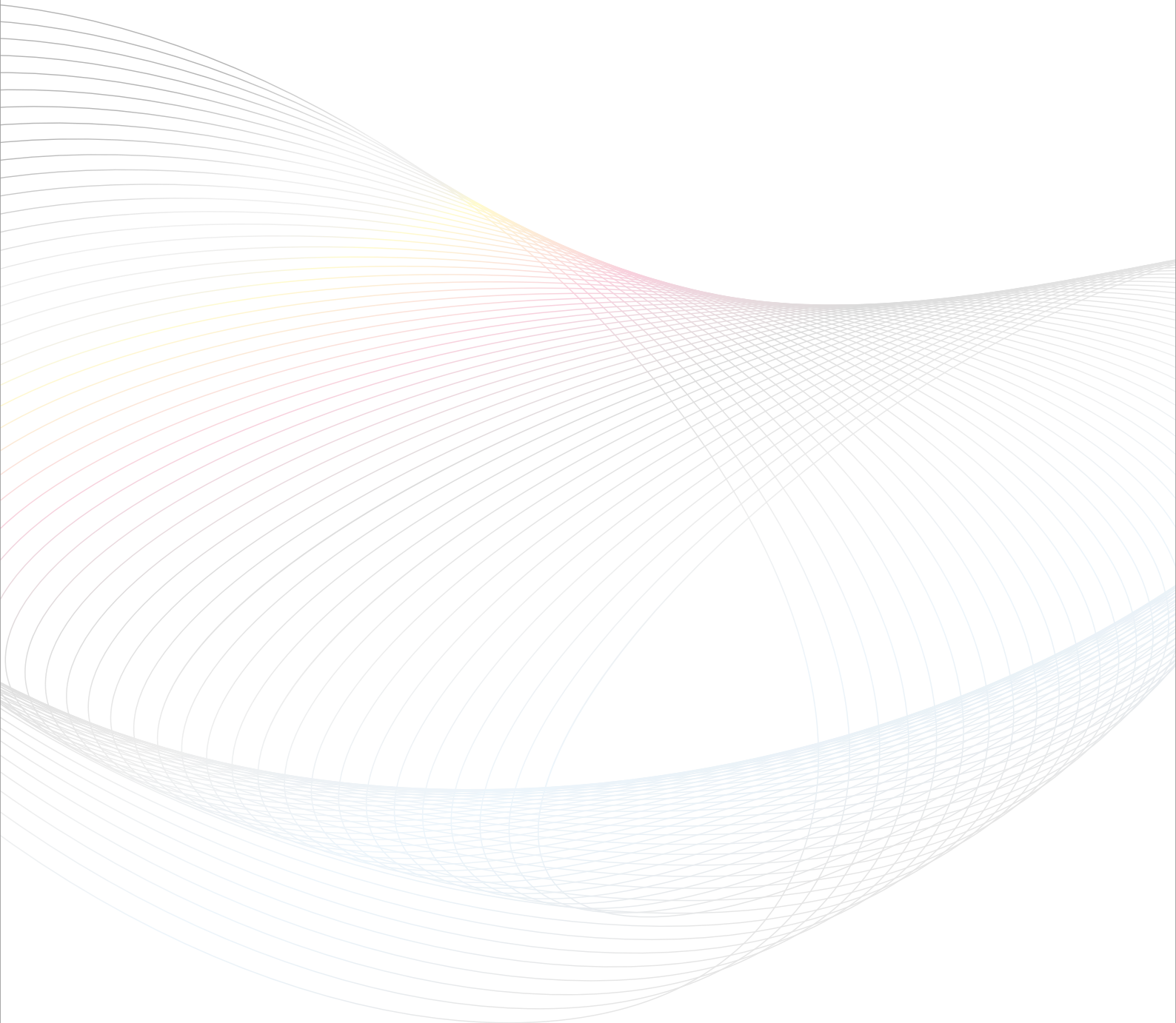


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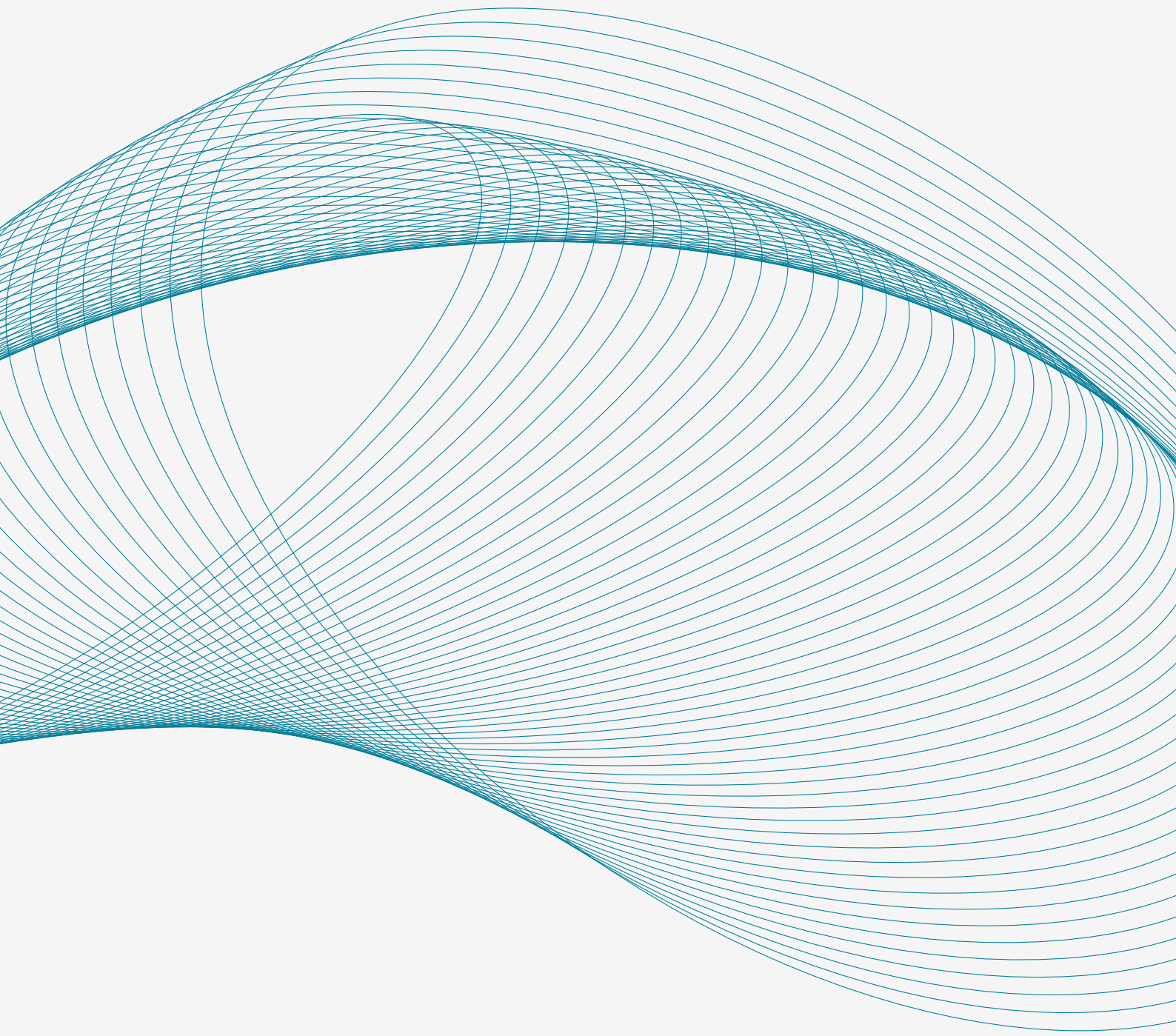
Annual Report



Mission Statement

**Our mission is to promote and assist
the development of sustainable energy
in Ireland**





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Chairperson's Statement

While noting that Ireland, and the global economy, is facing a number of substantial challenges, I firmly believe that a progression towards a low carbon economy can stimulate green enterprises and help steer the country onto a more positive economic path. The Authority's overarching objective is to promote energy efficiency measures and contribute to the deployment of renewable energy technologies across a variety of sectors within the Irish economy.

Energy efficiency measures have the potential to provide significant savings and achieve the greatest comfort in Irish homes and the highest productivity in our industries, thereby strengthen our economic competitiveness. Severe economic pressures are being placed on the most vulnerable people within Irish society. I am especially proud of SEI's work in responding to the current economic issues and in targeting households, through its Low-Income Housing Programme, that were experiencing the effects of fuel poverty. SEI's contribution has resulted in significant energy efficiency upgrade measures being applied to nearly 9,000 homes throughout Ireland in 2009.

Within the residential sector, SEI has an opportunity to significantly support Irish homeowners in making intelligent choices to improve the efficiency of their homes. The Home Energy Saving scheme is providing significant subsidies to homeowners for efficiency measures and energy assessments within Irish homes and is building market competence by driving contractor standards and quality. We have also witnessed how the adoption of smarter and cleaner technologies can provide consumers with useful information and enable them more effectively control their energy consumption. The National Smart-Metering programme is encouraging householders to utilise Smart-Metering technology and, in doing so, reduce the energy they use and the associated carbon dioxide emissions.

The challenges set by SEI's growing remit requires the Authority to work in close cooperation with the large industrial and commercial energy users of Ireland. SEI brings companies, industry

associations, SMEs and public authorities together to work on the sustainable energy agenda. Our Energy in Business programme continues to develop relationships with SME clients and has prepared a comprehensive suite of energy management advice, mentoring and support services. These supports have made a significant contribution to Ireland's largest business energy users, achieving energy efficiency gains worth over €55 million during 2008.

Renewable energy research, development and demonstration activities are paramount to reducing our importation of fossil fuels. SEI's Greener Homes Scheme has enabled householders to make a switch to renewable heating technologies and reduce their fossil dependency in favour of a more clean and energy secure society.

We are now working closely with the private and public sectors in Ireland in taking advantage of the resources that are at our disposal. Ireland has the great benefit of having a substantial ocean energy resource that, until recently, was under exploited. Our investment of €26 million in ocean energy will assist Irish industry in its attempts to become a market leader in this technology field and will contribute towards a growing competitive and vibrant ocean energy enterprise sector. Furthermore, our ambitious plans to transform our transport system, through the electrification of Irish motoring, can maximise our onshore wind energy resource.

Finally, I would like to personally thank David Taylor for his significant contribution, as Chief Executive Officer, in shaping and progressing SEI since its establishment

in 2002 to when his term expired in April 2008. During his term as Chief Executive, David played an outstanding role in the development of the Authority and made solid advancements against challenging targets across the sustainable energy agenda. There are significant challenges ahead as Sustainable Energy Ireland strives to ensure that government policy on sustainable energy is faithfully implemented with efficiency and effectiveness. I wish to acknowledge the strong performance, commitment and enthusiasm of the staff of SEI and I have every confidence in their ability to deliver on the challenges ahead.

The sustainable agenda is becoming more complex and challenging and the Authority must respond by making a significant contribution to policy analysis and formulation. I wish to highlight the immense contribution of my fellow board members and thank them for their continued support and contribution. Professor Owen Lewis was appointed as Chief Executive Officer for Sustainable Energy Ireland in January 2009 and I am very confident that he will lead the strategic development of the Authority to meet the challenges ahead.



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland

SEI Strategic Drivers

In March 2007, the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources published its Energy White Paper, *Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland*. It sets out the Government's Energy Policy Framework 2007-2020 for ensuring a sustainable energy future while supporting economic growth and meeting the needs of consumers. SEI considers the White Paper to be a significant plan that sets the goals needed to ensure safe and secure energy supplies, promote a sustainable energy future, and support competitiveness.

To ensure that SEI can address effectively the issues and targets outlined in the White Paper, it adjusted its own programmes into three core areas – Energy Efficiency First, Renewable Energy Deployment, Integration and Innovation. This 2008 Annual Report is structured in line with these three priority areas detailed below. It outlines a number of SEI programmes linked to each priority area, and focuses on key sustainable energy policy instruments that SEI delivered throughout the year.

01 Energy Efficiency First

Implement intensified energy-efficiency programmes aimed at reducing energy consumption and associated CO₂ emissions, while contributing to economic growth.

02 Renewable Energy

Provide a suite of promotional and assistance measures for exploiting alternative energy sources so as to reduce the CO₂ and import intensity of energy supply and thus decouple energy use from CO₂ emissions and import dependency.

03 Integration and Innovation

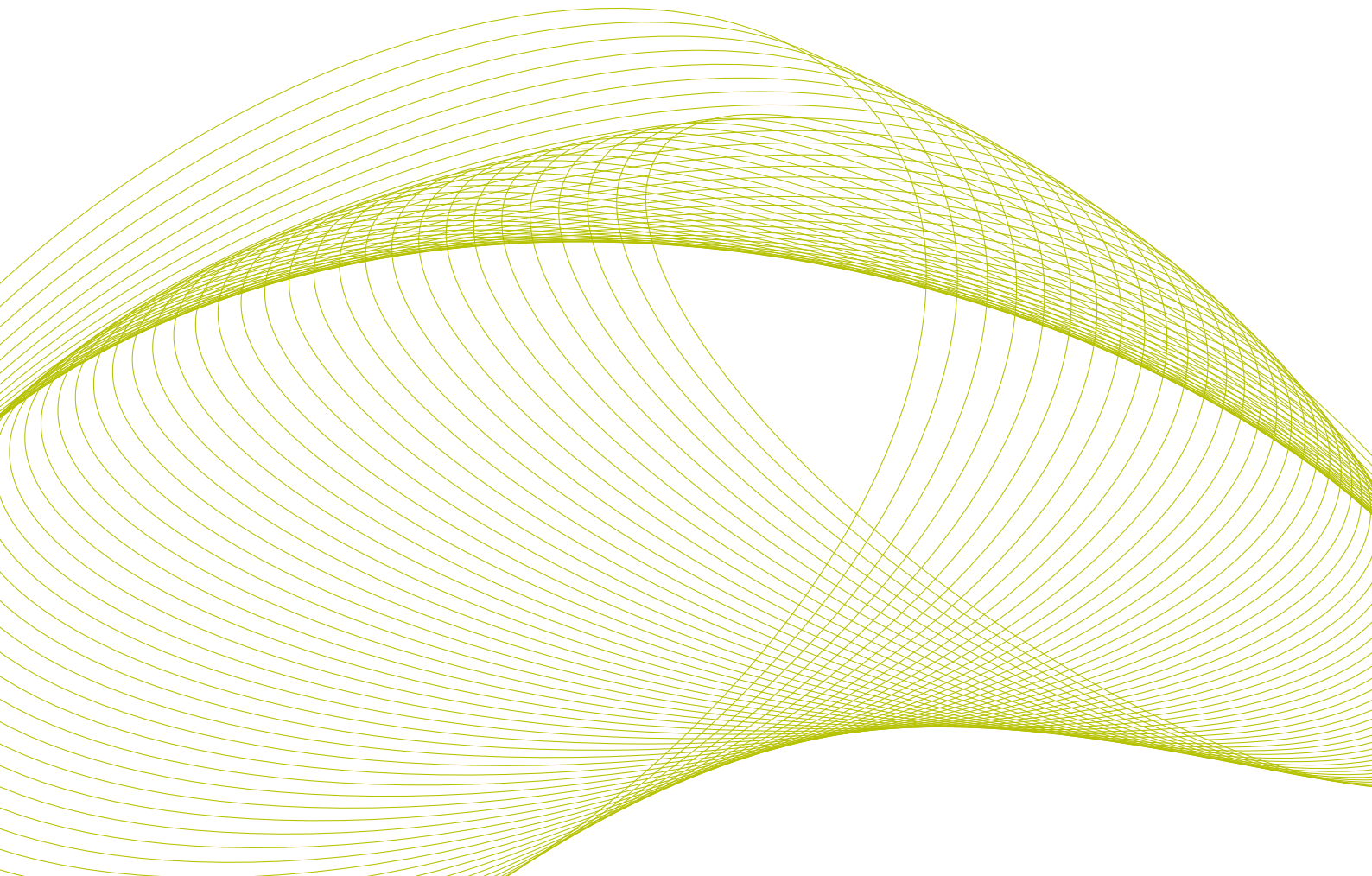
Promote integrated development best-practice through renewable energy, energy-efficiency and sustainable transportation technologies.

Sustainable electricity, heat and transport are essential parts of this multi-tiered approach. These strategic drivers have been applied to ensure that sustainable energy programmes are delivered across the industrial, public and residential sectors.

01

Energy Efficiency First

Energy efficiency is a vital first step in building a sustainable energy future. SEI's various energy efficiency programmes aim to contribute to the competitiveness of the Irish economy; maintain security of supply; and meet the needs of our sustainable environment. Energy efficiency policies require the effective engagement of all actors – regulators, utilities, local authorities, companies and individuals – in investment decision-making and everyday actions. The aim is to ensure that energy efficiency principles are at the core of such decisions. Within the built environment, SEI targets the residential, industrial, commercial and public sectors.



1.1

Energy in Business

The Energy in Business programme provides a number of services that promote structured energy management and supports the efforts of all business sectors to improve energy efficiency and competitiveness.

SEI, through the Energy Agreements programme (EAP) and the Large Industry Energy Network (LIEN), supports larger industrial sites, with a combined energy spend of up to €1 billion, that are ready to commit to strong energy management.

The EAP aims to reduce energy-related CO₂ emissions in Irish industry. Companies joining the programme commit to implementing the Irish Energy Management Standard (IS393) and performing a number of special investigations.

The LIEN members commit to reducing their energy usage and recognise the benefits of collaborating with like-minded organisations.

2008 Key Achievements

In 2008 Energy in Business programme continued its work with the Large Industry Energy Network (LIEN) by:

- Facilitating the 120 companies within LIEN and working in cooperation with the members to enable certification under the Energy Agreements Programme.
- Implementing special initiatives and energy efficiency projects that are tailored to significant energy users.
- Working directly with investor companies and engineering design companies to enable savings of between 20-50%.

In 2008, the Energy in Business programme provided energy-management advice and support services to businesses with a combined energy spend of €1.2 billion per annum and:

- Delivered its energy-management training courses to sectoral groups via industry associations. Training is rooted in Energy MAP, a structured approach that dovetails with the principles of IS393.
- Piloted and launched its small-business training programme and carried out nine training courses. As a direct result of the success of the training programme, the Musgrave Group decided to roll it out to over 360 stores in 2009.
- Offered firms a free mentoring, assessment and advice service to identify energy saving opportunities. In 2008, over 570 businesses registered with SEI for this service. Businesses that continued to implement the saving opportunities have achieved an average saving of 11% on their energy costs.
- Introduced the Accelerated Capital Allowances (ACA) scheme. This aims to encourage investment in energy-saving technology by offering attractive tax incentives to companies purchasing relevant energy-efficient equipment. In 2008 the ACA covered nearly 2,900 products, over three equipment categories, on its list of specified equipment.

1.2

Home Energy Saving (Pilot Scheme)

In 2008, SEI launched the Government's Home Energy Saving (HES) pilot scheme giving grants to homeowners wishing to retrofit existing properties in counties Clare, Limerick, Louth and Tipperary. The scheme was aimed at older houses that would not typically have the energy-efficiency features of recently built homes and a contribution was made to the initial investment cost of installing various remedial measures.

The pilot scheme provided assistance to homeowners interested in improving the energy efficiency of their houses in order to reduce energy use, energy costs and greenhouse-gas emissions.

2008 Key Achievements

The HES pilot scheme was delivered during the year to develop an evidence base for Government to consider the national rollout of home energy-efficiency savings measures during 2009.

The pilot scheme was structured to test levels of support, types of measures to be supported, delivery modes using local authorities and outsourced managing agents, as well as to examine group and individual responses.

The scheme delivered energy-saving measures to 667 homes through grants provided to homeowners who invested in energy-efficiency improvements.

In 2009, the Government launched a full rollout of the scheme countrywide. It is intended that, during 2009, the scheme will:

- Cut heating bills for householders
- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions
- Create thousands of jobs both directly and indirectly



THE HES PILOT SCHEME DELIVERED ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES TO 667 HOMES THROUGH GRANT SUPPORT IN 2008



1.2 HOME ENERGY SAVING
(PILOT SCHEME)

Focus On

Householders Save by Opting for Efficiency Enhancements

Homeowners in counties Clare, Limerick, Louth and Tipperary reaped the rewards and benefits of government investment in home energy-efficiency measures in their homes. Financial assistance to improve heating performance and insulation has not only made homes warmer and more comfortable but resulted in projected reductions of up to €700 per annum in the heating bill of the average house.

These measures assisted both consumers, by avoiding heat waste through the roof and walls and achieved savings from thermostat, timer and heating controls, and Government, by reducing energy use and CO₂ emissions, improving the energy efficiency of the national housing stock, and helping Ireland to meet its climate-change targets.

The Limerick Clare Energy Agency and the Tipperary Energy Agency were key organisations that aided SEI in delivering this scheme on the ground. They managed the implementation of the scheme in their areas and were the managing agents for the successful piloting of the scheme.

As a result, in 2008, a total of 667 homes made substantial savings by opting for energy-efficiency enhancements in their homes. Many installed heating controls, including a range of time, temperature and zone controls on their heating system and electric immersion water cylinder. This option was particularly attractive to homeowners who decided to replace their boiler and install heating controls.

Many homeowners also decided to insulate the walls of their homes. The pilot scheme enabled them to select from a range of cavity wall, internal or external insulation, depending on the construction of the house. Where a house was of suitable cavity construction, blown cavity wall insulation was used as it is the most economical investment.

The building sector, experiencing a downturn in 2008, hugely welcomed the additional employment for building contractors and trades people that the scheme stimulated.

Homeowners can log on to www.sei.ie/hes for more information on the national implementation of the Home Energy Saving scheme.

1.3

House of Tomorrow RD&D and Low Carbon Homes

The House of Tomorrow RD&D programme encourages the widespread uptake of superior sustainable energy planning, design, specification and construction practices in both the new house building and home improvement markets.

The primary objective of funding demonstration projects in this sector is to create a nationwide network of accessible, replicable, model examples of more sustainable energy practices in Irish housing.

2008 Key Achievements

New building regulations were announced in 2008 that require all new homes built in Ireland to be 40% more energy efficient from next year. The Regulations, informed by the lessons from the SEI House of Tomorrow programme, provide for a dramatic improvement in energy efficiency standards in Irish homes and ensure that new housing stock in Ireland is built to the highest international standards. The 2008 Regulations have built on the market activation and learning achievements of the House of Tomorrow programme to date.

In 2008 the House of Tomorrow programme managed to achieve a completion rate of 75% – around 1,400 high energy-performance demonstration housing units were supported. Activities in the programme were focused on managing the portfolio of properties under construction to a successful conclusion. Further achievements included:

- Membership of the Sustainable Energy in Buildings Network (SEBNet) of product and service providers has grown to 63 companies.
- SEBNet held seminars covering topics including the impact of the proposed new building regulations on the industry, special guidance on Building Energy Rating, the introduction of Acceptable Construction Details and the air tightness testing certification scheme of the National Standards Authority (NSAI).
- SEI partnered the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) in publishing key support documents on condensing boilers, heating systems and accredited construction details.
- In July 2008, Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, Eamon Ryan, announced the Low Carbon Homes programme. This demonstration programme will reflect and build on recent changes in the regulatory environment, notably a 40% improvement already introduced in the energy and CO₂ performance of new housing relative to established 2005 baselines.

1.4

Public Sector Building

SEI's Public Sector Building programme promoted energy-efficient design, technologies and services in new and retrofit public-sector projects.

The programme was established to support projects that serve as examples of good practice, where the energy performance of public-sector buildings was improved through better design, investment and management. While the programme is closed for applications, it agreed to support projects under three funding elements:

- The Design Study Support scheme supports professional expertise to examine the technical and economic feasibility of design and technology solutions.
- The Model Solutions Investment Support scheme supports energy-management and technology solutions in existing buildings and new-build specifications.
- The Energy Management Bureaux supports outsourced energy-management services to manage energy usage and to identify and implement energy-related projects.

2008 Key Achievements

The Public Sector programme supported major new and refurbishment projects including new commercial offices incorporating renewable heating, hotel refurbishment and a visitor centre.

The programme supported the following projects in 2008:

- 2 Design Study Support scheme projects
- 8 Model Solutions Investment Support scheme projects
- 2 Energy Management Bureaux

In 2008, Údarás na Gaeltachta established an Energy Management Bureau. The target is to reduce energy consumption and carbon-dioxide emissions for 15 buildings by 12% within three years. A systematic energy-management approach combined with advanced web-based IT systems is used to improve energy efficiency while maintaining a comfortable working environment. The initial 15% reduction in electrical consumption demonstrates that the approach taken in this energy bureau is highly effective.

1.5

Building Energy Rating

The Building Energy Rating (BER) scheme was established under the European Communities (Energy Performance of Buildings) Regulations 2006.

A BER is an indication of the energy performance of a house on a scale of A1 (most efficient) to G (least efficient).

SEI has been designated as the issuing authority with responsibility for registering BER assessors, logging BER assessments and managing the BER scheme.

2008 Key Achievements

The Building Energy Rating (BER) was introduced for new dwellings in January 2007. The focus for 2008 was on developing the complex systems, codes and procedures, and commissioning studies, that would enable the introduction of BER for the sale and rental of second-hand homes from 1st January 2009.

By the end of 2008, there were:

- 1,025 registered BER assessors published on the online National Register of BER Assessors
- A further 2,800 certified BER assessors (who had successfully completed a BER training course)
- Over 3,600 BER assessments published on the online National BER Register, including over 200 for existing dwellings and over 3,400 for new dwellings
- 60 quality assurance audits carried out in 2008

In 2008, the official calculation procedure (DEAP) and software for carrying out BERs was extended to cater for the energy rating of second-hand dwellings. This included the provision of a library of default values to assist BER assessors in carrying out the ratings and to increase repeatability.

A DEAP Survey Guide was also developed to provide practical guidance and tips to assessors. Within the National Administration System (which assessors use to upload and publish BERs), the validation rules, registration procedures, training specification, code of practice and all associated processes were also updated to cater for second-hand dwellings and were rolled out in November 2008.

1.6

Low-Income Housing

SEI's Low-Income Housing programme (LIH) targets homes that experience fuel poverty. Low-income householders are often unable to afford the capital investment measures that would improve the energy quality of their homes. SEI's LIH programme was set up to help establish and implement a national plan of action to address this problem systematically.

Core delivery is through SEI's Warmer Homes scheme, which is aimed at improving the energy efficiency and comfort conditions of the homes involved. The scheme includes substantial measures such as attic insulation, draught-proofing, lagging jackets, energy-efficient lighting, cavity-wall insulation and energy advice.

2008 Key Achievements

- Under the programme, 5,341 dwellings benefited from substantial insulation improvements in 2008 – an increase of nearly 2,000 dwellings on 2007.
- Over 19,000 homes have been improved under the Warmer Homes scheme since it began in 2002.
- 21 community-based organisations have been approved for funding to deliver the Warmer Homes scheme. Five community-based organisations provide cavity-wall insulation in addition to the standard package of measures. SEI is working towards full nationwide coverage of the service in 2009.
- In July 2008, Minister Ryan established an Inter-Departmental/ Agency group on Affordable Energy, including SEI, to ensure that a cohesive approach to fuel poverty is delivered by Government.



BUILDING ENERGY RATINGS EMPOWER CONSUMERS BY MAKING THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF A BUILDING VISIBLE TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS OR TENANTS. ALMOST 4000 BERS WERE ISSUED BY SEI IN 2008.



1.5 BUILDING ENERGY
RATING

Focus On

Homeowners Realise the Benefits of Building Energy Ratings

Homeowners are becoming more aware not only of their legal obligations but that knowing the Building Energy Rating (BER) of a property benefits them substantially.

The BER certificate is now required by law for all residential and commercial buildings that are newly constructed or are offered for sale or lease. This makes the energy performance of a building visible to prospective owners or tenants.

The introduction of BER has raised homeowners' awareness of the energy efficiency of their property when buying or selling. Their BER certificate, in its accompanying advisory report, provides information on how to improve the energy performance of the property and thereby its comfort and affordability, thus potentially enhancing its value and sustainability.

Even developers are acknowledging the BER benefit as this enhanced awareness can be expected over time to raise demand, and indeed increase the value of, more energy-efficient properties.

This should encourage owners of less energy-efficient properties to take steps to upgrade them.

BER assessments may only be carried out by registered BER assessors who have trained under the National Framework of Qualifications and subsequently registered with SEI.

Training is necessary as BER assessments are based on the characteristics of the major components of the building, such as the wall, roof and floor dimensions, window and door sizes and orientations. More complex calculations are made regarding the construction type and levels of insulation, ventilation and air tightness, the domestic hot-water services, the systems for heat supply (including renewable energy) and the type of lighting.

The introduction of BER has also benefited the green economy and employment. The Register of BER Assessors is available at www.sei.ie/ber

1.6 LOW-INCOME
HOUSING

Focus On

Community Organisations Cut Energy Costs in Hundreds of Homes

SEI's Low-Income Housing programme is delivered through a number of geographically dispersed community-based organisations.

One of these organisations, the Wexford Area Partnership, is mandated to counteract socio-economic disadvantage and tackle the causes and consequences of social exclusion. This community-based organisation has been employed by SEI as a service delivery agent of the LIH programme in Co Wexford over the last five years.

Wexford Area Partnership, through its Warm Project, targets homes that experience fuel poverty in various Wexford communities. The Warm Project was first allocated grant funding in November 2004 to help deliver basic energy-saving

measures to older people living in low-income households in the county.

In 2005 the Warm Project began insulating homes in Co Wexford. It has installed measures in 1,043 properties, including the deployment of 765 standard packages (attic insulation, draught-proofing, energy advice, CFLs, lagging jackets) and 511 cavity walls.

SEI's Low Income Housing programme addresses the issue of fuel poverty and continues to actively work with bodies, such as Wexford Area Partnership, to alleviate this particular dimension to social disadvantage.

This programme is currently being delivered by 20 community based organisations and the service is now available in Dublin, Donegal, Galway, Clare, Mayo, Westmeath, Sligo, Roscommon, Cork, Kerry, Wexford, Cavan, Limerick and Leitrim. SEI is actively engaging new community-based organisations with the intention of achieving full nationwide coverage in 2009. The programme is a key component in the establishment and implementation of a national plan of action to address fuel poverty in low-income households.



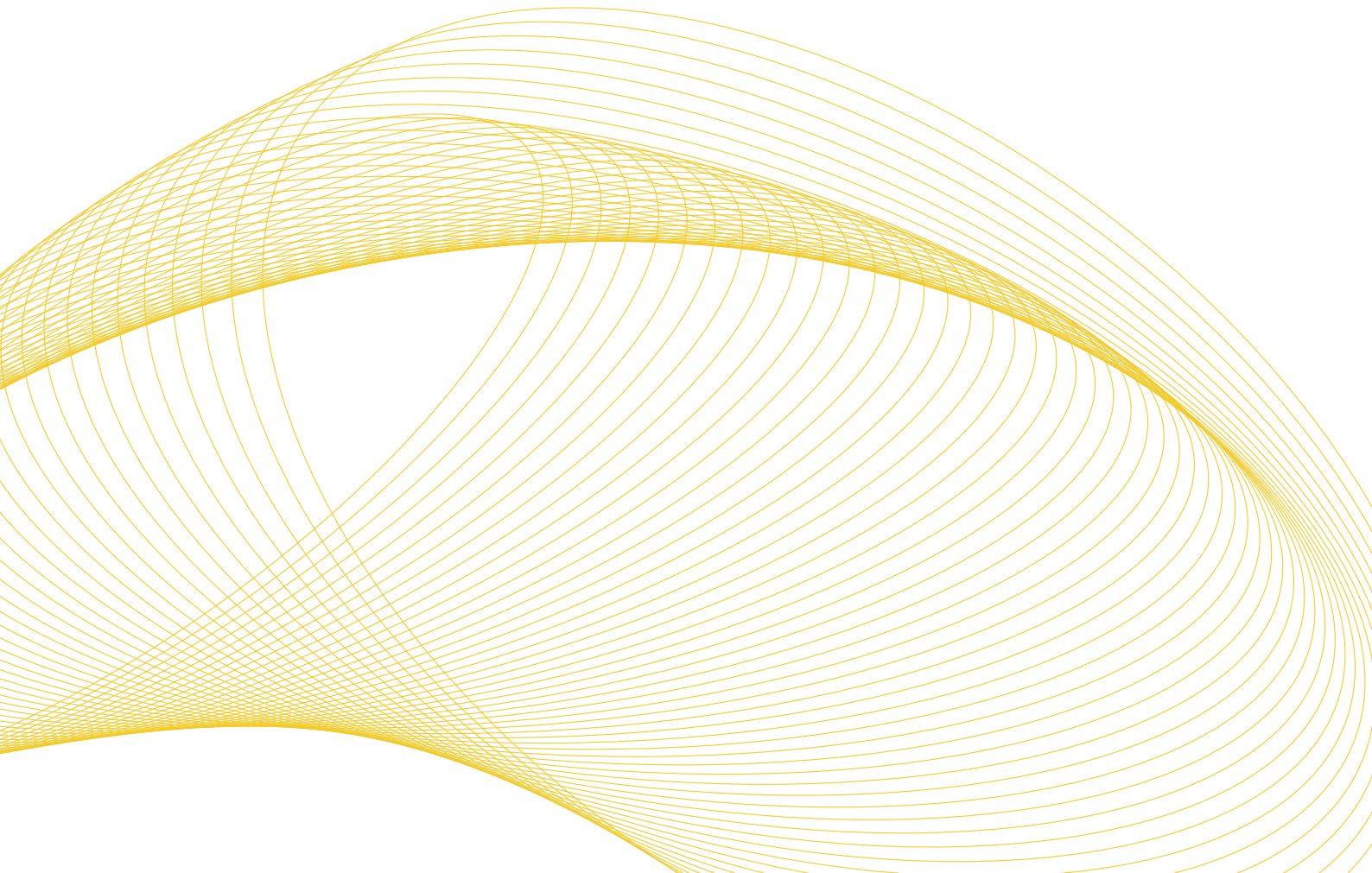
OVER 5,300 LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOW BENEFITTING FROM INCREASED HOME COMFORT FOLLOWING SUBSTANTIAL INSULATION IMPROVEMENTS TO THEIR HOMES IN 2008



02

Renewable Energy

The deployment of renewable energy sources offers sustainable alternatives to our dependency on fossil fuels; provides a means of reducing harmful greenhouse-gas emissions and the import intensity of energy supply. SEI's various renewable energy programmes stimulate energy research and development, leverage private sector investment, contribute to the conditions for the large-scale use of wind, ocean and bioenergy technologies and enable the mass deployment of renewable heating technologies.



2.1

Renewable Energy Research, Development and Demonstration

The goal of the Renewable Energy Research, Development and Demonstration programme (RERD&D) is to accelerate the deployment rate of renewable-energy technology and thus improve implementation of renewable energy in the Irish market. This goal is achieved by providing support for product R&D, market demonstration activity and studies to investigate market barriers. The current programme strategy is focused on areas in which utility-scale, grid-connected renewable energy features strongly.

2008 Key Achievements

In 2008 SEI commissioned a number of research reports into renewable energy technological areas including Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), geothermal energy, wind energy and biofuels.

- The CSS study, conducted with the EPA, the Geological Survey of Ireland, the Geological Survey of Northern Ireland and the DCENR's Petroleum Affairs Division provided the first estimate of the island of Ireland's CO₂ storage capability.
- The Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources established a Working Group on Geothermal Energy to determine the regulatory and planning issues associated with, in particular, deep geothermal developments. SEI prepared a Geothermal Atlas of Ireland which provides the first countrywide estimate of the geothermal energy available at a range of ground depths.
- SEI, in conjunction with the Western Development Commission, sponsored a study investigating the potential for community ownership of a wind farm project in Killala, Co Mayo. The project investigated the ownership and legal issues for a community-owned wind farm and provided support for developing information guidelines for other communities to follow. The project led to the development of a detailed wind-farm feasibility study and associated planning and grid-connection applications.
- SEI commissioned BioXL Bioenergy Consultants to review the potential of marine algae as a source of biofuels in Ireland. A consultancy team – including BioXL, Shannon Applied Biotechnology Centre, the European Research Centre for Algae (CEVA), the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMA) and the National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) – was formed to undertake the work. The final report was completed in December 2008 and will be published in early 2009.
- SEI scoped and designed the Micro-generation programme that will enable field trials of up to 50 small and micro-scale wind and PV electricity generators. This programme will assess technical, financial and regulatory issues surrounding the deployment of small and micro-generation technologies in Ireland.

2.2

Ocean Energy Development Unit

The Ocean Energy Development Unit (OEDU) has been established to work alongside Government in accelerating the development of ocean energy (wave and tidal) in Ireland. The Unit specifically will advance the deployment of ocean energy technologies in Ireland by increasing the capacity for relevant research and development both in academic institutions and commercial entities in Ireland. Its objectives are:

- To work with Government to contribute to the targets for the connection of 75Mw of ocean energy (OE) by 2012 and 500Mw by 2020 (Programme for Government and White Paper)
- To create a centre of excellence in OE technology in Ireland and to stimulate a world-class industry cluster

A key function of the OEDU is to fund industry and research institutes so as to stimulate the development and deployment of OE devices and systems. The emphasis is on: wave and tidal energy capture devices; monitoring technologies; integrating OE into the electricity grid; and data-monitoring.

2008 Key Achievements

In 2008, the following achievements were made:

- SEI established the Ocean Energy Development Unit (OEDU) and an integrated work programme was developed.
- An open call for expressions of interest in the Prototype Development Fund was issued in August 2008. The application form/guide for full proposals was posted in December 2008.
- The upgrade programme for the National Ocean Test Facility (NOTF) – the National Wave Basin – at the Hydraulics and Maritime Research Centre (HMRC), University College Cork, was initiated.
- The development of test sites – full-scale in Belmullet, Co Mayo and quarter-scale in Galway Bay – was commenced.

2.3

Renewable Heat and Combined Heat & Power Deployment

The Renewable Heat Deployment (ReHeat) programme aims to increase the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the commercial, industrial and public sectors.

With an indicative budget of €26 million for 2006-2010, the programme provides financial assistance for boilers fuelled by wood chips and wood pellets, solar thermal collectors, and heat pumps.

The CHP Deployment programme aims to increase the deployment of small-scale (<1MWe) fossil-fired and biomass CHP systems across Ireland in accordance with the requirements of the EU Directive on CHP. This is achieved by means of grant assistance of up to 30% of the cost of equipment purchase and installation, as well as a 40% grant for qualifying feasibility studies.

The programme focuses on applicants from the commercial, agricultural, industrial and service sectors as well as energy supply companies (ESCOs).

2008 Key Achievements

In 2008, the ReHeat projects completed under the programme were as follows:

- Biomass boilers: 85 projects with a total installed capacity of 37 MWth
- Solar thermal: 73 projects with a total installed area of 1,300 m²
- Heat pumps: 28 projects with a total installed capacity of 2.3 MWth

In 2008, 28 CHP projects were completed, representing total installed electricity capacity of 8,611kWh.

To date, the CHP programme has supported the installation of over 40 CHP plants (mainly gas-fired), with a total capacity of 7 MWe and 10.6 MWth. These installed units currently displace 31.1 GWh/yr of electricity from the grid, and produce CO₂ savings of approximately 9,800 tonnes per year.

A further 10 projects are in the pipeline, totalling 5.3 MWe. There is a shift towards larger industrial installations. Support was also provided to a 3 MWe biomass CHP plant.

2.4

Renewable Energy Information Office (REIO)

SEI's Renewable Energy Information Office (REIO) promotes the use of renewable-energy resources and provides independent advice and information nationwide on financial, social and technical issues relating to renewable-energy development (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and hydropower).

Programme elements include publishing regular newsletters and information brochures, organising conferences and workshops, and providing an advice service on renewable energy.

2008 Key Achievements

Collaboration with key stakeholders was a key feature in the delivery of a range of successful events during the year, including:

- Hosting an Irish delegation, in partnership with the Austrian Trade Council, to the World Sustainable Energy Days in Wels, Austria, which developed into a joint December event with the Irish Bioenergy Association focusing on wood fuel options and supply chains.
- Hosting a 75-strong group of architects and professionals from the construction industry who, as an official Irish delegation, participated in the 12th International Passive House conference in Nuremberg, Germany.
- Project-managing Farmfest Bioenergy 2008 in partnership with the National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD) and Teagasc, combining conference, workshops and demonstrations, with an indoor and outdoor exhibition.
- Organising three CHP events attended by some 600 industry professionals.
- Developing and launching three energy crop calculators in partnership with Teagasc.

2.5

Greener Homes Scheme

The Greener Homes Scheme, launched in March 2006, supports householders wishing to install renewable-energy heating technologies, including wood pellet/chip stoves and boilers, solar panels and geothermal heat pumps.

Through SEI, the Government contributes to the initial investment cost of installing a renewable-energy heating system.

This programme facilitates the wider deployment of renewable-energy heating technologies in the residential sector and supports the development of a sustainable market, resulting in reduced dependence on fossil fuels and in lower CO₂ emissions.

The Greener Homes Scheme encourages homeowners who are installing or replacing their heating system to opt for a renewable-energy system.

2008 Key Achievements

The Greener Homes Scheme made significant contributions to the deployment of renewable energy in 2008:

- 9,643 householders installed renewable heating technologies and systems
 - 696 products and 1,478 installers of renewable heating technologies were on the scheme's registered list at year end
-

Phase III was launched in July 2008 and applications were restricted to existing homes. This is in line with the revised Building Regulations 2008; for the first time, some component of renewable energy is compulsory in all new homes.

SEI undertakes an inspection of 10% of the grant-allocated homes. This helps identify any ongoing issues which can be addressed through regular installer newsletters. Overall, there was a significant improvement in the quality of the homes inspected in 2008.

On 3rd November 2008, Ministers Eamon Ryan and Eamon Ó Cuív launched an energy sustainability programme for the Islands. This includes a 50% increase in grant assistance under the Greener Homes Scheme.



THE GREENER HOMES SCHEME CONTINUES TO AID THE DEPLOYMENT OF RENEWABLE HEATING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE RESIDENTIAL MARKET AS ALMOST 10,000 INSTALLATIONS WERE COMPLETED IN 2008



2.5 GREENER HOMES
SCHEME

Focus On

Greener Homes Scheme Fostering Green Business

The renewable-energy residential market has experienced high growth in the past year. This is shown in the increased numbers of installers and products available. The Greener Homes Scheme (GHS) has substantially aided the introduction and deployment of renewable-energy technologies in the residential market since its launch in 2006.

Area of Learning	Solar Thermal	Heat Pump Systems	Biomass Systems
No. of Grants by Technology	9,452	4,746	5,168

Table 01. Grant Applications by Technology under GHS to December 2008

Installers	April 2006	December 2008
Solar Thermal	79	1,342
Biomass	82	368
Heat Pump	98	322
Wood Gasification		44

Table 02. Deployment of associated renewable-energy technologies

Many of the activities currently carried out under the scheme are aimed at supporting the development of a sustainable installer industry.

Market analysis carried out by SEI in 2008 showed a tremendous growth in the renewable energy market in Ireland. Table 01 presents the number of grant applications by technology under the GHS to December 2008.

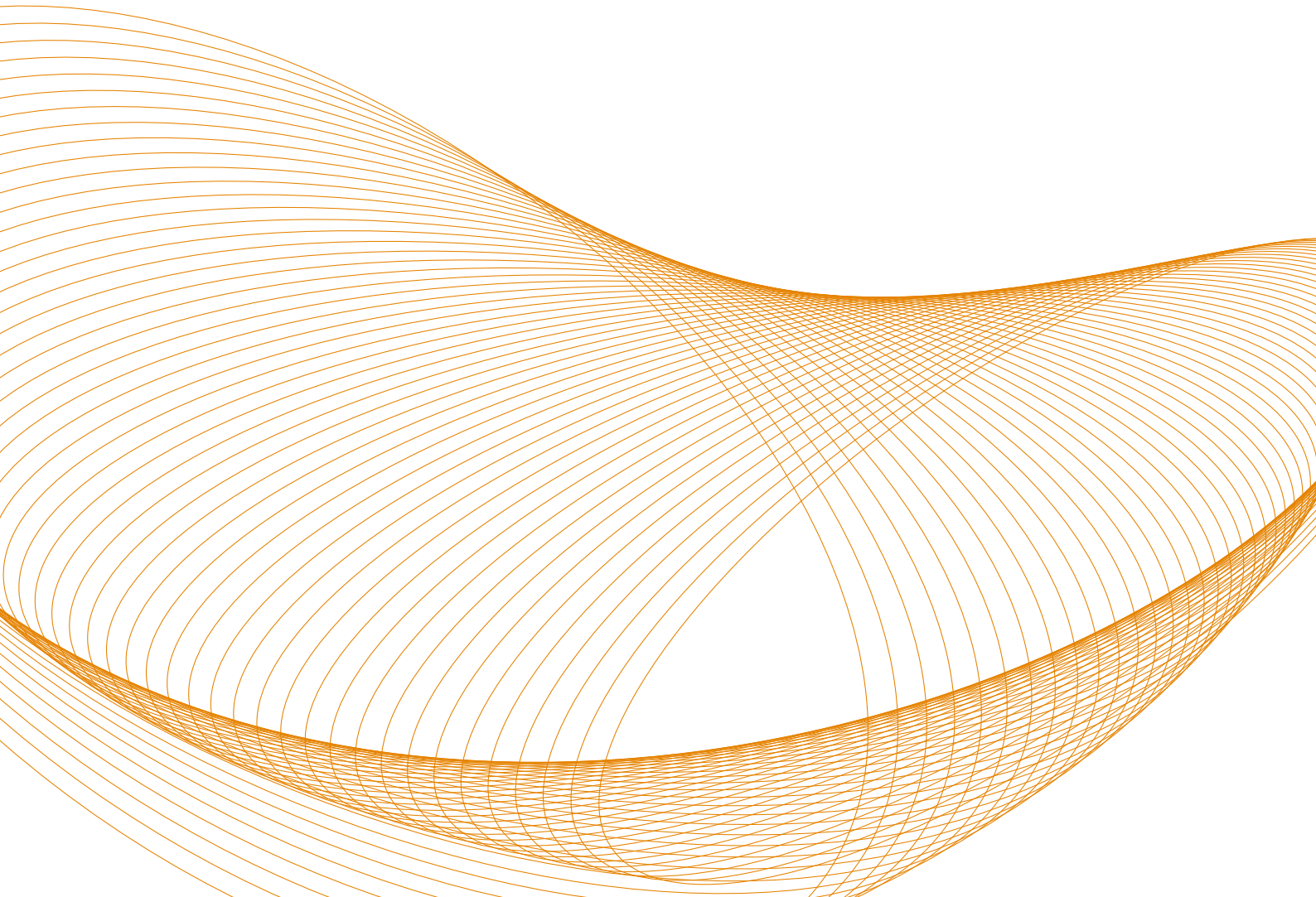
SEI monitors all the products supported and the work carried out by installers under the GHS to ensure it is of a high standard. In doing so, it has developed a good working relationship with the installers. Suppliers must provide evidence that products meet established European quality/safety standards and minimum efficiency requirements.

As the GHS progresses, a key driver for SEI is the development of a sustainable renewable-energy installer industry. Analysis shows a significant increase in deployment of associated renewable-energy technologies since 2006. This is shown in Table 02.

03

Integration and Innovation

A myriad of cross-cutting activities is required in order to make the transition to a sustainable energy future. SEI's Integration and Innovation programmes foster close collaboration with policy makers, Irish consumers and communities, and the Irish educational sector. SEI works in close collaboration with various Governmental Departments in realising the Government's policy goal of promoting the sustainability of energy supply and seeks innovation and best practice models through engagement with European and International institutions.



3.1

Policy Support and Public Affairs

The Statement of Strategy 2008–2010 of the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR), SEI's sponsoring department, outlines three principal energy policy goals:

- To ensure security and continuity of energy supply for the economy and for consumers
- To promote the sustainability of energy supply and use
- To enhance the competitiveness of energy markets

SEI works in close collaboration with DCENR in realising the Department's policy goal of promoting the sustainability of energy supply and use through programmes aimed at reducing energy-related greenhouse-gas emissions, accelerating the growth of renewable-energy technologies, maximising energy efficiency and conservation, and accelerating energy research, technology, development and innovation (RTDI).

One of SEI's statutory functions is to provide advice, information and policy support to the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, to DCENR, to other ministers and government departments, and to energy suppliers and users.

The Energy White Paper, *Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland*, outlines targets for many areas that SEI programmes directly contribute to, including:

- Renewable electricity
- Renewable transport (biofuels)
- Renewable heat
- CHP
- Energy efficiency
- Public-sector leadership

SEI actively assists the energy sector to meet, in a least-cost manner, the indicative targets set out in the National Climate Change Strategy to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.

3.1.1 National Collaboration

The Environmental Protection Agency

SEI works in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in activities that include support for academic research, energy modelling and the commissioning of energy-related research.

SEI is represented on the EPA Climate Change Research Coordination Group. It co-funded with the EPA a post-doctoral fellowship (2007-2009) to support Ireland's energy policy modelling. The work focuses on established, bottom-up energy-efficiency modelling indicators. SEI sat on a group that steers this post-doctoral fellowship.

In 2008 SEI co-funded, with the EPA, a University College Cork-led research project, *Energy Modelling – Irish TIMES*, which involves building a TIMES energy system model¹ for Ireland. The research application was submitted under the 'Socio-economic and Technologies' theme of the Climate Change Research Programme. The model results will provide energy system pathways to 2050, but the focus will be on the results in 2020 so as to inform energy and environmental policy, with a particular focus on the EU Burden-Sharing Directives on renewable energy and greenhouse-gas emissions.

Forfas, Enterprise Ireland, and IDA Ireland

SEI continued to strengthen its relationship with Forfas, Enterprise Ireland and the IDA throughout 2008. SEI is working with these agencies on the agenda of positioning Ireland as an innovation centre for sustainable energy technologies, supporting both inward investment and export opportunities. This collaboration has included participating in meetings with prospective investors and new businesses, providing advice and information to the agencies' existing client base, and informing agency staff on energy issues and the supports SEI can offer existing and new businesses. Furthermore, SEI has participated on several steering and advisory groups for energy-related studies on topics such as identifying the infrastructural challenges facing enterprise in Ireland, benchmarking Ireland's performance against other leading economies, and long term strategic issues for energy supply in Ireland. SEI also participated in a major study commissioned by Forfás and InterTrade Ireland looking at the opportunities for enterprise in the sustainable energy and clean technology goods and services sectors.

¹TIMES is a technology-rich (bottom-up) model that estimates energy dynamics over a long-term, multi-period time horizon within a reference energy system.

Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (IRCSET)

SEI continued to support a doctoral and post-doctoral research programme with the Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (IRCSET).

In 2008, this programme supported seven doctoral fellows working in areas ranging from grid integration of wind to the applied chemistry of biofuels.

In 2008, SEI also directly supported PhD research at University College Cork into energy-efficiency modelling – linking ODEX energy-efficiency indicators with energy policies and measures.

NEEAP

In 2008, SEI worked closely with the DCENR on developing Ireland's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2009-2020. The plan, due for release in 2009, outlines policies and measures that will contribute to achievement of Ireland's national 20% energy savings target for 2020.

Ireland's first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan was submitted to the European Commission in September 2007. The plan is required by the Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive (ESD). Since then, a national consultation period has been completed and the document developed to address both Ireland's 9% ESD target for 2016, and our national 20% energy savings target for 2020.

Sustainable Energy Industry Incubator

SEI called for proposals for emerging business enterprises in the sustainable-energy sector, under the SEI Sustainable Energy Industry Incubator programme. Under the pilot programme in 2007, SEI awarded financial supports to four sustainable-energy companies and in 2008 agreed to support an additional seven companies.

The programme is intended to encourage innovation in the sustainable-energy sector by supporting new small ventures focusing on clean-energy technologies and services in Ireland.

The programme was designed to help new businesses bridge the financing gaps that often hamper the growth of small companies.

Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Inventory

In April 2008, SEI published a national Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D) Inventory for 2006. The report outlined the level of energy RD&D activity in the Republic of Ireland, highlighting the energy-related products, systems, practices and services currently in development and their influence in forming sustainable-energy policies for the future.

The data gathered for 2006 shows that over €28 million was spent on energy RD&D in 321 projects. This inventory includes public, private and European contributions and represents a substantial increase on the €12.8m spent on energy RD&D on 191 projects in 2005.

In the renewable-energy category, biomass projects received the most funding (51%, or €4.58 million), followed by ocean (30%, at €2.69 million). Conservation projects in industry, residential and commercial areas accounted for 43% of funding (€12.34 million).

Energy Statistics Co-ordinating Group

SEI participates in the Energy Statistics Co-ordinating Group with the Central Statistics Office (CSO). This was established to help develop and analyse a more comprehensive body of energy statistics. SEI represents Ireland in the Energy Statistics Working Group of Eurostat (which provides the EU with a statistical information service) and in two subgroups dedicated to energy-efficiency indicators and CHP.

3.1.2 International collaboration

Ireland participates in a number of international organisations and activities in the area of sustainable energy. These include: the International Energy Agency, the Seventh Framework Energy Committee, the United Nations Sustainable Energy Finance (SEF) Alliance, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, and the European Energy Network. Some of this participation is highlighted in the following sections.

International Energy Agency

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is the energy forum and think-tank for 26 OECD countries. The DCENR has designated SEI to be the contracting party to four IEA Renewable Energy Implementing Agreements to which Ireland is a party (Bioenergy, Ocean, Wind and RE Technology Deployment {RETD}). SEI is responsible for providing national delegates to the executive committees of the Implementing Agreements and for nominating and supporting country experts to a number of tasks.

Ireland participates in three annexes within the Wind Energy Agreement:

- Annex XI (Base Technology Information Exchange)
- Annex XXI (Dynamic Models of Wind Farms for Power System Studies)
- Task XXV (Design and Operation of Power Systems with Large Amounts of Wind Power)

IEA Bioenergy carries out its work through tasks, coordinating research activities in participating countries. SEI has joined three tasks under the Agreement and has appointed country representatives to each. The tasks and country representatives are:

- Task 29: Socio-economic Drivers in Implementing Bioenergy Projects – Tipperary Institute
- Task 39: Commercialising 1st and 2nd Generation Liquid Biofuels from Biomass – University College Cork
- Task 42: Biorefineries: Co-production of Fuels, Chemicals, Power and Materials from Biomass – Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology.

SEI and Tipperary Institute co-hosted a Task 29 meeting and one-day conference in Dublin. The conference, Biomass: Achieving Targets – Maximising Benefits held on 19th May 2008, considered the sustainability of Ireland's renewable-energy targets for 2020 by applying approaches to assessing the sustainability of biomass that are being applied in other countries.

SEI supported UCC in hosting a Task 39 meeting in Cork in September 2008. This meeting included a one-day Biofuels Symposium. Presentations were given on the development of second-generation technologies in the USA, Germany and Australia as well as related activities in Ireland.

The Ocean Energy Systems Implementing Agreement began in October 2001. Its aim is to improve international collaboration to make ocean-energy technologies a significant energy option in the mid-term. Current priorities are ocean waves and marine current systems. There are two pieces of work were agreed under IEA-OES for which Ireland is a contributor.

- Annex II – Guidelines for Development and Testing of Ocean Energy Systems
- Annex III – Assessment of Capacity Constraints of Distribution and Transmission Grids

RTD Framework 7 R&D Coordination

SEI acts as national delegate and contact point for the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) for Research and Technological Development (RTD).

SEI is represented on the FP7 Energy Programme Committee that focuses on developing and agreeing the annual work programme and strategic vision for the FP7 Energy Work programme 2007–2013.

SEI is a member of the European Solar Thermal Technology Platform and the European Commission State Representatives Group under the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (JTI). SEI is also represented on the Photovoltaics mirror group and the Biofuels mirror group. The mirror groups act as interfaces between the activities of the technology platform steering committee and member authorities responsible for photovoltaics and biofuels.

SEI is also the national contact point for the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE), under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme and is represented on the IEE Programme Committee.

In June 2008, SEI hosted an EU FP7 Energy and Intelligent Energy Europe II Information Seminar on the 2008 Call for Proposals. This seminar guided prospective applicants on the two calls for proposals. In September 2008, SEI and the EPA hosted a joint information seminar on the 2009 work programme and call for proposals under the FP7 Energy and Environment thematic areas.

United Nations Public Finance Alliance (SEF Alliance)

SEI is a founding member of the UNEP SEFI Public Finance Alliance, or 'SEF Alliance'. This is a member-driven coalition of public and publicly backed organisations that finance sustainable-energy markets in various countries.

Members use the platform to exchange best practices, pool resources, launch joint projects, and assist other governments in establishing new or similar financing models.

The SEF Alliance is under the remit of the Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) but is governed directly by its members and pursues activities according to their interests.

In 2008, the Alliance published Public Finance for Climate Change Mitigation, which provided an overview of mechanisms being used by the public sector to help scale up the climate mitigation markets, with a particular focus on the clean energy sector. In 2008, the SEF Alliance also published a Public Venture Capital Study which examined current clean-energy venture financing, focusing on the role of public sector-sponsored venture capital.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a global partnership that works to reduce the barriers in policy, regulatory and financial structures that bar and limit the uptake of renewable-energy and energy-efficiency technologies and projects. SEI is actively involved in the partnership, alongside energy-related organisations from Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the UK, the USA and the European Commission.

European Energy Network (EnR)

SEI represented Ireland on the European Energy Network (EnR). EnR is a voluntary association of European organisations responsible for planning, managing or reviewing national research, development, demonstration or dissemination programmes in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

European Energy Statistics

SEI, alongside the Central Statistics Office, is represented on the (Irish) Energy Statistics Co-ordinating Group. The aim of this group is to facilitate and drive the development of energy statistics that meet the requirements of professional statistical good practice.

SEI is also represented on the Energy Statistics Committee of Eurostat. This committee is responsible for developing energy statistics in Europe. The recently enacted Energy Statistics Regulation, giving a legal framework for the collection of energy statistics, was initiated in this group, as was the revision of the Gas and Electricity Price Directive.

SEI is represented on the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics as well. Its purpose is to contribute to the development of improved methods and international standards for national official energy statistics, and, in particular, to review and contribute to the updating of the United Nations handbooks and manuals on energy statistics.

3.2

Energy Policy and Statistical Support Unit

SEI is responsible for developing and maintaining comprehensive national and sectoral statistics for energy production, transformation and end-use. This policy service is being augmented by an independent national energy-modelling capacity which will provide an evidence base for public policy-making on energy/environment and in particular the energy-related greenhouse-gas axes.

The role of the SEI's Energy Policy Statistical Support Unit (EPSSU) is to:

- Collect, process and publish energy statistics to support policy analysis and development in line with national needs and international obligations
- Conduct statistical and economic analyses of energy services and sustainable-energy options so as to inform policy advice and support programme prioritisation
- Contribute to the development and promulgation of appropriate sustainability indicators, including participation in national and international working groups

Key Achievements in 2008

During 2008, SEI's Energy Policy Statistical Support Unit (EPSSU) published five reports:

- Energy in Ireland 1990-2007
- Energy Statistics 1990-2007
- Energy in the Residential Sector
- Understanding Electricity & Gas Prices in Ireland
- Renewable Energy in Ireland

Understanding Electricity & Gas Prices in Ireland analysed data published by Eurostat, collected under the new methodology for the EU Gas and Electricity Price Transparency Directive that came into effect on January 1st 2008. The revised methodology represents a major step forward in assessing the real costs of electricity and gas to consumers and in making comparisons between EU countries.

EPSSU continued its membership of the Energy Economics Expert Group (EEEG) and Odyssee Network. The EEEG is a DGTREN analysis group to agree input assumptions for DGTREN (PRIMES) energy forecasts for Europe. The Odyssee Network project collects and improves data relating to energy usage drivers, energy efficiency and CO₂-related indicators.

A key development in the Odyssee project has been the formulation of a new set of energy-efficiency indicators, known as ODEX. ODEX indicators provide an alternative to the usual energy intensities used to assess energy-efficiency changes at the sectoral or economy level, as they include factors only related to energy efficiency. They exclude changes in energy use due to other effects such as climate fluctuations, changes in economic and industry structures, lifestyle changes, etc.

3.3

Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC)

The Sustainable Energy Communities (Dundalk 2020) project aims to stimulate a paradigm shift in communities towards the use of more sustainable energy. The project mission is to demonstrate and promote the range of technologies, techniques, policies and behaviours that will realise a sustainable energy future for Ireland.

2008 Key Achievements

The main highlights for the Dundalk Sustainable Energy Community are:

- Avoidance of approx. 5,000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum versus business as usual
- Cost-avoidance by industry of approx. €500,000 per annum since 2007

In 2008, the Dundalk SEC project achieved:

- Completion of Phases 1 & 2 (Dialogue Phase) in the ESCO Competitive Dialogue Procurement Process
- Development of the ESCO District Heating Supply Contract Documentation, including long-term Heat Purchase Agreements for public-sector bodies
- Completion of Phase 1 of the advanced metering time-of-use behavioural trial
- Co-ordination, completion and submission of the HOLISTIC CONCERTO Annual Report, which was accepted and agreed with the EU Commission
- Low-carbon home micro-generation (PV & micro wind) research analysis
- A security-of-supply analysis into renewable street lighting was completed and specialised energy-efficiency training was facilitated.

From a community perspective, Dundalk SEC developed a Schools Energy Bureau model for Transition Year and completed a socio-economic survey and analysis of employees in Dundalk's Sustainable Energy Zone in preparation for a Sustainable Transport Initiative.

3.4

National Smart-Metering

In 2008, the Irish Government made available €2 million to fund a pilot Smart-Metering grant scheme to investigate the potential for on-site generation of electricity for own use. Up to 21,000 electricity customers will get a Smart-Meter installed in their home for free as they participate in the behavioural and technology trial to inform the national roll-out.

2008 Key Achievements

Under the national Smart-Metering programme SEI is supporting a range of customer behaviour initiatives, which are designed to inform and help prepare for the actual Smart-Meter pilot. These early trials observed consumer response to various stimuli and were being carried out in households, schools and businesses throughout Ireland during 2008. The outcomes from these trials include:

Practical lessons learned:

- Associated with meter procurement, access and installation infrastructure difficulties;
- Data transfer issues relating to the data flows associated with the production of the consumption reports.

A qualitative assessment (via surveys, focus groups and ongoing engagements) of:

- How customers use electricity and how usage changes in response to the various stimuli.
- Customer responses to communications, such as invitation to participate letters, energy awareness material etc;
- A quantitative analysis of actual electricity use patterns and early assessment of response to different trial stimuli, which will help our understanding of discretionary loads, potential savings and impacts on peak loads.

3.5

Consumer Awareness

The objective of SEI's Consumer Information Programme is to engage and motivate consumers to actively play their role in greater energy sustainability. This is achieved by building an understanding of the relevance of sustainable energy to consumers. The ultimate aim is to influence attitudes, values and beliefs in relation to energy, sustainable energy and energy efficiency.

Consumers are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of sustainable energy, influenced by the fluctuating cost of home heating and price of electricity and a heightened media interest in energy issues and climate change. SEI's Consumer Information Programme informs consumers of the practical steps on how to become more energy-efficient in the home.

By encouraging more energy-efficient practices and promoting the switch to renewable-energy options where possible, the programme can help consumers to enjoy lower home energy costs and increased comfort, while also benefitting the environment.

2008 Key Achievements

SEI uses the platform of the increasing number of consumer programmes, such as the Greener Homes Scheme and the Home Energy Saving scheme, to communicate targeted messages to consumers.

The SEI portfolio of communications activity is centred on:

- achieving better energy performance in homes, by using renewable-energy home-heating systems and best practice in fabric insulation
- ensuring energy-efficiency measures in new buildings and refurbishment projects
- maintaining the efficient use of electricity in the home

Activities in 2008 included:

- The SEI website was restructured to respond to the increasing work programme and audiences of SEI, and received, on average, 70,000 monthly visits.
- A total of 36,000 SEI consumer booklets were distributed to 600 libraries and citizens information offices, as well as community organisations and consumer events throughout Ireland.
- A Careers in Energy guide was developed, in conjunction with the Energy Institute, to promote career opportunities in engineering, science and business for second-level students and to strengthen capacity in Ireland's sustainable-energy sector. Copies were distributed to all career-guidance offices and teachers in the country.
- A Motoring Tips Wheel was developed to promote more energy-efficient driving behaviour.
- SEI sponsored the 2008 series of the About the House television programme, hosted by architect Duncan Stewart.

3.6

Education for Primary and Secondary Schools

SEI's schools' programme supports learning and teaching about energy in the classroom. Energy is already included in the primary Social, Environmental and Scientific Education (SESE) curriculum and in many subjects at second level. Schools can use SEI's resources to expand on these topics in a relevant, engaging way.

In 2008, SEI's schools' programme continued seeking to educate the young people who are the future energy users and decision-makers. The schools' programme provides information via the website and curriculum-linked resources for schools. This is complemented by an extensive outreach programme, including energy workshops for schools, exhibitions and attendance at teacher and student events.

2008 Key Achievements

SEI's schools' programme delivered energy and climate change workshops to over 450 schools, reaching more than 18,000 students.

- New workshops on energy and climate change were piloted in 10 post-primary schools' in Cork in 2008. Following the success of this pilot, these workshops will be rolled out nationwide in 2009.
 - School resources including books, CDs, DVDs and posters were sent out to 800 schools.
 - SEI's schools web pages are often the first point of contact a teacher or student has with the schools' programme. Webpage visits averaged 7,500 per month in 2008.
 - SEI began a case-studies section for schools on its website, called 'Energy in Action', where schools that have carried out initiatives to save energy or raise awareness can share their ideas.
 - The annual post-primary schools' photography competition received 448 entries. The winning photographs were put on display in locations in Dublin and Northern Ireland. More than 1,000 students are estimated to have seen the displays. A calendar highlighting the winning photographs was distributed to over 700 industry and schools contacts.
-

Governance

Members of the Board



01 Brendan Halligan

(APPOINTED 1 OCTOBER 2007)

Chair of the Board, is managing partner of CIPA (a public affairs consultancy), chairman of the Institute of European Affairs, and a board member of Mainstream Renewable Power. He chaired Bord na Mona for ten years and worked in a consultant capacity with Airtricity.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
2 BOARD, 3 REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

02 David Taylor

(SERVED 1 MAY 2002–30 APRIL 2008)

CEO of SEI from its establishment on 1 May 2002 until his retirement on 30 April 2008.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
4 BOARD, 3 REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

03 John Buckley

(SERVED 1 MAY 2002–30 APRIL 2005; REAPPOINTED 8 SEPTEMBER 2005)

Senior Independent Board Member (appointed 18 December 2008), is a property developer, auctioneer and surveyor, with 25 years' business experience. He is a board member of John Buckley Auctioneers, chair of Killarney Race Company and member of the Advisory Committee of the Environmental Protection Agency.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
9 BOARD (ACTING CHAIR AT 1 MEETING), 4 AUDIT COMMITTEE

04 Pat O'Malley

(SERVED 1 MAY 2002–30 APRIL 2006; REAPPOINTED 19 SEPTEMBER 2006)

A civil engineer with extensive experience in property development and project management. He has also served as a Special Adviser to the Minister for Energy (1989/1992) and is a former Opposition spokesperson for Energy, Transport and Communications (Dáil Éireann 1987/1989).

MEETING ATTENDANCE
8 BOARD, 3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

05 David Naughton

(SERVED 1 MAY 2002–1 MAY 2005; REAPPOINTED 8 SEPTEMBER 2005)

Group secretary of the ESB group of unions.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
8 BOARD, 1 REMUNERATION COMMITTEE, 4 CEO RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE

06 Eileen Gleeson

(SERVED 8 SEPTEMBER 2005–30 APRIL 2008; REAPPOINTED 3 JUNE 2008)

Has been a communications and public affairs consultant for the past 25 years. She is non-executive chairman of Weber Shandwick Ireland, which is part of one of the largest global communications firms. She is also a non-executive director of Ulster Bank Group, the Coombe Women and Infants University Hospital and the Institute of Directors in Ireland. She served as Special Adviser to the President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, from 1997 to 2004.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
9 BOARD, 3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

07 Martin Finucane

(SERVED DECEMBER 2003–30 APRIL 2008; REAPPOINTED 3 JUNE 2008)

Principal Officer in the Renewable Energy Division of the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, where his responsibilities include climate-change issues in the energy sector and the promotion of renewable energy.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
8 BOARD, 1 REMUNERATION COMMITTEE, 2 CEO RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE

08 Davie Philip

(APPOINTED 3 JUNE 2008)

The Education Manager at the Cultivate Sustainable Living & Learning Centre in Dublin. He was a founding member of Feasta: the Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability and of Sustainable Projects Ireland Ltd, the company behind the sustainable community project in Cloughjordan, County Tipperary. Davie has 11 years' experience of managing events and projects in the 'sustainability' sector in Ireland.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
4 BOARD

09 Liam Kelleher

(APPOINTED 3 JUNE 2008)

An economist, was Director-General of the Construction Industry Federation from 1993 until his retirement in 2007. For the previous 16 years he worked for An Bord Tráchtála (the Irish Trade Board). Between 1996 and 2007 he was a member of the National Economic and Social Council (NESC).

MEETING ATTENDANCE
3 BOARD

10 Joe Harford

(APPOINTED 19 SEPTEMBER 2006)

Served as president and CEO of Astellas for 20 years, retiring in 2006, and has extensive experience of the pharmaceutical industry. At present he is chairman of Fingal County Enterprise Board, a non-executive director of Tara Winthrop Ltd (a healthcare and nursing facility), and managing director of Joe Harford and Associates Ltd (a management consultancy company). He served as chair and president of the Economic Social Research Institute and chair of IBEC's Energy Policy Committee. At the inauguration of the Environmental Protection Agency he served on its Advisory Committee.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
9 BOARD, 1 REMUNERATION COMMITTEE, 4 CEO RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE

11 Joan O'Connor

(APPOINTED 19 SEPTEMBER 2006)

A chartered architect, chartered arbitrator and managing director of Interactive Project Managers. She is a past-president of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland and served on the boards of Forfás, the National Building Agency and the Irish Architectural Archive. She also served on the board of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority from 1997 to 2007.

MEETING ATTENDANCE
7 BOARD, 4 AUDIT COMMITTEE

Board Meetings

There were nine meetings of the board in 2008.

Committees of the Board

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee held four meetings in 2008. The committee members are John Buckley (Chair), Eileen Gleeson, Joan O'Connor, and Pat O'Malley.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee met once in 2008. Following the retirement of the SEI Chief Executive Officer, David Taylor, the Remuneration Committee did not meet again in 2008. The committee members are Brendan Halligan (Chair), Martin Finucane, Joe Harford and Dave Naughton.

CEO Recruitment Committee

In January 2008, in anticipation of the retirement of the Chief Executive Officer, David Taylor, in April 2008, the Board established a CEO Recruitment Committee. It was to be responsible for recruiting a CEO for SEI. The committee was dissolved in October, following the appointment by the Board of a new Chief Executive Officer, Professor Owen Lewis. The Board appointed the members of the Remuneration Committee to this interim committee.

The committee held four meetings in 2008. The committee members are Brendan Halligan (Chair), Martin Finucane, Joe Harford, Dave Naughton (January–August 2008), John Buckley (September 2008).

Freedom of Information

Three Freedom of Information requests were received in 2008.

Administrative Report

Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies

Sustainable Energy Ireland is responsible for ensuring the overall development of good corporate governance within all practices. It achieves this by:

- working to ensure the maintenance of accountability and transparency
- working to ensure decision-making is made in a timely and effective manner
- providing inputs that show SEI activities are based on value-for-money considerations
- developing effective and efficient internal systems, processes and procedures that meet organisational requirements

SEI complies with the procurement and disposal procedures outlined in the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies and its obligations under tax law. Codes of Conduct for board members and employees are in place and have been complied with and SEI complies with the guidelines in respect of fees payable to board members.

Corporate Planning

SEI has a responsibility to report its activities under the National Development Plan 2007–2013 to the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources and to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.

In meeting its obligations, SEI has established effective platforms for programme delivery, tracking and review across the portfolio of its actions.

Freedom of Information

SEI has been subject to the Freedom of Information Act, 1997, since its establishment.

Information Systems and Internal Controls

SEI's internal control system encompasses the policies, processes, tasks, behaviours and other aspects of SEI that help effective and efficient operations while ensuring quality reporting and regulatory and legal compliance.

Location

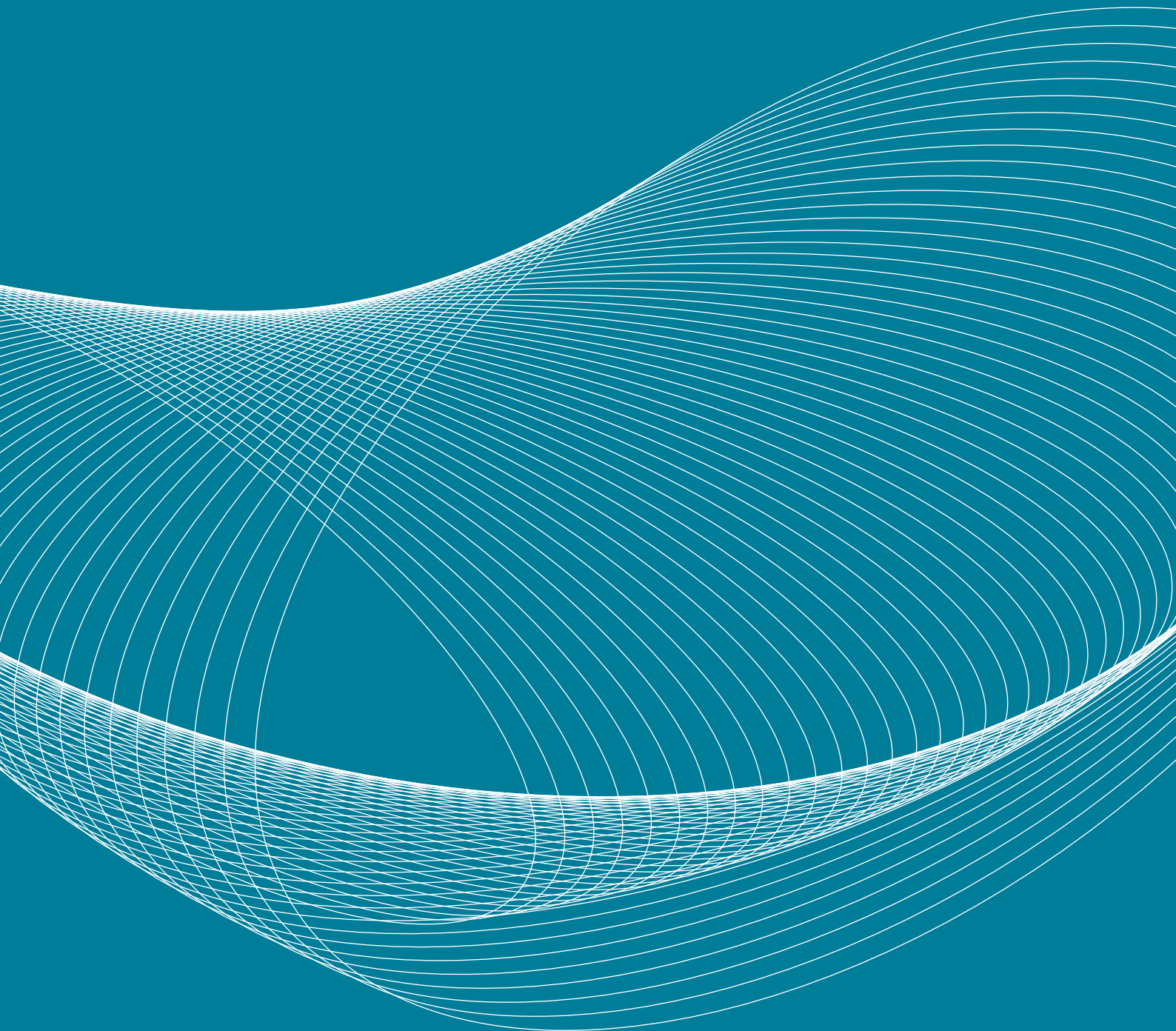
SEI's main office is located on the Enterprise Ireland campus in Glasnevin, Dublin. It has three regional offices: in the Enterprise Ireland premises in Sligo, in the Airport Business Park in Cork, and in Dundalk.

SEI Publications

2008

Month	Publication	Strategic Line
April	Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Inventory Report 2006	Integration & Innovation
	A Guide to Careers in Energy	Integration & Innovation
	ReHeat Case Studies: - Mid Cork Pallets & Packaging Limited - Gardenfield Mushrooms	Renewable Energy Deployment
	CHP Case Studies: - A&L Goodbody - Lyrath Estate Hotel	
	Industrial Best Practice case studies: - Gypsum Industries – A little goes a long way - Roche Ireland – Uses EED to cut emissions – and costs - Intel & Pfizer Loughbeg – Collaborating on refrigeration and cooling systems efficiency improvements - Schering Plough – Air Change Reduction - Wyeth Nutritionals – Recovers Waste Heat - Kerry Foods – Harvest Savings with Vacuum-Pump Upgrade - Honeywell – Improved Compressor Efficiency - Kerry Ingredients – Cool changes, hot savings - Eli Lilly – Energy Efficient Design in Action	Energy Efficiency First
	Energy Efficient Design – Methodology for New Facilities in Industry	Energy Efficiency First
May	Hybrid and Battery Electric Vehicles: Technology, Costs and Benefits	Renewable Energy Deployment
	Hybrid and Battery Electric Vehicles: Measures to Stimulate Uptake	Renewable Energy Deployment
	Hybrid and Battery Electric Vehicles: Buyers Guide	Renewable Energy Deployment
June	Energy in the Residential Sector, 2007 Report	Integration & Innovation
	Reheat Case Study: - UCC (Lewis Glucksman Art Gallery) CHP Case Study: - St Patrick's Hospital	Renewable Energy Deployment
July	Smart-Metering Brochures for Pilot	Integration & Innovation
August	Accelerated Capital Allowance – A Guide to Helping Companies Invest in Energy Efficient Equipment	Energy Efficiency First
October	LIEN Report	Energy Efficiency First
	A Guide to connecting Renewable and CHP Electricity Generators to the Electricity Network	Integration & Innovation
November	Renewable Energy In Ireland 2008 Report	Integration & Innovation
	SEI Annual Report 2007	Integration & Innovation
December	Energy in Ireland 1990-2007, 2008 Report	Integration & Innovation
	BER Consumer Leaflet	Energy Efficiency First

04



Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

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Statement of Board Responsibilities

Year Ended 31st December 2008

Sustainable Energy Ireland – The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (known as Sustainable Energy Ireland) was established under the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 and came into existence on the 1st May 2002.

Section 24(2) of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 requires the Authority to prepare financial statements, in such format as may be approved by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources with the consent of the Minister for Finance.

In preparing these financial statements the Board is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that it will continue in operation.
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Board is responsible for keeping proper books of account, which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the Authority's financial position and which enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding all assets under its operational control and hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas

I have audited the financial statements of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland for the year ended 31st December 2008 under the Sustainable Energy Act 2002.

The financial statements, which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein, comprise the Accounting Policies, the Income and Expenditure Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes.

Respective Responsibilities of the Authority and the Comptroller and Auditor General

The Authority is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 and for ensuring the regularity of transactions. The Authority prepares the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland. The accounting responsibilities of the Members of the Board are set out in the Statement of Board Responsibilities.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland. I also report whether in my opinion proper books of account have been kept. In addition, I state whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

I report any material instance where moneys have not been applied for the purposes intended or where the transactions do not conform to the authorities governing them.

I also report if I have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of my audit.

I review whether the Statement on Internal Financial Control reflects the Authority's compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies and report any material instance where it does not do so, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information of which I am aware from my audit of the financial statements. I am not required to consider whether the Statement on Internal Financial Control covers all financial risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the risk and control procedures.

Basis of Audit Opinion

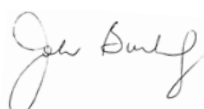
In the exercise of my function as Comptroller and Auditor General, I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board and by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures and regularity of the financial transactions included in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations that I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the Authority's affairs at 31st December 2008 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Authority. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.



John Buckley
Comptroller and Auditor General
December 2009

Statement on Internal Financial Control

On behalf of the Board of Sustainable Energy Ireland, I acknowledge our responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated.

The system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely period.

Key Control Procedures

The Board has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment by clearly defining management responsibilities including that of reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action.

The Board has established processes and practices to identify and evaluate business risks by:

- identifying the nature, extent and financial implication of risks;
- assessing the likelihood of identified risks occurring;
- and is currently assessing the body's ability to manage and mitigate the risks that do occur.

The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular it includes:

- a comprehensive budgeting system with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the Board;
- regular reviews by the Board of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts;
- setting targets to measure financial and other performance.

Sustainable Energy Ireland's internal audit function is contracted out to a firm of accountants. The annual internal audit plan is informed by an analysis of the risks to which the authority is exposed. This approach is endorsed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board. A three year Internal Strategic Audit Plan is approved by the audit committee and revised annually where required. The internal auditors provide the Committee with reports on assignments carried out. These reports highlight deficiencies or weaknesses, if any, in the system of internal financial control.

The Board has monitored and reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control having regard to the reports and work undertaken by management, the policies and procedures working group, the audit committee and the internal auditors, together with the risk management process currently in place by the organisation.

Annual Review of Controls

I confirm that in respect of the year ended 31st December 2008, the Board conducted a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial controls.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland

Accounting Policies

Year Ended 31st December 2008

(A) Period of Financial Statements

The financial statements cover the year from 1st January to 31st December 2008.

(B) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis, except as stated below. They are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, under the historical cost convention, and in the format approved by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the recognised accountancy bodies are adopted as they become applicable. The unit of currency in which the financial statements are denominated is the Euro.

(C) State Grants

State Grants and Workshop Income shown in the Income and Expenditure Account reflect the amount received in the period.

(D) Grant Commitments

Grant Commitments are recognised as expenditure in the Income and Expenditure account when all conditions pertaining to the grant or a phased payment thereof, have been complied with.

(E) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Motor Vehicles	20%
Electric Motor Vehicle	33.33%
Fixtures and Fittings	33.33%
Computer Equipment	33.33%
Software	33.33%

Assets with a value of less than €1,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

(F) Superannuation

Section 17 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 provides for the establishment of superannuation schemes by the Authority. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of the Pension Act, 1990. The scheme is being operated on an administrative basis pending its approval by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, with the consent of the Minister for Finance.

Pension costs reflect pension benefits earned by employees in the period and are shown net of staff pension contributions which are refunded to the Department in accordance with agency financing arrangements. An amount corresponding to the pension charge is recognised as income to the extent that it is recoverable from the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources and offset by grants received in the year to discharge pension payments. Actuarial gains or losses arising on the scheme liabilities are reflected in the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.

Pension liabilities represent the present value of future pension payments earned by staff to date. Deferred pension funding represents the corresponding asset which is to be recovered in future periods from the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural resources.

(G) Capital Account

The Capital Account represents the unamortised value of income used to purchase fixed assets.

Income and Expenditure Account

Year Ended 31st December 2008

Income

	Notes	2008 €	2007 €
State Grants	1	64,855,000	54,200,000
Energy Performance Buildings Directive (EPBD)		950,700	247,082
EU Contract Income	2	152,749	99,063
Other Income	3	509,801	314,145
Net Deferred Funding for pensions	11	1,012,000	1,042,000
Refunded pension to DCENR		(312,091)	(205,120)
Net Transfer (to)/from Capital Account	9	56,730	63,646
Total Income		67,224,889	55,760,816

Expenditure

Administration Expenditure	4	8,834,561	7,897,260
Programme Expenditure	5	58,012,274	48,991,226
Total Expenditure		66,846,835	56,888,486

Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	378,054	(1,127,670)
Surplus/(Deficit) at 1 st January	986,813	2,114,483
Surplus/(Deficit) at 31st December	1,364,867	986,813

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 form part of these financial statements.



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland



Liam Kelleher
Director
Sustainable Energy Ireland

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

Year Ended 31st December 2008

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

	Notes	2008 €	2007 €
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		378,054	(1,127,670)
Actuarial Gain (Loss) on Pensions Liability	11	(388,000)	243,000
Adjustment to Deferred Pension Funding	11	388,000	(243,000)
Total Recognised Gain/(Loss) for the Year		378,054	(1,127,670)

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 form part of these financial statements.



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland



Liam Kelleher
Director
Sustainable Energy Ireland

Balance Sheet

as at 31st December 2008

Assets

	Notes	2008 €	2007 €
Fixed assets	6	108,426	165,156
Current Assets			
Bank	10	4,794,726	1,384,140
Debtors & Prepayments	7	442,140	286,119
		5,236,866	1,670,259
Current Liabilities			
Creditors & Accruals	8	3,871,999	683,446
		3,871,999	683,446
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		1,364,867	986,813
Deferred Funding Asset	11	9,099,000	7,699,000
Pension Liability	11	(9,099,000)	(7,699,000)
Total Asset Less Current Liabilities		1,473,293	1,151,969
Financed By			
Capital Account	9	108,426	165,156
Income and Expenditure Account		1,364,867	986,813
Total Net Assets		1,473,293	1,151,969

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 form part of these financial statements.



Brendan Halligan
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Ireland



Liam Kelleher
Director
Sustainable Energy Ireland

Cash Flow Statement

for the Year Ended 31st December 2008

Reconciliation of Net Movement for Year to Net Cash Flow from Operations

	2008 €	2007 €
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	321,324	(1,191,316)
Bank Interest	(100,750)	(99,612)
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	3,791	1,162
Depreciation Charge	125,759	156,231
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(156,021)	(177,293)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	1,383,745	41,655
Net Cash Flow From Operations	1,577,848	(1,269,173)

Cash Flow Statement

Net Cash Flow From Operations	1,577,848	(1,269,173)
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Returns on Investment and servicing of Finance

Bank Interest	100,750	99,612
Cash Flow Before Capital Expenditure	1,678,598	(1,169,561)
Receipts from Sale of Fixed Assets	€10,000	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(82,820)	(93,747)
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash	1,605,778	(1,263,308)

Reconciliation of (Decrease)/Increase in cash to Cash at Bank

Movement in Cash For the Year	1,605,778	(1,263,308)
Bank as at 1 st January	1,384,140	2,647,448
Bank as at 31st December	2,989,918	1,384,140

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

1. State Grants

Under section 22(1) of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources provides funding to the Authority for the performance of its functions.

	2008 €	2007 €
Current Expenditure	7,530,000	7,000,000
Capital Expenditure	57,325,000	47,200,000
	64,855,000	54,200,000

2. EU Contract Income

The funds from EU contracts are from activities in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy including technology promotion, information dissemination, research and event co-ordination and management €152,749 (2007: €99,063)

3. Other Income

Other income consists of proceeds from courses run as listed below and also receipt of sponsorship and other income in the period. SEI also ran the Energy Show which is now an annual event.

	2008 €	2007 €
Workshop Income	155,338	101,803
Sponsorship Energy Efficiency Awards	35,828	60,000
Bank Interest	100,750	99,612
Miscellaneous Income	217,885	52,730
	509,801	314,145

4. Administration Expenditure

Administration expenditure is made up of the following items:

		2008 €	2007 €
Salaries & Related Charges	4 (A)	4,530,992	3,995,563
Pension Costs	11	1,007,909	874,880
Recruitment, Training & Education	4 (B)	120,804	234,453
Advertising and Promotion	4 (C)	1,180,607	1,280,361
General Consultancy and Professional fees	4 (D)	379,713	369,669
General Administration	4 (E)	1,614,536	1,142,334
		8,834,561	7,897,260

4. (A) Salaries & Related Charges

The Authority is making the necessary deductions from salaries for employee pension contributions, which are remitted to the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. Included in the salaries cost is €312,091 in respect of employee superannuation contributions. The authority is not required to make employer contributions to the scheme.

	2008 €	2007 €
Salaries	3,716,262	3,353,383
Employer's contribution to social welfare	365,908	326,359
Agency/Contract Staff	216,985	62,366
Board member emoluments	231,837	253,455
	4,530,992	3,995,563

4. (B) Recruitment, Training and Education

	2008 €	2007 €
Staff Training & Recruitment	109,341	213,552
Staff Subscriptions & Publications	10,063	11,089
Staff Meetings	1,400	9,812
	120,804	234,453

4. (C) Advertising and Promotion

	2008 €	2007 €
Advertising Costs	202,666	263,040
Print & Design	246,898	317,741
Sponsorship	74,960	44,443
Press Relations	204,633	192,569
Workshop and Event Costs	97,225	103,376
Materials	963	78,950
General Promotional Activities	277,313	207,329
Development of Web Site	75,949	72,913
	1,180,607	1,280,361

Included in Workshop and Event costs is expenditure of €19,594 in respect of an industry-wide event held by SEI to communicate the achievements of SEI and its predecessor body over the previous 10 years. This event was authorised by the Board as an opportunity to engage with key stakeholders and marked the occasion of the retirement of the former CEO.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

4. (D) General Consultancy and Professional Fees

	2008 €	2007 €
Organisational Development	159,323	204,803
Industry & Business	84,135	97,106
Education Programme	89,673	922
EU Concerto Project	31,186	14,891
Energy Policy Statistical Support Unit	7,051	41,518
Other	8,345	10,429
	379,713	369,669

4. (E) General Administration

	2008 €	2007 €
Building & Other Service Charges	366,254	302,250
Travel & Subsistence		
- Staff	279,012	305,554
- Board	11,082	20,545
IT & Related Expenditure	385,681	150,900
Depreciation	125,759	156,231
Audit Fees		
- External	15,000	18,150
- Internal	145,119	14,822
Insurance & Legal	38,073	54,604
Telephone	169,880	19,824
Stationery	38,756	35,394
Other	39,920	64,060
	1,614,536	1,142,334

5. Programme Expenditure

Programme expenditure is made up of the following items:

		2008 €	2007 €
Energy Efficiency			
Low Income Housing	5 (A)	5,856,311	4,238,214
Public Sector Programme	5 (B)	881,556	527,443
Home Energy Rating (EPBD)	5 (C)	2,422,056	995,903
House of Tomorrow	5 (D)	8,775,283	7,911,334
Industry & Business Programme	5 (E)	4,276,984	3,504,008
Home Energy Saving Pilot	5 (F)	1,365,383	-
Renewable Energy			
Renewable Energy RD&D	5 (G)	2,271,070	1,884,696
Greener Homes	5 (H)	22,545,670	27,670,848
ReHeat Deployment	5 (I)	4,072,891	1,019,913
CHP Deployment	5 (J)	2,082,797	641,834
Ocean Energy Development Unit	5 (K)	1,086,563	-
Innovation & Integration			
Renewable Energy Information Office	5 (L)	559,913	597,033
Sustainable Energy Zone	5 (M)	593,982	-
Smart Metering	5 (N)	722,509	-
EPSSU	5 (O)	499,306	-
		58,012,274	48,991,226

5. (A) Low Income Housing

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	5,366,793	2,057,461
Programme Operation/Promotion	324,868	345,403
Waterford Project	164,650	1,835,350
	5,856,311	4,238,214

SEI's Low-Income Housing programme (LIH) targets homes that experience fuel poverty. Low-income householders are unable to afford the capital investment measures that would improve the energy performance of their homes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

5. (B) Public Sector Programme

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	858,745	507,683
Programme Operation/Promotion	22,811	19,760
	881,556	527,443

SEI's Public Sector programme promotes energy-efficient design, technologies and services in new and retrofit public-sector projects.

5. (C) Home Energy Rating

	2008 €	2007 €
Programme Operation/Promotion	2,422,056	995,903
	2,422,056	995,903

The Home Energy Rating (BER) scheme was established under the European Communities (Energy Performance of Buildings) Regulations 2006. SEI has been designated as the issuing authority with responsibility for registering BER assessors, logging BER assessments and managing the BER scheme.

5. (D) House of Tomorrow

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	8,572,890	7,820,249
Programme Operation/Promotion	202,393	91,085
	8,775,283	7,911,334

The House of Tomorrow RD&D programme encourages the widespread uptake of superior sustainable energy planning, design, specification and construction practices in both the new home building and home improvement markets.

5. (E) Industry & Business Programme

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	71,806	428,080
SME and Large Industry Support	3,045,648	2,009,943
Programme Operation/Promotion	1,159,530	941,673
Commissioned Studies/Reports	-	124,312
	4,276,984	3,504,008

This programme supports all business sectors' efforts to improve energy efficiency and competitiveness through services that promote structured energy management, while developing markets for energy efficiency advice, products and services.

5. (F) Home Energy Saving Pilot

	2008	2007
	€	€
Grants Issued	727,613	-
Programme Operation/Promotion	637,770	-
	1,365,383	-

In 2008 SEI launched the Government's Pilot Home Energy Saving scheme (HES) where €5 million was made available in grants to homeowners wishing to retrofit existing properties in Clare, Limerick, Tipperary and Louth. The scheme was aimed at older houses that would not typically have the energy efficiency features of recently built homes.

5. (G) Renewable Energy RD&D

	2008	2007
Grants Issued	894,199	908,639
Commissioned Studies/Reports	496,428	194,938
Educational Support	176,422	251,625
Programme Operation/Promotion	704,021	529,494
	2,271,070	1,884,696

The goal of the Renewable Energy Research, Development and Demonstration programme (RERD&D) is to accelerate the deployment rate of renewable-energy technology and thus improve implementation of renewable energy in the Irish market.

5. (H) Greener Homes

	2008	2007
Grants Issued	21,848,336	26,727,011
Programme Operation/Promotion	697,334	943,837
	22,545,670	27,670,848

This Programme facilitates the wider deployment of renewable energy heating technologies in the residential sector and underpins the development of a sustainable market, resulting in reduced dependence on fossil fuels and lower emissions.

5. (I) ReHeat Deployment

	2008	2007
Grants Issued	3,984,240	926,921
Programme Operation/Promotion	88,651	92,992
	4,072,891	1,019,913

The ReHeat Deployment programme aims to increase the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the commercial and industrial sectors.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

5. (J) Combined Heat & Power Deployment

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	1,842,118	366,797
Programme Operation/Promotion	240,679	275,037
	2,082,797	641,834

The CHP Deployment Programme aims to increase the deployment of small-scale (<1MWe) fossil fired and biomass CHP systems across Ireland in accordance with the requirements contained in the EU Directive on CHP.

5. (K) Ocean Energy

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	887,045	-
Programme Operation/Promotion	199,518	-
	1,086,563	-

The Ocean Energy Development Unit (OEDU) has been established to implement the Government's policy decision to accelerate the development of Ocean Energy (Wave and Tidal) in Ireland. The Unit was established to advance the deployment of ocean energy technologies in Ireland by increasing the capacity for research and development both with academic institutions and commercial entities developing devices in Ireland.

5. (L) Renewable Energy Information Office

	2008 €	2007 €
Service Contract (REIO)	545,897	543,350
Programme Operation/Promotion	14,016	53,683
	559,913	597,033

SEI's Renewable Energy Information Office (REIO) was established to promote the use of renewable-energy resources and provide independent advice and information nationwide on financial, social and technical issues relating to renewable-energy development and deployment (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and hydropower).

5. (M) Sustainable Energy Zone

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	-	-
Programme Operation/Promotion	593,982	-
	593,982	-

The Dundalk 20:20 project aims to stimulate a paradigm shift within communities towards the use of more sustainable energy. The programme's mission is to demonstrate and promote the range of technologies, techniques, policies and behaviours that will realise a sustainable energy future for Ireland.

5. (N) Smart Metering

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	-	-
Programme Operation/Promotion	722,509	-
	722,509	-

This programme involves a collaborative partnership between CER, the energy utilities, and SEI. The focus of the SEI contribution is on the impact of the Smart Metering Technology and tariff option on consumer behaviour.

5. (O) Energy Policy Statistical Support Unit

	2008 €	2007 €
Grants Issued	-	-
Programme Operation/Promotion	499,306	-
	499,306	-

SEI is responsible for developing and maintaining comprehensive national and sectoral statistics for energy production, transformation and end-use. This policy service is being augmented by an independent National Energy Modelling capacity which will provide an evidence base for public policy-making in the energy environment and in particular the energy related greenhouse gas axes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

6. Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets 2008	Computer Equipment and Software €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Motor Vehicles €	Total €
Cost :				
As at 1 st January 2008	546,070	98,640	68,475	713,185
Additions	22,765	46,266	13,789	82,820
Disposals	(22,796)	(4,313)	(40,750)	(67,859)
As at 31st December 2008	546,039	140,593	41,514	728,146
Depreciation :				
As at 1 st January 2008	415,925	83,716	48,388	548,029
Charge for Period	97,525	20,095	8,139	125,759
Disposals	(9,959)	(3,359)	(40,750)	(54,068)
As at 31st December 2008	503,491	100,452	15,777	619,720
Net Book Amount				
As at 31st December 2008	42,548	40,141	25,737	108,426
As at 31st December 2007	130,145	14,924	20,087	165,156

7. Debtors & Prepayments

	2008 €	2007 €
EU Concerto Dundalk Project	60,000	-
ESB Energy Awards	30,000	60,000
EU Contracts	-	77,500
Bank Interest	-	72,500
EPBD	320,504	29,259
Prepayments	11,636	9,649
Louth Co Co	20,000	-
DCENR	-	37,211
	442,140	286,119

8. Creditors & Accruals

	2008 €	2007 €
Trade Creditors	81,975	33,745
Accruals	1,764,154	540,214
EU Concerto Dundalk 2020 Holistic Project (see note 10)	1,804,808	-
VAT	221,062	109,487
	3,871,999	683,446

9. Capital Account

	2008 €	2007 €
Opening Balance	165,156	228,802
Transfer to income and expenditure account:		
Amount capitalised in respect of purchased assets	82,820	93,747
Net amount released on disposal	(13,791)	(1,162)
	69,029	92,585
Amortisation in line with asset Depreciation	(125,759)	(156,231)
	(56,730)	(63,646)
Balance at End of Period	108,426	165,156

10. Bank

Included in the bank figure is €1,804,808 which relates to the EU Concerto Dundalk 2020, Holistic project. This project is an EU project funded under FP6. SEI acts as the project co-ordinator, which consists of 23 partners in six European countries. As the co-ordinator SEI receives, on behalf of the project, EU funding and distributes this funding to the relevant partners. The amount disclosed in the accounts related to funds undistributed to partners at the end of 2008. The project commenced in 2007 and SEI has received a total of €3,325,603 to date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

11. Pension Costs

Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI) operates unfunded defined benefit superannuation schemes for staff.

The results set out below are based on an actuarial valuation of the pension liabilities in respect of serving and former staff of SEI as at 31st December 2008. This valuation was carried out by a qualified independent actuary for the purposes of the accounting standard, Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 – Retirement Benefits (FRS 17).

11. (A) Analysis of Total Pension Charged to Expenditure

	2008 €	2007 €
Current Service Costs	900,000	700,000
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	420,000	380,000
Refunded to Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources of Staff Superannuation Deductions	(312,091)	(205,120)
Pension Cost in the period	1,007,909	874,880

11. (B) Analysis of the movement in liability during the year

	2008 €	2007 €
Scheme liability at 1 January	7,699,000	6,900,000
Current service cost	900,000	700,000
Interest cost	420,000	380,000
Actuarial loss/(gain)	388,000	(243,000)
Benefits paid in the year	(308,000)	(38,000)
Scheme Liability At 31 December	9,099,000	7,699,000

11. (C) Deferred Funding for Pensions

SEI recognises these amounts as an asset corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of the set of assumptions described above and a number of past events. These events include the statutory basis for the establishment of the superannuation scheme, (SEI's scheme is currently awaiting approval from the department of Finance) and the policy and practice currently in place in relation to funding public service pensions including contributions by employees and the annual estimates process. SEI has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to meet such sums in accordance with current practice.

	2008 €	2007 €
Net Deferred Funding for Pensions for the Year		
Funding recoverable in respect of current year pension costs	1,320,000	1,080,000
State Grant applied to pay pensions	(308,000)	(38,000)
	1,012,000	1,042,000

The deferred funding asset for pensions as at 31st December 2008 amounted to €9,099,000 (2007 €7,699,000).

11. (D) History of experience gains and losses

	2008	2007	2006
Experience losses/(Gains) on scheme liabilities			
Amount (€)	€388,000	(€243,000)	(€185,000)
Percentage of present value of the scheme liabilities	4%	3%	3%
Total amount recognised in STRGL	€388,000	(€243,000)	(€185,000)
Percentage of present value of the scheme liabilities	4%	3%	3%

11. (E) General Description of the Scheme

The pension scheme is a defined benefit final salary pension arrangement with benefits and contributions defined by reference to current "model" public sector scheme regulations. The scheme provides a pension (eightieths per year of service), a gratuity or lump sum (three eightieths per year of service) and spouse's and children's pensions. Normal Retirement Age is a member's 65th birthday, and pre 2004 members have an entitlement to retire without actuarial reduction from age 60. Pensions in payment (and deferment) normally increase in line with general public sector salary inflation.

The valuation used for FRS17 (Revised) disclosures has been based on a full actuarial valuation 16th March 2009 by a qualified independent actuary taking account of the requirements of the FRS in order to assess the scheme liabilities at 31st December 2008.

The main financial assumptions used were:

	at 31/12/08	at 31/12/07	at 31/12/06
Discount Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Rate of increase in pensions	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Inflation	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

Mortality: PMA80 (C=2000) for males and PFA80 (C=2000) for females with a deduction of two years;

11. (F) Revised FRS17 Disclosures

The information on Pensions has been presented in line with new disclosure requirements from 2008 under an amendment to FRS17.

The deferred funding asset for pensions as at 31st December 2008 amounted to €9,099,000 (2007: €7,699,000).

The quantification of the liability is based on the financial assumptions set out above.

Analysis of amount recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses (STRGL)	2008 €	2007 €	2006 €
Experience losses/(gains) arising on scheme liabilities	388,000	(243,000)	(185,000)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Actual loss/(gain) recognised in STRGL	388,000	(243,000)	(185,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2008

12. Grant Commitments

It is estimated that future payments likely to arise from commitments entered into under various support schemes will amount to €28,879,311 (2007: €49,097,238).

	Committed As at Jan 2008 €	Committed during the period €	Decommitted €	Payments €	Committed As at 31st Dec 2008 €
Energy Efficiency					
Low Income Housing	3,296,391	6,446,065	580,240	5,366,793	3,795,423
Public Sector Programme	1,810,932	-	108,503	858,745	843,684
House of Tomorrow	16,775,458	-	3,297,882	8,572,890	4,904,686
Industry & Business	258,733	114,957	197,817	71,806	104,067
Home Energy Saving Pilot	-	810,850	-	727,613	83,237
Renewable Energy					
Renewable Energy RD&D	2,047,349	1,690,479	534,641	894,199	2,308,988
Greener Homes Scheme	19,770,051	17,712,963	4,403,129	21,848,336	11,231,549
ReHeat & CHP	5,138,324	7,993,276	1,697,565	5,826,358	5,607,677
Ocean Energy Development Unit	-	887,045	-	887,045	-
	€49,097,238	€35,655,635	€10,819,777	€45,053,785	€28,879,311

13. Board Members – Disclosure of Interests

The Board adopted procedures in accordance with section 18 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002.

14. Premises

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland occupies, under licence (Free of charge), buildings owned by Enterprise Ireland (EI). SEI will relocate in July 2009 to Wilton Park House, Dublin 2, with offices also in Dundalk, Cork, and Sligo.

15. Taxation

In accordance with section 227 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 no taxation was paid or has to be provided for in the financial statements.

16. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures for the year have been regrouped and restated on the same basis as those for the current year.

17. Employees

Permanent & Long Term Contract

The average number of permanent and long term contract employees for the period was 43. (2007: 40)

18. Approval of Financial Statements

The Board approved the financial statements on June 10th 2009.

Appendix 01

SEI Project Payments 2008 by Programme

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
Design Study	An Taisce	2,568.33
	Enerprise Ireland	3,275.00
		5,843.33
Model Solutions	Dzogchen Beara Trust	95,729.00
	Fermoy Town Council	42,000.00
	John Ryan	57,049.00
	Martin Mulligan & Associates	24,031.00
	Musgrave Super Value Centra	93,995.24
	North Western Health Board	1,692.50
	Office of Public Works	177,179.00
	Westport Woods Hotel	155,281.00
	646,956.74	
Energy Management Bureau	UCD, DCU, DIT & Trinity	140,969.03
	Udarás na Gaeltachta	64,975.50
		205,944.53
Low-Income Housing	Action Inishowen	38,562.66
	Action Inishowen	67,795.40
	BNS Leader	4,000.80
	CAMCAS	11,051.10
	Clar ICH	47,833.33
	Clar ICH Ltd	105,000.89
	Clondalkin Home Improvement Project	25,996.00
	Clondalkin Home Improvement Project	386,289.31
	Clondalkin Home Improvement Project	455,712.52
	Co Leitrim Partnership	90,282.52
	Co Leitrim Partnership	19,012.20
	Cumas Teo	47,617.80
	Cunamh Energy Action Ltd	89,133.00
	Cunamh Energy Action Ltd	64,003.38
	Cunamh Energy Action Ltd	270,787.74
	Energy Action	342,224.35
	Energy Action Ltd	427,240.00
	IRD Duhallow	119,775.84
	IRD Duhallow Ltd	109,559.05
	Longford Warmer Homes Project	89,314.50
	Longford Warmer Homes Project	207,702.16
	Mid South Roscommon Rural Development Co	33,200.00
	Moy Valley Resources	15,918.67
	MUREAS	85,715.21
	Northside Community Enterprises Ltd	733,248.50
	Northside Community Enterprises Safe Ltd	104,100.89
	Northside Community Enterprises Safe Ltd	482,296.00
	Rural Resource Development	15,260.00
	Southill Community Services Board	40,151.00
	Southill Community Services Board	134,127.50
Southill Community Services Board Ltd	78,036.00	

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
Low-Income Housing Contd.	West Cork Community Partnership	109,378.36
	Wexford Area Partnership	117,038.11
	Wexford Area Partnership	250,093.52
	Wexford Area Partnership	149,334.38
		5,366,792.79
House of Tomorrow RD&D	Adston Lrd	400,000.00
	Art Gillespie Developments Ltd	40,000.00
	Bacoro Ltd	84,000.00
	Barry Doyle	104,000.00
	Bolterra Ltd	10,000.00
	Broomhall Estates	200,000.00
	Brosnan Brothers	42,753.58
	Carrignagour Ltd	104,000.00
	Cope Foundation	12,000.00
	Cork County Council	84,000.00
	Cork County Council	109,774.00
	Cosgrave Developments	300,000.00
	Croft Quay Construction	25,138.00
	Dankel Ltd	72,000.00
	DOCON Ltd	30,000.00
	Dublin City Council	313,600.00
	Dublin City Council	11,250.00
	Dublin City Council	140,000.00
	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co Co	96,000.00
	Dundalk Town Council	51,000.00
	Eco Construction	104,000.00
	Erin Construction	90,000.00
	Freemount Community Housing Dev Assoc.	43,687.14
	Gaiety Investments Ltd	246,000.00
	Galway City Council	270,000.00
	Geda Construction Ltd	72,000.00
	Griffin Brothers Contracting Ltd	80,000.00
	Griffner Coillte	104,000.00
	JF Builders Ltd	92,000.00
	Keelach Homes	175,000.00
	Kilcorney Community Devel. Assoc.	2,000.00
	Kildare County Council	200,000.00
	Kilkenny County Council	115,465.00
	Knocknalyre Ltd	176,000.00
	Lane Homes Ltd	100,000.00
	M & P O'Connor Builders Ltd	152,000.00
	Magahy & Co (Sisters of Mercy)	7,700.00
	Magner Developments Ltd	476,000.04
	Mano Enterprises	157,542.78
	MCOB Developments	116,000.00
	Michael Traynor	96,000.00
	MKN Property Group Ltd	104,000.00
	Monrick Ltd	349,200.00
	Moriarty Holdings	328,500.00
	Mulaharlinn Ltd	16,425.00
	National Association of Building Co-operatives	125,000.00
	Peachglen Construction Ltd	35,000.00
	Peter Byrne Developments Ltd	52,194.57
	Pinnacle Developments	10,500.00
	PJ McHale	19,550.94
	Portard Developments	161,000.00
	Radora Development Ltd	4514,500.00

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
House of Tomorrow RD&D Contd.	Rathcline Sustainable Projects Group	14,640.61
	REFL Construction Ltd	134,000.00
	Rhatigan Commercial Developments	982,798.66
	Rhatigan Developments	83,000.00
	Rinn Construction Ltd	75,000.00
	Roche Homes	140,000.00
	Roncoon Developments Ltd	40,000.00
	The Congregation of Christian Brothers	60,000.00
	The Jesuit Community	60,000.00
	Tullamore Housing Assoc.	61,696.00
	Tullamore Rights of the Elderly	89,379.50
	W D Bolster & Son Ltd	76,594.50
	Wardrop Technical Services	32,000.00
	Waterford County Co	2,000.00
	Westmeath County Council	20,000.00
	Westport Town Council	281,000.00
		8,572,890.32
Industry RD&D	Abbott Ireland	6,215.00
	Connacht Gold Co-operative Society Ltd	7,000.00
	DePuy Johnson & Johnson	7,000.00
	Diageo	4,110.00
	Element Six	3,550.00
	Google Ireland	7,600.00
	Heinz Frozen & Chilled Foods Ltd	7,000.00
	Intel Ireland	6,400.00
	Roche Ireland Ltd	5,000.00
	Schering-Plough	8,256.00
	Schering-Plough	7,000.00
	Xerox (Europe) Ltd	2,675.00
		71,805.80
Renewable Energy RD&D	AirEn Services Ltd	3,325.00
	Annagh Lodge	6,378.77
	AP EnvEcon Ltd	2,460.00
	Biogreen Energy Products Ltd	31,473.50
	Biogreen Energy Products Ltd	22,603.45
	Biorefinery Ireland Ltd	14,625.24
	Centre for Renewable Energy at Dundalk Institute of Technology (CREDIT)	9,609.80
	Coillte	12,873.61
	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	20,691.26
	Dublin City Council	31,580.38
	Dublin Institute of Technology	14,950.46
	EcoOla	2,346.09
	Electricity Research Centre, UCD	1,941.19
	Gorey Courttown Forest Park Ltd	28,279.62
	Hillgrove Hotel	7,069.00
	IWEA	30,200.00
	Jacksons Hotel	42,894.00
	Kerry County Council	14,477.00
	Killala Community Wind Farm Ltd	9,518.50
	Meenacloghspar Ltd	35,153.65
	MosArt Landscaping-Architecture-Research	14,000.00
	Nethercross Ltd	9,417.00
	Ocean Energy	98,828.52
	OpenHydro	68,125.00
	Renewable Power Generation	7,451.25

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
Renewable Energy RD&D Contd.	Sar Caman Teo	28,784.56
	South East Regional Authority	68,890.83
	Sustainable Energy Association	4,515.62
	Technology from Ideas Ltd	72,908.85
	UCC	98,335.26
	Wavebob Ltd	12,107.74
	Wavebob Ltd	45,655.70
	Westport Woods Hotel	22,728.00
	894,198.85	
ReHeat Alternative Heat	Aluisce Developments	4,875.00
	Amcor Flexibles	2,311.00
	Andy's Bar & Restaurant Ltd	3,676.00
	Aragorn Services	2,800.00
	Architectural & Metal Systems Ltd	13,759.00
	Aughrim Timber Stakes Company	9,360.00
	Avena Developments	108,750.00
	Bagenalstown Swimming Club	3,116.70
	Ballaghtobin County House & B&B	9,000.00
	Ballon National School	1,920.00
	Barntown Community Centre	1,896.00
	Bawn Developments	27,176.00
	Bawnmore Housing Association Ltd	2,002.20
	Bawnmore Housing Association Ltd	2,752.80
	Bawnmore Housing Association Ltd	4,467.48
	Beechwood Lodge Self-Catering Holiday Homes	13,855.18
	Bill O'Keefe	4,158.00
	Bord na Móna Fuels Ltd	2,600.00
	Bosco House Ltd	9,000.00
	Bow International Ltd	60,000.00
	Cahercalla Nursing Home	31,500.00
	Callan Community Network	30,000.00
	Camphill Communities of Ireland	7,192.50
	Camphill Community Dingle	2,341.85
	Carlow Precast Tanks Ltd	15,000.00
	CDCD Network Ltd	9,750.00
	CDCD Network Ltd	1,440.00
	Celtic Linen Ltd	2,360.00
	Charlies West End Café	2,016.00
	CJ Sheeran Ltd	1,419.93
	Clare County Council	40,500.00
	Clare County Council	13,301.40
	Clearpower	18,588.17
	Cló Ceardlann na gCnoc	3,379.50
	Clontarf Lawn Tennis Club	5,762.00
	Clúid Housing Association	36,837.73
	Combray Ltd T/A Treacys Hotel	84,000.00
	Comhaltas Cosanta Ghaeltacht Chuil Aodha	7,500.00
	Comhaltas Cosanta Ghaeltacht Chúil Aodha	1,526.00
	Comhlacht Forbartha an Tearmann	13,104.00
	Coolcarrigan	14,681.00
	Cowood Ltd	52,500.00
	Cratloe GAA Club	2,108.85
	Croghan Enterprise Company	8,542.16
	Croi Anu Creative Centre	3,247.00
	Currabeg Developments Ltd	2,445.00
	D & J Cullinane Ltd – East End Hotel	11,179.50
	David & Patsy O'Sullivan & Partners	10,962.00

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
ReHeat Alternative Heat Contd.	David Cuddy	3,607.60
	Deebert House Hotel Partnership	17,190.82
	Deerpark Nursing Home	14,680.00
	Deerpark Nursing Home	5,760.00
	Delphi Mountain Resort & Spa	3,594.00
	Denis Holmes Fitted Kitchens	9,805.00
	Denis Treacy & Sons Ltd	21,112.50
	Department of Education & Science	34,982.00
	Department of Education & Science	26,733.00
	Department of Education & Science	11,236.00
	Department of Education & Science	18,865.00
	Department of Education & Science	22,379.00
	Department of Education & Science	28,928.25
	Department of Education & Science	36,196.00
	Department of Education & Science	25,674.00
	Department of Education & Science	75,450.00
	Dillons Restaurant	2,130.00
	Donard National School	2,160.00
	Dromoland Castle	63,750.00
	Drumcreehy Guest House	5,501.00
	Dublin City Council	5,000.00
	Dublin Dockland Development Authority	16,800.00
	Dunmore House Hotel	2,956.37
	Dunmore House Hotel	823.25
	Eamon Kelly	1,238.06
	Eco Wind Power	192,686.00
	Edmund Rice International Heritage Centres Ltd	22,320.00
	Eirebloc Ltd	255,000.00
	Elphin Day Care Centre	1,500.00
	Eoin Griffin Racing Stables	16,500.00
	EPA	18,826.05
	Eugene Hickey T/a Skeaghanore Fresh Farm Duck	2,070.00
	Eugene Hickey T/a Skeaghanore Fresh Farm Duck	5,385.00
	Fairview Family Practice	1,314.00
	Ferrycarrig Hotel	60,316.00
	Fit4all Ltd	3,090.00
	FJD Surveyors	4,973.70
	Flynns Garage Ltd	15,000.00
	Fortbaron Ltd t/a Radisson SAS	31,500.00
	Friars Lodge	10,560.00
	Giles Deacy	2,070.00
	GlaxoSmithKline - Dishwasher	2,000.00
	Glebe Gardens Café	1,920.00
	Gleasons Townhouse & Restaurant	2,881.06
	Glenribbeen Organics	22,500.00
	Glenribbeen Organics	5,280.00
	Glin Homes for the Elderly Ltd	3,790.00
	Goretti Quinn	4,671.81
	Hanmer Ltd	4,740.00
	Health Service Executive (HSE West)	24,196.88
	Heather Lee Nursing Home	2,763.17
	Horan Properties	4,309.92
	HSE	24,000.00
HSE Thomastown	2,754.14	
Imperative Energy	21,423.00	
Institute of Technology Tralee	6,604.55	
Institute of Technology Tralee	6,566.00	
JJ Doyle	2,548.00	

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
ReHeat Alternative Heat Contd.	John Farrelly	3,198.60
	Joseph Murphy	16,500.00
	Josephine Anne Somers	4,018.00
	Kanturk Sheltered Housing Development	5,280.00
	Kare	14,340.00
	Kare	5,280.00
	Keel GAA Club	2,606.00
	Kells Resource Centre	7,297.50
	Kells Resource Centre	960.00
	Kelmel Design Ltd	2,643.17
	Kiernan Farms (Ballymanus)	4,800.00
	Kiernan's Service Station	2,828.10
	Kilcannon Industries Ltd	4,200.00
	Kilkenny Co-Operative Livestock Market Ltd	33,600.00
	Kilkenny Local Authority Leisure Complex	52,347.74
	Kilkenny Local Authority Leisure Complex	25,956.00
	Kill National School	1,656.00
	Kings Hospital	3,081.00
	Laois Sawmills Ltd	4,600.00
	Laois Sawmills Ltd	100,000.00
	Laragan Developments	40,500.00
	Leo Tracey Joinery Ltd	18,765.00
	Lismard Properties	54,000.00
	Lismullen Educational Foundation Ltd	39,255.00
	Low Carbon Solutions	16,061.00
	M&B Quinn Ltd	69,925.73
	McGann Architects	6,758.25
	Mardyke Leisure (UCC) Ltd	5,400.00
	Mark Rowe	4,400.00
	Martin & Patricia McMahon	3,700.00
	Matt Lohan & Sons Ltd	58,800.00
	Mayo County Council	22,500.00
	Mayo County Council	5,280.00
	Mayo County Council	3,744.00
	Mellifont Abbey Trust	22,500.00
	Michael & John O'Toole	2,700.00
	Michael Hodder Sawmills	10,380.00
	Mid Cork Pallets and Packaging Ltd	4,300.00
	Middletown House Nursing Home	4,358.00
	Millennium Family Resource Centre	8,075.00
	MJ Curran & Sons Hardware Ltd	7,504.44
	MNMS partnership	9,263.52
	MNMS partnership	25,742.70
	MOD Construction Ltd	31,500.00
	Monrat Destination Hotel	60,316.00
	Mount Errigal Hotel	51,600.00
	Mullaghmatt Cortolvin Community Development Ltd	5,000.00
	Mullinahinch House	19,800.00
	Newbrook Nursing Home	4,903.70
	Newbrook Nursing Home	5,136.00
Newport Mouldings	52,500.00	
Newtownshandrum GAA Club	3,600.00	
N-Zone	7,200.00	
O'Connor Nurseries	67,500.00	
O'Donnabhains Bar & Guest House Ltd	9,150.00	
O'Donnell Furniture Ltd	18,840.00	
O'Donovan's Hotel	7,290.00	

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
ReHeat Alternative Heat Contd.	Olympus Life and Material Science GMBH	191.00
	O'Neill and Co Chartered Accountants & Majella O'Neill	5,430.00
	O'Neill Brothers Ltd	13,742.34
	P Mulrine & Sons	3,100.00
	Pat Whelan	1,440.00
	Patrick Shalvey	1,253.00
	Paul Murphy	1,800.00
	Perksfun Fair	8,458.12
	Prime Time Clothing Ltd	7,094.04
	QES Ltd	310.50
	R&M Fitzgerald T/A Fitzgeralds Woodlands House Hotel & Spa	12,000.00
	Raheen GAA Club	3,150.00
	Rathmore Community Childcare	9,000.00
	Reens Restaurant	3,510.00
	Reilly Bros Kitchens Ltd	45,600.00
	Reilly Bros Kitchens Ltd	36,750.00
	Renard GAA Club	3,033.60
	Renewable Energy Management Services Ltd	15,000.00
	Riverside Furniture Design Ltd	16,399.09
	Ronan Farms	30,300.00
	Rory & Monica O'Brien	47,645.40
	Roto Spiral Ltd	89,528.00
	Scoil Naomh Erc	8,000.00
	Seadna Ryan	4,067.61
	Sean Griffin	2,880.00
	Sean O'Sullivan T/A Ring Lyne Hostel & B&B	4,704.00
	Saotharlann Chonamara Teo, Complete Laboratory Solutions	13,061.00
	Select Vestry of St. Lachtain's Church	3,900.00
	St. Brendan's National School	4,449.00
	St. Joseph's Nursing Home	4,487.39
	St. Thomas GAA Club	3,324.00
	Sullane Engineering	30,998.36
	Sullane Engineering	30,156.48
	Swan Net Gundry	2,582.00
	Teagasc	2,244.00
	Teagasc Oak Park	5,000.00
	The board of management of St. John's National School	6,512.00
	The Castle	4,800.00
	The Forge Restaurant	1,693.16
	Tír Na nOg Collooney Childcare (Cheeryswan Ltd)	3,673.88
	Tír Na nOg Collooney Childcare (Cheeryswan Ltd)	2,508.56
	Tony Mullins	1,367.00
	Torpey Wood Products	18,000.00
	Tractamotors Ltd	4,800.00
	Tralee Town Council	81,003.00
	Truwood	52,500.00
	Tullow Mushroom Growers Ltd	50,970.00
	UCC	2,160.00
	UCC	2,160.00
	Universal Pipework Ltd	3,540.00
	University College Cork	10,461.00
	University College Cork	100,000.00
	University College Dublin	61,753.00
	University of Limerick	5,000.00
Urlingford on the Move Limited	2,408.00	
Urlingford on the Move Limited	6,184.00	
Vicarious Golf	3,476.53	
Villa Rose Hotel	2,416.82	

Programme	Projects Paid	Amount Paid
ReHeat Alternative Heat Contd.	Warren Tivy	4,493.10
	Wexford Farmers Co-op Society	18,447.00
	White Oaks Fellowship Good Counsel	1,000.00
	Youngs Motors Holdings (Kilkenny) Ltd	10,613.00
	Zion Parish	1,000.00
	Warren Tivy	4,493.10
	Wexford Farmers Co-op Society	18,447.00
	White Oaks Fellowship Good Counsel	1,000.00
	Youngs Motors Holdings (Kilkenny) Ltd	10,613.00
	Zion Parish	1,000.00
	3,984,240.51	
CHP Alternative Heat	Alza Ireland Ltd	11,008.00
	Bunratty Castle Hotel	10,368.22
	C&D Foods Ltd	1,520.00
	Charleville Park Hotel	24,764.00
	Days Hotel Waterford	25,974.00
	Dublin City Council	39,058.76
	F4energy – Days Hotel	25,184.77
	Galway Energy Agency	4,000.00
	Hotel Minella	21,937.50
	HSE (Health Service Executive)	23,848.50
	HSE West	36,420.05
	HSE West	80,028.00
	Kilkenny Co-Op Livestock Market Ltd	24,204.58
	Killarney Town Council	34,440.51
	Kostal Ireland GmbH	1,700.00
	Low Carbon Solutions	18,471.43
	NUI Galway	32,797.40
	Obalus Hotel Company Ltd	26,876.36
	Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children	32,636.18
	PJ & Noel Noonan T/a University Business Complex	32,025.00
	Prefero Developments	30,160.42
	ProVento Ireland Plc	4,740.00
	Sportsco	22,766.30
	Sportslink - Public Services Telecom Sports Club Ltd	35,982.33
	Superquinn	30,436.58
	Trim Sports & Leisure Co	20,744.10
	Tullamore Leisure Centre	23,669.75
Walls Leisure Ltd T/A Hilton Dublin Airport	34,515.00	
	710,277.74	
Micro CHP Alternative Heat	HSE Kilkenny	9,040.20
	Middletown House Nursing Home	9,400.00
	MNMS Partnership	9,400.00
	27,840.20	
Biomass/Anaerobic Digestion CHP	Adambridge Manufacturers	1,104,000.00
	1,104,000.00	



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