



**Delivering
Ireland's
Energy
Revolution**

**Réabhlóid
Fuinnimh
na hÉireann
a Sholáthar**

“This revolution requires fundamental change across all aspects of Irish society and will transform the way in which we all live.”

Dermot Byrne
Chairperson, SEAI Board

William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer, SEAI

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Chairperson's statement and CEO review

The last year has given all of us the starkest of contexts for the need for accelerated decarbonisation of the global energy system.

The **IPCC Climate Change Report 2023** makes for very sobering reading, clearly outlining that more than a century of burning fossil fuels, as well as unequal and unsustainable energy and land use, have led to global warming of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels. This has resulted in more frequent and more intense extreme weather events that have already caused increasingly dangerous impacts on nature and people in every region of the world. "There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all"¹. However, the report suggests that there are multiple, feasible and effective options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to human-caused climate change, and they are available now.

The report points out that climate action will not only reduce losses and damages for nature and people, but it will also provide wider benefits, underscoring the urgency of taking more ambitious action now to secure a liveable sustainable future for all.

Nationally, SEAI published the **National Interim Energy Balance 2022**, which produced further sobering insights as part of this global picture. While on one hand, we see a decrease in energy emissions, it is far short of where it needs to be, and many successes are unfortunately on the shoulders of global shocks to our society and economy. As the world began to emerge from the shadow of a global pandemic, **Russia's invasion of Ukraine** in February 2022

saw war return to Europe, triggering a global energy crisis. Our first thoughts must be of the appalling loss of life and the suffering for those caught up in the conflict. Beyond that it prompted very real concerns in Ireland and in Europe about the implications of our high reliance on imported fossil fuels. The geopolitical uncertainties stoked inflationary pressures and created a looming risk of recession. Not surprisingly, energy prices rose exponentially. People in homes and businesses across Ireland struggled in the face of spiking energy bills and a wider cost-of-living crisis. Demand for energy upgrades to homes and businesses escalated, and SEAI responded. We also saw how behaviours changed, with reductions in home heating greater than what could be accounted for by temperature effects, efficiency improvements, fuel-switching, or workforces returning to offices.

It is clear that it has taken tragic and significant global crises to impact the level of emission reductions we need to see, and our challenge is to motivate and support these changes to happen without these shocks. It is also clear from these crises that renewable, efficient, and clean indigenous energy supply is critical for Ireland, not just to meet our climate targets, but for a sustainable quality of life, a liveable future, and a secure Irish energy system. Depending on imported fossil fuels leaves Ireland and our people vulnerable to price shocks and geopolitical instability. **Homegrown affordable energy and independence** has emerged as a national priority, particularly as high fossil fuel prices look set to continue. Our earnest hope is that these stark wake-up calls drive the strategic long-term response required by all Governments, including our own, to catalyse our energy transition and realise our efficiency and renewable energy ambitions.

The EU's response in the form of the REPowerEU Plan fulfils some of that hope, and at home, 2022 saw some significant **energy policy developments** that bode well for accelerated pace.

In December, Minister Ryan published the **Climate Action Plan 2023**, the second update to CAP2019 and the first to be prepared under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. This followed the introduction earlier in the year of Ireland's first economy-wide carbon budgets and sector emissions ceilings. The **first carbon budget programme**, comprising three successive five-year carbon budgets, was proposed by the Climate Change Advisory Council, and approved by Government and adopted by both Houses of the Oireachtas. The budgets can provide us with a framework for reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and act as milestones on our path to our 2050 goal.

2022 was a year of strong delivery for SEAI despite post-pandemic supply chain challenges. This report attests to the very significant achievements in 2022, including in home energy upgrades, electric vehicle and charger deployment, energy communities, business supports, and public sector partnerships. As Ireland's National Retrofit Delivery Body, we are proud to say that SEAI grant-aided almost **27,200 home energy upgrades last year**, including more than 4,400 free energy upgrades to energy poor homes. Retrofitting empowers households to take back control of their bills and energy use, through measures such as better insulated homes, solar on rooftops, and a better understanding of how they can flexibly adjust their household energy demand. SEAI also launched the new One Stop Shop approach in 2022, offering a hassle-free, start-to-finish project management service for home energy upgrades.

1. AR6 Synthesis Report: Summary for Policymakers Headline Statements (ipcc.ch)

Other retrofit achievements in 2022 included providing significantly increased grant levels to support the cost of a typical deep retrofit to BER (Building Energy Rating) B2 or better, a significant increase in the number of fully funded energy upgrades for those at risk of energy poverty (up to 400 per month, from an average of 177 per month in 2021), and a significantly increased grant rate for attic and cavity wall insulation for all households, to urgently reduce energy use as part of the Government's response to exceptionally high energy prices.

Nonetheless, as global economies recovered, **supply chain** challenges prevailed, impacting delivery across several SEAI programmes with well-publicised shortages of electronic components in particular but also building products. Nationally, we are effectively in a period of economic full employment, resulting in serious labour shortages across all sectors. With many projects competing in a limited pool, this constrained the market's ability to respond to a significant rise in consumer demand for home energy upgrades. However, a strong signal from Government has been provided via Exchequer investment of €8 billion to 2030, which will enable the supply chain to further scale up, creating thousands of jobs, and deliver on this critical national objective.

Sometimes less obvious, but no less important than these very visible signs of Ireland's accelerating decarbonisation, is the critical work of SEAI's **research and policy insights** team. This vital engine allows us to understand how we are doing and what needs to change. The outputs support new solutions, inform evidence-based policy making and provide valuable analyses of Ireland's progress to climate targets. Most significantly in 2022 SEAI published the **National Heat Study**, providing an evidence base to inform pathways and policies to deliver net zero emissions from heating by 2050. For a sector that is 94% served by fossil fuels to meet its demand, tackling efficiency in heat

demand, and moving to renewables is critical, and it has to happen now.

There is real momentum for change, and the Government's determination to drive Ireland's clean energy transition could not be clearer, as evidenced by the Climate Action Plan, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, and the Carbon Budget Process. In 2022 SEAI published '**Delivering Ireland's Energy Revolution: Statement of Strategy 2022-2025**', which is our response to these challenges and to the ambitious targets set by Government. The strategy is firmly focused on delivery, and on driving Ireland's sustainable energy transformation for the benefit of all society. It is an exciting strategy outlining SEAI's mandate to enable the revolutionary scale and urgency required to deliver Ireland's energy transition.

Through 2022, SEAI was already undergoing considerable growth. To deliver our mission SEAI has grown fourfold over the last five years, and this growth is underpinned by the increasing urgency of our work. We are also in the process of implementing a significant programme of change and transformation to streamline and improve our operations. Our people are critical to delivering our targets and fundamental societal change, by creating solutions, and partnering expertly, and openly communicating our message to external stakeholders to enable us to be at the heart of Ireland's energy revolution. SEAI implemented a **major recruitment wave** in February 2022 to build capacity across a wide range of skills and disciplines. This process has continued into 2023, supported by the launch of our People Strategy, and we expect to have approximately 235 staff on board by the end of 2023. This pace of growth is essential if we are to fulfil the mandate assigned to us. Indeed, it is likely that the increasing urgency and scale of the climate emergency will necessitate further growth and recruitment through the middle of the decade.

SEAI's mandate also broadened to include additional regulatory roles towards the end of 2022, with SEAI designated under statute as the Market Surveillance Authority for Ecodesign and energy labelling for energy-related products and tyres.

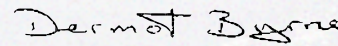
As any public body grows in scale, budget, and stature, only excellence in **Governance** can assure primary stakeholders, and the public at large, that allocated budgets are being used wisely and correctly, focused on achievement of stated objectives. It is significant so that we retained our National Standards Authority of Ireland SWIFT3000 certification. We value the trust and confidence shown to us, and we are committed to delivering our targets through a well-governed and customer-centric system, while collaborating with our stakeholders to enable the energy transition. SEAI is on the right trajectory, and we want to bring all communities and organisations with us on this journey.

We recognise that the concept of speed is critical in what we do. That is why in SEAI we are driving transformative action with technologies available now and within reach. To stay within a 1.5°C increase as agreed in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, we cannot afford to wait for future technologies that are not currently available. **We have to do everything we can with technology available now**, avoiding naive faith in future solutions that do not exist today. We must prevent at all costs any possible locking-in to dead-end routes or short-term goals.

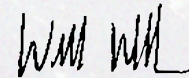
What we in SEAI do every day enables Ireland's energy revolution. This revolution requires fundamental change across all aspects of Irish society and will transform the way in which we all live. Revolution may sound scary, but renewable and sustainable energy systems will protect our quality of life, our energy security, and most importantly support

those who are most vulnerable in our society. There is a lot done but more to do, and we are here to collaborate and activate everyone's sustainable energy transition.

As CEO and Chair, we wish to thank the management and staff of SEAI for their continued passion and commitment over the past year, particularly against the backdrop of an energy crisis, increasing climate action urgency, and growth within SEAI to enable the Authority to deliver upon our broad mandate. Their outstanding contributions continue to be pivotal to the success and mission of SEAI. We also wish to sincerely thank our Board for their strategic oversight, effectiveness, governance, and guidance. Finally, we are grateful for the strong relationships we have with the Department for the Environment, Climate, and Communications, and the Department of Transport, where we are part of Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland, both under the responsibility of Minister for the Environment, Climate, Communications and Transport, Eamon Ryan TD.



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson, SEAI Board



William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer, SEAI

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland 2022 achievements



Citizens and Communities

1. Enhanced home energy upgrade schemes launched with new One Stop Shops offering homeowners full service from survey, to works and grant draw down.
2. Grant support towards almost 27,200 home energy upgrade projects including more than 4,400 energy poor homes.
3. SEAI community energy network now has over 700 member organisations nationwide, comprising more than 35,000 citizens. SEAI co-funded 41 community energy master plans.
4. More than 130,000 BERs (Building Energy Ratings) were published in 2022.
5. Delivered 760 school workshops with over 19,000 students participating.

Business, Public and Transport

6. Grant aided the purchase of 10,894 battery electric vehicles and over 16,000 EV home chargers.
7. Launched a commercial EV fleet trial which will provide 200 businesses with a trial EV and charger for a three-month period.
8. SEAI Public Sector Partnership scaled up support to 350 public bodies in their Climate Action Roadmap development, energy management and emissions reduction strategy.
9. Support Scheme for Renewable Heat has to date offered 15-year contracts to 90 installations, amounting to 90 GWh of renewable heat annually.
10. Launched new solar PV grant for businesses.

11. Grant-aided 873 high quality SME energy audits and delivered online energy management training to over 180 SMEs.
12. More than 5,500 users now registered with SEAI Energy Academy with over 2,000 course certificates issued in 2022.

Research and Policy Insights

13. Launched the Local Authority Climate Action Plan dashboard which includes a range of Irish energy and technology data enabling plans to be delivered with greater detail.
14. Awarded funding to 44 new energy research, development, and demonstration projects.
15. Funded six ocean/offshore applicants through the 2022 SEAI LiR Industry Access Programme.
16. Hosted the 2022 National Energy Research and Policy Conference: Societal Transformation for Delivering Ireland's Energy Revolution.
17. Published Ireland's National Heat Study, providing important analysis towards the preparation of Climate Action Plan 2023.

Organisation and Service Delivery

18. Published "Delivering Ireland's Energy Revolution" a new strategy for 2022–2025.
19. SEAI participated in seven Oireachtas committee sessions across several areas of our remit.
20. Contact centre served almost 280,000 voice, email, and webchat transactions across all programmes.
21. Hosted SEAI's first live Energy Show since 2019 with almost 2,500 attendees.
22. Delivered a hugely successful Energy Awards with 107 nominations received.
23. Web engagement saw over two million web sessions on www.seai.ie

Our Impact

Clean energy is vital for the health and wellbeing of our country and future generations.

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Community Grant helps an essential part of life on Arranmore Island

Arranmore Cultural Centre availed of SEAI's Community Grant scheme and is benefitting from energy upgrades and new future-proof features.

THE PROJECT

The Arranmore Cultural Centre on Arranmore Island which is situated off the coast of County Donegal, provides an array of different services and amenities to all visitors, from the local community and beyond, including meeting rooms for hire, a café and an archive covering the Donegal Islands.

Committed to reducing their carbon footprint and in turn, reducing the energy costs associated with the running of the centre, the decision was made to participate in SEAI's Community Grant scheme.

As part of the scheme, the walls of Arranmore Cultural Centre were pumped for more efficient energy retention and a wood pellet burner was installed, replacing the oil

burner which the building relied on previously for energy. The wood pellet burner now heats the entire centre, while also providing heating for the water supply to the centre's café. Solar PV panels were also installed on the centre's roof, which has played a huge role in the significant reduction of electricity consumption.

"As a small community here, with the rising costs of bills within the organisation, I suppose the big thing is that we don't have that oil bill every year"

TOMÁS COISDEALBHA



THE RESULT

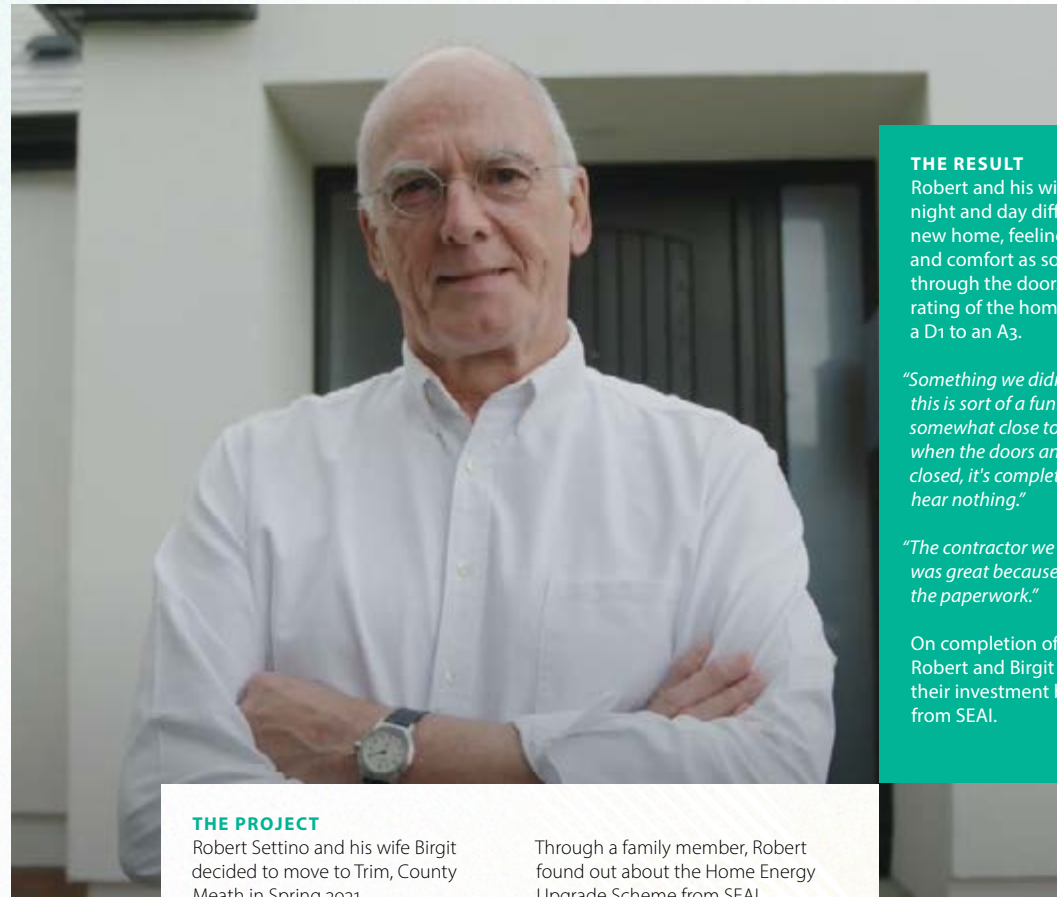
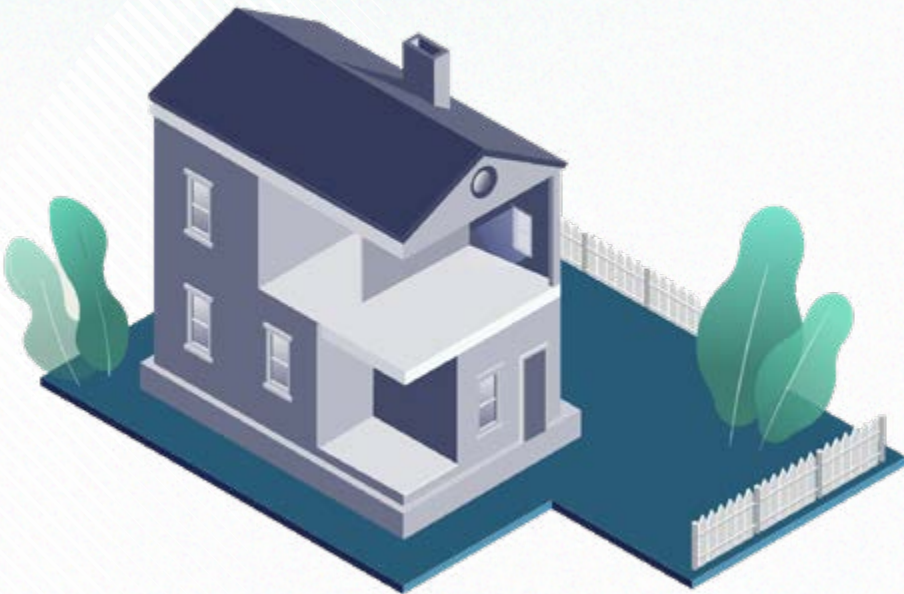
According to Tomás Coisdealbha, Comharchumann Oileán Arranmore, the use of the wood pellet burner for the centre's heating has entirely removed the oil bill the centre would have paid previously, with costs amounting to between €3,000 to €4,000 annually. While costs are still incurred for the purchase of the wood pellets, that's an insignificant expense in comparison to the previous oil bill.



SEAI's Community Grant supports energy efficiency community projects through capital funding, partnerships, and technical support. The programme supports new approaches to achieving energy efficiency in Irish communities. Upgrades can take place across building types to reduce energy use and costs throughout the community.

Energy upgrade for a County Meath home

Meath homeowner upgraded his home from a BER D1 to a BER A3 and is now enjoying the comfort levels one can expect to feel in an energy efficient home.



THE PROJECT

Robert Settino and his wife Birgit decided to move to Trim, County Meath in Spring 2021.

Originally from Boston, Robert was looking for a home in Ireland and jumped at the chance when they saw a suitable home in Trim come on the market for sale.

Unfortunately, the house had not been well built or well-maintained. In addition to the works that the house clearly required, there were further issues.

"The one thing that I noticed in addition to the work that needed to be done, was the house was cold and I knew just walking around, bare-foot, that I could feel the chill in the house," said Robert.

Through a family member, Robert found out about the Home Energy Upgrade Scheme from SEAI.

The Home Energy Upgrade included the installation of a new Air to Water Heat Pump system, operating at 12 KW. The upgrade also involved the replacement of all existing radiators in the house, adding thermostatic radiator valves, the installation of new triple glazed windows, in addition to external and internal wall insulation and mineral wool attic insulation.

"It was the right move, and it was a good move!"

ROBERT SETTINO

THE RESULT

Robert and his wife Birgit notice a night and day difference in their new home, feeling the warmth and comfort as soon as you walk through the door. The energy rating of the home has gone from a D1 to an A3.

"Something we didn't expect, and this is sort of a funny benefit, we live somewhat close to a busy road, and when the doors and windows are closed, it's completely quiet here, you hear nothing."

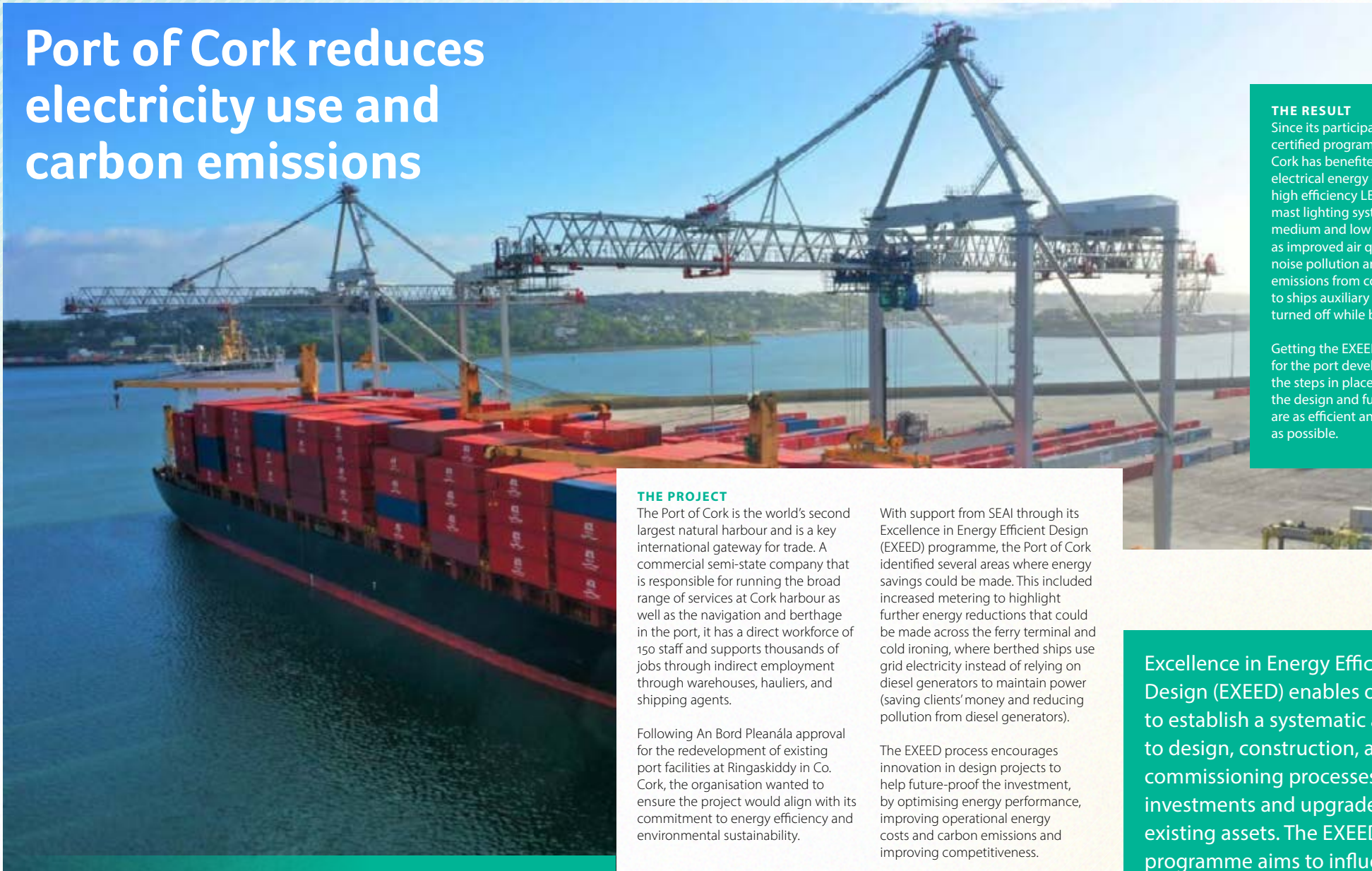
"The contractor we worked with was great because they did all of the paperwork."

On completion of the project, Robert and Birgit received 25% of their investment back via a grant from SEAI.



SEAI Home Energy grants provide a range of home energy upgrade options as well as individual grants to make your home warmer and more energy efficient.

Port of Cork reduces electricity use and carbon emissions



THE PROJECT

The Port of Cork is the world's second largest natural harbour and is a key international gateway for trade. A commercial semi-state company that is responsible for running the broad range of services at Cork harbour as well as the navigation and berthage in the port, it has a direct workforce of 150 staff and supports thousands of jobs through indirect employment through warehouses, hauliers, and shipping agents.

Following An Bord Pleanála approval for the redevelopment of existing port facilities at Ringaskiddy in Co. Cork, the organisation wanted to ensure the project would align with its commitment to energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

With support from SEAI through its Excellence in Energy Efficient Design (EXEED) programme, the Port of Cork identified several areas where energy savings could be made. This included increased metering to highlight further energy reductions that could be made across the ferry terminal and cold ironing, where berthed ships use grid electricity instead of relying on diesel generators to maintain power (saving clients' money and reducing pollution from diesel generators).

The EXEED process encourages innovation in design projects to help future-proof the investment, by optimising energy performance, improving operational energy costs and carbon emissions and improving competitiveness.

THE RESULT

Since its participation in the EXEED certified programme, the Port of Cork has benefited from reduced electrical energy consumption from high efficiency LED lighting for high mast lighting systems with high, medium and low zoning as well as improved air quality, reduced noise pollution and reduced CO₂ emissions from cold-ironing due to ships auxiliary engines being turned off while berthed.

Getting the EXEED certification for the port development put the steps in place to ensure that the design and future operations are as efficient and carbon friendly as possible.



Excellence in Energy Efficiency Design (EXEED) enables organisations to establish a systematic approach to design, construction, and commissioning processes for new investments and upgrades to existing assets. The EXEED certified programme aims to influence and deliver new best practices in energy efficient design management.

Electric success: KN Circet's green fleet is miles ahead

KN Circet, a leading provider to the telecommunications, transport, infrastructure and power sectors in Ireland, UK and internationally, introduced electric vehicles to their fleet in Ireland.



THE PROJECT

The company, which employs 3,500 people, and boast a fleet of over 1,500 vehicles, was looking for new ways to cut costs, improve fuel efficiency and reduce carbon emissions while maintaining driver safety across its operations.

Following considerable research in the area, they decided to introduce electric vehicles (EVs) to their fleet in Ireland.

They invested €1.1 million in 29 Hyundai Kona electric vans, the first EVs to join KN Circet's existing vehicle line-up, making it one of the largest EV fleets in operation in Ireland today.

With such a large fleet of vehicles, making the switch to electric required time and commitment from the company. Firstly, they had to identify how suitable an electric vehicle would be for the business – this was based on several factors, including how often the vehicle would be used, the distance it would travel each day and where it was located. The ultimate vision for the company was to go fully electric and carbon free.

KN Circet based the selection process on where they could identify the best savings along with the greatest environmental impact. They also took into consideration the availability of charging points – the company had to ensure that drivers had the technical support to successfully implement the move to electric - which resulted in the addition of 12 EV charging stations.

"We think all businesses can incorporate an element of EVs into their daily workflow. Research the facts and keep an open mind"

**RAY VERSCHOYLE, TRANSPORT
MANAGER IRELAND, KN CIRCET**

THE RESULT

Along with a reduction in its overall CO₂ emissions and improving public perception of the company, KN Circet is making savings of €8,033 per month with their new electric fleet.

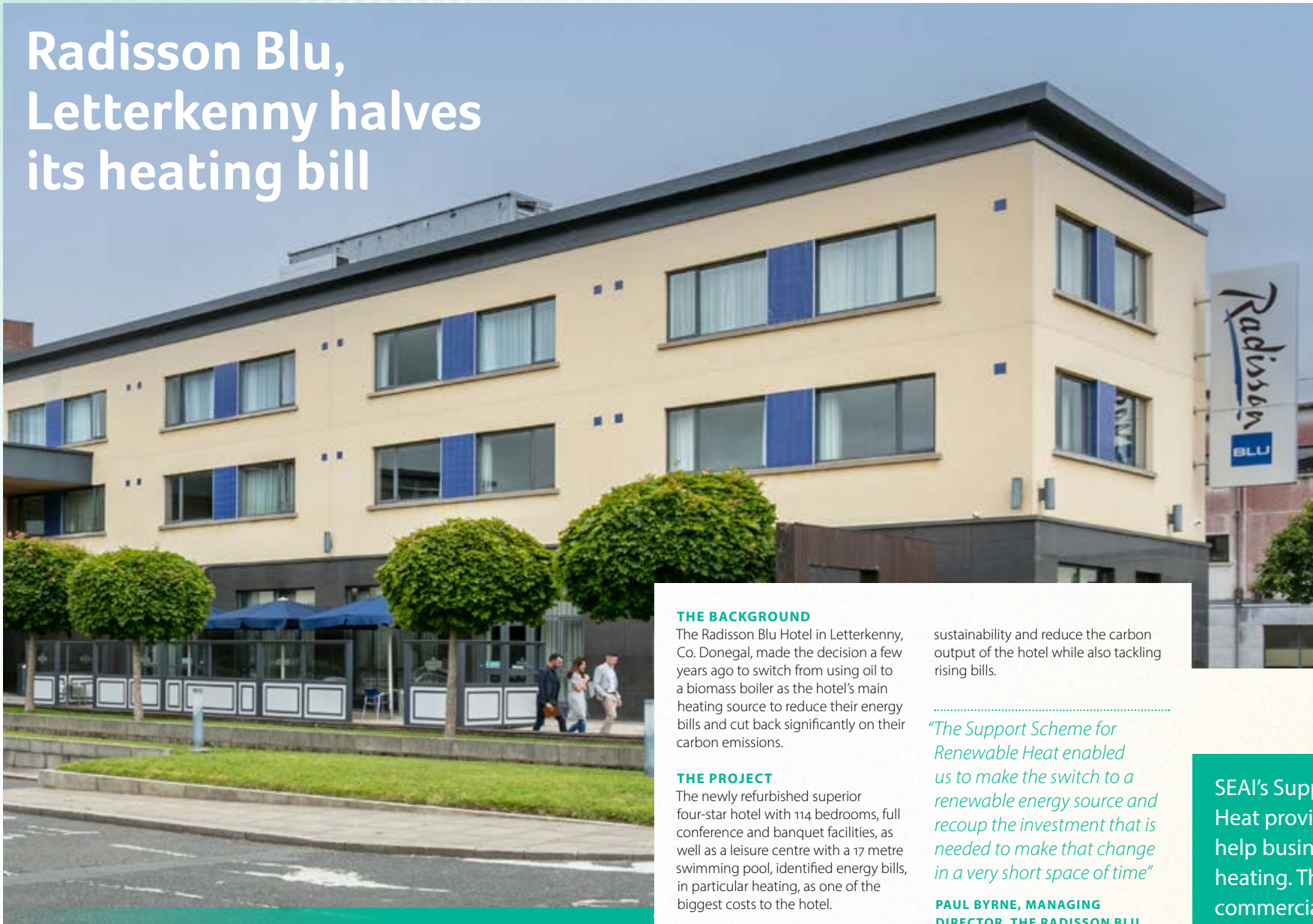
After experiencing the benefits of using electric vehicles, KN Circet has ordered a further six to add to their growing electric fleet. The telecoms company will continue to monitor opportunities where they can increase this number and further reduce their costs and CO₂ emissions.



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Radisson Blu, Letterkenny halves its heating bill



THE RESULT

The cost of heating for the hotel reduced by approximately 50% based on 2019 figures while considering that no oil has subsequently been purchased for the hotel, the saving reached approximately 70% in 2022. This is with the payments from the Support Scheme for Renewable Heat considered.

“The investment and effort that is required is worthwhile. The benefits kick into your bottom line almost instantly and to be able to reduce our energy costs is vital for us in staying competitive,” said Paul.

THE BACKGROUND

The Radisson Blu Hotel in Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, made the decision a few years ago to switch from using oil to a biomass boiler as the hotel's main heating source to reduce their energy bills and cut back significantly on their carbon emissions.

sustainability and reduce the carbon output of the hotel while also tackling rising bills.

THE PROJECT

The newly refurbished superior four-star hotel with 114 bedrooms, full conference and banquet facilities, as well as a leisure centre with a 17 metre swimming pool, identified energy bills, in particular heating, as one of the biggest costs to the hotel.

“The Support Scheme for Renewable Heat enabled us to make the switch to a renewable energy source and recoup the investment that is needed to make that change in a very short space of time”

PAUL BYRNE, MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE RADISSON BLU HOTEL, LETTERKENNY

Paul Byrne, the Managing Director of the hotel saw SEAI's Support Scheme for Renewable Heat as an opportunity for his hotel to put a real focus on



SEAI's Support Scheme for Renewable Heat provides financial support to help businesses move to renewable heating. The scheme is open to commercial, industrial, agricultural, district heating, public sector, and other non-domestic heat users.

Cavan County Council upgrades street lighting

Cavan County Council has been upgrading their streetlights to greener, more energy efficient LED technology as part of its ongoing Streetlight LED Retrofit Scheme.

THE PROJECT

Working towards its statutory energy efficiency target to be 50% more energy efficient by 2030, Cavan County Council is participating in an SEAI-supported LED upgrade project.

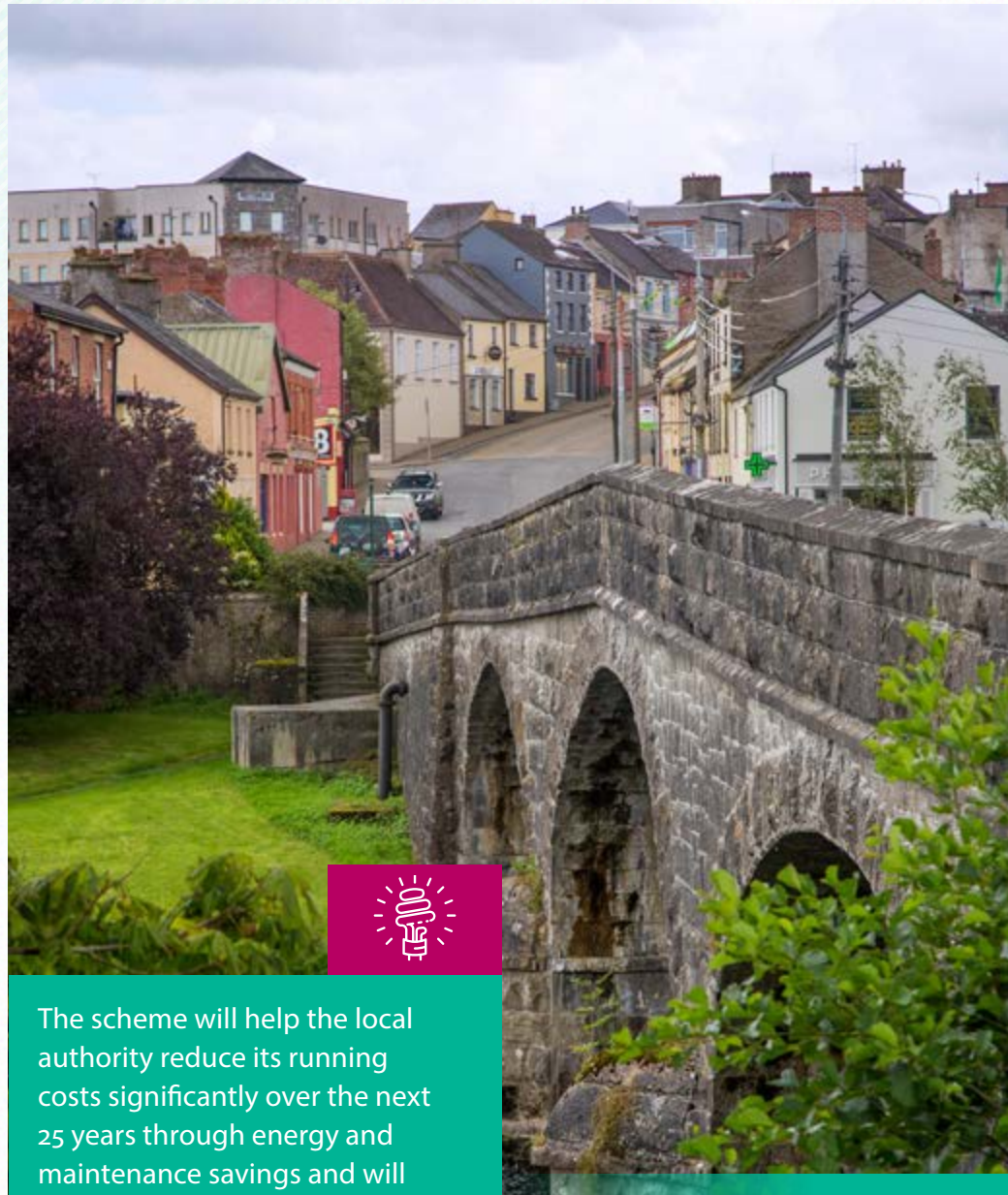
The scheme will help the local authority reduce its running costs significantly over the next 25 years through energy and maintenance savings and will contribute positively to their carbon reduction goals.

The work included the conversion of streetlight units to LED technology. The new LED lights have a central management system with an individual photocell to trigger lights on in darkness.

THE RESULT

Cavan County Council has so far completed LED lighting upgrades to over 60% of its 6,860 units public lighting inventory, with an average energy saving of 40–50% per lantern.

The upgrades carried out in 2020 resulted in approximately 21,000 kWh saved compared to the previous year equating to approximately €40,000 savings. A similar level of savings is expected annually as a result of these works.



The scheme will help the local authority reduce its running costs significantly over the next 25 years through energy and maintenance savings and will contribute positively to its carbon reduction goals.

LED Technology

Many businesses and organisations still rely on inefficient technology to meet their lighting needs. However, advances in lighting technology, specifically LEDs and lighting controls, offer great opportunities to improve the quality, affordability and reliability of light.

LEDs provide good colour temperature, colour rendering, longer lifetime and increased efficiency. Lighting controls ensure that lights are only on when and where they are needed.

The combination of these technologies are helping businesses to save money through reduced energy consumption and maintenance costs.

The best lighting for your business or organisation is one which is fit for purpose.

Research and policy insights at SEAI



Outputs from the Statistics and Modelling teams illustrate progress on energy-related targets, energy-related emissions, and future pathways for the transformation of Ireland's energy system – with the aim of net-zero emissions by 2050.

Informing national energy policy

Effective energy policy must be based on the best available evidence. SEAI's Data and Insights team fulfils SEAI's legal mandate to annually produce Ireland's national energy statistics and national energy projections.

Outputs from the Statistics and Modelling teams illustrate progress on energy-related targets, energy-related emissions, and future pathways for the transformation of Ireland's energy system – with the aim of net-zero emissions by 2050.

NET-ZERO

The aim for emissions in Ireland by 2050

SEAI's Behavioural Economics Unit investigates how Irish consumers use energy and make purchasing decisions to encourage measurable changes to energy-related behaviour. The Policy and Programme Evaluation Unit was established during 2022 to produce evidence-based assessments of the impacts of SEAI programmes and Government policies, and to produce insights for the advice of policy makers in the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), and wider climate policy fora. SEAI's work in this area informs the Government's Climate Action Plans, National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), the National Housing Retrofit Taskforce, and other policy initiatives, in collaboration with DECC. In addition to advice provided directly to Government, significant outputs in 2022 included:



CONSUMERS' ABILITY TO OPERATE HEAT PUMPS

Realising the full potential of heat pumps in reducing carbon emissions relies not only on their adoption but also on correct operation once installed.

In September 2022, the Behavioural Economics Unit published the results of research investigating consumers' ability to operate heat pumps and their controls, and the potential for an intervention to improve this. The study found that consumers do indeed encounter difficulties operating heat pumps, but that this can be partially remedied through a simple intervention. Providing simplified instructions in the form of a 'quick start guide' improved performance on heat pump controls tasks by 11% on average, compared with providing them with the standard manual only. The report makes several recommendations based on the findings for heat pump manufacturers, installers, and policymakers.

ENERGY CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS

Throughout 2022, the Behavioural Economics Unit conducted behavioural research to inform DECC's energy crisis communications. We conducted online experiments to test what kind of framing of the Reduce Your Use campaign might be most effective at motivating behaviour change and launched the ongoing Behavioural Energy and Travel Tracker – a monthly survey providing detailed insights into travel and home energy behaviour in Ireland over time. We also published a set of recommendations regarding communication strategies to encourage energy conservation based on a rapid review of available behavioural science literature.

BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TOOLKIT FOR ENERGY POLICY PRACTITIONERS

The Behavioural Economics Unit continues to be actively involved in several international networks and collaborations, including the IEA Users TCP Behavioural Insights Platform. Last year, the platform's members worked together to produce a toolkit to help policymakers, civil servants and professionals apply insights from behavioural science to demand-side energy policy. The toolkit helps those designing programmes to consider how people may respond to those programmes and increase the likelihood they achieve their intended outcomes.



National Heat Study

The National Heat Study was published at the beginning of 2022, providing a comprehensive analysis of current heating and cooling in Ireland.

It was published as a series of eight reports, along with supporting material. The first seven reports assemble state-of-the-art knowledge on technology, infrastructure, and low carbon fuel options. The final report, Net Zero by 2050, uses this information to model four broad pathways to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions from heating and cooling by 2050. A summary document of Net Zero by 2050 was also published highlighting the key insights, evidence and actions for consideration following the study.

The following are some of the key insights of the study:

- District heating is a technology that offers additional potential. It is proven and available now.
- Heat pumps are a prominent technology in all scenarios and in all sectors. Rapid emissions cuts require deploying the technology at scale.
- Available domestic solid and gaseous biomass fuels are used in all scenarios. Nationally appropriate sustainability governance is required to minimise upstream emissions, align with circular and bioeconomy goals, and avoid increasing emissions in non-energy sectors.
- Net-zero emission pathways with the lowest cumulative emissions use more electric heating technologies. Scenarios focused on a hydrogen gas grid have more cumulative emissions.
- A timetable for fossil fuel phase-out in all sectors is needed as soon as possible to meet net-zero by 2050.



Ireland's Energy Projections

Enhancements to the National Energy Modelling Framework (NEMF) made during the heat study project were incorporated to facilitate the process of producing the National Energy Projections.

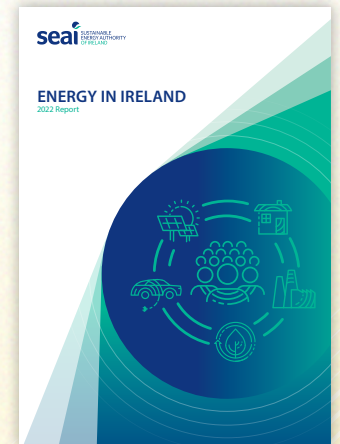
While these projections are submitted annually, the NEMF has been improved to allow for more dynamic incorporation of detailed policy information as it becomes available to maintain up-to-date versions of alternative projection scenarios throughout the year. This allows for continuous iteration and impact assessment of measures from the latest Climate Action Plan and other stated commitments to provide more bespoke and timely analysis outside of the annual projections cycle. The suite of data outputs and visualisations was also improved to enhance transparency of model assumptions and add context to the projections on carbon budgets and European directives. This allows for enhanced benchmarking of possible trajectories and illustration of the interplay between relevant targets for Ireland projected to 2030 and beyond.

Energy in Ireland Report 2022

SEAI's definitive report on Ireland's energy supply, transformation, and sectoral demand was updated in December 2022. The report had a new focus on energy-related emissions for our carbon budgets, and stronger use of provisional monthly data to provide pacier energy statistics.

Some key insights were that energy-related emissions increased by 5.4% in 2021, largely due to a 7.1% increase in energy demand from the transport sector due to Covid-19 rebounds, and greater use of coal and oil in our electricity generation. The report also highlighted the changes in Ireland's renewable energy share results, as the EU moved from the first to the second Renewable Energy Directive in 2021.

The report highlights the need to quickly shift away from fossil fuels to renewables to ensure a clean and secure supply of energy, and the need to both increase our generation of renewable electricity, and our switch-over to technologies driven by this clean energy.



Supporting research

SEAI's Research and Technology department supports solutions to decarbonise Ireland's energy use and system.

The department comprises analytical, technical, and subject area experts from engineering, science or similar technical backgrounds who are focused on developing solutions to the challenge of decarbonising Ireland's energy system.

This includes teams in the areas of research funding, renewable electricity (onshore and offshore), decarbonised heat (heating, cooling, and bioenergy), fostering international energy research and coordinating innovation.

They support and provide the technical knowledge upon which important energy policy decisions are based, informing, and supporting energy research priorities, supporting market development within the energy sector and contributing expert representation and public information on sustainable energy.

During 2022, they further enhanced Ireland's energy research capacity by awarding circa €19 million for new Research, Development and Demonstration projects and launched SEAI's Fellowship Pilot Programme. Additionally, SEAI has enhanced national coordination of energy research through leveraging co-funding from strategic partnership and the formation of the Energy Research Funders' Forum, with representation across several Government departments and state agencies. SEAI facilitated the bridging of energy research, with policy makers, industry, and citizens through the 2022 National Energy Research and Policy Conference: Societal Transformation for Delivering Ireland's Energy Revolution, reaching 591 delegates.

Following the 2021 launch of SEAI's National Heat Study, SEAI's decarbonised heat programme evolved to reflect this momentous evidence basis for Ireland's heat pathways. In 2022, the team grew to incorporate specific units looking at heating, cooling and district heating and bioenergy. The team has been central to significant national momentum, being active in key roles on Government committees, providing evidence-based analysis, and advancing district heating and biomass sustainability.

€19 million awarded for new research, development and demonstration projects

The Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) team has contributed to the pending plan led regime through coordination of national environmental assessments. The ORE team has continued to support advancing technology development through funding device test time through the 2022 SEAI LiR Industry Access Programme and advancement of the Atlantic Marine Energy Test Site onshore works. The Wind and Electricity team has been key in supporting Climate Action Plan actions relating to regional and local authorities' renewable electricity strategies and developing the Roadmap for Renewable Electricity Corporate Power Purchase Agreements. Further support, and in satisfaction of EU DG Competition requirements, SEAI completed the baseline survey of the Community Measures mandated in the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS).

The Research and Technology Department represented Ireland abroad at UNFCCC's COP27 in Egypt as the national delegate, strengthened Irish-French collaboration through a Memorandum of Understanding with the French Agency for Ecological transition (ADEME) and represented Ireland as pillar lead for marine renewable energy at the EU's DG MARE Atlantic Strategy. During 2022, the team grew Ireland's International Energy Agency (IEA) Technology Collaboration Programme activity, adding 35 new Irish experts.



Left to right: Dr Ellen O' Connor (Research Fellow), Dr Bernadette Power (Project Lead) and Dr John Eakins (Co-Investigator)

In a national survey conducted by the project, over two-thirds of respondents reported that they would consider investing in a local wind farm if given the opportunity.

Co-wind project: innovative approaches to achieving a social license

THE PROJECT

The research project aims to identify measures focused on public participation in decision making, opportunities for direct investment and co-ownership in projects by the public and enhancing current practice by developers in operating community benefit schemes.

THE FINDINGS

In a national survey conducted through the project, over two-thirds of respondents reported that they would consider investing in a local wind farm if given the opportunity while almost half of respondents said an opportunity to buy shares in a wind farm would increase their willingness to agree to a turbine being located within 1km of their home. Further research outputs will be available when the project closes in late 2023.

Delegated Functions

SEAI has delegated responsibility from the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications in the areas of Market Surveillance for energy labelling and eco-design and the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme.

Market Surveillance Authority

SEAI is now the Market Surveillance Authority (MSA) in respect of the EU Ecodesign Directive and the EU energy and tyre labelling regulations with legislation enacting the transfer of the MSA from the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications to SEAI entering into force in December 2022.

Therefore, for the majority of 2022, SEAI continued to support the Minister in his capacity as the Market Surveillance Authority.

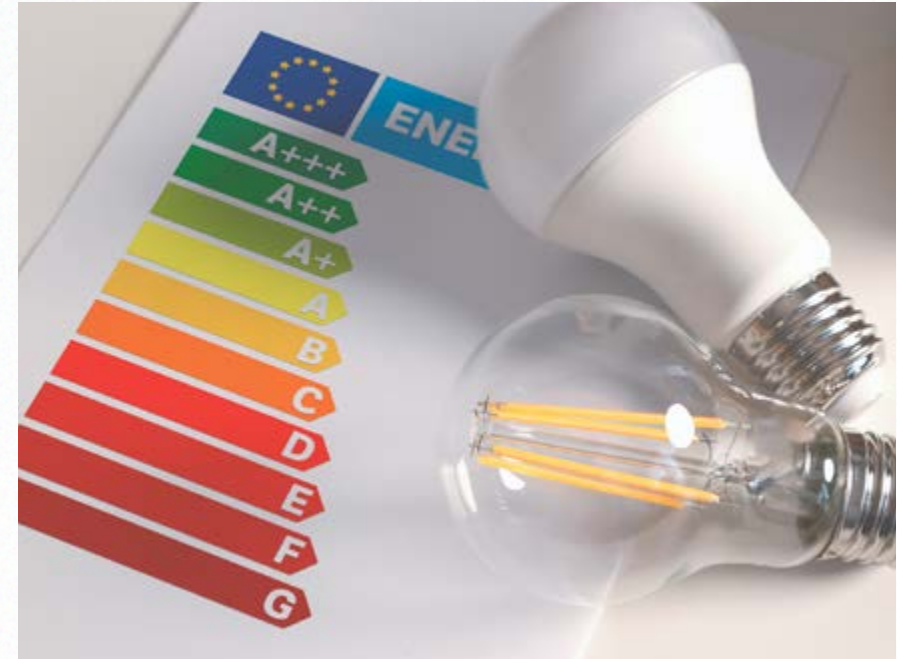
The MSA Unit expanded considerably during 2022, in preparation for becoming the Market Surveillance Authority, with the addition of several new roles to enhance the legal and technical capacity of the team

During 2022, SEAI inspected 110 retail outlets to assess their compliance with the EU Energy Labelling Regulations. 72% of the 20,873 products inspected were compliant, which maintains a downward trend in compliance caused

by extraneous factors including the Covid-19 pandemic (2020), energy labelling rescaling (2021) and most recently by Brexit, which resulted in a significant number of products on display being considered non-compliant due to the presence of the UK energy label. We have published a statement on the display and provision of UK energy labels and are engaging with retailers and manufacturers in relation to this issue. Consequently, we are confident that compliance levels will rebound in the near future.

SEAI also inspected 85 retailer websites and 35 advertisements to assess labelling compliance. Although the number of instances of non-compliance remains relatively high, the significant improvement in compliance noted last year has been sustained, particularly across the websites of larger retailers. Improvement comes through market engagement and SEAI continues to engage with retailers to address non-compliance including through inspections, one-to-one meetings, webinars, and the provision of retailer compliance guidance.

Our surveillance activity covered a wide range of products, both domestic and commercial, including heating, water heating, lighting, appliances, water pumps, electric motors, and tyres. Following market screening and risk assessment, we undertook compliance assessments of 215 products and laboratory tested 30, taking action to address several non-compliances. We also developed guidance, where needed, to support manufacturers in complying with the regulations. We participated in the multi-annual EU EEPLIANT₃ project (2019-2023) undertaking joint activities with MSAs from other EU countries. Through these projects we share best practice and work together in coordinated market surveillance campaigns. We led an IT Tools work package through which we hope to leverage artificial intelligence, robotics, and web crawling technologies to help us in tackling the breadth and scale of our responsibilities. We also developed and deployed a case management system with a view to significantly improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our work.



Our surveillance activity covered a wide range of products, both domestic and commercial, including heating, water heating, lighting, appliances, water pumps, electric motors, and tyres.

Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme

The largest energy companies operating in Ireland are obligated to deliver annual energy efficiency savings under the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS).

To meet the targets, they support homes, businesses, and other organisations to invest in energy efficiency measures such as heat pumps, insulation, and electric vehicles. The obligated parties' participation must be material to the energy savings achieved, which they can demonstrate by, for example, making financial contributions towards projects (often alongside SEAI grants, where available) or offering practical supports such as quality audits and measurement and verification of savings. SEAI is designated the scheme administrator with responsibility for compliance oversight, monitoring progress to targets and scheme delivery. There is a robust quality management system underpinning the scheme, to ensure that only eligible savings are accepted.

The scheme was first introduced in 2014 as the principal policy measure for meeting Ireland's 2020 energy efficiency target under Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive, alongside other alternative policy measures. Following a recast of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive in 2018, the EEOS and a number of alternative measures are required to achieve Ireland's 2030 Article 7 target for energy efficiency. Following a period of consultation by the Minister in 2021, new regulations were published in October 2022 for a new phase of the scheme that will run from 2023 to 2030.

Obligated parties have been given an extended deadline for their 2022 targets (until June 2023), to support their transition to the new requirements. During 2022, they achieved just over 198 GWh of final energy savings across their three sub-target areas (non-residential, residential and energy poverty).

- Approximately 151 GWh of savings were achieved in the non-residential sector, through 93 individual projects across 350 sites across Ireland. Obligated parties achieved these savings by supporting organisations across a wide range of sectors, such as hospitality, retail, transport, public sector organisations and heavy industry including dairy, distilleries, and pharmaceuticals. 95% of these savings were achieved through industrial process improvements, heating upgrades, transport projects, ventilation and cooling upgrades, lighting projects and fabric upgrades.
- Just over 47 GWh of savings were achieved through almost 9,400 home energy upgrades, including approximately 8.6 GWh of savings in homes experiencing energy poverty.
- Almost half of the residential savings were achieved by supporting the uptake of energy efficiency measures in conjunction with SEAI grant schemes. Of these, insulation and heating measures were the most popular, followed by deeper retrofits with multiple measures.
- Over 25 GWh of the residential savings were achieved outside of the SEAI grant schemes. The installation of electric vehicle chargers made the highest contribution here, followed by heating upgrades, primarily heat pumps. Heating controls, deeper retrofits with multiple measures and fabric upgrades were also supported.



The EEOS was first introduced in 2014 as the principal policy measure for meeting Ireland's 2020 energy efficiency target under Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive, alongside other alternative policy measures.

Governance

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Energy Efficiency Report

SEAI's energy use for 2022 shows a 55% improvement since the 2009 baseline year. However, on a year-on-year basis, SEAI's direct energy consumption for offices rose as a result of the return to office post Covid, with considerably higher occupancy levels from mid-2022.

SEAI's energy efficiency improves when

- We reduce energy use through demand reduction activity
- Any necessary increase in floor area is achieved with more efficient building services or use
- The national power generation efficiency or renewable contribution improves and the resulting primary energy conversion factor improves.

All three of the above factors have played a role in SEAI's energy efficiency improvement of 55% from the baseline year, meaning SEAI has already surpassed its 2050 target for energy efficiency. SEAI's move to a new A3 rated office building in 2019 has played a big part in this.

SEAI's Green Team is highly active, primarily focusing on energy decarbonisation and energy efficiency as well as developing the organisational climate action roadmap. As we return to more office-based activity, we have a plan to recertify to ISO50001.

During winter 2022/23 SEAI fully met its obligations under the Reduce Your Use mandate for all public sector bodies. We are currently achieving reductions in lighting and heating use through changes to lighting levels and smart controls, adjusting the setpoint of heating energy services to 19°C, maintenance, and operational control audits and checks.

SEAI supported the implementation of the Reduce Your Use mandate, collaborating with the Office of Public Works to support energy awareness campaigns across the public sector. We engaged with 224 public sector bodies availing of this support and resources, accounting for 81% of the public sector's energy use. SEAI also delivered an enhanced Engaging People Accelerator Programme to train and support organisations in developing a staff engagement programme on energy in the workplace. This commenced in the fourth quarter of 2022 with 19 public bodies on board, accounting for a combined energy bill of over €60 million.

Although energy efficiency improved by 55% following the move to our new headquarter in Dublin, our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increased by 50% from our GHG baseline (2016–2018 average). This was primarily because the baseline year represented our lowest energy consumption in our former Dublin HQ which had a significantly smaller floor footprint. The new building floor space is more than double that of the previous location to accommodate the significant increase in the staff headcount. While the new building is much more energy efficient than the previous building, the primary energy factor has increased as the new HQ is mechanically rather than naturally ventilated and, during 2022 in continuing the response to Covid-19 as staff returned to the office, greater circulation rates were required meaning higher air treatment and energy demand.

SEAI's first Climate Action Roadmap has been approved by the Board of SEAI and can be viewed on our website. The roadmap to 2030 comprises several actions including the consideration of full decarbonisation of the heating system and other uses, energy demand reduction actions including maintaining Reduce Your Use mandated actions and ISO50001 recertification. We will also consider the energy benefits that can be derived from blended working as the workforce in SEAI continues to expand to meet our mandate.

Energy use across the four offices and company vehicles is summarised in the table below.

ENERGY USE	2022	2021
DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR OFFICES AND POOL CARS	250,730	235,290
Electricity: Lighting, ICT, Office power, Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning (HVAC) + 2 × Electric Vehicles + 3 × EV charging points (kWh TFC)		
Natural gas for heating (kWh TFC)	197,596	206,799
Marked gas oil for heating (kWh TFC)	0	0
LPG for Heating (kWh)	8,390	6,305*
Totals for Direct Consumption	456,716	448,394*
CO₂ Emissions (kg)	124,515	127,787*

* The 6,305 kWh figure for LPG (previously 4,664 kWh) reflects final agreed consumption for SEAI. The consumption is typically based upon allocations in multi-tenant buildings occupied by SEAI. Estimated allocations were used during COVID-19.

Corporate Social Responsibility at SEAI

SEAI actively demonstrates Corporate Social Responsibility, or CSR, at an organisational level and it forms a central part of the conversation with our diverse stakeholders.

SEAI is passionate about sustainability and through our people, processes and programmes we seek to drive a positive impact on society, employees, stakeholders, and the environment.

In 2022 as a society, we continued to emerge from the pandemic however the impact of the war in Ukraine on increasing energy prices provided an urgent need to assist citizens and organisations to focus on energy efficiency. We continued to focus on wellbeing and flexible supports for staff.

There are five pillars of CSR under which we have set out our actions:

1. The Community: Interaction with community partners and organisations.

2. The Environment: Reduce, reuse, recycle resources.

3. The Marketplace: Responsible commercial decisions with suppliers and customers.

4. The Workplace: Supporting and engaging employees.

5. Our Communications and Governance: How we communicate about our sustainable business practices

Achievements to date

1. The Communities we support

- We provided direct support by way of mentoring and advice to a national network of 700 sustainable energy communities nationwide which continues to grow year on year.
- We have directly supported 24 community energy projects.
- We developed the renewable energy community support scheme.
- We provided 760 workshops for schools (teachers and pupils).



2. The Environment we protect

While sustainability is at the heart of everything, we do in SEAI – sustainable energy is our core business. We consider sustainable energy from two aspects –

1. The energy we use as an organisation and
2. The energy-use we influence through our programmes.

In relation to our own energy use:

- Our head office is an A3 BER rated building and we are continuing to learn how we use this building, and any building we occupy, more efficiently reducing the use of fossil fuels.
- We have a fully active Green Team who meet twice monthly and comprise of management and staff from across the organisation. SEAI follows best practice energy management and have previously received accreditation to ISO50001.

- The Green Team is chaired by the Director of Business and Public sectors and is fully supported by the Board of SEAI, the CEO and Executive.
- The mandate of the Green team in 2022 was to focus primarily on reducing our use of fossil fuels and continuing to improve our energy efficiency particularly in our new head office as we returned to the offices.
- We implemented the Government mandate to reduce our energy use during the winter of 2022 and 2023.

In addition, during 2022 we also continued to reduce our environmental footprint beyond the scope of our energy use through the following initiatives:

- Purchasing recycled printer paper, compostable tea bags, fewer plastic items such as cups and name badges. We are also researching the green policies of suppliers
- Removal of plastic water cups.

- Employee book-sharing library.
- Continued use of compostable coffee cups, cutlery and takeaway containers.
- Continued segregation of office waste.
- Working towards being a paperless office across the organisation.



Achievements to date (continued)

3. The Marketplace we develop

The business of sustainable energy is growing every day, and this relates to the second aspect referred to above namely the **energy-use we influence**.

Our programmes are generating sustainable energy business activity across every sector, and we are helping to develop the markets related to sustainable energy best practices and standards including the following.

- The provision of advice and support to citizens and organisations in reducing the use of fossil fuels and their replacement with renewable energy sources.
- Home energy upgrades.
- Community energy activity.
- Business and Industry decarbonisation.
- Public Sector Climate Action leadership.
- Transport decarbonisation including the switch to electrification.
- Renewable energy generation for electricity and heat.

4. The Workplace we enjoy

- During 2022 SEAI continued to recruit new staff into the organisation and given the scale and pace at which the organisation is growing there has been a particular focus on our staff induction programme to assist with integration into the teams and the workplace.
- As part of the recruitment in 2022 we also recruited a Head of HR and a Learning and Development manager and initiated a new staff learning and development programme.
- In 2021 SEAI commenced a transformation programme (Project Evolve) which is a multi-year programme of change within the organisation. Throughout 2022 SEAI has continued to drive transformational change across the organisation by designing innovative solutions and implementing changes that build scale and deliver on the mandate set out in the Climate Action Plan.
- To encourage and support the wellbeing of our teams, we have arranged several initiatives, online and in office including yoga classes, relevant mindfulness webinars, and coffee mornings across the organisation.
- We provide an Employee Assistance Programme which provides confidential counselling, parent and career coaching, unlimited specialist information, and an online wellbeing support portal to our direct and in-direct staff and their families.
- We have an active Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Committee who have been consulting across the organisation and developing an EDI Strategy. As we continued to return to the office and recruit new staff in 2022 remote working has provided insights into how we may prepare a new Equality, Inclusion and Diversity strategy for the future.
- Employee Health and Safety activity has continued in a remote working environment, including ergonomic assessments and toolbox talks on relevant issues.
- Employee Health Screening and wellbeing assistance is provided for all employees.
- The Women in Energy Group is an SEAI employee-led initiative supporting and encouraging female engagement within the energy sector.
- The Smarter Travel Workplaces Step Challenges and Smarter Travel Cycling Challenges which ran throughout the year encouraged staff teams to get active, promoting sustainable mobility.
- The Cycle to Work and Tax Saver Public Transport Scheme is available to all.
- Employees have the use of the company electric vehicle for business related travel which reduces emissions and advocates for their usefulness.
- Sustainable event procurement is particularly important for our event planning for which we now use a checklist of environmental measures from potential venues.
- The purchase of energy efficient ICT equipment, accounting for environmental, energy efficiency and cooling standards.



5. Our Communications

How we communicate the sustainable energy message internally and externally is central to all SEAI activity.

- We communicate best practices, share case studies, and provide sustainable energy information knowledge and expertise to every part of society.
- A key pillar of the Project Evolve which has been to the forefront of the programme in 2022 is Customer focus and a full review of the customer journey to deliver improved customer experiences.
- Communications review has been carried out in many parts of the organisation and is an ongoing process to ensure a better service. This includes a review of our website, application process and customer charter.



Corporate Governance

The overall SEAI Governance Statement and Board Members Report, as required by the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016 is set out in the attached Financial Statements for 2022.

SWIFT 3000 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CERTIFICATION/ EXTERNAL EVALUATION

In April 2011, SEAI became the first organisation in Europe, either public or private, to be awarded certification under the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) SWIFT 3000 standard.

This is a standard relating to a Code of Practice for Corporate Governance assessment in Ireland. The objective is to assess the corporate governance frameworks of organisations and specifically, the level of compliance by organisations with governance codes and best practice. A further review of SEAI compliance with the SWIFT 3000 requirements was completed in December 2020. Arising from this latest assessment, SEAI maintained this important corporate governance certification. SEAI, therefore, continues to operate to best practice corporate governance standards. The SWIFT 3000 certification process involves a comprehensive external review of SEAI Board structures, processes, procedures, and material including compliance with SEAI legislation, the SEAI Code of Governance Framework, Declarations of Interests by Board members, and operation of Board Committees etc.

GOVERNANCE

While the primary source of corporate governance for SEAI is the Sustainable Energy Act, 2002 the agency is also required to comply with a range of other statutory (National and EU) and administrative requirements. SEAI affirms that it complied with its obligations to meet these requirements. The following procedures are in place to ensure compliance with specific requirements:

General Administrative and Policy requirements

At national level, SEAI works closely with the relevant officials in the Department of Environment Climate and Communications, and officials from other Government Departments and state agencies. This is necessary in the context of advancing its objectives and ensuring compliance with statutory, administrative and Ministerial / Government requirements. At local level, SEAI works closely with other state agencies and a wide range of local organisations and public representatives to proactively develop sustainable energy policy and initiatives. This underpins the overall national strategic objective that SEAI will be central to bringing about a low carbon economy through measures and activities focused on the transition to a smarter and more sustainable energy future. This work and interaction are carried out in accordance with various policy directives issued by the Minister for Environment Climate and Communications.

Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies

In September 2016, the SEAI Board formally adopted the revised Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform in August 2016. SEAI provides briefings for Board members on the requirements of the Code and has put in place a range of actions, procedures, and initiatives to ensure compliance with the Code. As referred to above, SEAI is also evaluated on its compliance with this Code under the SWIFT 3000 certification process. In addition, SEAI has its own holistic Code of Governance Framework for the organisation, incorporating the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. This Code of Governance Framework is reviewed by the SEAI Board on an annual basis and is available on the SEAI website www.seai.ie.

Against this background, SEAI confirms compliance with the following Sections of the Code of Practice issued by the Minister for Finance.

Section 1: Role of the Board

The Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, its financial position and enables it to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002. The maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the SEAI Website is the responsibility of the Board.

The Board is responsible for approving the annual plan and budget. An evaluation of the performance of SEAI by reference to the annual plan and budget was considered in January 2023 in respect of 2022.

The Board is responsible for safeguarding its assets and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities. The Board considers that the financial statements of SEAI give a true and fair view of the financial performance and financial position of SEAI at 31 December 2022.

SECTION 1.2: ETHICAL STANDARDS

As stated above, the SEAI Board, in consultation with SEAI senior management has devised a specific SEAI Code of Governance Framework. This sets out the appropriate structures and procedures to ensure that the governance and accountability arrangements are robust and effective across the Authority. This Framework includes a Code of Business Conduct for Board members, the conduct required at Board meetings. Board members and designated staff members are also required to comply with the Ethics in Public Office legislation on an annual basis.

SECTION 1.7: MATTERS FOR DECISION BY THE BOARD

The SEAI Board has approved a formal Schedule of Matters specifically reserved to it for decision, to ensure that the direction and control of the body is firmly in their hands. This is set out in the SEAI Code of Governance Framework.

SECTION 1.11: CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The SEAI Board has established comprehensive procedures to monitor and manage potential conflicts of interests of management and Board members.

SECTION 1.14: PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

The SEAI Board at its meeting on 2 November 2022, approved a revised Protected Disclosures (Whistle-blowers) Policy Charter, which takes account of the new requirements arising from the Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022. This is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the review of the SEAI Code of Governance Framework.

SECTION 1.17: STATEMENT OF STRATEGY

SEAI's Strategy "Delivering Ireland's Energy Revolution" covers the period from 2022 to 2025 and was formally launched by the Minister on June 2022 and is available on the SEAI website www.seai.ie. The strategy was approved by the Board and submitted to the Minister for Environment Climate and Communication in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies.

Section 6: Business and Financial reporting

The SEAI Financial Statements are audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General and submitted to the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications with the SEAI Annual Report in compliance with the Sustainable Energy Act 2002. This includes an examination of the annual Statement of Internal Control (SIC). The Chair submits these reports in accordance with the requirements set out in Paragraph 1.9 of the Business and Financial requirements of the revised Code. In this regard, SEAI confirms that it complies with Government policy in relation to the total remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and the remuneration of other staff in accordance with the arrangements set out by the Department of Public

Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform. In addition, SEAI complies with the guidelines covering the payment of fees to Chairpersons and Directors / members of State Bodies. The schedule of Board fees and expenses for Board members is set out in the Governance Statement.

Section 7: Risk management and Internal Control

SECTION 7.1: RISK MANAGEMENT
A comprehensive risk assessment and management policy has been developed in SEAI and the overall risk management framework has been approved by the Board. The SEAI Board and the Audit and Risk Committee have established appropriate mechanisms to ensure that it is fully operational and monitors and reviews its effectiveness.

SECTIONS 7.4: REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

An effective system of internal control is maintained and operated by SEAI. The system of internal financial controls is reviewed on an annual basis by the outsourced internal auditors, and this was the case in respect of 2022. The requirements in relation to this review, as set out in the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, have been applied in respect of 2022.

The review of internal controls and the associated Statement of Internal Control (SIC) for 2022 have been approved by the SEAI Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. The review is confirmed in the annual letter from the Chairperson to the Minister for Environment Climate and Communications, in addition, the Chairpersons' statement on internal financial controls is included in the Annual Report (see page 32).

SECTION 7.7: INTERNAL AUDIT

SEAI has a properly constituted Internal Audit function in accordance with the principles set out in the Code of Practice and has a formal Charter, which has been approved by the Board.

SECTION 7.12: AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

SEAI has an established Audit and Risk Committee with specific terms of reference, approved by the Board, which are reviewed on an annual basis.

Section 8: Parent Department and Oversight role

SECTION 8.4: OVERSIGHT AGREEMENTS

The Department of Environment, Climate and Communications and SEAI have a formal Oversight and Performance Framework/Service Level Agreement in place, which is reviewed on an annual basis. Following discussions between the Department and SEAI, the current arrangement has been extended.

SECTION 8.16: PROCEDURES FOR PROCUREMENT

SEAI has an appropriate Public Procurement process, which is compliant with the current value thresholds for the application of EU and national rules. Competitive tendering is standard procedure in this procurement process.

SECTION 8.44: TAX COMPLIANCE

The Chairperson, in the separate letter furnished to the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications confirms that SEAI has complied with its obligations under tax law.

Guidelines for the Appraisal and Management of Capital Expenditure Proposals

SEAI has well established and robust procedures in place for the Appraisal and Management of Capital Expenditure projects arising under the Capital (grants) programmes.

Employment Equality Acts 1998–2015

SEAI is committed to a policy of equal opportunities and equality is an established priority in the organisation. SEAI has a progressive equality and diversity agenda and operates a number of schemes providing staff with opportunities in

relation to meeting their career and personnel needs including study leave, educational programmes etc. The SEAI Performance and Growth Planning Process also facilitates career and personal development. SEAI values diversity and strives to be an equality employer where individual contribution is encouraged, and differences valued. SEAI is committed to maintaining and developing a balanced work / life environment for all staff.

Annex 2020 to the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies on Gender Balance, Diversity and Inclusion

As at 31 December 2022, the Board had five (42%) female and seven (58%) male members. The Board therefore meets the Government target of a minimum of 40% representation of each gender in the membership of State Boards.

The following measures will continue to be applied to maintain and support gender balance on this Board:

There will be close coordination and cooperation between SEAI and the Minister for Environment Climate and Communications in relation to Board appointments. Board appointments, when they arise, are made by the Minister in accordance with the Sustainable Energy Act 2002, as amended by the Energy Act 2016. The requirements of Annex 2020 will be applied in relation to all Board appointments.

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005

This Act, which replaces the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1988, consolidates and updates the existing law. SEAI continues to take appropriate measures to protect the safety, health and welfare of all employees and visitors and promote awareness within its offices to meet the provisions of this Act. This extends to the Public Health (Tobacco) Acts 2002 and 2004.

Customer Charter

SEAI has published a Customer Charter, setting out its commitment to a high quality of service. This Charter includes a procedure for dealing with complaints, if they arise. In 2022, 261 complaints were received under this Charter. This is also available on www.seai.ie.

Prompt Payment of Accounts Act 1997

SEAI comes under the remit of the Prompt Payment of Accounts Act 1997 which came into effect on 2 January 1998, and the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2002 which came into effect on 7 August 2002.

It is a policy of SEAI to ensure that all invoices are paid promptly. Procedures are in place, however, to ensure that late interest is paid, if required.

Ethics in Public Office Act, 1995 and Standards in Public Office Act, 2001

In accordance with the above Acts, SEAI Board Members furnish each year, to the Secretary, completed Statements of Interests in compliance with the provisions of the Acts. In addition, SEAI staff members, holding designated positions, comply with both Acts.

Freedom of Information Act, 1997, Freedom of Information (Amendment) Act 2003 and Freedom of Information Act 2014

SEAI is a prescribed body under the Freedom of Information Acts and complies fully with the requirements set out in the Acts. Requests for information under the Acts should be addressed to the FOI Officer at foi@seai.ie.

Data Protection Acts 1988–2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

SEAI is a Data Controller under the Data Protection Acts. Data protection is concerned with the protection of the individual's fundamental right to privacy and to exercise control over how their personal information is used. SEAI has appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO) who can assist data subjects in exercising their rights under data protection legislation. Such requests can be addressed to dataprotection@seai.ie

Official Languages Act 2003 and Official Languages (Amendment) Act 2021

SEAI comes under the remit of the Official Languages Act 2003, which was signed into law on 14 July 2003 to provide a statutory framework for the delivery of services through the Irish language. In accordance with Section 10 of the Act, this Annual Report is published simultaneously in both Irish and English. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act 2021 was signed into law on 22 December 2022 and is designed to make a significant contribution to the quality of services in Irish provided to the public by State bodies.

Public Sector Duty

As a public body, SEAI acknowledges its role and obligation to promote equality, prevent discrimination and protect the human rights of our employees, customers, service users and everyone affected by our policies and plans. This is mandated by the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty, under Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act 2014. In January 2023 SEAI launched its new Equality, Diversity and Inclusion strategy, aligned to its organisational and people strategies, and informed by the work completed in achieving its Silver Investor in Diversity accreditation from the Irish Centre for Diversity. SEAI has an EDI Committee and many of the objectives under the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty will be addressed through this EDI strategy.

SEAI Risk Report

APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT

SEAI applies best practice, as outlined in the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016) and ISO 31000, in the identification, assessment, and control of risks to ensure that, in so far as possible, they are reduced to a level acceptable to the Board in the achievement of its objectives. The effective management of risks and the pursuit of opportunities supports the development and effective implementation of SEAI's strategy.

All personnel at SEAI have a responsibility to engage in good risk management practices and contribute to the identification, management and reporting of risks, risk events and known/potential control deficiencies.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

SEAI's Risk Management Framework takes a holistic approach including defined policies and procedures, coupled with a risk management culture that has been fostered within the organisation.

The Board of SEAI is responsible for establishing the foundation for risk management throughout the organisation by clearly articulating and communicating its tolerance for risk ("Risk Appetite") on an ongoing basis. Risk appetite sets the understanding of SEAI's ability to take risk, articulated and quantified in a manner that is meaningful for day-to-day decisions. SEAI Management are responsible for ensuring SEAI operates in a manner that is consistent with the Board's Risk Appetite.

The management of risk is integrated across all levels of the organisation, so that each level supports another. Risk management is led from the top and based upon clearly defined structures and responsibilities. It is embedded in the normal working routines and activities of the organisation, with all staff conscious of the relevance of risk in pursuit of their objectives.

Following the launch of SEAI's Statement of Strategy 2022–2025, the Board, supported by the management team, conducted a risk review workshop during 2022 considering both internal and external risk factors and their potential impact on the achievement of SEAI's objectives.

PRINCIPAL RISKS IN 2022 AND BEYOND

During 2022, SEAI continued to adapt to the challenges of an increasing urgency to scale up activities nationally on sustainability against a backdrop of a constrained supply chain for energy technologies and services, the invasion of Ukraine and persistent increase in inflation significant factors. SEAI continues to adapt and update the Risk Management Framework, to navigate the challenges and inform key decisions, ensuring an appropriate balance is struck between the achievement of objectives and management of risks. A key aspect of the Risk Management Framework is regular communication and engagement with the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications our customers, staff, supply chain and market.

The table opposite summarises the principal risks that SEAI managed during 2022 and continues to manage into 2023:

Risk Area	Risk Description	Mitigation
Strategic	<p>STRATEGIC MANDATE/DELIVERY RISK SEAI is at the heart of delivering the Government's Climate Action Plan. The Plan sets ambitious goals and targets for 2030.</p> <p>SEAI's mandate is expanding and increasing in complexity in support of actions set out in the Climate Action plan 2023 ("CAP23"). This increased mandate is being delivered against the backdrop of the wider economic and social/political challenges outlined below.</p>	<p>To achieve our strategic objectives and ambitions, in support of the Climate Action Plan, and deliver on the enhanced role in the regulatory area, SEAI has been scaling up its operations, expanding its workforce and sourcing new skills and talent to develop and progress activities new to SEAI and Ireland.</p> <p>SEAI continues to work on new and existing initiatives across the domestic and non-domestic sectors to create awareness and stimulate demand in support of the achievement of challenging targets.</p>
Economic	<p>SUPPLY CHAIN RISK Supply chain challenges continued during 2022, owing to a lack of contractor capacity in areas, shortage of skilled labour, rising inflation and increased material costs.</p>	<p>SEAI has been monitoring the impact of the supply chain challenges as well as engaging with the supply chain, enhancing our understanding of other market conditions and how to respond to these challenges.</p> <p>SEAI collaborated with external agencies to drive skills development in 2022 and into 2023.</p>
Social / Geopolitical	<p>ENERGY TRANSITION RISK New perspectives and dimensions to the urgency of transition created uncertainty with potential to impact the delivery of goals and objectives during 2022 with issues such as the cost of fossil fuels for energy and the security of energy supply to the fore in particular following the invasion of Ukraine.</p>	<p>During 2022, SEAI collaborated with colleagues in our parent Department and other state agencies and actively participated in the 'Reduce Your Use' campaign and on the Energy Security Emergency Group (ESG), adapting policies where appropriate.</p> <p>SEAI continued organisational focus on delivery of key programmes.</p>
Finance	<p>FINANCIAL LOSS / FRAUD RISK Given the nature of SEAI's business, including the provision of grant supports, it must continually manage the potential for financial loss or fraud.</p>	<p>SEAI has implemented robust financial and other controls and checks to prevent and detect fraud and error. These controls are subject to yearly review for appropriateness and effectiveness.</p>
Technology	<p>CYBER SECURITY RISK Risk of a Cyber-attack leading to business continuity disruption, potentially including compromised networks, systems, or data.</p>	<p>SEAI has an Information Security Management System (ISMS) which is aligned to ISO27001 and includes regular training of staff and system penetration testing.</p>

Finance



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Governance Statement and Board Members' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) was established with effect from 1st May 2002, pursuant to the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 (as amended).

The functions of the Authority are set out in Section 6 of the 2002 Act. The principal functions of SEAI as prescribed in the 2002 Act (as amended) are to:

- promote and assist the production, supply and use of energy, including from renewable sources, in environmentally, economically sustainable and efficient ways;
- promote and assist the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants associated with energy use;
- promote and assist research and development of technologies and to provide advice, information and guidance on energy related matters;
- licence, regulate and control activities so directed by the Minister from time to time.

SEAI adheres to relevant laws and regulations governing its activities and to the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, 2016 (as amended) ("the Code").

This Governance report sets out SEAI's governance structures and details the main areas of focus of the SEAI Board in 2022.

BOARD STRUCTURE

The Board structure is prescribed by statute. Board members are appointed by the Minister for The Environment, Climate and Communications, ("the Minister") with the consent of the Minister for Finance, in accordance with the Sustainable Energy Act 2002, as amended by the Energy Act 2016. The Minister designates one member of the Board (other than the Chief Executive) as Chairperson for a period not greater than 5 years. Board members are appointed for up to 5-year periods and may be reappointed up to a maximum period of 8 years in accordance with Annex 2020, on Gender Balance Diversity and Inclusion, of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. The Chief Executive Officer is an ex officio member of the Board.

The Board is accountable to the Minister. The Minister's objectives and priorities are communicated to the Board through the formulation of National Development Plans, Climate Action Plans and a Performance Delivery Agreement as well as annual Service Level Plans. There is regular dialogue between the Chair, the CEO, management of SEAI and the Minister and his/her officials.

The Board has established a committee structure to assist it in discharging its responsibilities.

The regular day-to-day management, control, and direction of SEAI are the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Senior Management Team. The CEO and the Senior Management Team follow the broad strategic direction set by the Board and ensure that all Board members have a clear understanding of matters of relevance to the operation of SEAI, including those relating to the delivery of its mandate as set by the Minister. The CEO acts as a direct liaison between the Board and management of SEAI.

ROLE OF THE BOARD AND BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The broad role of the Board is set out in Section 10 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 and the more specific responsibilities of the Board, both individually and corporately, are detailed in the SEAI Code of Governance Framework, which is approved on an annual basis by the Board and is available on the SEAI Website (www.seai.ie).

The Board is responsible for setting the broad strategy and policies for the organisation. It is responsible for the system of internal control and for putting in place processes and procedures for ensuring that the system is effective. It performs these functions directly and through the

operation of specific Board Committees in accordance with approved Terms of Reference. Responsibility for the implementation of policy rests with the executive management of SEAI.

The Board has certain matters specifically reserved for Board decision and the standing items considered by the Board include:

- Quorum and Declaration of Interest requirements
- Verification of Minutes of previous meeting
- Matters arising and associated Action Points
- Chairperson's Report
- CEO Report
- Finance, Budget, and Expenditure Reports
- SEAI Strategy developments and performance reports
- Consideration of procurement and grant proposals, in accordance with approved delegated authority
- Consideration of Committee reports
- Corporate Risk Review /Risk management
- Governance and reserved matters

Section 24 (2) of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 requires the Authority to keep, in such form as may be approved by the Minister, with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, all proper and usual accounts of money received and expended by it. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of SEAI is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.

- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that it will continue in operation; and
- 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 adequate accounting records, which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, its financial position and enables it to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002. The maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the SEAI Website is the responsibility of the Board.

The Board is responsible for approving the annual plan and budget. An evaluation of the performance of SEAI by reference to the annual plan and budget was considered in January 2023 in respect of 2022.

The Board is responsible for safeguarding its assets and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board considers that the financial statements of SEAI give a true and fair view of the financial performance and financial position of SEAI at 31 December 2022.

BOARD EFFECTIVENESS

The Board is responsible for setting the broad strategy and policies for the organisation. It is responsible for the system of internal control and for putting in place processes and procedures for ensuring that the system is effective. An appropriate and comprehensive induction and development process is in place for Board members. New members, on their appointment, are provided with

extensive briefing on the agency and its operations.

SEAI continues to retain its SWIFT 3000 certification status, which is an independent examination and evaluation by the NSAI assessors of the SEAI corporate governance procedures and compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. The latest NSAI evaluation was completed in January 2021. In January 2023, in the context of reviewing overall Board effectiveness, the Board carried out a comprehensive review of its activities, operations and outcomes for 2022.

The Board had ten meetings during 2022. Two of these took place on a remote basis through Microsoft Teams with the remaining eight taking part in person (one in the RDS and seven in Three Park Place). In relation to these Board matters for 2022, the Board considered the comprehensive summary of strategic leadership activities/decisions, and oversight/governance and its monitoring of the systems and controls in SEAI. Overall, this analysis demonstrated that the Board made every effort to discharge its responsibilities, in an appropriate and efficient manner, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 and the revised Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. The external evaluation/assessment associated with the SWIFT 3000 Corporate Governance certification process, confirms overall SEAI compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies.

Board Membership



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson
Appointed 1 September 2020

Dermot's background is in utility engineering and management. He was CEO of EirGrid through its initiation and growth phase, from 2005 to 2012. Prior to that he served as Head of ESB Networks. Since retiring from EirGrid, Dermot has served on a number of Boards including that of Element Power (a wind development company), and VITA (an Irish overseas development agency with a strong focus on rural communities and climate action in East Africa) which he chaired. Dermot is a Fellow of Engineers Ireland and served as its president in 2016/17. On behalf of DCENR (now DECC) he chaired an expert group to develop a National Energy Research Strategy. The report of the group – Energy Innovation Ireland - was published in 2016.



Dr Peter Brennan
Appointed 6 May 2015, reappointed 9 May 2018, resigned at end of term on 8 May 2023

Peter is Managing Director of EPS Consulting, a public policy research consultancy, and Chairman of Bid Services, Ireland's largest tender and procurement advisory company. He has a particular interest and expertise in climate change and energy. He chaired the IEA's Climate Change Research Group from 2007 to 2015 and was an advisor to the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Climate Change and Energy. He lectured on the DCU Masters and Certificate Programme on Sustainable Energy Finance. He is author of an eBook on business opportunities in the green economy. He was IBEC's Director for European Affairs and Strategy Development and was Director of the Brussels based Irish Business Bureau from 1986 to 2001. In his earlier career he worked in the Departments of Industry and Energy and Foreign Affairs.



Dr Lisa Ryan
Appointed 6th May 2015, reappointed 9 May 2018, resigned at end of term on 8 May 2022

Lisa is professor in energy economics in the School of Economics in UCD and energy economics lead at UCD Energy Institute with expertise in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate change economics. She was the senior energy economist in the Energy Efficiency Unit at the International Energy Agency (IEA) in Paris until summer 2013 where she led projects relating to energy efficiency finance, transport, and cross-sectoral policy. She has previously worked as an independent consultant in energy and environmental economics for international and Irish governmental organisations, as well as the private and public sectors. Lisa has a PhD in environmental economics from University College Dublin.



Kate Ruddock
Appointed 16 February 2017, resigned at end of term on 15 February 2022

Kate has spent much of her career in the NGO sector working with environmental organisations and networks including Friends of the Earth, the Stop Climate Chaos coalition, and the Irish Environmental Network. She has experience in sustainable energy policy, community energy projects and environmental education and advocates for Ireland to play its fair share in responding to the climate and biodiversity crisis. Kate has a Degree in Natural Science from Trinity College Dublin, a Masters in Environmental Sustainability from the University of Edinburgh and a Certificate in Renewable Energy from Dundalk Institute of Technology.



Andrew Ennis
Appointed 14 July 2017, reappointed 14 July 2022

Andrew is Renewable Energy Director with Bartra Capital, which has investment activities in several areas in the Irish infrastructure market including, housing, healthcare, commercial property, and renewable energy. He is a Chartered Accountant and holds a B. Comm and M. Acc from U.C.D. Andrew has over 16 years' corporate finance experience in the Irish infrastructure market, specialising in energy and renewable energy. Andrew has previously worked for the NewERA Unit of the National Treasury Management Agency which was established to provide corporate finance advice to the Irish Government in relation to the management and disposal of State assets and investment in key economic infrastructure. He also worked with NCB Corporate Finance (now part of Investec Ireland), specialising in infrastructure mergers and acquisitions, valuations, and fundraising.



Ann Markey
Appointed 14 July 2017, reappointed 14 July 2022

Ann is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland and an experienced business leader, committee chair and non-executive director. She has extensive experience in the electricity industry and was a senior executive with ESB and with Greencoat Capital, a leading renewable energy investment company. Her experience spans traditional electricity businesses as well as investing in low carbon technology and renewable energy companies. She is an independent non-executive director of Foresight Solar Fund Limited, a FTSE 250 company, which invests in utility scale ground-based solar PV and battery storage assets in the UK, Spain, and Australia. She is also a non-executive director of Velocys plc, an AIM listed, UK-headquartered international sustainable fuels technology company. She was a member of the Audit & Risk Committee of the HSE until March 2023. She was appointed to the Board of the Land Development Agency in November 2022.

Board Membership (continued)



Léan Doody
Appointed 31 October 2018

Léan is Director of Integrated Cities and Planning Leader Europe, for Arup. She has over 20 years of professional experience in the industry which includes working with a variety of clients from city and national governments to private developers, and on a variety of projects involving extensive strategy and policy work on the application of smart technologies. Recent project work includes digital strategy and policy work for the Danish and Singaporean governments, the Greater London Authority, Dublin City Council, Sydney, Canberra and major master planning projects in Madrid, Singapore, and Dubai. In this evolving field she has been active in working with research institutes and industry bodies to set international standards and research agendas, including the British Standards Institute and Cambridge University's Centre for Smart Infrastructure and Construction. She is an Honorary Senior Lecturer at University College London in the Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy and an external examiner at the Royal College of Art in London.



Joe O'Carroll
Appointed 28 February 2019

Joe has over 25 years' experience in the Energy, Sustainability, Forestry and Digital Technologies sectors. He has worked in Ireland, the UK, USA, Africa, and the Balkans. An Agricultural Science Graduate from UCD, he has an MBA (UCC) and a Diploma in Company Direction (Institute of Directors). He has completed executive training programmes at the IMI Dublin and the Kennedy School at Harvard. Having founded, scaled, and sold his own renewable energy business between 2008 and 2017 he has held senior management positions covering areas such as general management, strategy, commercialisation, sales & marketing, and fundraising. Joe was General Manager of a series of Innovation Hubs in the Mid-East Region, including MERITS – a hub for Tech StartUps, and the Equine Innovation Hub at the Irish National Stud from 2020 – 2022. He is currently Investment Director at Gresham House, a London Stock Exchange listed, speciality asset manager, where he runs the Irish Strategic Forestry Fund. He holds board positions with Treemetrics – a SaaS business based in Cork, Fairways and FunDays – Europe's leading Golf Tour operator, and Lochlann Enterprises – a technical consultancy business in the Pharma sector.



Justina Corcoran
Appointed 7 May 2020

Justina currently holds the position of Head of Retail Energy Policy and Regulation, in the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications. She has over 25 years' professional experience, in the public sector, across a broad and varied number of Departments. As the former Head of Internal Audit in the Department she understands and is passionate about promoting and ensuring that a strong and effective system of Governance and Internal Control exists and flourishes within an Organisation. In recent years, Justina completed the ACCA Professional Accounting qualification achieving 1st place in Ireland (2nd worldwide) on the Governance Risk and Ethics professional level paper and 1st place in Ireland (8th Place Worldwide) on the Advanced Corporate Reporting Professional level paper. She has also held leadership roles in relation to National Projects such as Climate Adaptations, Sustainable Development Goals, and the National Postcodes System ("Eircodes").



Sharon O'Connor
Appointed 1 September 2020

Sharon is a Fellow and Chartered Director of the Institute of Directors with over twenty-five years senior leadership experience. A Chartered Fellow of the Institute of Personnel Development, she is also professionally qualified in Marketing. She recently completed a syr. term as Chair of the Education Authority NI, a regional organization employing 44,000 with a budget of £2bn. Formerly Chief Executive of Derry City Council, she has a strong interest in local government and she served on the Accounts Commission for Scotland and the National Oversight and Audit Commission. Sharon is a NED with the NI Transport Holding Co. (Translink) and David MacBrayne Ltd (CalMac). Previous and current work spans the private, public, and community/voluntary sectors as a business owner and consultant. She is particularly interested in community planning, regeneration, and innovation in the public sector.



Maria O'Dwyer
Appointed 17 June 2022

Maria is Head of Asset Management with Uisce Éireann and a Chartered engineer with over 20 years' experience in the engineering and utility sector. She is an effective and strategic leader, with a keen focus on delivering through empowering people. In her career to date Maria has held a number of senior management roles in both Gas Networks Ireland and Uisce Éireann where she had responsibility for delivering large multifaceted programmes and national transformations. Maria has a Research Master's degree in Engineering Science augmenting her primary degree in Electronic Engineering (University College Dublin). Maria also holds Postgraduate Diplomas in Supply Chain Management (University College Cork), Business and Executive Coaching (Smurfit Business School) and a Diploma in Company Direction (Institute of Directors). Maria previously served as a Director on the Board of Irish Water.



Robert Wasson
Appointed 17 June 2022

Robert's background is in utility management and regulation, asset management and management consulting. On the utility side, he held various senior management roles in ESB and ESB International, both in Ireland and overseas. He was responsible for transitioning Northern Ireland Electricity into new ownership following its acquisition by ESB, then becoming an Executive Director. Previous board work includes as an NED at Drogheda Port, and two terms as Chair of Lagan Valley Regional Park in Northern Ireland. In consulting, he led KPMG's Strategy and Performance Improvement practice in Ireland, and went on to found Watershed Consulting, which became a leading boutique consultancy and interim management provider. Robert is an MBA alumnus of the Smurfit School at UCD and is a Chartered Director. He is a member of both the Institute of Directors, and the Institution of Engineering and Technology in the UK.

Board Membership (continued)



Barry McMullin
Appointed 17 June 2022

Barry is a Full Professor in the Faculty of Engineering and Computing at Dublin City University. He has worked and published across a wide variety of fields, with a special focus on the interdisciplinary application of complex systems science. He has recently led research projects investigating the potential role of negative emissions technologies in Ireland, the application of multi-gas greenhouse gas budgets in national climate action scenarios, and the use of open access software and datasets in developing deep decarbonisation scenarios for the Irish energy system. He has held various senior roles in DCU including serving as Faculty Executive Dean, and as a member of DCU's Academic Council, Senior Management Group, and University Executive Committee. He is a member of the Engineers Ireland Energy, Environment and Climate Action Division, serving as Division Committee Chair for 2021–2023.



Ciarán Hayes
Appointed 9 May 2023

Ciarán Hayes is Principal of Ciarán Hayes Consultancy Ltd., a consultancy established in 2021 providing strategic advice to the public and private sector. Over a long Local Government career across five Local Authorities, he has 21 years senior management experience culminating as Chief Executive of Sligo County Council. While Chief Executive, he established the Climate Action Regional Offices (CARO) and governance structure facilitating the management of Local Government's sectoral challenges and opportunities arising from the circular economy, sustainability, and climate change. He completed a Harvard University Senior Fellowship in December 2022 researching climate change, holds a BA Degree in Local Government and Higher Diploma in Computer Studies. The Senior Fellowship followed earlier periods of study in Harvard, Boston College and Irish College, Leuven, Belgium. He was appointed a member of the National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) in July 2021.



William Walsh
CEO

William Walsh is Chief Executive Officer in SEAI, having previously held the position of both Chief Operations Officer and Chief Financial Officer. William joined SEAI in 2013. Prior to joining SEAI he worked for IFI where he held a number of roles including Assistant Chief Executive Officer and Director. Prior to that he held senior management positions in the private sector. William is a Chartered Accountant, holds a Bachelor of Business Studies from Dublin City University, a Graduate diploma in Strategy, Innovation and Change from UCD and a Diploma in Company Direction from the IOD.



Board Membership (continued)

BOARD MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Three Board Members, Kate Ruddock, Dr Lisa Ryan and Peter Brennan resigned at the end of their terms on 15 February 2022, 8 May 2022 and 8 May 2023 respectively. Three new Board Members were appointed on 17 June 2022, Robert Wasson, Maria O'Dwyer and Barry McMullin. Ciarán Hayes was appointed on 9 May 2023.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Following the Board appointments in June 2022 and the reappointments in July 2022, the Board reviewed the composition of its Committees in September 2022. The following Committees are now established:

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

This Committee supports the Board in discharging its legal and accounting responsibilities; communicates with external auditors and evaluates and oversees the internal audit function; reviews financial planning, the system of internal controls, the risk management and assessment process, including the SEAI Risk Register, and oversees budgeting and banking arrangements.

The Committee is independent from the financial management of the organisation and ensures that the internal control systems, including audit activities are monitored actively. The Committee reports to the Board after each meeting and formally, in writing, annually.

During 2022, the Committee had an active programme of work and addressed a wide range of financial, internal control, risk management and governance issues. Overall, six meetings were held during the year. The Committee has continued to provide an independent and objective view of issues outside of the day-to-day management structures.

Members:

Ann Markey

Chair

Appointed 6 February 2019, reappointed 28 September 2022

Lisa Ryan

Appointed on 27 July 2016, resigned 8 May 2022

Martina Maher

External member, appointed 31 July 2019, reappointed 25 May 2022

Sharon O'Connor

Appointed 4 November 2020, reappointed 28 September 2022

Joe O'Carroll

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022

Robert Wasson

Appointed 28 September 2022

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

This Committee is responsible for reviewing the terms and conditions of employment of the CEO, within the guidelines established by Government. It is also responsible for reviewing and assessing the performance of the CEO on an annual basis in the context of agreed goals and objectives and the Service Level Agreement between SEAI and the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. In addition, the Committee approves the Authority's Action Plan in respect of any Public Sector Agreements, where applicable. The Committee held two meetings during 2022.

Members: (All originally appointed on 4 November 2020 and reappointed on 28 September 2022)

Dermot Byrne

Board Chair

Justina Corcoran

Sharon O'Connor

BUSINESS AND PUBLIC SECTOR COMMITTEE (FORMERLY SUPPORT SCHEME FOR RENEWABLE HEAT - SSRH) COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for ensuring appropriate oversight and monitoring of developments/outputs in relation to the SEAI Business and Public Sector Programme and also the Support Scheme for Renewable Heat. This Committee has a role to play in advising on matters in relation to the funding of industry/business. The Committee held seven meetings during 2022.

Members:

Andrew Ennis

Chair

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022

Ann Markey

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022

Kate Ruddock

Appointed 30 June 2021, resigned 15 February 2022

Joe O'Carroll

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022

Barry McMullin

Appointed 28 September 2022

NATIONAL RETROFIT DELIVERY BODY (NRDB), FORMERLY NATIONAL RETROFIT TASK FORCE COMMITTEE

This Committee has responsibility to oversee and monitor developments, at a strategic level, in relation to the establishment and operation of the NRDB within SEAI. This includes approval of an NRDB Implementation Plan. It is also responsible for monitoring and reviewing the outputs from the NRDB in the context of the annual SEAI Business Plans. The Committee held three meetings during 2022.

Members:

Peter Brennan

Chair

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022, resigned at end of term on 8th May 2023

Kate Ruddock

Appointed 30 June 2021, resigned 15 February 2022

Léan Doody

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022

Dermot Byrne

Board Chair

Appointed 30 June 2021 until 28 September 2022

Robert Wasson

Appointed 28 September 2022

Maria O'Dwyer

Appointed 28 September 2022

RESEARCH POLICY AND INSIGHTS COMMITTEE

The Committee has responsibility for monitoring strategic communications and measures to enhance SEAI's impact in dissemination of data and insights across the energy ecosystem. It also oversees the provision of strategic energy policy insights and advice to the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications and other Government Departments and the delivery of SEAI's statutory functions relating to Energy Statistics, Energy Modelling, and the National Energy Modelling Framework. The Committee held five meetings during 2022.

Members:

Lisa Ryan

Chair

Appointed 30 June 2021, resigned 8 May 2022

Dermot Byrne

Acting Chair from 9 May 2022 to 28 September 2022

Peter Brennan

Appointed 30 June 2021, reappointed 28 September 2022, resigned at end of term on 8th May 2023.

Andrew Ennis

Appointed 30 June 2021 until 28 September 2022

Justina Corcoran

Appointed 30 June 2021, appointed Chair on 28 September 2022

Barry McMullin

Appointed 28 September 2022

Maria O'Dwyer

Appointed 28 September 2022

Board Membership (continued)

BOARD AND COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

The Board had 10 meetings during 2022. 2 of these took place on a remote basis through Microsoft Teams, 1 was in person in the RDS and the remaining 7 took part in person in Three Park Place.

Board Member	Board 10 Meetings	Audit and Risk Committee 6 Meetings	Performance Management and Remuneration Committee 2 Meetings	National Retrofit Delivery Body Committee 3 Meetings	Business and Public Sector Committee 7 Meetings	Research Policy and Insights Committee 5 Meetings	Board Fees 2022
Dermot Byrne	10	N/A	2	2	1	4	€11,970
Peter Brennan (e)	9	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3	€7,695
Sharon O'Connor	9	5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	€7,695
Lisa Ryan (a)	4	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	€2,711
Kate Ruddock (b)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	€994
Andrew Ennis (d)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	4	€7,695
Ann Markey (d)	9	6	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	€7,695
Léan Doody	9	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	€7,695
Joe O'Carroll	10	5	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	€7,695
Justina Corcoran	7	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	3	-
William Walsh	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Barry McMullin (c)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	-
Maria O'Dwyer (c)	4	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1	-
Robert Wasson (c)	4	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	€4,147
Total							€65,992

- a. Resigned on 8 May 2022 at end of term.
- b. Resigned on 15 February 2022 at end of term.
- c. Appointed 17 June 2022
- d. Reappointed 14 July 2022
- e. Resigned on 8th May 2023 at end of term

Four Board members, Justina Corcoran, William Walsh (CEO), Barry McMullin and Maria O'Dwyer did not receive Board fees under the One Person One salary (OPOS) principle.

Expenses to the value of €915 were paid to Board members in 2022.

Board Membership (continued)

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF STATE BODIES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Board is responsible for ensuring that SEAI has structures and systems in place to comply with requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. The following disclosures are required by the Code.

EMPLOYEE SHORT-TERM BENEFITS

Employees' short-term benefits in excess of €60,000 are categorised into the following bands:

Benefit Band €	Number of Employees 2022	Number of Employees 2021
60,000 – 69,999	20	16
70,000 – 79,999	19	8
80,000 – 89,999	9	9
90,000 – 99,999	13	14
100,000 – 109,999	4	2
110,000 – 119,999	3	2
120,000 – 129,999	3	0
130,000 – 139,999	1	0
140,000 – 149,999	0	1
150,000 – 159,999	0	0
160,000 – 169,999	1	0

For the purposes of this disclosure, short-term employee benefits in relation to services rendered during the reporting period include salary, and other allowances where applicable but exclude employer's PRSI.

The movement in the numbers of staff in salary brackets is reflective of the Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest (FEMPI) pay restoration and the recruitment of additional staff in line with the approved head count and Work Force Plan.

CONSULTANCY COSTS

Consultancy costs include the cost of external advice to management and exclude outsourced 'business-as-usual' functions.

Detail	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Professional Advice	641	625
Human Resources	74	65
Programme / Organisational Improvement	273	784
Scheme Development	1,784	1,436
Total	2,772	2,910

Detail	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Consultancy Costs capitalised	–	–
Consultancy costs charged to the Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves	2,772	2,910
Total	2,772	2,910

LEGAL COSTS AND SETTLEMENTS

The table below provides a breakdown of legal costs recognised as expenditure in the reporting period. A settlement of €15,000 was made during 2022 (2021: Nil).

Detail	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Legal Advice	533	557
Legal Fees – Legal proceedings	93	31
Settlement	15	–
Total	641	588

TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE EXPENDITURE

The Statement of Income & Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves includes the following travel and subsistence expenditure which is categorised as follows:

Detail	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Domestic – Employee	52	19
International – Employee	14	3
Total	66	22

HOSPITALITY AND STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

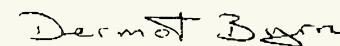
The Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves includes the following hospitality expenditure, no client related hospitality was incurred.

Detail	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Staff Welfare and Hospitality	28	15

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Board has adopted the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies and has put procedures in place to ensure compliance with the Code. SEAI was in full compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Dermot Byrne

Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023

Statement of Internal Control

SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

On behalf of the Board of Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), I acknowledge the Board's responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016, (as amended).

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a tolerable level rather than to eliminate it. The system can therefore 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 detected in a timely way.

The system of internal control, which accords with guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform has been in place in the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

CAPACITY TO HANDLE RISK

SEAI has an established Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) with specific Terms of Reference approved by the Board. This Committee comprised of four Board members and one external member. During 2022, the ARC reviewed and addressed a wide range of financial, internal control, risk management and governance matters, including, but not limited to:

- Financial Statements for 2021
- SEAI Risk Framework, Risk Register and Risk Appetite
- Several Internal Audit Reports including the implementation of any recommendations arising
- SEAI Budget, Forecast and financial performance
- Delegated Authority Framework
- Policies and Procedures
- Cyber Security risks

SEAI has established an internal audit function which is adequately resourced and conducts a programme of work agreed with the ARC. The internal audit work programme is currently outsourced to Mazars. The 2022 Audit Plan was completed. Internal audit is satisfied that SEAI's systems in relation to governance and control arrangements operated effectively and considered the additional measures adopted by SEAI in the remote working environment, thereby providing reasonable assurance in relation to the sufficiency and operation of internal controls to mitigate and/or manage those inherent risks to which SEAI's activities are exposed and/or the achievement of SEAI's objectives.

The organisation has developed a risk management policy which sets out its risk appetite, the risk management processes in place and details the roles and responsibilities of staff in relation to risk. The policy has been issued to all staff who are expected to work within SEAI's risk management policies, to alert management on emerging risks

and control weaknesses and assume responsibility for risks and controls within their own area of work.

SEAI has procedures in place for monitoring areas of potential fraud risk and has comprehensive anti-fraud policies and procedures in place including detection and monitoring of activities, internal audit programmes and management oversight and control. SEAI also has systems and controls in place to monitor compliances with terms and conditions of grant payments. Where SEAI identifies grants/scheme amounts repayable to it arising from irregularities or breaches in the grants' terms and conditions, grant refunds/repayments are pursued from the relevant recipients. Where necessary, cases are notified to the Garda National Economic Crime Bureau.

RISK AND CONTROL FRAMEWORK

SEAI has implemented a risk management system which identifies and reports key risks and the management actions being taken to address and, to the extent possible, to mitigate those risks.

A risk register is in place which identifies the key risks facing SEAI and these have been identified, evaluated, and graded according to their significance. The register is reviewed and updated by the ARC and the Board on a bi-annual basis. Risk management is a standing item on the ARC and Board Agendas. The outcome of the risk assessments is used to plan the internal audit plan for the year and allocate resources to ensure risks are managed to an acceptable level. The risk register details the controls and actions needed to mitigate risks and responsibility for operation of controls is assigned to specific staff.

I confirm that a control environment containing the following elements is in place:

- Procedures for all key business processes have been documented.
- Financial responsibilities have been assigned at management level with corresponding accountability.
- There is an appropriate budgeting system with an annual review which is kept under review by senior management and the Board.
- There are systems aimed at ensuring the security of the information and communication technology systems.
- There are systems in place to safeguard the assets; and
- Control procedures over grant funding to ensure adequate control over approval of grants and monitoring and review of grantees to ensure grant funding has been applied for the purpose intended.

ONGOING MONITORING AND REVIEW

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Board, where relevant, in a timely way. I confirm that the following ongoing monitoring systems are in place:

- Key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies.

- Reporting arrangements have been established at all levels where responsibility for financial management has been assigned; and
- There are regular reviews by senior management of periodic and annual performance and financial reports which indicate performance against budgets/forecasts.

PROCUREMENT

I confirm that SEAI has procedures in place to ensure compliance with current procurement rules and guidelines and that during 2022 SEAI complied with those procedures.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

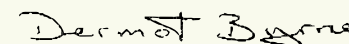
I confirm that SEAI has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures. SEAI's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal and external auditors, the Audit and Risk Committee which oversees their work, and the senior management within SEAI responsible for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework.

I confirm that the Board conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal controls for 2022 and signed off on this review in March 2023.

INTERNAL CONTROL ISSUES

No weaknesses in internal control were identified in relation to 2022 that require disclosure in the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023

Report of Comptroller and Auditor General

Report for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the financial statements of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2022 as required under the provisions of section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002. The financial statements comprise

- the statement of income and expenditure and retained revenue reserves
- the statement of comprehensive income
- the statement of financial position
- the statement of cash flows, and
- the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland at 31 December 2022 and of its income and expenditure for 2022 in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 — *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland*.

BASIS OF OPINION

I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the Sustainable Energy

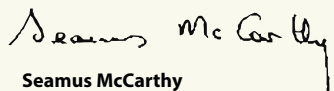
Authority of Ireland and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

REPORT ON INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND ON OTHER MATTERS

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland has presented certain other information together with the financial statements. This comprises the annual report, the governance statement and Board members' report, and the statement on internal control. My responsibilities to report in relation to such information, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report.

I have nothing to report in that regard.



Seamus McCarthy
Comptroller and Auditor General
of Ireland

30 June 2023

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT Responsibilities of Board members

As detailed in the governance statement and Board members' report, the Board members are responsible for

- the preparation of annual financial statements in the form prescribed under section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002
- ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with FRS 102
- ensuring the regularity of transactions
- assessing whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, and
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under section 24 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2002 to audit the financial statements of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland and to report thereon to the Houses of the Oireachtas.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a

material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.
- I conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit

evidence obtained, on whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland to cease to continue as a going concern.

- I evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I report by exception if, in my opinion,

- I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or
- the accounting records were not sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Information other than the financial statements

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information presented with those statements, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, I am required under the ISAs to read the other information presented and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

Reporting on other matters

My audit is conducted by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation. I report if I identify material matters relating to the manner in which public business has been conducted.

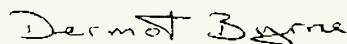
I seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit. I report if I identify any material instance where public money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them.

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

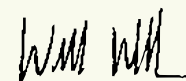
	NOTES	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
INCOME			
State Grants	3	336,190	225,820
Building Energy Rating	9	4,382	3,154
EU Contract Income	4	211	325
Other Income	5	431	175
Net Deferred Funding for Pensions for the year	15(c)	3,786	2,461
Pension Contributions Remitted to DECC & DPENDPDR	6.1	(543)	(404)
Total Income		344,457	231,531
EXPENDITURE			
Administration Expenditure	6	23,246	18,797
Programme Expenditure	7	317,377	209,893
Building Energy Rating	9	2,301	2,139
Total Expenditure		342,924	230,829
Surplus for the Year before appropriations		1,533	702
Movement in amounts due to DECC	8	(24)	(69)
Transfer from Capital Account	13	487	795
Surplus for the Year after appropriations		1,996	1,428
Surplus at 1 January		3,445	2,017
Surplus at 31 December		5,441	3,445

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023



William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

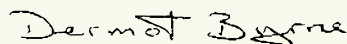
28 June 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

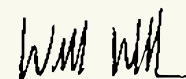
	NOTES	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Surplus for the Year after Appropriations		1,996	1,428
Experience (Loss) on Retirement Benefit Obligations		(2,535)	(149)
Actuarial Gain / (Loss) arising from Changes in Assumptions underlying the present value of Retirement Benefit Obligations		20,822	(36)
Actuarial Gain / (Loss) in Year	15	18,287	(185)
Adjustment to Deferred Retirement Benefit Funding	15	(18,287)	185
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		1,996	1,428

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023



William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

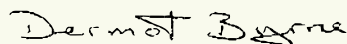
28 June 2023

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2022

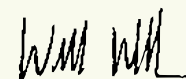
	NOTES	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	2,731	3,218
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	10,371	6,525
Receivables & Prepayments	11	2,387	1,729
		12,758	8,254
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables & Accruals	12	(7,317)	(4,809)
Net Current Assets		5,441	3,445
Retirement Benefit Obligation	15 (b)	(35,913)	(50,414)
Deferred Retirement Benefit Funding Asset	15 (b)	35,913	50,414
Total Net Assets		8,172	6,663
REPRESENTING			
Capital Account	13	2,731	3,218
Retained Revenue Reserves		5,441	3,445
		8,172	6,663

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



Dermot Byrne
Chairperson
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023



William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

28 June 2023

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	NOTES	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Excess Income over Expenditure		1,996	1,428
Transfer to Capital Account	13	(487)	(795)
Bank Interest Paid		54	83
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	10	643	908
(Increase) in Accounts receivable	11	(658)	(474)
Increase in Accounts payable	12	2,508	591
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		4,056	1,741
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to Acquire Property, Plant & Equipment	10	(156)	(113)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Bank Interest Paid		(54)	(83)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,846	1,545
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,846	1,545
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 January		6,525	4,980
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December	14	10,371	6,525

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the year and for all the preceding years.

(A) Period of Financial Statements

The financial statements cover the year from 1 January to 31 December 2022.

(B) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis, except as stated below. They are prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in the format approved by the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications. The unit of currency in which the financial statements are denominated is the Euro.

(C) State Grant

State Grants (Note 3) in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves reflect the amount received in the year.

(D) Grant Expenditure

Grant Commitments are recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves when all conditions pertaining to the grant or a phased payment thereof, have been complied with. Grant Commitments will be reduced on payment of a grant or the expiration of the grant agreement.

All open Grant Commitments are disclosed in Note 16.

(E) Tangible Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Building Fitout Costs	10%
Motor Vehicles	20%
IT Equipment & Software	33.33%
Office Equipment	33.33%
Ocean Programme	33.33%

Land is stated at cost. Where there is an indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment review is performed. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Assets with a value of less than €1,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition; no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

The gain or loss, being the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising on disposal or retirement of an item of tangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves.

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

IT Systems Development costs that relate to specific SEAI programmes are expensed in the year in which they occur. Management have considered the policy and believe due to the dynamic and changing nature of the programmes it is appropriate to expense these costs.

(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 Pensions Act, 1990.

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 the Environment, Climate and Communications 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 Income and Expenditure and Retained Reserves and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the DECC.

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 DECC.

The Authority also operates the Single Public Service Pension Scheme (Single Scheme) which is the defined benefit pension scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1 January 2013. Single Scheme member's contributions are paid over to the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform. The related liabilities in relation to future pension payments and corresponding asset are included in SEAI's financial statements.

(G) Capital Account

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

(H) Leases

Lease Payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense over the period which SEAI obtains benefit from the premises.

(I) Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

EPBD income is generated by the Authority under the Building Energy Rating (BER) scheme (S.I. No. 243 of 2012 European

Communities (Energy Performance of Buildings) Regulations 2012, previously dealt with under S.I. No. 666 of 2006 European Communities (Energy Performance of Buildings) Regulations 2006 as amended). Under the legislation a building owner must provide a BER Certificate and Advisory Report to prospective buyers or tenants when a building is constructed, sold or rented.

There are various fees payable in respect of BER including a fee upon assessor registration and a levy in respect of each BER assessment submitted in the period to the Authority for the purposes of issuing a BER Certificate. EPBD Income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

(J) EU Contract Income

EU contract income is from activities in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy including technology promotion, information dissemination, research and event co-ordination and management. Income is recognised in line with the terms of the contract and is based on the timing and performance requirements of the contract. Funds are either remitted to DECC, or retained within SEAI, based on the terms of the contract.

(K) Other Income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis in line with the timing of the performance requirements.

(L) Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In relation to pension costs, the assumptions underlying the actuarial valuations for which the amounts recognised in the financial statements are determined (including discount rates, rates of increase in future compensation levels, mortality rates and healthcare cost trend rates) are updated annually based on current economic conditions, and for any relevant changes to the terms and conditions of the pension and post-retirement plans.

The assumptions can be affected by:

- (i) the discount rate, changes in the rate of return on high-quality corporate bonds
- (ii) future compensation levels, future labour market conditions
- (iii) The rate of inflation

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic initially presented challenges for SEAI in 2022 albeit to a somewhat lesser extent than 2021. Public health restrictions were in operation during January 2022 and did lead to a period of construction lock-down, the level of activity and expenditure in 2022 exceeded that of 2021 across most programmes as activity picked up following the removal of restrictions.

SEAI staff returned to the office on a hybrid basis during the year following the end of the lockdown restrictions. Well established processes and IT capability are in place to support this working environment. The Board and management team continue to guide SEAI through the changing landscape and grow its scale and depth of activities in line with Government strategy and targets set out in the Climate Action Plan 2023.

SEAI is a fully funded government body. SEAI receives support from the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications and the Department of Transport.

3. State Grants

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

All funding is provided through the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) (Vote 29) and the Department of Transport (DoT) (Vote 31). With effect from 2021 DoT provides all funding in relation to the Electric Vehicle Programme.

	Vote 29 Subhead	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
SEAI			
Administration			
– Current	B3	19,509	16,098
– Capital	B3	–	–
Residential/ Community Energy Efficiency			
– Current	B4	7,859	7,477
– Capital	B4	192,426	101,392
Business and Public Sector			
– Current	B5	4,666	4,059
– Capital	B5	39,010	18,476
Energy Research Programmes			
– Current	B7	1,302	872
– Capital	B7	6,689	7,978
Total DECC Funding		271,461	156,352
Up to and including 2021, Business and Public Sector funding was included under Subhead B4. A new Subhead B5 was included in 2022 to account for that spend separately by The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.			
	Vote 31 Subhead	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Electric Vehicles Programme			
– Current	B3	885	1,078
– Capital	B3	63,844	68,390
Total DoT Funding		64,729	69,468
Total State Grants		336,190	225,820

4. EU Contract Income

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
AFLOWT (b)	95	219
OPIN (b)	29	37
RD&D ERA Net (b)	87	43
Other (a)	–	26
	211	325
(a) These projects are considered appropriations in aid and therefore all receipts are remitted to DECC as received.		
(b) These projects are in addition to voted funds and therefore funds received are retained within SEAI.		
5. Other Income		
	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Other income	31	47
RERD&D Co-funding income	400	128
	431	175

Renewable Energy Research, Development & Deployment co-funding income is received from other government agencies to partially fund research grants. Income is recognised in line with the value of the grant issued and the percentage of co-funding attributed to each research award.

6. Administration Expenditure

Administration Expenditure is made up of the following items:

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Salaries & related charges	6.1	11,694	8,654
Pension costs	15(A)	3,570	2,474
Recruitment, Training & Education		457	340
Advertising and Promotion		472	390
General Professional fees	6.2	352	380
Rent, Rates and Service Charges	6.3	2,931	2,862
Information Technology	6.4	2,246	2,084
General Administration	6.5	1,524	1,613
		23,246	18,797

6.1 Salaries and Related Charges

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Staff short-term benefits		9,882	7,251
Employers PRSI		1,052	763
Agency/Contract Staff		694	564
Board Member Emoluments	18	66	76
		11,694	8,654

In cases where the work of a particular agency staff member could be directly attributed to a programme the cost was recognised as a programme cost.

No termination payments were paid in the year (2021: €0).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

No overtime payments were incurred by SEAI in the year (2021: €0).

The Authority remitted €192,680 (2021: €175,526) in employee superannuation contributions to its parent department DECC in 2022 in respect of the SEAI's superannuation scheme. It also remitted €349,870 (2021: €228,622) to DPENDPDR in respect of Single Scheme members. The Authority is not required to make employer contributions under the schemes.

Additional superannuation Contribution (ASC)

€273,830 (2021: €218,544) of additional superannuation contribution (ASC) has been deducted from salaries and has been paid over to the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications during the year.

Chief Executive's Remuneration

The current CEO was formally appointed in January 2021 having previously served as acting CEO in 2020. The CEO remuneration in 2022 was €163,188 (2021: €147,947) and expenses were €1,785 (2021: €423).

The CEO pension entitlement does not extend beyond the standard entitlements in the model public sector scheme. The contract of employment does not include a performance related award scheme or any benefit-in-kinds/perquisites.

Key Management Remuneration

The total value of the employee benefits for 16 (2021:13) key management personnel is set out below:

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Salaries	1,738,670	1,137,109

The management's pension entitlements do not extend beyond the standard entitlements in the model public sector scheme or the public sector single scheme. Contracts of Employment do not include a performance related reward scheme or any benefit-in-kind/perquisites.

Board Fees

Board fees are disclosed in Note 18.

Permanent & Long-Term Contract

The average number of permanent and long-term contract employees for the period was 151 (2021: 127). The number of full-time equivalent employees at the end of the period was 168 (2021: 125.5).

6.2 General Consultancy and Professional Fees

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Strategic Advice	281	290
Board Secretary Fees	71	90
	352	380

6.3 Rent, Rates and Service Charges

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Rent	1,965	2,074
Rates	185	206
Service Charges	781	582
	2,931	2,862

6.4 Information Technology

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
IT Licenses & General Expenditure	1,233	843
IT Maintenance and Support	952	735
IT Systems development	61	506
	2,246	2,084

6.5 General Administration

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Travel & Subsistence – Staff	6	2
Travel & Subsistence – Board	1	–
Depreciation	643	908
Audit fees – external	35	35
Audit fees – internal	73	59
Insurance and Legal	397	374
Other	369	235
	1,524	1,613

7. Programme Expenditure

Programme expenditure is made up of the following items:

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Residential & Community Energy Efficiency			
Better Energy Warmer Homes	7.1	93,559	38,802
Better Energy Warmth & Wellbeing	7.2	5,233	3,346
Better Energy Homes	7.3	38,151	16,640
One Stop Shop/NHR Scheme	7.4	13,672	11,030
Deep Retrofit Pilot	7.5	299	1,244
Community Energy	7.6	19,944	24,090
Renewable Energy Support Scheme			
Communities	7.7	499	224
Solar PV	7.8	25,634	10,229
Non-Domestic Microgeneration	7.9	137	–
Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme	7.10	784	1,540
Building Energy Rating – Capital Development	7.11	1,614	657
Business and Public Sector			
Public Sector Energy Efficiency	7.12	36,304	15,761
Industry & Business Programme	7.13	2,825	1,249
Energy Show	7.14	39	42
EXEED	7.15	1,720	3,922
Schools Programme	7.16	227	125
Market Surveillance	7.17	1,472	839
Support Scheme for Renewable Heat	7.18	1,089	582
Renewable Energy			
Renewable Energy Research, Development & Deployment	7.19	4,672	6,378
Offshore Energy	7.20	2,817	2,444
Innovation & Integration			
Strategic Policy Analysis	7.21	838	735
Energy Statistics and Modelling	7.22	1,052	555
Transport			
Electric Vehicles	7.23	64,796	69,459
		317,377	209,893

Certain comparative figures have been re-classified and re-presented on the same basis as those for the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7.1 Better Energy Warmer Homes

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Energy Upgrades	86,528	34,824
Technical Services & Inspections	5,872	2,843
Operational Delivery	451	355
Other Operational Costs	232	103
IT Systems Development & Maintenance	474	677
Travel Costs	2	–
	93,559	38,802

The Better Energy Warmer Homes scheme supports upgrading the energy efficiency of privately-owned homes experiencing fuel poverty. Works are carried out by a panel of procured sub-contractors. In 2022, 4,264 (2021: 2,272) upgrades were carried out under the Better Energy Warmer Homes scheme.

7.2 Better Energy Warmth & Wellbeing

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Energy Upgrades	4,946	2,991
Technical Services & Inspections	287	302
Other Operational Costs	–	53
	5,233	3,346

The Warmth and Wellbeing Scheme was developed as a pilot scheme aimed at improving the living conditions of vulnerable people living with chronic respiratory conditions. Works are carried out by a panel of procured sub-contractors. In 2022, 174 (2021: 146) upgrades were carried out and paid for under the Warmth & Wellbeing Scheme. The scheme closed to new applicants on 28th February 2022 and key insights are due to be published by DECC in 2023. Insights from the pilot have also informed mainstream delivery.

7.3 Better Energy Homes

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	34,942	13,869
Technical Services & Inspections	1,115	1,035
Operational Delivery	1,698	1,430
Other Operational Costs	51	44
IT Costs	311	244
Advertising	26	18
Travel Costs	8	–
	38,151	16,640

The Better Energy Homes Programme is a national retrofitting programme that is available to all homeowners, including landlords, without means testing. It incentivises homeowners to make their homes more energy efficient. This is achieved through the provision of grants for a suite of measures which can be selected individually, or in combination and on a step basis to achieve a more comprehensive retrofit over time. In 2022, 11,806 grants were paid on homes (2021: 7,928).

7.4 One Stop Shop/NHR Scheme

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	11,091	9,314
Technical Services & Inspections	108	30
IT Costs	672	337
Demand Generation	1,179	893
Other Operational Costs	618	283
Commissioned Research	2	173
Travel Costs	2	–
	13,672	11,030

The One Stop Shop service (National Home Energy Upgrade Scheme) is aimed at engaging and providing capital grant support to private households, and registered Housing Associations who wish to participate in delivering a

“One Stop Shop” service for energy upgrade works. The scheme was launched in February 2022 and there were 643 homes upgraded in 2022. Costs also include innovative financing initiatives, commissioned research and demand generation activities aimed at informing and promoting the broader National Retrofit Strategy.

7.5 Deep Retrofit Pilot

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	100	1,136
Technical Services & Inspections	165	70
Other Operational Costs	34	38
	299	1,244

The Deep Retrofit Pilot programme was created to understand the challenges and opportunities of deep retrofit. The learning from these pilots has informed the approach towards large scale deep retrofit of buildings in Ireland. The pilot scheme has completed a total of 536 Homes to date since the programme launch in 2017. The Deep Retrofit Pilot is closed to new applications since 2021.

7.6 Community Energy

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	18,059	21,970
Technical Services & Inspections	77	96
IT Costs	446	143
Other Operational Costs	276	453
SEC Mentoring Support	1,074	1,424
Travel Costs	12	4
	19,944	24,090

Community Grants: The Better Energy Communities (BEC) grant programme supports projects at a community level, specifically seeking to test innovative and pioneering partnerships for delivery between the public and private sectors, domestic and non-domestic sectors, commercial and not-for-profit organisations including energy poor homes. The Communities supported work across all sectors of Irish Society including agriculture.

Community Network: The Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) Network programme involves building capacity in communities to enable delivery of large-scale sustainable energy projects and transitioning to sustainable energy communities. A national SEC network with 703 (2021: 618) members has been developed. The SEC Network is supported by a panel of Regional and County Mentors procured and managed by SEAI. SEAI also provides support to communities in the development of a local Energy Masterplan which is a baseline of energy use in the community and a register of suitable sustainable energy projects which the community can consider in the future.

7.7 Renewable Energy Support Scheme Communities

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	100	–
IT Costs	180	100
Other Operational Costs	103	102
Mentoring Support	115	22
Travel Costs	1	–
	499	224

RESS Communities: This programme previously sat within the Better Energy Communities (BEC) grant programme. From 2022 it became a stand-alone programme. The programme supports projects at a community level. In 2022 the programme launched temporary national community benefit register and completed phase 1 of the public portal for CBF national register.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7.8 Solar PV

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	24,453	9,428
Technical Services & Inspections	479	230
Operational Delivery	551	451
IT Costs	151	120
	25,634	10,229

The Solar PV Scheme provides support towards the purchase and installation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system and/or battery energy storage system (BESS). This is a once-off payment to a homeowner based on the installation of products which meet the requirements of the scheme. The grant amount payable is based on the capacities of the solar PV and BESS systems installed.

7.9 Non-Domestic Microgeneration

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Programme & Systems Development	137	-

Launched in September 2022, the Non-Domestic Microgeneration Grant (NDMG) provides financial assistance to help businesses and other sectors to install solar PV panels to generate electricity on site. This technology reduces commercial electricity costs and increases security of supply, while enhancing a positive sustainability image. Grants are available for systems up to a maximum 6kWp.

7.10 Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Programme & Systems Development	371	1,000
Technical Services & Inspections	109	260
Other Operational Costs	299	280
Travel Costs	5	-
	784	1,540

The Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) supports the wider development of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme pursuant to implementation of Article 7 of Energy Efficiency Directive the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. It also supports the ongoing development of new national retrofit programmes business information systems. In 2019 the EU Commission recast the Energy Efficiency Directive that will cover the period from 2021-2030. SEAI is the administrator for energy credit management for the Scheme. Following transposition, this requires the development and launch of a new Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme from 2022 to 2030. SEAI has delegated responsibility from the Minister in specific areas of Scheme operations.

7.11 Building Energy Rating – Capital Development

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Programme & Systems Development	1,614	657

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications fund the capital development of the Building Energy Rating (BER) programme. The remainder of the programme costs are self-funded from the revenue generated and are separately disclosed in note 9.

7.12 Public Sector Energy Efficiency

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Public Sector Capital Grants	34,571	14,228
Client Advisory Services	107	1,071
IT Costs	712	292
Other Operational Costs	907	169
Travel Costs	7	1
	36,304	15,761

This programme promotes structured energy management practices and delivers direct energy efficiency advice, mentoring, training and specialist technical supports to public sector organisations. It includes a comprehensive structure for public bodies to report and track energy consumption. In 2022, Public Sector Pathfinder actions were continued to test approaches and build scale for deep retrofit actions in central government buildings, schools, higher education, and health.

7.13 Industry and Business Programme

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
LIEN	595	484
SME Supports	190	136
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Business	223	74
Support Scheme for Energy Audits	1,746	16
ACA/Triple E Operational Costs	-	175
IT Costs	71	364
	2,825	1,249

The Industry and Business programme supports efforts across all business sectors to accelerate adoption of energy efficiency. This is achieved through capital grant support, networks, training and services promoting structured energy management to world class standards, while developing markets for energy efficiency advice and services. The SEAI Energy Academy was developed to help business increase

energy efficiency and reduce related costs. The Support Scheme for Energy Audits was launched in late 2021 and provides businesses with a grant to avail of a high quality Energy Audit from a registered assessor. The audit provides the business with details on energy usage, the areas using the most energy and the actions that the business can take to save energy.

Funding for the EXEED programme was within the Industry and Business programme up to and including 2021. It became a stand-alone programme from the beginning of 2022 and therefore has been disclosed separately in note 7.15 to the financial statements. Comparatives for Industry and Business have been restated also to reflect the change.

7.14 Energy Show

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Revenue	(386)	(104)
Advertising	99	17
Operational Delivery	326	129
	39	42

The Energy Show Ireland's leading business to business sustainable energy event. Due to the pandemic the 2020 and 2021 shows were held online. 2022 saw the return of the show to the RDS as an in-person event. The Energy Show Revenue and Costs were disclosed within the Industry and Business note in 2021.

7.15 EXEED

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	1,267	3,367
Technical Services and Inspections	5	22
Operational Delivery	342	422
IT Cost	104	111
Travel	2	-
	1,720	3,922

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

SEAI EXEED Certified is an asset certification scheme addressing lifetime energy and carbon performance through Energy Efficiency Design management. EXEED Certified can be applied in any business within commercial, industrial and public sectors. EXEED supports energy efficient design (EED) management through grants for design challenges and capital investments which require an incentive for investment.

7.16 Schools Programme

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Schools Programme	227	125

SEAI's education programme helps inform the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours of primary and post primary school children with respect to sustainable energy. The programme comprises a mix of curriculum aligned teaching resources, interactive pupil workshops, student competitions and teacher training as well as the creation of relevant publications.

7.17 Market Surveillance

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Market Surveillance	1,122	773
IT Costs	340	66
Travel Costs	10	–
	1,472	839

SEAI acts as Managing Agent and carries out market surveillance activities on behalf of the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications. Market Surveillance includes Ecodesign Requirements for Energy-Related Products (EU Directive 2009/125/EC), Labelling and Standard Product Information for Energy-Related Products (EU Directive 2010/30/EU) and Labelling of Tyres with respect to Fuel Efficiency and Other Essential Parameters (EC Regulation 1222/2009).

7.18 Support Scheme for Renewable Heat

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Investment/Operating Aid	646	204
Technical Advice	20	75
Operational Delivery	371	221
Other Operational Costs	–	62
IT Costs	52	20
	1,089	582

The Support Scheme for Renewable Heat (SSRH) supports the switching of fossil fuel heating systems to eligible renewable energy technologies, including biomass boiler, heat pump and biofuel (anaerobic digestion) heating systems. The scheme provides two forms of support mechanisms – a tariff payment as operating aid for biomass and anaerobic heating systems and a grant payment as investment aid for heat pump systems. The scheme opened in 2019 for applications following the State aid notification and approval process.

7.19 Renewable Energy Research, Development & Deployment

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	4,343	6,075
Other Operational Costs	224	228
IT Costs	100	5
Commissioned Research	–	68
Travel Costs	5	2
	4,672	6,378

SEAI's National Energy RD&D Funding Programme supports innovative and targeted actions which assist in the delivery of policy priorities including those outlined in the Climate Action Plan, the Programme for Government and the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework. 2022 spend consists of payments to existing awards (140 multi-annual awards live in 2022, awarded in 2018, 2019 and 2021), to the new awards from

the 2022 Call (44 projects) and to strategic partnerships.

The overarching objectives of the SEAI National Energy Research Development and Demonstration (RD&D) Funding Programme are to accelerate development and deployment of energy related products in Ireland, enable technical barriers to be overcome, develop Ireland's research capacity and provide support to policy makers using outcomes from supported projects.

7.20 Offshore Energy

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	193	311
Sub-Contracted Works	2,055	1,801
Other Operational Costs	560	332
Travel Costs	9	–
	2,817	2,444

The Offshore Energy Programme is administered by SEAI to implement the Government's policy decision to accelerate the development of Offshore and Ocean Energy in Ireland, as set out in the Climate Action Plan and the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan. The programme supports national and European coordination and research test sites.

7.21 Strategic Policy Analysis

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Programme Operation	810	302
Commissioned Research	–	371
IT Costs	20	62
Travel	8	–
	838	735

This programme provides independent advice and information on technical, financial and social issues relating to sustainable energy development and deployment. This advice is tailored by SEAI to inform sustainable energy policy development in Ireland.

7.22 Energy Statistics and Modelling

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Commissioned Research	241	185
Other Operational Costs	694	245
IT Costs	113	125
Travel Costs	4	–
	1,052	555

This programme fulfills SEAI's responsibility for developing, maintaining and publishing comprehensive national and sectoral statistics for energy production, transformation and end-use. This also includes detailed modelling studies and policy analysis to provide an independent evidence base to support national policy making, and participation in a range of national and international policy discussion and evaluation activities.

7.23 Electric Vehicles

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Grants Issued	62,756	68,142
Operational Delivery	784	684
Other Costs	890	81
Advertising	–	372
IT Development & Maintenance	343	180
Commissioned Research	23	–
	64,796	69,459

This programme is supporting the deployment of electric vehicle technology and charging infrastructure in the Irish transport system and provides grant aid towards the purchase of electric vehicles and home chargers. A total of 10,894 (2021: 13,432) electric vehicles and 16,299 (2021: 8,379) home chargers were grant aided under this programme in 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Appropriations

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
EU Contract Income	–	20
Grant Refunds	23	17
Other	1	32
	24	69

Non – Exchequer funds received by SEAI are remitted back to the DECC. As such funds are recognised as income, a corresponding liability to DECC is also recognised. These receipts are included as Appropriations-in-Aid on the Vote. The above note details the movement in the amount due to the DECC during 2022.

EU Contract income (Note 4) is accrued on an annual basis and can fluctuate from year to year based on the updated progress of the contract.

9. Building Energy Rating

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Operational Delivery	831	873
Programme Development	79	117
Quality Assurance	935	797
IT Support & Maintenance	325	344
IT System Development	125	8
Travel Costs	6	–
	2,301	2,139

SEAI has been designated as the Issuing Authority with responsibility for registering BER assessors, provision of IT tools and systems for assessments, logging BER assessments on the national register and overall scheme management and promotion.

The BER scheme income for the year was €4,382,220 (2021: €3,153,795) resulting in a surplus in the year of €2,081,069 (2021: (€1,015,309)).

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	IT Equipment & Software €'000	Ocean Programme €'000	Office Equipment €'000	Building Fit out €'000	Motor Vehicles €'000	Land & Buildings €'000	Total €'000
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,595	868	498	4,211	59	120	7,351
Disposals	(146)	–	–	–	–	–	(146)
Additions	156	–	–	–	–	–	156
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,605	868	498	4,211	59	120	7,361
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2022	(1,437)	(862)	(498)	(1,288)	(48)	–	(4,133)
Disposals	146	–	–	–	–	–	146
Charge for Current year	(214)	–	–	(418)	(11)	–	(643)
Balance at 31 December 2022	(1,505)	(862)	(498)	(1,706)	(59)	–	(4,630)
Net book value							
Balance at 31 December 2022	100	6	–	2,505	–	120	2,731
Balance at 31 December 2021	158	6	–	2,923	11	120	3,218

11. Receivables & Prepayments

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
RERD&D Co-funding income	114	146
EPBD Receivables	372	292
Prepayments	996	1,129
Other Receivables	905	162
	2,387	1,729

12. Payables & Accruals

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Trade Creditors	590	325
Accruals	1,151	948
VAT & RCT	2,776	1,516
PSWT	866	692
PAYE/PRSI	365	265
Other Payables	351	210
Deferred Income	1,218	853
	7,317	4,809

13. Capital Account

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Opening balance	3,218	4,013
Transfer (to)/from Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves:		
Amount capitalised in respect of purchased assets	156	121
Net amount released on disposal	–	(8)
Amortisation in line with asset depreciation	(643)	(908)
	(487)	(795)
Balance at end of year	2,731	3,218

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Current Bank Account	10	10
Savings Account	5,093	3,055
EPBD Account	4,619	2,666
	9,722	5,731
EU Funds Account	649	794
	10,371	6,525

The EPBD Account is the designated bank account for the Buildings Energy Rating programme (see Note 9).

SEAI is either partner or lead for a number of EU funded projects. In cases where SEAI acts as project lead funds are received and advanced to other agencies. All funds held in the EU Funds account relate to these EU projects.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15. Retirement Benefit Costs

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) 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 SEAI as of 31 December 2022. This valuation was carried out by a qualified independent actuary for the purposes of the accounting standard, Financial Reporting Standard No. 102 (FRS 102).

A. Analysis of Retirement Benefit Costs Charged to Expenditure

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Current Service Costs	3,419	2,628
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	694	250
Staff Superannuation Deductions (Note 6.1)	(543)	(404)
Pension Cost in the period	3,570	2,474

B. Analysis of the movement in Liability during the year

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Scheme liability at 1 January	50,414	47,768
Current service cost	3,419	2,628
Interest cost	694	250
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(18,287)	185
Benefits paid in the year	(327)	(417)
Scheme Liability at 31 December	35,913	50,414

C. Deferred Funding for Pensions

SEAI recognises these amounts as an asset corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of the set of assumptions described below and a number of past events. SEAI has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to meet such sums in accordance with current practice.

Net Deferred Funding for Pensions for the Year	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Funding recoverable in respect of current year pension costs	4,113	2,878
State Grant applied to pay pensions	(327)	(417)
	3,786	2,461

The deferred funding asset for pensions as at 31 December 2022 amounted to €35,913,000. (2021: €50,414,000).

D. History of experience gains and losses

Experience Gains/(Losses) on scheme liabilities	2022 €'000	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Amount (€)	(2,535)	(149)	(647)
Percentage of present value of the scheme liabilities	7.06%	0.3%	1.3%
Total amount recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	18,287	(185)	(5,530)
Percentage of present value of the scheme liabilities	50.92%	0.4%	11.6%

The cumulative actuarial loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income amounts to €5,299,000 (2021: €23,586,000).

E. General Description of the Schemes

The SEAI pension scheme is a defined benefit final salary pension arrangement with benefits and contributions defined by reference to current "model" public sector scheme regulations. For class D PRSI contributors the scheme provides a pension (one eightieth per year of service), a gratuity or lump sum (three eightieths per year of service) and spouse's and children's pensions. For class A PRSI contributors the scheme provides a pension (one two hundredths per year of service) up to a threshold of 3 1/3 times the maximum annual rate of the state contributory pension, 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 Single Public Service Pension Scheme (Single Scheme) is the defined benefit pension scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1 January 2013 in accordance with the Public Service Pension (Single Scheme and Other Provisions) Act 2012. The scheme provides for a pension and retirement lump sum based on career-average pensionable remuneration, and spouse's and children's pensions. The minimum pension age is 66 years (rising in line with State pension age changes). It includes an actuarially reduced early retirement facility from age 55. Pensions in payment increase in line with the consumer price index.

The valuation used for FRS102 disclosures has been based on a full actuarial valuation on 20th January 2023 by a qualified independent actuary taking account of the requirements of the FRS in order to assess the scheme liabilities at 31 December 2022.

The main financial assumptions used were:

	At 31/12/22	At 31/12/21	At 31/12/20
Discount rate	3.70%	1.30%	0.50%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.90%	3.50%	2.70%
Rate of increase in pensions*	2.60%	2.20%	1.40%
Inflation	2.60%	2.20%	1.40%

*The rate of pension increase is noted as being 2.60% p.a. (i.e. equal to inflation). This would apply to Single-Scheme members only. For final-salary members, pension increases were assumed at a rate of 3.65% p.a.

Mortality Tables used are as follows:

Active & Deferred	Pre-Retirement	Post-Retirement
Male	73.0% of ILT15	58.0% of ILT15
Female	77.0% of ILT15	62.0% of ILT15

Based on these tables, the future life expectancy at age 65 for males and females is as follows:

	Current pensioner (in 2022) at age 65	Future pensioner (in 2042) at age 65
Male	22.1 years	24.3 years
Female	24.4 years	26.4 years

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. Grant Commitments and grant repayments/refunds

(i) Grant Commitments

It is estimated that the maximum future payments likely to arise from commitments entered under various support schemes will amount to €263.292m (2021: €123.591m / €180.295m as reanalysed).

	Committed As at 1 Jan 2022 €'000	Committed During the period €'000	De- committed €'000	Payments €'000	Committed As at 31 Dec 2022 €'000
Residential & Community Energy Efficiency					
Better Energy Warmer Homes	56,310	98,083	–	97,962	56,431
Better Energy Homes	11,526	75,813	(15,122)	36,093	36,124
Solar PV	9,048	40,538	(5,471)	24,962	19,153
Deep Retrofit	1,777	453	–	265	1,965
Community Energy	17,189	46,435	(5,731)	19,583	38,310
National Home Retrofit Scheme	12,685	24,915	(9,549)	11,543	16,508
RESS Communities	–	673	–	387	286
Non-Domestic Microgen	–	276	–	133	143
Business and Public Sector					
Public Sector Energy Efficiency	5,036	46,652	–	35,233	16,455
EXEED	2,044	2,169	(599)	1,243	2,371
Industry & Business Programme	394	2,599	(52)	1,814	1,127
Renewable Energy					
Renewable Energy RD&D	19,127	9,031	(241)	4,313	23,604
Offshore Energy	694	1,375	–	193	1,876
Support Scheme for Renewable Heat	30,343	8,039	(1,931)	720	35,731
Transport					
Electric Vehicles	14,122	65,176	(2,245)	63,845	13,208
	180,295	422,227	(40,941)	298,289	263,292

In preparation of the 2022 Financial Statements a review was completed for all capital commitments, and we deemed it was appropriate to include the Better Energy Warmer Homes values (2021 €56.310m). Previously these were omitted as they are procured services. Industry & Business programme values (2021 €0.394m) have also been included in 2022. Some programmes have been re-grouped to correspond to the structure within the Programme Expenditure note (Note 7).

17. Related Parties Disclosures

The Board adopted procedures in accordance with Section 18 of the Sustainable Energy Act, 2002 and in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform in relation to the disclosure of interests by Board Members and these procedures have been adhered to in the year. During 2022, there were four cases where individual Board Members did not participate in the decisions on specific grants and procurements in accordance with the SEAI Conflict of Interest Policy. SEAI maintain a register of such cases.

18. Board Members Fees and Expenses

SEAI pays fees and expenses to its Board members in accordance with Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform regulations and circulars. SEAI applied the decision of the Government of March 2010 in respect of fees for members of State Bodies. Board member fees are rounded to the nearest €'000. Board member expenses of €915 were paid in 2022 (2021: €276).

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Board Fees		
Michael Wall	–	3
Dermot Byrne	12	12
Peter Brennan	8	8
Sharon O'Connor	8	7
Lisa Ryan	3	8
Kate Ruddock	1	8
Andrew Ennis	8	7
Ann Markey	8	7
Léan Doody	8	8
Joe O'Carroll	8	8
Justina Corcoran	–	–
William Walsh	–	–
Barry McMullin	–	–
Maria O'Dwyer	–	–
Robert Wasson	4	–
Total	68	76

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

19. Operating Leases – Premises

SEAI's head office is located at 3 Park Place, Hatch Street, Dublin 2 under a 25-year lease. The authority also leases sub offices located in Cork, Dundalk and Sligo.

The following are the future non-minimum lease payments under operating leases for each of the listed periods:

	2022 €'000	2021 (As restated) €'000
Operating Leases		
Within 1 Year	2,005	2,005
During 2 to 5 Years	7,911	7,941
Over 5 Years	30,355	32,330
Total	40,271	42,276

The operating lease commitment disclosed in the 2021 Financial statements was €40,356,238. One year was omitted from the underlying calculation and the 2021 values have been restated above to reflect this.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense over the period which SEAI obtains benefit from the premises.

Operating lease payment recognised as an expense in 2022 was €1,966,555 (2021: €2,074,532).

20. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures for the year have been re-grouped and re-presented on the same basis as those for the current year.

21. Approval of Financial Statements

The Board approved the financial statements on 28 June 2023.



**Réabhlóid
Fuinnimh
na hÉireann
a Sholáthar**

**Delivering
Ireland's
Energy
Revolution**

“Teastaíonn bunathrú ón réabhlóid seo i measc gach gné de shochaí na hÉireann agus déanfaidh sí an bealach a mhairimid uile a chlaochlú.”

Dermot Byrne
Cathaoirleach, Bord an SEAI

William Walsh
Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin, an SEAI

Clár an Ábhair

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Ráiteas an Chathaoirligh agus Athbhreithniú an POF

Cuireadh na cásanna ab fhollasacha in iúl dúinn anuraidh i leith an ghá atá leis an gcóras domhanda fuinnimh a dhícharbónú níos tapúla.

Ábhar an-tromchúiseach atá in **Tuarascáil ar Athrú Aeráide an IPCC 2023**, ina luaitear gur eascair téamh domhanda 1.1°C os cionn leibhéil réamhthionsclaíochas as breoslaí iontaise a dhó ar feadh breis agus céad bliain, anuas ar úsáid neamh-inbhuanaithe fuinnimh agus talún. D'eascair teagmhais adhaimsire níos minice agus níos déine as seo atá ina gcúis cheana féin le tionchar ar an dúlra agus ar dhaoine i ngach réigiún ar domhan atá ag éirí níos baolaí.

"Tá deis ann atá ag éirí níos lú go mear le todhchaí inmharthana agus inbhuanaithe a bhaint amach do chách"1. Tugtar le fios sa tuarascáil, áfach, go bhfuil roghanna iolracha indéanta agus éifeachtacha le hastaíochtaí gás

ceaptha teasa a laghdú agus oiriúnú d'athrú aeráide mar thoradh ar an duine, agus tá siad ar fáil anois.

Tugtar chun airde sa tuarascáil ní hamháin go laghdóidh gníomhú ar son na haeráide caillteanas agus díobháil don dúlra agus daoine, ach cuirfidh sé sochair níos fairsinge ar fáil, a leagann béim ar a phráinne atá sé tabhairt faoi gníomh níos uailmhianaí anois le todhchaí inchónaithe inbhuanaithe a bhaint amach do chách.

D'fhoilsigh an **SEAI Cothromaíocht Náisiúnta Eatramhach Fuinnimh 2022** go náisiúnta, a sholáthair léargas breise faiteach mar chuid den íomhá dhomhanda seo. Cé go dtugaimid laghdú faoi deara ar astaíochtaí

fuinnimh, ar thaobh amháin den phingin, tá siad i bhfad ró-ard agus braitheann an iomaí rath ar stangadh domhanda a bhaint as ár sochaí agus ár ngeilleagar. De réir mar a thosaigh an domhan ag teacht as scáth paindéime domhanda, d'fhill an cogadh ar an Eoraip ar **ionradh na Rúise ar an Úcráin** i bhFeabhra 2022, agus cuireadh tús le géarchéim dhomhanda fuinnimh. Ní mór dúinn smaoineamh i dtosach ar an gcaillteanas uafásach beatha agus ar fhulaingt iad siúd a ndearna an choimhlint difear dóibh. Thar aon ní eile, chruthaigh sé fíorbhuarthaí in Éirinn agus san Eoraip faoi impleachtaí an mhórmhéid a bhraithimid ar bhreoslaí iontaise iompórtáilte. Chuir na héiginnteachtaí geopholaitiúla le brúnna boilsctíe agus chruthaigh siad baol bagartha i leith cúlú eacnamaíochta. Ní hionadh gur tháinig méadú an-tapa ar phraghsanna fuinnimh. Bhí ag streachailt ar dhaoine i dtíthe agus gnólachtaí ar fud na hÉireann fad a chuaigh billí fuinnimh i méid agus fad a thit géarchéim chostais maireachtála amach. Tháinig méadú ar éileamh ar uasghrúithe fuinnimh ar áiteanna cónaithe agus ar ghnólachtaí, agus d'fhreagair an SEAI. Thugamar faoi deara freisin conas mar a d'athraigh iompar, agus tháinig laghdúithe ní ba mhó ar théamh baile ná mar a d'fhéadfaí a chur i leith éifeachtaí teochta, feabhsúchán ar éifeachtúlacht, athrú breosla, nó luchtanna saothair ag filleadh ar oifigí.

Is soiléir gur theastaigh géarchéimeanna tubaisteacha agus suntasacha domhanda le tionchar a imirt ar an leibhéal laghdúithe ar astaíochtaí is gá dúinn a thabhairt faoi deara, agus is é an dúshlán atá romhainn na hathruithe seo a spreagadh titim amach gan an stangadh seo agus tacú leo. Is soiléir chomh maith ó na géarchéimeanna seo go mbeineann ríthábhacht le soláthar in-athnuaite, éifeachtúil, agus glan dúchasach fuinnimh d'Éirinn, ní hamháin lenár spriocanna aeráide a bhaint amach, ach ar mhaithe le caighdeán inbhuanaithe

beatha, todhchaí inchónaithe, agus córas slán fuinnimh in Éirinn. Bíonn Éire agus ár ndaoine leochaileach nuair a bhraitear ar bhreoslaí iontaise iompórtáilte i leith stangadh praghaí agus éagobhsaíocht gheopholaitiúil. Tá **neamhspleáchas intíre agus fuinneamh inacmhainne** tagtha chun solais mar thosaíocht náisiúnta, go háirithe i ngeall go bhfuil an chuma air go leanfaidh praghsanna breosla iontaise de bheith ard. Tá súil mhór againn leis go spreagann an fhírinne fhaiteach seo an fhreagair straitéiseach fhadtéarmach a theastaíonn ó gach Rialtas, ár Rialtas féin san áireamh, lenár n-aistriú fuinnimh a spreagadh agus lenár n-uailmhianta éifeachtúlachta agus fuinnimh in-athnuaite a fhíorú.

Sásaíonn freagairt an AE i bhfoirm Phlean REPowerEU roinnt den dóchas sin, agus in Éirinn, rinneadh roinnt **forbairtí beartais fuinnimh** móra atá ina dtuar dóchais i dtuairim luas níos tapúla.

D'fhoilsigh an tAire Ryan an **Plean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2023** i mí na Nollag, arb é an dara nuashonrú ar CAP2019 agus an chéad cheann a ullmhaíodh faoin Acht um Ghníomhú Aeráide agus Forbairt Isealcharbóin (Leasú), 2021. Lean seo na chéad buiséid charbóin ar fud an gheilleagair agus teorainneacha astaíochtaí earnála a tugadh isteach in Éirinn ní ba luaithe sa bhliain. Bheartaigh an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide **an chéad chlár buiséad carbóin**, ina bhfuil trí bhuiséad carbóin cúig bliana i ndiaidh a chéile, agus d'fhorhmeas an Rialtas é agus ghlac dhá Theach an Oireachtais leis. Is féidir leis na buiséid creat a sholáthar dúinn lenár n-astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa (GHG) a laghdú agus gníomhú mar gharspriocanna ar ár mbealach go dtí ár sprioc 2050.

Ba bhliain é 2022 inar bhain an SEAI soláthar láidir amach, in ainneoin dúshlán slabhra soláthair i ndiaidh na paindéime. Luaitear sa tuarascáil

1. Tuarascáil Sintéise AR6: Achoimre do Ráitis Cheannlínte an Lucht Déanta Beartas (ipcc.ch)

seo na héachtaí an-mhóra a rinneadh in 2022, in uasghráduithe fuinnimh baile, feithicilí leictreacha agus luchtairí a fheistiú, pobail fuinnimh, tacaíochtaí gnó, agus comhpháirtíochtaí san earnáil phoiblí san áireamh. Tá bród orainn, mar Chomhlacht Soláthair Iarfheistithe Náisiúnta na hÉireann, a thabhairt le fios gur thug an SEAI cúnamh deontais do beagnach **27,200 uasghráid fuinnimh tí anuraidh**, breis agus 4,400 uasghráid fuinnimh ar thithe a bhain éifeachtúlacht íseal fuinnimh amach san áireamh. Cuireann iarfheistiú ar chumas teaghlach smacht a fháil athuair ar a mbillí agus a n-úsáid fuinnimh, trí bhearta cosúil le tithe inslithe níos fearr, painéil ghréine ar dhíonta, agus tuiscint níos fearr ar conas is féidir leo a n-éileamh ar fhuinneamh tí a choigeartú go solúbtha. Sheol an SEAI an cur chuige Ionad Ilfhreastail nua freisin in 2022, a chuireann seirbhís bainistíocht tionscadail gan stró ó thús go críoch ar fáil d'uasghráduithe fuinnimh.

I measc na n-éachtaí eile iarfheistithe a rinneadh in 2022, bhí leibhéil deontais a bhí i bhfad níos mó a sholáthar chun tacú le costas gnáthiarfheistithe dhomhain ar BER (Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh) B2 nó níos fearr, méadú suntasach ar an líon uasghráduithe fuinnimh atá go hiomlán cistithe dóibh siúd atá i mbaol bochtaineacht fuinnimh (a mhéid le 400 sa mhí, aníos ó mheánlíon 177 sa mhí in 2021), agus ráta deontais a bhí i bhfad níos mó d'inliú áiléir agus cuasbhalla do gach teaghlach, chun fuinneamh a lghdú go práinneach mar chuid d'fhreagairt an Rialtais do phraghsanna fíor-arda fuinnimh.

Dá ainneoin sin, de réir mar a tháinig geilleagair dhomhanda as, lean dúshláin maidir leis **an slabhra soláthair** de bheith romhainn, a d'ímír tionchar ar sholáthar i measc roinnt clár an SEAI agus bhíothas an-fheasach ar na ganntanais chomhábhar leictreonach, go háirithe, agus na ganntanais táirgí tógála a d'eascair as sin freisin. Táimid i dtréimhse fostaíochta iomláine geilleagraí go náisiúnta, go héifeachtach, agus tá ganntanais thromchúiseacha

saothair ann i measc na n-earnálacha go léir dá bharr. I ngeall go bhfuil go leor tionscadal ag dul in iomaíocht i limistéar teoranta, chuir seo srian ar chumas an mhargaidh freagairt don ardú suntasach ar an éileamh i measc tomhaltóirí ar uasghráduithe fuinnimh tí. Ach chuir an Rialtas teachtaireacht shoiléir in iúl, áfach, trí infheistíocht Stáchtiste €8 mbilliún go dtí 2030, a chumasóidh an slabhra soláthair scálú aníos breise a dhéanamh, a chruthaíonn na mílte post, agus a thabharfaidh aghaidh ar an gcuspóir ríthábhachtach náisiúnta seo.

B'fhéidir nach bhfuil obair ríthábhachtach **foireann taighde agus léargais beartais** an SEAI chomh soiléir céanna, amanna, ach tá sé chomh tábhachtach céanna leis na comharthaí an-soiléire seo go bhfuil dlús á chur faoi dhíchárbónú na hÉireann. Ceadaíonn an t-inneall ríthábhachtach seo dúinn a thuiscint conas atá ag éirí linn agus na rudaí is gá a athrú. The aschur tacaíocht nua réitigh, inform fianaisebhunaithe ceapadh beartais agus Soláthair luachmhar anailís na hÉireann dul chun cinn to aeráid spriocanna. Ar an rud ba thábhachtaí, d'fhoilsigh an SEAI **an Staidéar Náisiúnta Teasa** in 2022, a sholáthraíonn an bonn fianaise chun eolas a chur ar fáil do bhealaí agus do bheartais le hastaíochtaí atá neodrach ó thaobh fuinnimh de bharr téimh a sholáthar faoin mbliain 2050. I gcás earnála a bhfreastalaíonn breoslai iontaise ar 94% di le freastal ar a héileamh, tá sé ríthábhachtach dul i ngleic le héifeachtúlacht san éileamh ar theas, agus aistriú chuig athnuaiteáin, agus caithfidh sé tarlú anois.

Tá fóirhmóiminteam le haghaidh athrú a bhaint amach ann, agus tá dícheall an Rialtais chun aistriú na hÉireann chuig fuinneamh glan a chur chun cinn thar a bheith soiléir, faoi mar a thugtar le fios sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, san Acht um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus Forbairt Ísealcharbóin (Leasú), 2021, agus sa Phróiseas Buiséad Carbóin. D'fhoilsigh an SEAI **'Réabhlóid Fuinnimh na hÉireann a Sholáthar: Ráiteas Straitéise 2022-2025'** in 2022, arb é ár bhfreagairt do na dúshláin seo

agus do na spriocanna uailmhianacha a leag an Rialtas amach. Tá an straitéis dírithe go docht ar sholáthar, agus ar chlaochlú fuinnimh inbhuanaithe na hÉireann a chur chun cinn ar mhaithe leis an tsocái go léir. Straitéis spreagúil í ina dtugtar cuntas ar shainordú an SEAI an scála agus an phráinn réabhlóideach a chumasú a theastaíonn le haistriú fuinnimh na hÉireann a sholáthar.

Bhí an SEAI ag tabhairt faoi bhorradh suntasach cheana féin i rith 2022. Le haghaidh a thabhairt ar ár misean, tá borradh ceithre huaire tagtha ar an SEAI le cúig bliana anuas, agus buntacaíonn práinn mhéadaitheach ar n-oibre leis seo. Tá clár mór athraithe agus claochlaithe á chur i bhfeidhm againn freisin faoi láthair lenár n-oibríochtaí a fheabhsú agus a chuicóiriú. Tá ár ndaoine ríthábhachtach i dtaobh ár spriocanna agus bunathrú sochaíoch a sholáthar, trí réitigh a chruthú, agus dul i gcomhpháirt go saineolach, agus ár dteachtaireacht a chur in iúl go hoscailte do pháirtithe leasmhara seachtracha lena chur ar ár gcumas a bheith i gceartlár réabhlóid fuinnimh na hÉireann. Chuir an SEAI tonn mhór earcaíochta i bhfeidhm i bhFeabhra 2022 le hacmhainneacht a fhorbairt i measc réimse fairsing scileanna agus disciplíní. Lean an próiseas seo isteach in 2023, agus thacaigh seoladh á Straitéise Daoine leis, agus tá súil againn thart ar 235 ball foirne a bheith ar bord faoi dhéireadh 2023. Tá luas seo an bhortha bunriachtanach chun go sásóimid an sainordú a sannadh dúinn. Go deimhin, is dóchúil go mbeidh borradh agus earcaíocht bhreise ag teastáil ó phráinn agus scála méadaitheach na héigeandála aeráide i rith lár na tréimhse deich mbliana. Rinneadh sainordú an SEAI a fhairsingiú freisin, roí bhreise rialála san áireamh i dtreo dhéireadh 2022, agus ainmníodh an SEAI faoi reacht mar an tÚdarás Faireachais Margaidh d'Éiceadhearadh agus lipéadú fuinnimh le haghaidh táirgí a bhaineann le fuinneamh agus bonn.

De réir mar a thagann fás ar chomhlacht poiblí ar bith i dtaobh scála, buiséid, agus seasaimh, ní féidir ach le

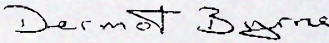
sármhaitheas i **Rialachas** dearbhú a thabhairt do phríomhpháirtithe leasmhara, agus don phobal i gcoitinne, go bhfuil buiséid a leithdháileadh á n-úsáid go stuama agus i gceart, atá dírithe ar chuspóirí a luaitear a bhaint amach. Is tábhachtach gur choimeádamar ár ndeimhniúchán SWIFT3000 de chuid Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann. Léirimid luach ar an iontaoibh agus ar an muinín a léiríodh dúinn, agus táimid tiomanta dár spriocanna a sholáthar trí chóras dea-rialaithe agus custaiméirláraithe, agus comhoibriú i gcomhthráth lenár bpáirtithe leasmhara leis an aistriú fuinnimh a chumasú. Tá an SEAI ar an mbóthar ceart, agus is mian linn gach pobal agus eagraíocht a thabhairt linn ar an aistear seo.

Aithnímid go bhfuil coincheap an luais ríthábhachtach sa mhéid a dhéanaimid. Sin an fáth go bhfuil gníomh claochlaithe á thabhairt chun cinn againn san SEAI le teicneolaíochtaí atá ar fáil anois agus a bheidh ar fáil againn go luath. Gan méadú 1.5 céim a sháru, faoi mar a aontaíodh i gComhaontú Pháras ar Athrú Aeráide, ní féidir linn fanacht le teicneolaíochtaí amach anseo nach bhfuil ar fáil faoi láthair. **Tá orainn gach rud a dhéanamh is féidir linn leis an teicneolaíocht atá ar fáil anois**, lena sheachaint muinín shaonta a bheith againn as réitigh amach anseo nach bhfuil ar fáil anois. Ní mór dúinn iarracht mhór a dhéanamh aon tiomantas do spriocanna do bhainte nó gearrthéarmacha a chosc.

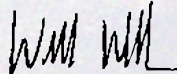
Cumasaíonn na rudaí a dhéanaimid gach lá san SEAI réabhlóid fuinnimh na hÉireann. Teastaíonn bunathrú ón réabhlóid seo i measc gach gné de shochar na hÉireann agus déanfaidh sí an bealach a mhairimid uile a chlaochlú. B'fhéidir go gcuirfeadh an focal réabhlóid scanradh ort, ach cosnóidh córais fuinnimh in-athnuaite agus inbhuanaithe ár gcaighdeán beatha, ár slándáil fuinnimh, agus thar aon ní eile, tacóidh siad leo siúd is leochaílín inár sochar. Tá go leor déanta ach tá níos mó le déanamh, agus

táimid anseo le comhoibriú agus le haistriú fuinnimh inbhuanaithe gach duine a chur i ngníomh.

Mar POF agus Cathaoirleach, ba mhaith linn buíochas a ghabháil le bainistíocht agus foireann an SEAI as a dtiomantas agus a ndíograis leanúnach le bliain anuas, go háirithe agus géarchéim fuinnimh ar siúl, práinn níos mó i dtaobh ghníomhú ar son na haeráide, agus an SEAI ag dul faoi bhorradh lena chur ar chumas an Údarás aghaidh a thabhairt ar ár sainordú leathan. Leanann a rannchuidiú as cuimse de bheith ríthábhachtach i dtaobh rath agus mhisean an SEAI. Is mian linn freisin buíochas ó chroí a chur in iúl dár mBord as a maoirseacht, éifeachtacht, rialachas, agus treoir straitéiseach. Ar deireadh, táimid buíoch den chaidreamh láidir atá againn leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide, agus Cumarsáide agus an Roinn Iompair, áit a bhfuilimid mar chuid d'Fheithicilí Astaíochtaí Nialasacha Éireann (Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland), a bhfuil an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide, Cumarsáide agus Iompair, Éamon Ryan, TD, freagrach as.



Dermot Byrne
Cathaoirleach, Bord an SEAI



William Walsh
Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin, an SEAI

Éachtaí in 2022



Saoránaigh agus Pobail

1. Seoladh scéimeanna feabhsaithe uasghrádaithe fuinnimh baile le hIonaid Ilfhreastail nua a chuireann seirbhís iomlán ar fáil d'úinéirí tí ó shuirbhéireacht, go hoibreacha agus tarraingt anuas an deontais.
2. Tacaíocht deontais i dtreo beagnach 27,200 tionscadal uasghrádaithe fuinnimh baile, breis agus 4,400 áit chónaithe a bhí thíos le bochtaineacht fuinnimh san áireamh.
3. Tá breis agus 700 balleagraíocht ag pobal fuinnimh an SEAI ar fud na tíre anois, ina bhfuil breis agus 35,000 saoránach. Chomhchistigh an SEAI 41 máistirphlean fuinnimh pobail.
4. Foilsíodh breis agus 130,000 BER (Rátálacha Fuinnimh Foirgnimh) in 2022.
5. Soláthraíodh breis agus 760 ceardlann scoile inar ghlac breis agus 19,000 scoláire páirt.

Gnó, Pobal agus Iompar

6. Tugadh cúnamh deontais do 10,894 feithicil leictreach chadhna agus breis agus 16,000 luchtair baile EV a cheannach.
7. Seoladh triail ar fhliú EV tráchtála a sholáthraíodh luchtair trialach EV do 200 gnólacht ar feadh tréimhse trí mhí.
8. Scálaíodh Comhpháirtíocht Eanála Poiblí an SEAI anois chun tacú le 350 comhlacht poiblí lena dtreochlár um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a fhorbairt, bainistíocht fuinnimh agus straitéis laghdaithe astaíochtaí.
9. Rinne an Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-athnuaithe conarthaí 15 bliana a thairiscint go dtí seo do 90 suiteáil, arb ionann sin agus 90 GWh de theas in-athnuaithe gach bliain.
10. Deontas nua fótavoltach (PV) gréine seolta do ghnólachtaí.
11. Tugadh cúnamh deontais do 873 iniúchadh fuinnimh FBM ardchaighdeán agus cuireadh oiliúint bhainistíochta fuinnimh ar líne ar bhreis agus 180 FBM.
12. Tá breis agus 5,000 úsáideoir cláraithe anois le hAcadamh Fuinnimh an SEAI agus eisíodh breis agus 2,000 deimhniú cúrsa in 2022.

Léargas Taighde agus Beartais

13. Seoladh clár eolais Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide an Údarás Áitiúil (LA-CAP) lena n-áirítear réimse sonraí fuinnimh agus teicneolaíochta na hÉireann a chuireann ar chumas CAPanna Údarás Áitiúil a sholáthar le sonraí níos mó.
14. Bronnadh cistiú ar 44 tionscadal taighde, forbartha agus taispeána fuinnimh nua.
15. Cistíodh seisear iarratasóirí aigéin/amach ón gcósta trí Chlár Rochtana Tionscail LIR 2022 an SEAI.
16. Cuireadh Comhdháil Náisiúnta Taighde agus Bheartais Fuinnimh 2022 ar siúl: Claoclú Socháioch chun Réabhlóid Fuinnimh na hÉireann a Sholáthar.
17. Foilsíodh Staidéar Náisiúnta Teasa na hÉireann, a sholáthraíonn anailís thábhachtach i dtreo Plean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2023 a ullmhú.

Eagrú agus Soláthar Seirbhíse

18. Foilsíodh "Réabhlóid Fuinnimh na hÉireann a Sholáthar", straitéis nua don tréimhse 2022-2025".
19. Ghlac an SEAI páirt i seacht seisiún coiste Oireachtais i measc roinnt limistéar dár sainchúram.
20. D'fhreastail an t-ionad teagmhála ar beagnach 280,000 idirbheart glóir, ríomhphoist agus comhrá gréasáin i measc na gclár go léir.
21. Cuireadh chéad Taispeántas Fuinnimh beo an SEAI ar siúl ó 2019 agus beagnach 2,500 duine sa lucht freastail.
22. Cuireadh Gradaim Fuinnimh ar a raibh an rath geal agus fuarthas 107 ainmniúchán.
23. Bhí breis agus dhá mhilliún seisiún gréasáin ar www.seai.ie i ngeall ar idirchaidreamh gréasáin.

Ár dTionchar

Tá fuinneamh glan
ríthábhachtach do
shláinte agus folláine
ár dtíre agus na nglúnta
atá le teacht.

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Cabhraíonn Deontas Pobail le cuid bhunriachtanach den bheatha ar Árainn Mhór

Bhain Ionad Cultúir Árainn Mhór leas as Scéim Deontais Pobail an SEAI agus tá tairbhe á baint aige as uasghráduithe fuinnimh agus gnéithe nua a sheasfaidh an aimsir.

AN TIONSCADAL

Cuirtear sraith seirbhísí agus áiseanna éagsúla ar fáil in Ionad Cultúir Árainn Mhór ar Árainn Mhór do gach cuairteoir, idir an pobal áitiúil agus níos faide i gcéin, seomraí cruinnithe ar cíos, caifé agus cartlann a bhaineann le hOileáin Dhún na nGall san áireamh.

Táthar tiomanta dá lorg carbóin a laghdú agus, ar a uain sin, don chostas fuinnimh a laghdú a bhaineann leis an ionad a reáchtáil, rinneadh an cinneadh páirt a ghlacadh i Scéim Deontais Pobail an SEAI.

Mar chuid den scéim, rinneadh ballaí Ionad Cultúir Árainn Mhór a chaidéalú le hinsliú ar mhaithe le coinneáil níos éifeachtúla fuinnimh agus cuireadh dóire millíní adhmaid isteach, a cuireadh in ionad an dóire

ola ar bhraith foirgneamh air roimhe seo d'fhuinneamh. Téann an dóire millíní adhmaid anois an t-ionad iomlán, agus soláthraíonn sé teas freisin don soláthar uisce do chaifé an ionaid. Cuireadh painéil FV gréine isteach chomh maith ar dhíon an ionaid, a ghlac le ról ollmhór in ídiú leictreachais a laghdú go mór.

“Is pobal anseo muid, agus tá costais bhillí ag dul i méid laistigh den eagraíocht, agus is dócha gurb é an rud is tábhachtaí ná nach bhfaighimid an bille ola sin gach bliain”

TOMÁS COISDEALBHA



AN TORADH

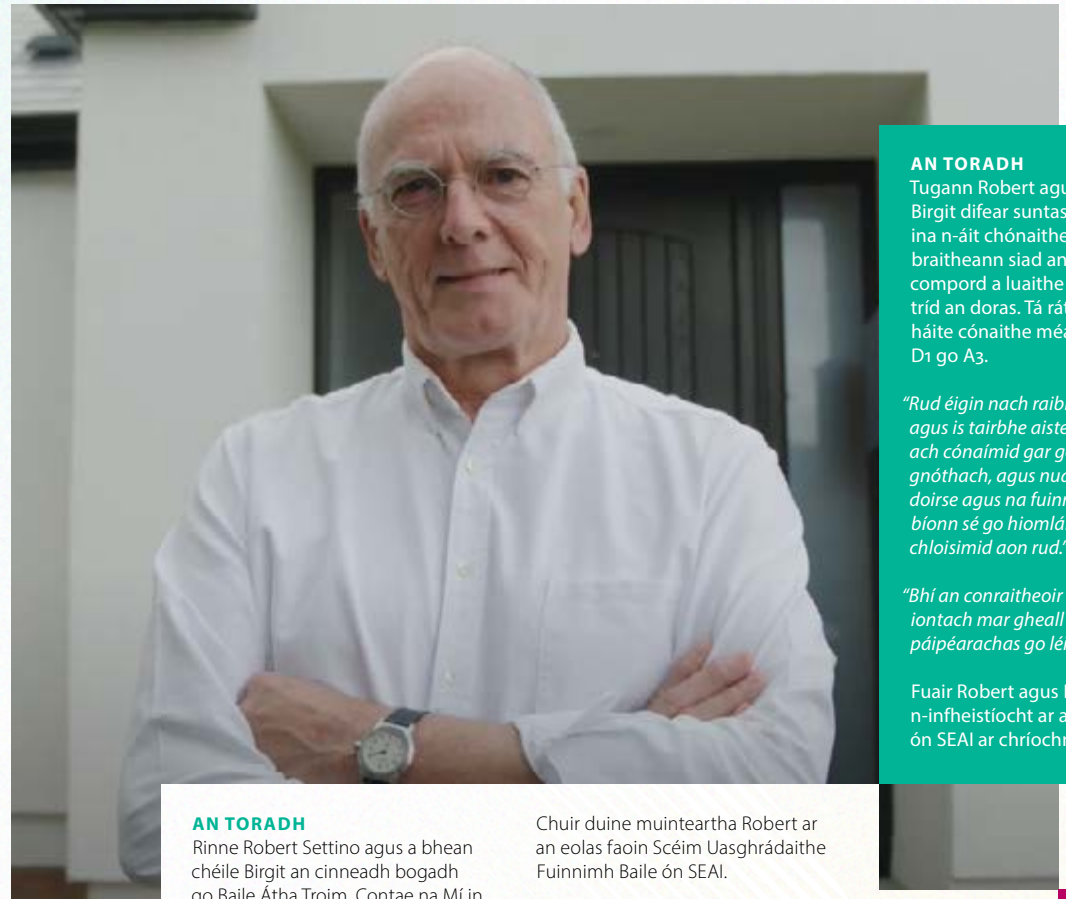
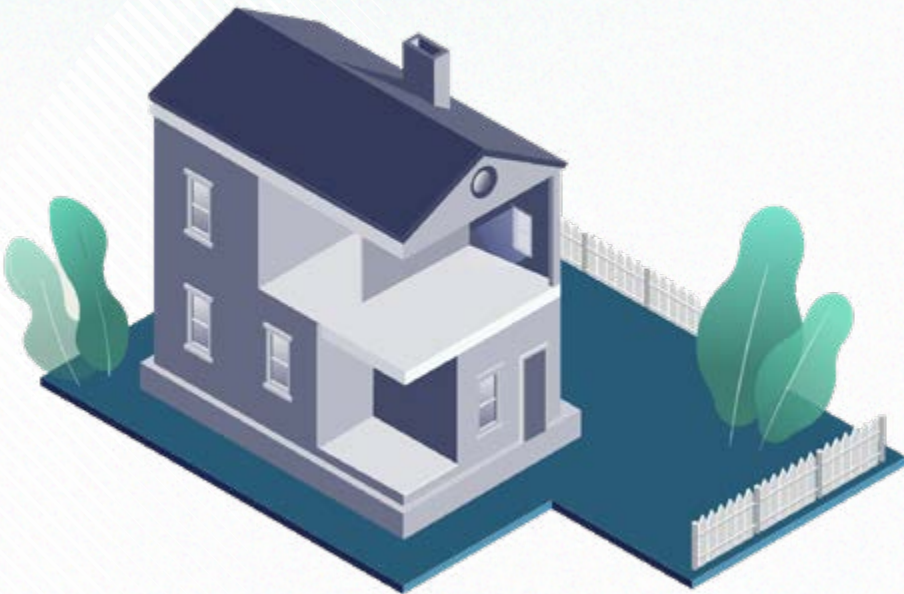
De réir Thomáis Uí Choisdealbha, Comharchumann Árainn Mhór, bhain an dóire millíní adhmaid a úsáid do théamh an ionaid an bille ola sin a mbeadh ar an ionad a íoc roimhe seo go hiomlán, agus chosain an bille sin idir €3,000 agus €4,000 gach bliain. Cé go mbíonn costais le híoc go fóill maidir leis na millíní adhmaid a cheannach, is costas neamhshuntasach é i gcomparáid leis an iarbille ola.



Tacaíonn Deontas Pobail an SEAI le tionscadail phobail éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh trí chistiú caipitil, comhpháirtíochtaí, agus tacaíocht theicniúil. Tacaíonn an clár le cur chuige nua i leith éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh a bhaint amach i bpobail na hÉireann. Is féidir le huasghráduithe titim amach i measc saghsanna foirgnimh le húsáid agus costais fuinnimh a laghdú ar fud an phobail.

Uasghrádú fuinnimh d'áit chónaithe i gContae na Mí

D'uasghrádaigh an t-úinéir tí sa Mhí a áit chónaithe ó BER D1 go BER A3 agus tá taitneamh á bhaint anois aige as na leibhéil chompoird ar féidir súil a bheith lena mbraistint in áit chónaithe atá tíosach ar fhuinneamh.



AN TORADH

Rinne Robert Settino agus a bhean chéile Birgit an cinneadh bogadh go Baile Átha Troim, Contae na Mí in earrach 2021.

As Bostún ó dhúchas do Robert agus bhí áit chónaithe in Éirinn á lorg aige agus thapaigh sé an deis nuair a chonaic siad áit chónaithe oiriúnach i mBaile Átha Troim ar díol ar an margadh.

Ar an drochuair, ní dhearnadh an teach a thógáil ná a chothabháil go maith. Anuas ar na hoibreacha ar shoiléir gur theastaigh siad ón teach, bhí saincheisteanna eile ann.

"Ba é an rud ba mhó a thug mé faoi deara anuas ar an obair a bhí le déanamh ná go raibh an teach fuar agus béol dom agus mé ag siúl timpeall costnocht, go bhféadfainn an fhuacht a bhraistint sa teach," a dúirt Robert.

Chuir duine muinteartha Robert ar an eolas faoin Scéim Uasghrádaithe Fuinnimh Baile ón SEAI.

Áiríodh leis an Uasghrádú Fuinnimh Baile córas nua Teaschaidéil ó Aer go hUisce, a oibríonn ar 12 KW. Rinneadh na radaitheoirí go léir a athsholáthar a bhí sa teach mar chuid den uasghrádú chomh maith, agus cuireadh comhláir teirmeastatacha radaitheora leo, cuireadh fuinneoga nua tríghlointhe nua isteach, agus rinneadh insliú ar na ballaí seachtracha agus inmheánacha agus cuireadh insliú olla carraige san áiléar.

"Ba é an beart ceart agus ba bheart maith é!"

ROBERT SETTINO

AN TORADH

Tugann Robert agus a bhean chéile Birgit dífeor suntasach faoi deara ina n-áit chónaithe nua, agus braitheann siad an teas agus an compord a luaithe a shíúllann siad tríd an doras. Tá rátaí fuinnimh na háite cónaithe méadaithe aníos ó D1 go A3.

"Rud éigin nach raibh súil againn leis, agus is tairbhe aisteach go leor é seo, ach cónáimid gar go leor do bhóthar gnóthach, agus nuair a bhíonn na doirse agus na fuinneoga dúnta bíonn sé go hiomlán ciúin anseo, ní chloisimid aon rud."

"Bhí an conraitheoir ar oibríomar leis iontach mar gheall go ndearna sé an páipéarachas go léir."

Fuair Robert agus Birgit 25% dá n-infheistíocht ar ais trí dheontas ón SEAI ar chríochnú an tionscadail.



Cuireann Deontais Fuinnimh Baile an SEAI réimse roghanna uasghrádaithe fuinnimh baile ar fáil anuas ar dheontais aonair le d'áit chónaithe a dhéanamh níos teo agus níos tíosaí ar fhuinneamh.

Laghdaíonn Cuan Chorcaí an úsáid leictreachais agus astaíochtaí carbóin



AN TIONSCADAL

Is é Cuan Chorcaí an dara cuan nádúrtha is mó ar domhan agus is príomhthairseach idirnáisiúnta é do thrádáil. Cuideachta leathstáit tráchtála í atá freagrach as réimse fheidhmiú tráchtála Chuan Chorcaí anuas ar an loingseoireacht agus an bheartlann sa Chuan agus tá lucht saothair díreach 150 ball foirne aici agus tacaíonn sí leis na mílte poist trí fhostaíocht indíreach trí thrádstórais, tarlóirí, agus gníomhairí loingseoireachta.

Tar éis gur cheadaigh an Bord Pleanála athfhorbairt na saoráidí reatha cuain ag Rinn an Scidígh i gContae Chorcaí, theastaigh ón eagraíocht a chinntiú go dtiocfadh an tionscadal lena thiomantas d'éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh agus d'infheistíocht chomhshaoil.

Le tacaíocht ón SEAI trína chlár Sármhaitheas i nDearadh atá Tíosach

ar Fhuinneamh (EXEED), shainiathin Cuan Chorcaí roinnt limistéar ina bhféadfaí coigiltí fuinnimh a bhaint amach, méadrú méadaithe san áireamh le laghduithe breise fuinnimh a thabhairt chun solais a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh ar fud an chríochfoirt báid farantóireachta agus fuariarnála, áit a n-úsáideann longa feistithe leictreachas eangaí, seachas brath ar ghineadóirí díosail le cumhacht a sholáthar (a dhéanann airgead cliaint a choigilt agus a laghdaíonn truailliú a dhéanann gineadóirí díosail).

Spreagann próiseas EXEED nuálaíocht i dtionscadail dearaidh le cabhrú le féachaint chuige go seasfaidh an infheistíocht an aimsir, trí bharr feabhais a chur ar fheidhmíocht fuinnimh, feabhas a chur ar chostais fuinnimh oibríochtúla agus ar astaíochtaí carbóin agus iomaíochas a fheabhsú.

AN TORADH

Ó ghlac sé páirt i gclár deimhnithe EXEED, bhain Cuan Chorcaí tairbhe as ídiú laghdaithe fuinnimh de bharr soilsíú LED ardéifeachtúlachta do chórais soilsithe ardchrainn ag a bhfuil criosú ard, meánach agus íseal chomh maith le cáilíocht aeir níos fearr, truailliú torainn laghdaithe agus astaíochtaí CO₂ laghdaithe de bharr fuariarnála mar gheall go raibh innill chúnta long múchta fad a bhí siad feistithe.

Rinne deimhniúchán EXEED a ghnóthú d'fhorbairt an chuain na bearta i bhfeidhm lena chinntiú go bhfuil an dearadh agus is féidir an t-oibriú amach anseo chomh héifeachtúil agus chomh neamhdhíobhálach ó thaobh carbóin de agus is féidir.



Cuireann Sármhaitheas i nDearadh Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh (EXEED) ar chumas eagraíochtaí cur chuige córasach a bhunú i leith próisis dearaidh, tógála, agus coimisiúnaithe d'infheistíochtaí nua agus uasghráduithe ar shócmhainní reatha. Tá mar chuspóir ag clár deimhnithe EXEED tionchar a imirt ar dhea-chleachtais nua agus iad a sholáthar i mbainistíocht ar dheardh atá tíosach ar fhuinneamh.

Rath leictreach: Tá flít glas KN Circet go mór chun cinn

KN Circet, príomhsholáthraí do na hearnálacha teileachumarsáide, iompair, bonneagair agus cumhachta in Éirinn, an RA agus go hidirnáisiúnta, le Feithiclí Leictreacha a thabhairt isteach ina bhflít in Éirinn.



AN TIONSCADAL

Bhí bealaí nua á lorg ag an gcuideachta, a fhostaíonn 3,500 duine, agus ag a bhfuil flít breis agus 1,500 feithicil, le héifeachtúlacht breosla agus astaíochtaí carbóin a laghdú agus sábháilteacht tiománaithe á cinntiú i gcomhthráth i measc a oibríochtaí.

Tar éis taighde suntasach a dhéanamh sa limistéar, rinne siad an cinneadh feithiclí leictreacha (EVanna) a thabhairt isteach ina bhflít in Éirinn.

Rinne siad €1.1 milliún a infheistiú in 29 veain leictreach Hyundai Kona, na chéad EVanna a tugadh isteach i bhflít reatha KN, a rinne ceann de na flíteanna EV is mó de atá á oibriú in Éirinn inniu.

Agus flít chomh mór sin feithicilí ann, theastaigh am agus tiomantas ón gcuideachta chun an t-aistriú chuig feithiclí leictreacha a dhéanamh. Ar an gcéad dul síos, bhí orthu a shainaithint cé chomh hoiriúnach a bheadh feithicil leictreach don ghnólacht – bunaíodh seo ar roinnt tosca, conas a d'úsáidí an feithicil, an fad a thaistealódh sé gach lá agus cá raibh sé lonnaithe san áireamh. Ba í a fhís deiridh don

cuideachta aistriú go hiomlán leictreach agus bheith saor ó charbón.

Bhunaigh KN an próiseas roghnúcháin ar an áit a bhféadfaidís an choigilt is fearr a bhaint amach agus an tionchar comhshaoil is mó a imirt. Chuir siad san áireamh chomh maith an fháil atá ar phointí luchtaithe – bhí ar an gcuideachta a chinntiú go raibh an tacaíocht theicniúil acu an t-aistriú go leictreach a chur i bhfeidhm go hiomlán – ónar eascair 12 stáisiún EV bhreise a sholáthar.

“Ceapaimid gur féidir le gach gnólacht gné de EVanna a chuimsiú ina sreabhadh oibre laethúil, fíricí taighde agus intinn oscailte a bheith againn.”

RAY VERSCHOYLE, BAINISTEOIR IOMPAIR, ÉIRE, KN CIRCET

AN TORADH

Anuas ar laghdú ar astaíochtaí foriomlána CO₂ agus ar fheabhas a chur ar dheardh an phobail i leith na cuideachta, tá coigilt €8,033 sa mhí á déanamh ag KN Circet lena bhflít nua leictreach.

I ndiaidh gur tugadh na tairbhí faoi deara a bhaineann le feithiclí leictreacha a úsáid, d'ordaigh KN Circet sé veain bhreise le cur lena bhflít leictreach atá ag dul i méid. Leanfaidh an cuideachta theileachumarsáide le monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar dheiseanna inar féidir leo an líon seo a mhéadú agus a gcostais agus a n-astaíochtaí CO₂ a laghdú níos mó.



Rinne KN Circet €1.1 milliún a infheistiú in 29 Hyundai Kona, na chéad EVanna a tugadh isteach i bhflít reatha KN, a rinne ceann de na flíteanna EV atá á n-oibriú in Éirinn inniu de.



Déanann Radisson Blu, Leitir Ceanainn a bhille téimh a laghdú faoi dhó



AN TORADH

Tháinig laghdú thart ar 50% bunaithe ar fhigiúirí 2019 ar an gcostas téimh don óstán agus nuair a chuirtear san áireamh nár ceannaíodh aon ola don óstán ina dhiaidh sin, bhain an choigilt thart ar 70% amach in 2022. Cuirtear na híocaíochtaí ón Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaite san áireamh ann seo.

“Is fiú an infheistíocht agus an iarracht a theastaíonn. Baintear na tairbhí i do bhunlíne beagnach láithreach bonn agus tá sé rithbhachtach dúinn a bheith in ann ár gcostais fuinnimh a laghdú chun go leanaimid de bheith iomaíoch”, a dúirt Paul.

AN CÚLRA

Rinne Óstán an Radisson Blu i Leitir Ceanainn, Contae Dhún na nGall an cinneadh cúpla bliain ó shin aistriú ó ola a úsáid chuig coire bithmhaise mar phríomhfhoinsé téimh an óstáin chun a mbillí fuinnimh a laghdú agus a n-astáiochtaí carbóin a chiorrú go mór.

AN TIONSCADAL

Shainnadh an t-óstán ceithre réalta a athchóiríodh le déanaí ina bhfuil 114 seomra leapa, saoráidí iomlána comhdhála, agus féasta, anuas ar ionad fóillíochta ina bhfuil linn snámha 17m, billí fuinnimh, ach go háirithe téamh, mar cheann de na costais ba mhó a raibh an t-óstán ag íoc astu.

Thapaigh Paul Byrne, Stiúrthóir Bainistíochta an óstáin, Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-athnuaite an

SEAI mar dheis dá óstán díriú go mór ar inbhuanaitheacht agus aschur carbóin an óstáin a laghdú agus chun dul i ngleic le billí a bhí ag dul i méid freisin

“Chuir an Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaite ar ár gcumas aistriú chuig foinsé fuinnimh in-athnuaite agus an infheistíocht a aisghabháil a theastaíonn chun an t-athrú sin a dhéanamh i dtréimhse an-ghearr ama.”

PAUL BYRNE, STIÚRTHÓIR BAINISTÍOCHTA, ÓSTÁN AN RADISSON BLU, LEITIR CEANAINN



Cuireann Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaite tacaíocht airgeadais ar fáil chun cabhrú le gnólachtaí aistriú chuig téamh in-athnuaite. Tá an scéim ar oscailt d'úsáideoirí tráchtála, tionsclaíochta, talmhaíochta, téimh ceantair, earnála poiblí, agus úsáideoirí eile téimh neamhbhaile.

Déanann Comhairle Contae an Chabháin uasghrádú ar shoilsiú sráide

Tá a soilse sráide á n-uasghrádú ag Comhairle Contae an Chabháin le teicneolaíocht LED níos glaise agus níos tíosaí ar fhuinneamh mar chuid dá Scéim Iarfheistithe Soilse Sráide.

AN TIONSCADAL

Tá Comhairle Contae an Chabháin ag oibriú i dtreo a sprice éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh de bheith 50% níos tíosaí ar fhuinneamh faoin mbliain 2030 agus tá páirt á glacadh acu i dtionscadal uasghrádaithe LED lena dtacaíonn an SEAI.

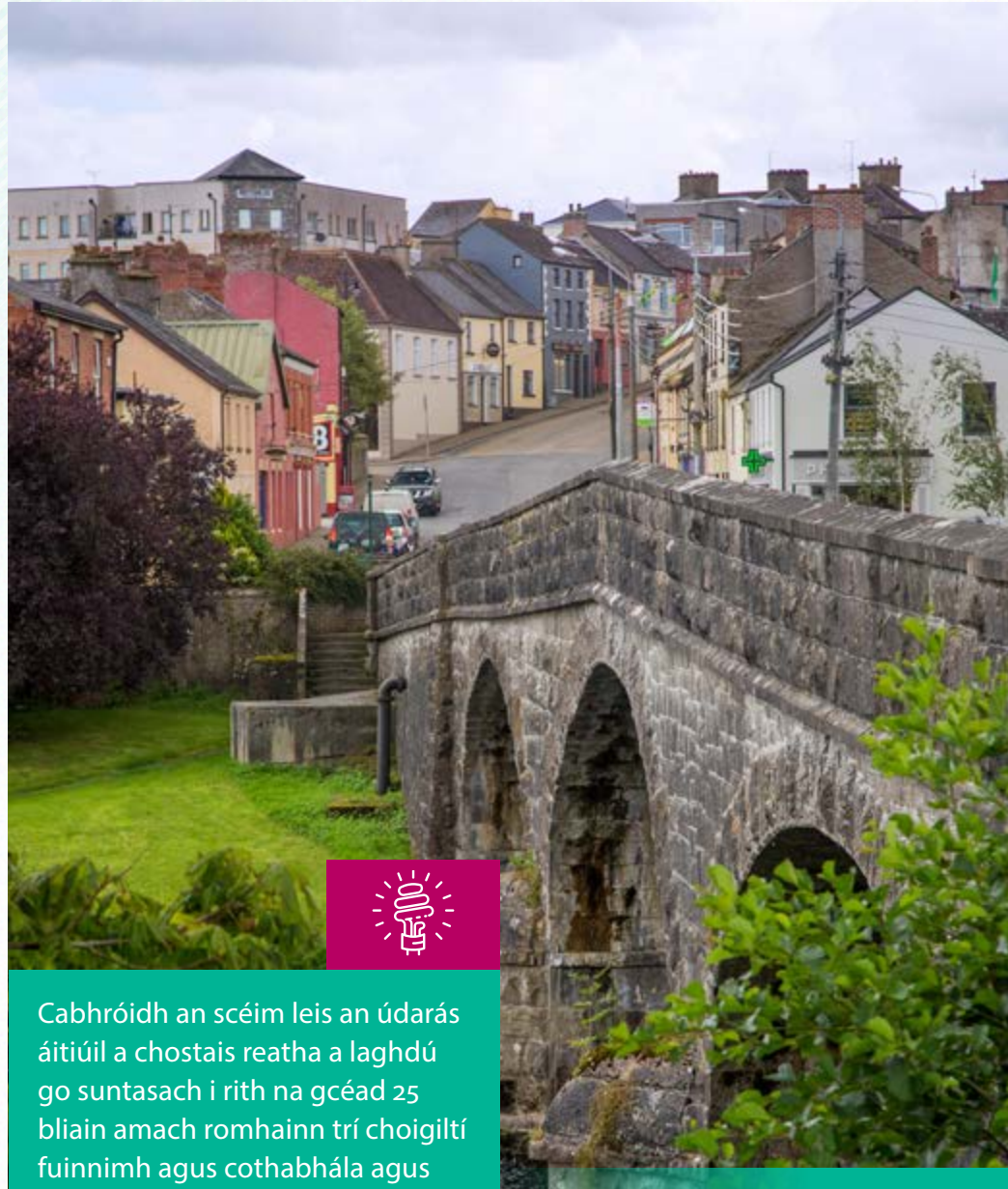
Cabhróidh an scéim leis an údarás áitiúil a chostais reatha a laghdú go suntasach i rith na gcéad 25 bliain amach romhainn trí choigiltí fuinnimh agus cothabhála agus cuirfidh sé go mór lena spriocanna laghdaithe carbóin.

Áiríodh leis an obair na haonaid soilse sráide uile a thiontú ina dteicneolaíocht LED. Tá córas bainistíochta lárnáil ag na soilse nua LED ag a bhfuil fótaichill aonair a lasann soilse nuair a bhíonn sé dorcha.

AN TORADH

Rinne Comhairle Contae an Chabháin uasghráduithe ar shoilsiú LED ar bhreis agus 6,860 aonad dá fardal soilсите phoiblí, agus baineadh meánchoigiltí fuinnimh 40-50% amach in aghaidh an lóchrainn.

D'eascair coigiltí thart ar 21,000 kwh as na huasghráduithe a rinneadh in 2020 i gcomparáid leis an mbliain roimhe sin, arb ionann sin agus coigiltí thart ar €40,000. Táthar ag súil le leibhéal comhionann de choigiltí gach bliain mar thoradh ar na hoibreacha seo.



Cabhróidh an scéim leis an údarás áitiúil a chostais reatha a laghdú go suntasach i rith na gcéad 25 bliain amach romhainn trí choigiltí fuinnimh agus cothabhála agus cuirfidh sé go mór lena spriocanna laghdaithe carbóin.

Teicneolaíocht LED

Braitheann go leor gnólachtaí agus eagraíochtaí go fóill ar theicneolaíocht neamhéifeachtúil chun freastal ar a riachtanais soilсите. Cuireann dul chun cinn i dteicneolaíocht soilсите, go sonrach LEDanna agus rialuithe soilсите, deiseanna iontacha ar fáil chun cáilíocht, inacmhainneacht agus iontaofacht solais a fheabhsú.

Cuireann LEDanna dath-theocht mhaith, dathscáthú, saolré níos faide agus éifeachtúlacht níos fearr ar fáil. Cinntíonn rialuithe soilсите nach mbiann soilse ar siúl ach nuair a theastaíonn siad agus san áit a dteastaíonn siad.

Tá an meascán de na teicneolaíochtaí seo ag cabhrú le gnólachtaí airgead a choigilt trí idiú fuinnimh agus costais chothabhála laghdaithe.

Is é an soilsiú is fearr do do ghnólacht nó d'eagraíocht an ceann atá oiriúnach don fheidhm.

Léargas Taighde agus Beartais ag an SEAI



Léiríonn aschur ó na foirne Staitisticí agus Samhaltaithe dul chun cinn ar spriocanna a bhaineann le fuinneamh, astaíochtaí a bhaineann le fuinneamh, agus bealaí amach anseo chun córas fuinnimh na hÉireann a chlaohlú – agus é mar aidhm aige astaíochtaí atá neodrach ó thaobh fuinnimh de a bhaint amach faoin mbliain 2050.

Eolas a sholáthar don bheartas náisiúnta fuinnimh

Caithfidh beartas éifeachtach fuinnimh a bheith bunaithe ar an bhfiainise is fearr atá ar fáil. Comhlíonann foireann Sonraí agus Léargais an SEAI sainordú dlíthiúil an SEAI chun staitisticí fuinnimh náisiúnta agus réamh-mheastacháin náisiúnta fuinnimh na hÉireann a tháirgeadh go bliantúil.

Léiríonn aschuir ó na feidhmeanna seo dul chun cinn ar spriocanna a bhaineann le fuinneamh, ar astaíochtaí amach anseo chun córas fuinnimh na hÉireann a bhunathrú – agus é mar aidhm astaíochtaí atá neodrach ó thaobh fuinnimh de a bhaint amach faoi 2050.

NEODRACH Ó THAOBH FUINNIMH DE

Aidhm astaíochtaí in Éirinn faoin mbliain 2050

Déanann ár nAonad Eacnamaíochta lompraíochta imscrúdú ar an gcaoi a n-úsáideann tomhaltóirí Éireannacha fuinneamh agus a ndéanann siad cinntí ceannaigh chun athruithe intomhaiste a spreagadh ar iompraíocht a bhaineann le fuinneamh. Bunaíodh an tAonad Measúnaíthe Beartais agus Clár i rith 2022 le measúnuithe fianaisebhunaithe a sholáthar ar thionchair chlár an SEAI agus beartais Rialtais, agus léargas a sholáthar ar mhaithe le comhairle a chur ar lucht déanta beartais sa Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (DECC), agus ar fhóirne beartais aeráide níos fairsinge. Cuireann obair an SEAI sa limistéar seo eolas ar fáil do Phleananna um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide (NECP), an Tascfhórsa Náisiúnta Iarfhéistithe Tithíochta,



agus tionscnaimh beartais eile, i gcomhoibriú le DECC. Anuas ar chomhairle a soláthraíodh don Rialtas, i measc an aschuir shuntasaigh in 2022, bhí an méid seo a leanas:

CUMARSÁID LE LINN NA GÉARCHÉIME FUINNIMH

Thug an tAonad Eacnamaíochta lompraíochta i rith 2022 faoi thaighde iompraíochta le heolas a sholáthar do chumarsáid ghéarchéim fuinnimh DECC. Thugamar faoi thurgnaimh ar líne le cén saghas frámaithe den fheachtas Laghdaigh d'Úsáid a thástáil a bheadh ar an gceann ab éifeachtaí le hathrú iompraíochta a spreagadh agus sheolamar an Rianaire Fuinnimh agus Táistil lompraíochta leanúnach – suirbhé mionsonraithe míosúil a sholáthraíonn léargas mionsonraithe ar iompraíocht taistil agus fuinnimh baile in Éirinn le himeacht ama. Chuireamar sraith moltaí le chéile freisin maidir le straitéisí cumarsáide le caomhnú fuinnimh a spreagadh bunaithe ar athbheithniú mear ar an litriocht eolaíochta iompraíochta.

SRAITH STRAITÉISÍ LÉARGAIS IOMPRAÍOCHTA DO CHLEACHTÓIRÍ BEARTAIS FUINNIMH

Leanann an tAonad Eacnamaíochta lompraíochta de bheith bainteach go gníomhach i roinnt líonraí agus comhoibriú idirnáisiúnta, Ardán Léargais lompraíochta TCP Úsáideoirí IEA san áireamh. D'oibrigh bail an ardáin le chéile anuraidh le sraith straitéisí a chur le chéile chun cabhrú leis an lucht déanta beartais, státseirbhíshigh

nó gairmithe léargas ón eolaíocht iompraíochta a chur i bhfeidhm ar bheartas fuinnimh don éileamh. Cabhraíonn an tsraith straitéisí leo siúd a bhfuil clár á ndearadh acu breithniú a dhéanamh ar conas a d'fhéadfadh daoine freagairt do na clár siúd agus an dóchúlacht a mhéadú go mbaineann siad a dtorthaí beartaithe amach.

CUMAS TOMHALTÓIRÍ TEASCHADÉIL A OIBRÍÚ

Braitheann lánchumas teaschaidéal le hastaíochtaí carbóin a laghdú ní hamháin ar ghlacadh leo ach chomh maith ar oibriú ceart a luaithé a bhíonn siad suiteáilte.

D'fhoilsigh an tAonad Eacnamaíochta lompraíochta torthaí ar thaighde i Meán Fómhair 2022 a d'fhiosraigh cumas tomhaltóirí teaschaidéil agus a rialuithe a oibriú, agus an cumas chun idirghabháil a dhéanamh leis seo a fheabhsú. Dheimhnigh an staidéar go dtagann tomhaltóirí ar dheacrachtaí, go deimhin, maidir le teaschaidéil a oibriú, ach is féidir seo a réiteach go páirteach trí idirghabháil shimplé – a sholáthraíonn treoracha simplithe i bhfoirm 'treoir mhearthosaithe' a chuir feabhas 11% ar fheidhmíocht ar thascanna rialuithe teaschaidéil, ar an meán, i gcomparáid le gan ach an lámhleabhar caighdeánach a thabhairt dóibh. Déantar roinnt moltaí sa tuarascáil bunaithe ar na torthaí do dhéantúsóirí, suiteáláí, agus an lucht déanta beartais teaschaidéil.



An Staidéar Náisiúnta ar Theas

Foilsíodh an Staidéar Náisiúnta ar Theas ag tús 2022, a sholáthraíonn anailís chuimsitheach ar théamh agus ar fhuarú in Éirinn.

Foilsíodh é mar shraith ocht dtuarascáil, anuas ar ábhar tacaíochta. Tugtar eolas den chéad scoth le chéile sna chéad seacht dtuarascáil ar bhonneagar teicneolaíochta, agus roghanna breosla ísealcharbóin. Úsáidtear an t-eolas seo sa tuarascáil deiridh, Neodrach ó thaobh Fuinnimh faoin mbliain 2050, le ceithre bhealach fhairsinge a shamhaltú le hastaíochtaí CO₂ atá neodrach ó thaobh fuinnimh ón téamh agus fuarú a bhaint amach faoin mbliain 2050. Foilsíodh cáipéis achoimre ar Neodracht ó thaobh Fuinnimh faoin mbliain 2050 chomh maith ina leagtar béim ar phríomhléargas, fianaise agus gníomhartha le cur san áireamh i ndiaidh an staidéir.

Seo a leanas roinnt de phríomhléargas an staidéir:

- Teicneolaíocht atá i dtéamh ceantair a chuireann acmhainneacht bhreise ar fáil. Tá cruthúnas leis agus tá sé ar fáil anois.
- Teicneolaíocht fheiceálach iad teaschaidéil i ngach cás agus i ngach earnáil. Is gá an teicneolaíocht a chur isteach ar scála le hastaíochtaí a laghdú go tapa.
- Úsáidtear breoslaí soladacha agus gásacha bithmhaise baile i ngach cás. Teastaíonn rialachas cuí inbhuanaitheachta go náisiúnta le hastaíochtaí roimh ré a íoslaghdú, teacht le spriocanna ciorcláin agus bithghilleagair, agus astaíochtaí a sheachaint in earnálacha neamhfhuinnimh.
- Úsáideann bealaí astaíochtaí atá neodrach ó thaobh fuinnimh ag a bhfuil na hastaíochtaí carnacha is ísle níos mó teicneolaíochtaí téimh leictirigh. Tá níos mó astaíochtaí carnacha ag cásanna atá dírithe ar eangach gháis hidrigine.
- Teastaíonn amchlár le deireadh a chur le breosla iontaise i ngach earnáil a luaite agus is féidir le neodracht ó thaobh fuinnimh faoin mbliain 2050 a bhaint amach.



SEAI | Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2022

Réamh-Mheastacháin na hÉireann

Cuimsíodh feabhsúcháin ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Samhaltaithe Fuinnimh (NEMF) i rith an tionscadail staidéir ar theas leis an bpróiseas a éascú chun Réamh-Mheastacháin Fuinnimh Nádúrtha a chur le chéile.

Cé go seoltar na réamh-mheastacháin seo ar aghaidh gach bliain, feabhsaíodh an NEMF lena cheadú eolas níos mionsonraithe faoi bheartas a chuimsíodh níos dinimiciúla de réir mar a bhíonn sé ar fáil chun leaganacha cothrom le dáta de chásanna malartacha réamh-mheastacháin a chur ar fáil go leanúnach i gcaitheamh na bliana. Ceadáíonn seo leaganacha leanúnacha de bhearta a chur ar fáil agus measúnacht tionchair a dhéanamh ar bhearta ón bPlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide is déanaí agus ó ghealltanais eile a luaitear chun anailís níos saincheaptha agus níos tráthúla a sholáthar lasmuigh den timthriall bliantúil réamh-mheastachán. Feabhsaíodh an tsraith aschur agus léirshamhlú sonraí chomh maith chun

barr feabhais a chur ar thrédhearcacht toimhdí samhla agus comhthéacs a chur leis na réamh-mheastacháin ar bhuiséid charbóin agus theoracha Eorpacha. Ceadáíonn seo tagarmharcáil níos fearr a dhéanamh ar chonairí féideartha agus an t-idirghníomhú a léiriú idir spriocanna ábhartha d'Éirinn atá réamh-mheasta go dtí 2030 agus ina dhiaidh sin.

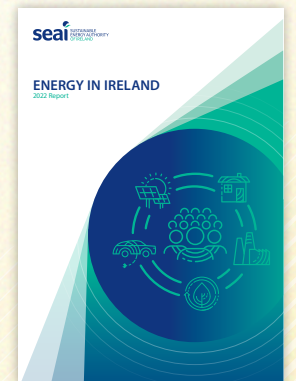
An Tuarascáil Fuinneamh in Éirinn 2022

Nuashonraíodh ár dtuarascáil údaráisach ar sholáthar agus claoclú fuinnimh agus éileamh earnála ar fhuinneamh na hÉireann i mí na Nollag 2022. Bhí díriú nua sa tuarascáil ar astaíochtaí a bhaineann le fuinneamh dár mbuiséid charbóin, agus ar úsáid níos mó a bhaint as sonraí sealadacha míosúla le staitisticí fuinnimh níos tapúla a sholáthar.

Thug roinnt príomhléargas le fios gur tháinig méadú 5.4% in 2021, go mór mór mar gheall ar mhéadú 7.1% ar éileamh

ar fhuinneamh ón earnáil iompair mar gheall ar theacht aniar ó Covid-19, agus go raibh úsáid níos mó á baint as gual agus ola le leictreachas a ghiniúint. Tugadh chun solais sa tuarascáil freisin athruithe ar thorthaí sciar fuinnimh in-athnuaite (RES) na hÉireann, de réir mar a bhog an AE ón gcéad treoir maidir le fuinneamh in-athnuaite (RED) chuig an dara treoir (REDII) in 2021.

Tugtar chun solais sa tuarascáil an gá atá le haistriú go tapa ó bhreoslaí iontaise go hathnuaiteáin le soláthar glan agus slán a chinntiú, agus an gá atá lenár nginiúint leictreachais in-athnuaite agus ár n-aistriú chuig teicneolaíochtaí atá curtha chun cinn ag an bhfuinneamh glan seo a mhéadú.



Tacú le taighde

Tacaíonn Roinn Taighde agus Teicneolaíochta an SEAI le réitigh le húsáid agus córas fuinnimh na hÉireann a dhíchárbónú.

Is éard atá sa Roinn saineolaithe anailíseacha, teicniúla, agus limistéar ábhair ó chúirí innealtóireachta, eolaíochta nó óna mhacasamhail de chúirí teicniúla atá dírithe ar réitigh a fhorbairt ar an dúshlán a bhaineann le córas fuinnimh na hÉireann a dhíchárbónú.

This Áirítear leis seo foirne sna limistéir seo a leanas: cistiú taighde, leictreachas in-athnuaite (ar an gcladach agus amach ón gcósta), teas dhíchárbónaithe (téamh, fuarú agus bithfhuinneamh), taighde idirnáisiúnta ar fhuinneamh a chothú agus nuálaíocht a chomhordú.

Tacaíonn siad le agus soláthraíonn siad an t-eolas teicniúil ar a mbunaithear cinntí tábhachtacha beartais fuinnimh, a chuireann eolas ar fáil do agus a thacaíonn le tosaíochtaí taighde fuinnimh, a thacaíonn le forbairt margaidh laistigh den earnáil fuinnimh agus a chuireann ionadaíocht saineolaithe agus eolas poiblí ar fhuinneamh inbhuanaithe.

Chuir siad feabhas breise i rith 2022 ar chumas taighde ar fhuinneamh na hÉireann trí thart ar €19 milliún a bhronnadh do thionscadail nua Taighde, Forbartha agus Taispeána agus sheol siad Clár Píolótach Comhaltachta an SEAI. De bhreis air sin, chuir an SEAI feabhas ar chomhordú náisiúnta ar taighde fuinnimh trí chomhchistiú a ghairíl ó chomhpháirtíocht straitéiseach agus an Fóram Maoinitheoirí Taighde Fuinnimh

a chruthú dá ndéantar ionadaíocht i measc roinnt ranna Rialtais agus gníomhaireachtaí stáit. D'éascaigh an SEAI taighde ar fhuinneamh, an lucht déanta beartas, a tionscal agus saoránaigh a cheangal trí Chomhdháil Náisiúnta Taighde agus Bheartais Fuinnimh 2022: Claochlú Socháioch chun Réabhlóid Fuinnimh na hÉireann a Sholáthar, a bhain 591 toscaire amach.

Tar éis gur seoladh Staidéar Náisiúnta Teasa an SEAI in 2021, rinneadh clár teasa dhíchárbónaithe an SEAI a oiriúnú leis an mbonn fianaise tábhachtach seo a léiriú do bhealaí teasa na hÉireann. Tháinig borradh faoin bhfoireann in 2022 agus cuimsíodh aonaid ar leith inti a fhiosraíonn téamh, fuarú agus téamh ceantair agus bithfhuinneamh. Bhí baint lárnach ag an bhfoireann le móiminteam mór náisiúnta, agus bhí sí gníomhach i bpríomhról ar choistí Rialtais, a sholáthraíonn anailís fhianaisebhunaithe, agus a chuir téamh ceantair agus inbhuanaitheacht bhithmhaise chun cinn.

Bronnadh €19 milliún do thionscadail nua taighde, forbartha agus taispeána.

Chuir an fhoireann Fuinnimh In-Athnuaite Amach ón gCósta (ORE) leis an gcóras atá ar feitheamh atá faoi stiúir plean trí mheasúnuithe náisiúnta comhshaoil a chomhordú. Lean foireann ORE ag tacú le forbairt teicneolaíochta a thabhairt chun cinn trí am tástála gléasanna a chistiú trí Chlár Rochtana Tionscail LIR 2022 an SEAI agus oibreacha Láithreán Tástála

Fuinnimh Mhuirí an Atlantaigh (AMETS) ar an gcladach a thabhairt chun cinn. Bhí príomhról ag an bhfoireann Gaoithe agus Leictreachais le tacú le gníomhartha CAP DECC a bhaineann le straitéisí leictreachais in-athnuaite réigiúnacha agus údarás áitiúil agus lena Threochlár do Chomhaontuithe Ceannaigh Cumhachta Corparáidí Leictreachais In-Athnuaite a fhorbairt. Le tacaíocht bhreise, agus tar éis riachtanais Ard-Stiúirtheacht na hIomaíochta de chuid an AE a shásamh, chríochnaigh an SEAI an suirbhé bonnlíne ar Fhearta Comhphobail atá sainordaithe sa Scéim Tacaíochta Fuinnimh In-Athnuaite (RESS).

Rinne an Roinn Taighde agus Teicneolaíochta ionadaíocht d'Éirinn thar lear ag COP27 an UNFCCC san Éigipt mar an toscaire náisiúnta, neartaigh sé comhoibriú idir Éirinn agus an Fhrainc trí Mheabhán Tuisceana le Gníomhaireacht um Aistriú Éiceolaíochta na Fraince (ADEME) agus rinne sé ionadaíocht d'Éirinn mar cheannaire colúin d'fhuinneamh in-athnuaite muirí ag Straitéis DG MARE an Atlantaigh de chuid an AE. I rith 2022, d'fhás an fhoireann gníomhaíocht Chlár Comhoibríthe Teicneolaíochta na Gníomhaireachta Idirnáisiúnta Fuinnimh (IEA) de chuid na hÉireann, agus cuireadh 35 saineolaí nua Éireannach leis.

I suirbhé náisiúnta faoinar thug an tionscadal agus a foilsíodh in 2021, thug breis agus dhá thrian d'fhreagróirí le fios go ndéanfaidís breithniú ar infheistiú i bhfeirm ghaoithe áitiúil dá mbeadh an deis acu. I suirbhé náisiúnta faoinar thug an tionscadal agus a foilsíodh in 2021, thug breis agus dhá thrian d'fhreagróirí le fios go ndéanfaidís breithniú ar infheistiú i bhfeirm ghaoithe áitiúil dá mbeadh an deis acu.



Ó chlé: An Dr Ellen O' Connor (Comhalta Taighde), an Dr Bernadette Power (Ceannasaí an Tionscadail) agus an Dr John Eakins (Comh-Imscrúduitheoir)

I suirbhé náisiúnta faoinar thug an tionscadal agus a foilsíodh in 2021, thug breis agus dhá thrian d'fhreagróirí le fios go ndéanfaidís breithniú ar infheistiú i bhfeirm ghaoithe áitiúil dá mbeadh an deis acu.

Comhthionscadal gaoithe: cur chuige nuálach i leith ceadúnas sóisialta a bhaint amach

AN TIONSCADAL

Tá mar aidhm ag an tionscadal taighde bearta a shainaithear atá dírithe ar rannpháirtíocht an phobail i gcinnteoireacht, deiseanna d'infheistiocht dhíreach agus comhúinéireacht i dtionscadail ag an bpobal agus cleachtas reatha a fheabhsú ag forbróirí i scéimeanna tairbhe pobail a oibriú.

NA TORTHAÍ

I suirbhé náisiúnta faoinar thug an tionscadal agus a foilsíodh in 2021, thug breis agus dhá thrian d'fhreagróirí le fios go ndéanfaidís breithniú ar infheistiú i bhfeirm ghaoithe áitiúil dá mbeadh an deis acu agus dúirt nach mór leath na bhfreagróirí go méadóidís deis le scaireanna a cheannach i bhfeirm ghaoithe a dtuillteanas aontú le tuirbín a lonnú laistigh de 1km dá n-áit chónaithe. Beidh aschur breise taighde ar fáil nuair a chríochnófar an tionscadal go déanach in 2023.

Feidhmeanna Tarmligthe

Rinne an SEAI freagracht a tharmligean ón Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide maidir le Faireachas ar an Margadh do lipéadú fuinnimh agus éiceadhearadh agus Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh.

An tÚdarás um Faireachas Margaidh

Is é an SEAI anois an tÚdarás um Faireachas Margaidh (MSA) maidir le Treoir Éiceadhearaidh an AE agus rialacháin um lipéadú fuinnimh agus bonn an AE agus cuireadh reachtaíocht a d'achtaigh aistriú an MSA ón Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide chuig an SEAI i bhfeidhm i mí na Nollag 2022.

Ar an ábhar sin, lean an SEAI ar feadh mhórchuid 2022, ag tacú leis an Aire ina cháil mar Údarás um Faireachas Margaidh.

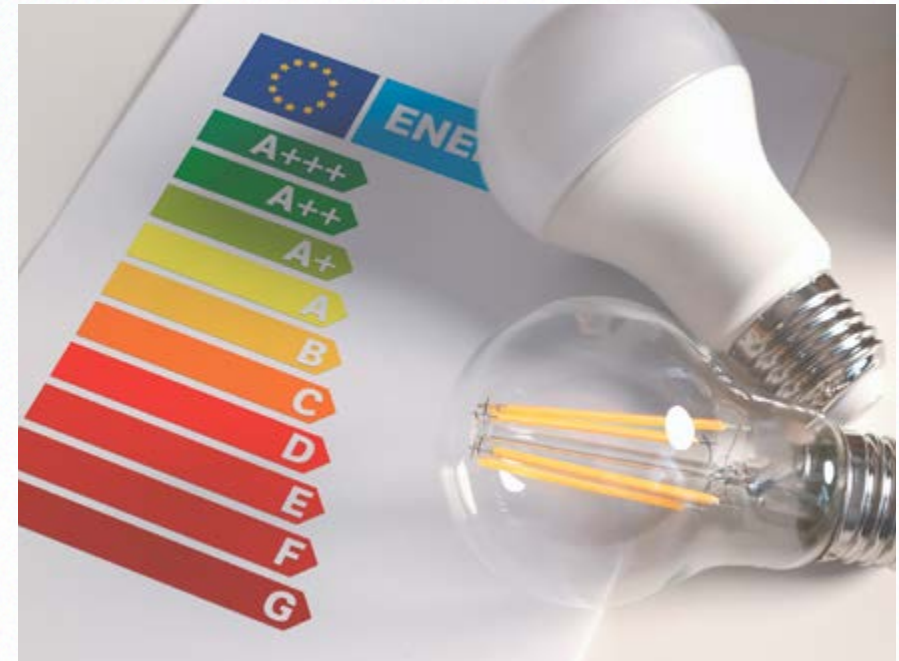
Tháinig fairsingiú mór ar an Aonad MSA i rith 2022, mar ullmhú don Údarás um Faireachas Margaidh a ndéanfaí de, agus cuireadh roinnt ról nua leis le feabhas a chur ar chumas dlíthiúil agus teicniúil na foirne.

I rith 2022, rinne an SEAI cigireacht ar 110 asraon miondíola chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh Rialacháin Lipéadaithe Fuinnimh an AE. Bhí 72% de na 20,873 táirge a ndearnadh cigireacht orthu comhlíontach, atá ar aon dul le treocht anuas i gcomhlíonadh atá

mar thoradh ar thosca coimhthíocha, paindéim Covid-19 (2020), lipéadú fuinnimh a athscálú (2021) agus an Breatimeacht, ar an eachtra is déanaí, ón eascair gur measadh go raibh líon mór táirgí a bhí ar taispeáint neamhchomhlíontach mar gheall ar lipéad fuinnimh an RA a bheith orthu. D'fhoilsíomar ráiteas maidir le lipéid fuinnimh an RA a thaispeáint agus a sholáthar agus tá idirchaidreamh á dhéanamh againn le miondíoltóirí agus déantúsóirí maidir leis an tsaincheist seo. Dá réir sin, táimid muiníneach go dtiocfaidh feabhas ar leibhéil chomhlíonta arís go gairid amach anseo.

Rinne an SEAI cigireacht freisin ar 85 láithreán gréasáin miondíoltóra agus 35 fógra chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh lipéadaithe. Cé go bhfuil an líon cásanna neamhchomhlíonta sách ard i gcónaí, cothaíodh an feabhsú suntasach a tháinig ar chomhlíonadh anuraidh, go háirithe i measc láithreáin ghréasáin miondíoltóirí níos mó. Tagann feabhas ar chúrsaí trí idirchaidreamh le miondíoltóirí chun dul i ngleic le neamhchomhlíonadh, trí chigireachtaí, cruinnithe aghaidh ar aghaidh, seimíneáir ghréasáin, agus treoir maidir le comhlíonadh miondíoltóirí a sholáthar.

Chumhdaigh ár ngníomhaíocht faireachais réimse fairsing táirgí, táirgí intíre agus tráchtála araon, téamh, téamh uisce, soilsiú, fearais, caidéil uisce, mótaí leictreacha, agus boinn san áireamh. Tar éis scagadh margaidh agus measúnú riosca a dhéanamh, thugamar faoi mheasúnuithe comhlíonta ar 215 táirge agus rinneamar tástáil saotharlainne ar 30 táirge, agus chuamar i mbun gnímh chun dul i ngleic le roinnt neamhchomhlíonta. D'fhorbraíomar treoir freisin, san áit ar theastaigh sé, chun tacú le déantúsóirí na rialacháin a chomhlíonadh. Ghlacamar páirt i dtionscadal ilbhliantúil EEPLIANT3 an AE (2019-2023) agus thugamar faoi chomhghníomhaíochtaí le MSAanna ó thíortha eile AE. Trí na tionscadail seo, roinnimid dea-chleachtas agus oibrímid le chéile i bhfeachtais chomhordaithe faireachais margaidh. Rinneamar pacáiste oibre Uirlisí TF a stiúradh agus súil againn leis go ngiarálfaidh sé intleacht shaorga, róbataic, agus teicneolaíochtaí ransaithe gréasáin chun cabhrú linn dul i ngleic le leithead agus scála ár bhfreagrachtaí. Ina theannta sin, rinneamar córas bainistíochta cásanna a fhorbairt agus a chur chun feidhme ag féachaint le feabhas suntasach a chur ar éifeachtúlacht agus éifeachtacht ár n-oibre.



Chumhdaigh ár ngníomhaíocht faireachais réimse fairsing táirgí, táirgí intíre agus tráchtála araon, téamh, téamh uisce, soilsiú, fearais, caidéil uisce, mótaí leictreacha, agus boinn san áireamh.

An Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh

Tá oibleagáid ar na cuideachtaí is mó fuinnimh a oibríonn in Éirinn coigiltí bliantúil éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh a sholáthar faoin Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh (EEOS).

Leis na spriocanna a bhaint amach, tacaíonn siad le háiteanna cónaithe, gnólachtaí, agus eagraíochtaí eile infheistiú i mbearta éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh cosúil le teaschaidéil, insliú, agus feithiclí leictreacha. Caithfidh rannpháirtíocht na bpáirtithe ar a bhfuil oibleagáid a bheith ábhartha i dtaobh na gcoigiltí fuinnimh atá á mbaint amach, ar féidir leo a thaispeáint, mar shampla, trí ranníocaíochtaí airgeadais a dhéanamh i dtreo tionscadal (go minic ar aon dul le deontais an SEAI, san áit a bhfuil siad ar fáil) nó a chuireann tacaíochtaí praiticiúla ar fáil cosúil le hiniúchtaí ar cháilíocht agus coigiltí a thomhas agus a fhíorú. Ainmníodh an SEAI mar riarthóir na scéime agus tá freagracht air as maoirseacht ar chomhlíonadh, monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn i leith spriocanna agus an scéim a sholáthar. Tá córas bainistíochta daingean cáilíochta ann a bhuntacaíonn leis an scéim, lena chinntiú nach nglactar ach le coigiltí incháilithe.

Tugadh an scéim isteach i dtosach in 2014 mar an príomhbheart beartais chun sprioc éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh 2020 na hÉireann a bhaint amach faoi Airteagal 7 den Treoir maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh, anuas ar bhearta beartais malartacha eile. I ndiaidh go ndearnadh an Treoir maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh a athmhúnlú in 2018, teastaíonn roinnt bearta malartacha le sprioc Airteagal 7 maidir le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh na hÉireann 2030 a bhaint amach. I ndiaidh tréimhse chomhairliúcháin ag an Aire go dtí 2021, foilsíodh rialacháin nua i nDeireadh Fómhair 2022 do chéim nua den scéim a réachtálfar ó 2023 go 2030.

Tugadh spriocdháta níos faide do pháirtithe faoi oibleagáid dá spriocanna 2022 (go dtí Meitheamh 2023), chun tacú lena n-aistriú chuig na riachtanais nua. Bhain siad beagán de bhreis ar 198 GWh de choigiltí deiridh amach laistigh de 2022 i measc a

dtrí limistéar fosprice (neamhchónaithe, cónaithe agus bochtaineacht fuinnimh).

Baineadh coigiltí thart ar 151 GWh amach san earráil neamhchónaithe, trí 93 tionscadal aonair i measc 350 suíomh ar fud na hÉireann. Bhain páirtithe faoi oibleagáid na coigiltí seo amach trí thacú le heagraíochtaí i measc réimse fairsing earrála, cosúil le fáilteachas, miondíol, iompar, eagraíochtaí earrála poiblí agus tionscal trom, déiríocht, drioglan, agus cógaisíocht san áireamh. Baineadh 95% de na coigiltí seo amach trí fheabhsúcháin ar an bpróiseas tionsclaíoch, uasghrúduithe téimh, tionscadail iompair, uasghrúduithe aeraithe agus fuaraithe, tionscadail soilisithe agus uasghrúduithe creatlaí.

- Baineadh coigiltí beagán de bhreis ar 47 GWh amach trí nach mór 9,400 uasghrádú fuinnimh baile, coigiltí thart ar 8.6 GWh san áireamh in áiteanna cónaithe a bhí thíos le bochtaineacht fuinnimh.
- Baineadh beagnach leath na gcoigiltí amach trí thacú le glacadh le bearta éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh i gcomhar le scéimeanna deontais an SEAI. Astu seo, ba iad bearta inslithe agus téimh ba choitianta, agus iarfheistiú níos doimhne le bearta iolracha.
- Baineadh breis agus 25 GWh de na coigiltí cónaithe amach lasmuigh de scéimeanna deontais an SEAI. Rinne luchtairí feithiclí leictreacha a shuiteáil an rannchuidiú ba mhó anseo, agus rinne uasghrúduithe téimh, teaschaidéil, go príomha, an dara rannchuidiú ba mhó. Tacaíodh freisin le rialuithe téimh, iarfheistithe níos doimhne le bearta iolracha agus uasghrúduithe fabraice.



Tugadh an EEOS isteach i dtosach in 2014 mar an príomhbheart beartais chun sprioc éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh 2020 na hÉireann a bhaint amach faoi Airteagal 7 den Treoir maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh, anuas ar bhearta beartais malartacha eile.

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Tuarascáil ar Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh

Léirítear i bhfeidhmíocht fuinnimh an SEAI don bhliain 2022 feabhsú 55% ar bhliain bhonnlíne 2009. Tháinig méadú, áfach, ar bhonn bliain ar bhliain, ar ídiú fuinnimh díreach an SEAI d'oifigí mar thoradh ar an bhfillleadh ar oifigí tar éis Covid, agus bhí leibhéil i bhfad níos airde áitíochta ann ó lár 2022.

Tagann feabhas ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh an SEAI

- Nuair a laghdaímid úsáid fuinnimh trí ghníomhaíocht laghdaithe éilimh
- Nuair a bhaintear an méadú riachtanach amach ar achar urláirtrí sheirbhísí nó úsáid níos éifeachtúla foirgnimh
- Nuair a fheabhsaítear an éifeachtúlacht náisiúnta chumhachta nó an ranniocaíocht le hathnuaiteáin agus nuair a fheabhsaítear an bhunfhachtóir tiontaithe fuinnimh a eascraíonn sa sin.

Ghlac gach ceann de na trí thoisic thuas le ról i bhfeabhsú éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh 55% an SEAI ón mbliain bhonnlíne, a chiallaíonn gur sháraigh an SEAI a sprioc 2050 cheana féin maidir le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh. Ghlac aistriú an SEAI chuig foirgneamh nua oifige ag a bhfuil rátáil A3 in 2019 le ról mór ann seo.

Tá Foireann an SEAI fíorghníomhach, agus díronn siad go príomha ar dhícharbónú fuinnimh agus éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh anuas ar an treochlár eagraíochta maidir le gníomhú ar son na haeráide a fhorbairt. De réir mar a thugaimid fillleadh ar níos mó gníomhaíocht oifigbhunaithe faoi deara, tá plean againn deimhniúchán ISO50001 a bhaint amach arís.

Chomhlíon an SEAI a oibleagáidí go hiomlán i rith gheimhreadh 2022/23 faoin sainordú 'Laghdaigh d'Úsáid' do gach comhlacht earnála poiblí. Tá feabhsú ar laghdú fuinnimh a mhéid le 30% ar théamh agus ar shoilsiú á bhaint amach againn faoi láthair. Baineadh é seo amach trí athruithe ar an leibhéal soilisithe agus ar rialuithe cliste, a dhéanann pointe socraithe seirbhísí fuinnimh téimh a choigeartú go dtí 19 gcéim Celsius, agus a dhéanann iniúchtaí agus seiceálacha oibríochta rialaithe. Caithfeadh é seo a bhailíochtú trí mhodheolaíocht cuí fíoraith.

Thacaigh an SEAI leis an sainordú Laghdaigh d'Úsáid a chur i bhfeidhm, agus chomhoibrigh siad le hOifig na nOibreácha Poiblí chun tacú le feachtais feasachta fuinnimh ar fud na hearnála poiblí. Rinneamar idirchaidreamh le 224 comhlacht earnála poiblí ar cuireadh an tacaíocht agus na hacmhainní seo ar fáil dóibh, arb ionann iad agus 81% d'fhuinneamh na hearnála poiblí. Sholáthair an SEAI Clár Luathaithe um Dhaoine a Spreagadh chun Gnímh freisin le hoiliúint agus tacaíocht a sholáthar d'eagraíochtaí chun clár rannpháirtíochta foirne a fhorbairt maidir le fuinneamh san ionad oibre. Tosaíodh é seo sa cheathrú ráithe in 2022 agus bhí 19 gcomhlacht phoiblí rannpháirteach, arbh ionann sin agus bille fuinnimh níos má ná €60 milliún.

Cé gur tháinig feabhas 55% ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh tar éis gur aistríodh ár gceanncheathrú nua i mBaile Átha Cliath, tháinig méadú 50% ar ár n-astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa (GHG) aníos ónár mbonnlíne GHG (meán 2016-2018). Ba é ba phríomhchúis leis seo gur bhaineamar ár n-ídiú fuinnimh ab ísle amach sa bhliain bhonnlíne inár n-iar-cheanncheathrú i mBaile Átha Cliath ag a raibh lorg urláir i bhfad ní ba lú. Is ionann spás urláir an fhoirgnimh nua agus breis agus dhá oiread an spáis a bhí sa láthair roimhe seo le freastal ar an méadú suntasach ar an líon foirne, ar tháinig méadú breis agus faoi dhó air ó 2019. Cé go bhfuil an foirgneamh nua i bhfad níos tiosaí ar fhuinneamh ná an foirgneamh roimhe seo, tháinig méadú ar an mbunfhachtóir fuinnimh mar gheall go bhfuil aerú meicniúil, seachas aerú nádúrtha sa cheanncheathrú nua agus gur theastaigh rátaí cúrsaíochta ní ba mhó agus d'eascair cóireáil mhéadaithe aer agus éileamh méadaithe ar fhuinneamh sa seo.

Cheadaigh Bord an SEAI chéad Treochlár um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide an SEAI agus is féidir súil a chaitheamh air ar ár láithreán gréasáin. Tá roinnt gníomhartha sa treochlár go 2030, breithniú ar dhícharbónú iomlán an chórais téimh agus úsáidí eile, gníomhartha laghdaithe éilimh ar fhuinneamh san áireamh, sa mhullach ar ghníomhartha sainordaithe Laghdaigh d'Úsáid agus

athdheimhniúchán ISO50001. Déanfaimid breithniú freisin ar na tairbhí fuinnimh is féidir a bhaint ó obair chumaise de réir mar a leanann an lucht saothair san SEAI ag dul i bhfairsinge chun ár sainordú a chomhlíonadh.

Tugtar achoimre sa tábla thíos ar úsáid fuinnimh i measc na gceithre oifig agus na bhfeithiclí cuideachta.

ÚSÁID FUINNIMH	2022	2021
ÍDIÚ DÍREACH D'OIFIGÍ AGUS GLUAISTEÁIN CHOMHROINNTE	250,730	235,290
Leictreachas: Soilsiú, TFC, Cumhacht Oifige, Téamh, Aerú agus Aerchóiriú (HVAC) + 2 Fheithicil Leictreacha + 3 Phointe Luchtaithe Feithicil Leictreacha (EV) (kWh TFC)		
Gás nádúrtha téimh (kWh TFC)	197,596	206,799
Ola gháis mharcáilte téimh (kWh TFC)	0	0
LPG téimh (kWh)	8,390	6,305*
Iomlán d'Ídiú Díreach	456,716	448,394*
Astaíochtaí CO₂ (kg)	124,515	127,787*

* Tugadh le fios gurbh é an figiúr seo 4,664 i leagan 2021 na cáipéise seo agus ba bhotún é seo, ceartaíodh é sa cháipéis seo ar mhaithe le comparáid.

** Ní hionann an figiúr seo agus an figiúr a tugadh le fios i leaganacha 2021 na tuarascála seo i ndiaidh an t-athrú ar LPG a cheartú.

Freagracht Shóisialta Chorparáideach ag an SEA

Léiríonn an SEAI Freagracht Shóisialta Chorparáideach, nó CSR, go gníomhach ar leibhéal eagraíochta agus tá sí mar chuid lárnach den phlé lenár bpáirtithe leasmhara éagsúla.

Tá an SEAI páiseanta faoi inbhuanaitheacht agus lorgaimid, trinár ndaoine, ár bpróisis agus ár gcláir, tionchar dearfach ar an tsochaí, fostaithe, páirtithe leasmhara, agus an comhshaol a chur chun cinn.

Leanamar in 2022 mar shochar, ag teacht as an bpaindéim ach, mar sin féin, bhí gá práinneach ann le cabhrú le saoránaigh mar gheall ar thionchar an chogaidh san Úcráin ar phraghsanna fuinnimh a bhí ag dul i méid agus bhí ar eagraíochtaí díriú ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh. Leanamar ag díriú ar thacaíochtaí folláine agus solúbtha a sholáthar don fhoireann a lean ag obair go cianda, den chuid ba mhó, i rith an ama seo d'athrú agus d'éiginnteacht.

Tá cúig cholún CSR ann faoinar shocraíomar ár ngníomhartha:

- 1. An Pobal:** Idirghníomhú lenár gcomhpháirtithe agus ár n-eagraíochtaí pobail.
- 2. An Comhshaol:** Acmhainní 'laghdaigh, athúsáid, athchúrsáil'.
- 3. An Áit Mhargaidh:** Cinntí freagracha tráchtála a dhéanamh le soláthraithe agus custaiméirí.
- 4. An tIonad Oibre:** Tacú le fostaithe agus iad a spreagadh chun gnímh.
- 5. Ár gCumarsáid agus Rialachas:** Conas a chuirimid in iúl ár gcleachtais ghnó inbhuanaithe agus cén cinn díobh a chuirimid in iúl

Éachtaí go dtí seo

1. The Pobail we tacaíocht

Sa bhliain 2022

- Sholáthraíomar tacaíocht dhíreach trí mheantóireacht agus comhairle a sholáthar ar líonra náisiúnta 700 pobal fuinnimh inbhuanaithe ar fud na tíre a leanann ag fás bliain ar bhliain.
- Sholáthraíomar tacaíocht dhíreach do 24 tionscadal fuinnimh pobail.
- D'fhorbraíomar an scéim tacaíochta pobail fuinnimh in-athnuaite.
- Sholáthraíomar 760 ceardlann do scoileanna (múinteoirí agus scoláirí).



2. An Comhshaol a chosnaímid

Cé go bhfuil an inbhuanaitheacht i gcoilár gach rud a dhéanaimid san SEAI – is é fuinneamh inbhuanaithe an rud is mó a ndírímid air. Déanaimid breithniú ar fhuinneamh inbhuanaithe bunaithe ar dhá ghné –

1. An fuinneamh a úsáidimid mar eagraíocht, agus
2. An úsáid fuinnimh a spreagaimid trinár gcláir.

Maidir lenár n-úsáid fuinnimh féin;

- Foirgneamh atá inár gceannoifig a bhaineann rátáil A3 amach agus leanaimid ag foghlaim faoi conas úsáid níos éifeachtúla a bhaint as an bhfoirgneamh seo, agus as aon fhoirgneamh a áitimid, agus úsáid breoslaí iontaise a laghdú.
- Tá Foireann Ghlas atá go hiomlán gníomhach againn a chasann dhá uair sa mhí agus ina bhfuil bainistíocht

agus foireann ó áiteanna ar fud na heagraíochta. Cloímid le bainistíocht fuinnimh deachleachtais agus bhaineamar creidiúnú i leith ISO 50001 amach roimhe seo.

- Déanann Stiúrthóir an SEAI cathaoirleacht ar an bhFoireann Ghlas agus tacaíonn Bord an SEAI, an POF agus an Fheidhmeannacht leo.
- Ba é sainordú na Foirne Glaise in 2022 díriú go príomha ar an úsáid a bhainimid as breoslaí iontaise a laghdú agus leanúint le feabhas a chur ar ár n-éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh, go háirithe inár gceannoifig nua de réir mar a fhilleamar ar na hoifigí.
- Chuireamar sainordú an Rialtais i bhfeidhm lenár n-úsáid fuinnimh a laghdú i rith gheimhreadh 2022 agus 2023.

Anuas air sin, leanamar i rith 2022 lenár lorg coise comhshaoil a laghdú freisin lasmuigh de scóip ár n-úsáide fuinnimh trí na tionscnaimh seo a leanas:

- Páipéar printéara athchúrsáilte agus málaí tae inmhúirínithe a cheannach, laghdú ar earraí plaisteacha a cheannaítear (cupáin agus suaitheantais ainm), agus taighde ar bheartais ghlasa soláthraithe
- Cupáin uisce phlaisteacha a bhaint
- Leabharlann chomhroinnte leabharlainne fostaithe.
- Úsáid leanúnach a bhaint as cupáin chaife, sceanra agus coimeádáin inmhúirínithe bia beir leat
- Dramhaíl oifige a leithdheighilt go leanúnach
- Oifig gan pháipéar a thabhairt isteach ar fud na heagraíochta



Éachtaí go dtí seo (ar leanúint)

3. An Áit Mhargaidh:

Tá gnó an fhuinnimh inbhuanaithe ag fás gach lá, agus baineann seo leis an dara gné dá dtagraítear thuas, is é sin, **an úsáid fuinnimh a n-imrímid tionchar uirthi.**

Tá gníomhaíocht gnó fuinnimh inbhuanaithe á cruthú ag ár gcláir i measc gach earnála, agus táimid ag cabhrú leis na margat a fhorbairt a bhaineann le dea-chleachtais agus caighdeán fuinnimh inbhuanaithe, an méid seo a leanas ina measc:

- Comhairle agus tacaíocht a sholáthar do shaoránaigh agus eagraíochtaí maidir le húsáid breoslaí iontaisea laghdú agus foinsí fuinnimh in-athnuaite a chur ina n-ionad.
- Uasghráduithe fuinnimh baile
- Gníomhaíocht fuinnimh pobail.
- Dícharbónú Gnó agus Tionscail.
- Ceannaireacht ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide san Earnáil Phoiblí.
- Dícharbónú iompair, an t-aistriú chuig leictirí san áireamh.
- Giniúint fuinnimh in-athnuaite do leictreachas agus téamhand heat.

4. An tIonad Oibre a mbainimid taitneamh as

- Lean an SEAI i rith 2022 le foireann nua a earcú isteach san eagraíocht agus nuair a chuirtear an scála agus an luas ar a bhfuil an eagraíocht ag fás, díriodh go háirithe ar ár gclár ionductúcháin foirne chun cabhrú le himeascadh isteach sna foirne agus san ionad oibre.
- Amar chuid den earcaíocht in 2022, d'earcaíomar Ceann Acmhainní Daonna nua agus Bainisteoir Foghlama agus Forbartha a thosaigh clár nua foghlama agus forbartha foirne.
- Thosaigh an SEAI clár claochlaithe in 2021 (Tionscadal Evolve), ar clár ilbhliana athraithe é laistigh den eagraíocht. Lean an SEAI le hathrú claochlaitheach a chur chun cinn ar fud na heagraíochta trí réitigh nuálacha a d'hearadh agus deiseanna a chur i bhfeidhm a mhéadaíonn scála agus a thugann aghaidh ar an sainordú a leagtar amach sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide.
- Anuas air sin, agus le folláine ár bhfoirne a spreagadh agus tacú léi, tá roinnt tionscnamh ar líne agus san oifig á socraithe againn, ranganna ióga, seimineáir ghréasáin ábhartha aireachais, agus maidineacha caife ar fud na heagraíochta san áireamh.
- Soláthraímid Clár Cúnaimh d'Fhostaithe saor in aisce a sholáthraíonn sainchomhairleoireacht rúnda, cóitseáil tuismitheora agus gairm bheatha, sainfhaisnéis neamhtheoranta, agus tairseach folláine ar líne dár bhfoireann dhíreach agus indíreach agus dá dteaghlach.
- Tá Coiste gníomhach Comhionannais, Ionchuimsithe agus Éagsúlachta againn a chuaigh i mbun sainchomhairleoireachta ar fud na heagraíochta agus a d'fhorbair Straitéis EDI lena seoladh in 2023. De réir mar a leanamar ag filleadh ar an oifig agus a d'earcaíomar foireann nua in 2022, sholáthair cianoibriú léargas dúinn ar conas a fhéadaímid Straitéis Comhionannais, Ionchuimsithe agus Éagsúlachta nua a ullmhú don todhchaí.
- Lean gníomhaíocht Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta Fostaithe i dtimpeallacht chianoibre, measúnuithe eirgeanamaíocha agus cainteanna faoi sraith straitéisí san áireamh ar shaincheisteanna ábhartha.
- Cuirtear Scagthástáil Sláinte agus Folláine Fostaithe ar fáil do gach foistáil.
- Tionscnamh atá faoi stiúir fostaithe é an Grúpa Mná i bhFuinneamh de chuid an SEAI a thacaíonn le agus a spreagann rannpháirtíocht ban san earnáil fuinnimh.
- Spreag Dúshlán Céimeanna na nIonad Oibre Taistil Níos Cliste agus Dúshlán Rothaíocht Taistil Níos Cliste a cuireadh ar bun i gcaitheamh na bliana foirne bheith gníomhach, agus chuir siad soghluaisteacht inbhuanaithe chun cinn.
- Tá fáil ag gach duine ar an Scéim um Rothaíocht chun na hOibre agus an Scéim Iompair Phoiblí Coigilte Cánach.
- Cuirtear úsáid fheithicil leictreach na cuideachta ar fáil d'fhostaithe chun taisteal a bhaineann le gnó a dhéanamh, a laghdaíonn astaíochtaí agus a thacaíonn lena n-áisiúlacht.
- Baineann tábhacht ar leith le soláthar imeachtaí dár bpleanáil imeachtaí a úsáidimid anois mar sheicliosta bearta comhshaoil ó ionaid fhéideartha.
- Trealamh TFC atá tíosach ar fhuinneamh, cuntasáíocht do chaighdeán chomhshaoil, éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh agus fuaraithe a cheannach.



5. Ár gCumarsáid

Tá baint lárnach ag an mbealach a dhéanaimid an teachtaireacht fuinnimh inbhuanaithe a chur in iúl go himmheánach agus go seachtrach i ngníomhaíocht uile an SEAI.

- **Déanaimid dea-chleachtas a chur in iúl, roinnimid cás-staidéir, agus soláthraímid faisnéis, eolas agus saíneolas faoi fhuinneamh inbhuanaithe do gach cuid den tsochaí.**
- Príomhchúlún de Thionscadal Evolve a bhí ar thús cadhnaíochta an chláir in 2022 is ea díriú ar Chustaiméirí agus athbhreithniú iomlán ar thuras an chustaiméara le cuíchóiriú agus éifeachtúlacht a chumasú.
- Tugadh faoi athbhreithniú ar chumarsáid in go leor codanna den eagraíocht agus is próiseas leanúnach é le seirbhís níos fearr a chinntiú. Áirítear leis seo athbhreithniú ar ár láithreáin ghréasáin, ár bpróiseas iarratais agus ár gcairt chustaiméirí.



Rialachas Corparáideach

Tá Ráiteas Rialachais foriomlán an SEAI agus Tuarascáil Chomhaltaí an Bhoird, mar a cheanglaítear leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú 2016, leagtha amach sna Ráitis Airgeadais don bhliain 2022 a ghabhann leis seo.

DEIMHNIÚ RIALACHAIS CHORPARÁIDIGH SWIFT 3000/ MEASÚNÚ SEACHTRACH

I mí Aibreáin 2011, ba é an SEAI an chéad eagraíocht san Eoraip, poiblí nó príobháideach, ar bronnadh deimhniú uirthi faoi chaighdeán SWIFT 3000 an Údarás um Chaighdeán Náisiúnta na hÉireann (NSAI).

Is caighdeán é seo a bhain le Cód Cleachtas do mheasúnú Rialachais Chorparáidigh in Éirinn. Is é an cuspóir measúnú a dhéanamh ar chreataí rialachais chorparáidigh eagraíochtaí agus go sonrach, an leibhéal comhlíonta ag eagraíochtaí le cóid rialachais agus dea-chleachtas. Rinneadh athbhreithniú breise ar chomhlíonadh an SEAI le ceanglais SWIFT 3000 i mí na Nollag 2020 agus cuireadh an toradh faoi bhráid Bhoird an SEAI i Nollaig 2020. Ag eascairt ón measúnú is déanaí seo, choinnigh an SEAI an deimhniú tábhachtach seo um rialachas corparáideach. Mar sin, leanann an SEAI ar aghaidh ag feidhmiú de réir caighdeán dea-chleachtas rialachais chorparáidigh. Cuimsíonn próiseas deimhniúcháin SWIFT 3000 athbhreithniú seachtrach cuimsitheach ar struchtúir, próisis, nósanna imeachta agus ábhar Bhoird an SEAI lena n-áirítear comhlíonadh reachtaíocht an SEAI, Creat Chód Rialachais an SEAI, Dearbhuithe Leasa ag comhaltaí Boird, agus feidhmiú Coistí Boird srl.

RIALACHAS

Cé gurb é an tAcht um Fhuinneamh Inbhuanaithe an phríomhfhoinsé rialachais chorparáidigh don SEAI, ceanglaítear ar an ngníomhaireacht freisin cloí le raon forálacha reachtúla eile (Náisiúnta agus AE) agus ceanglais riaracháin. Dearbhaíonn an SEAI gur chomhlíon sé a oibleagáid chun na ceanglais seo a chomhlíonadh. Tá na nósanna imeachta seo a leanas i bhfeidhm chun a chinntiú go gcomhlíontar ceanglais shonracha:

Riachtanais Ghinearálta Riaracháin agus Bheartais

Ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, oibríonn an SEAI go dlúth leis na hoifigigh ábhartha sa Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, agus le hoifigigh ó Ranna Rialtais eile agus ó ghníomhaireachtaí stáit. Tá sé seo riachtanach i gcomhthéacs a chuspóirí a chur chun cinn agus a chinntiú go gcomhlíontar ceanglais reachtúla, riaracháin agus Aire/Rialtais. Ar an leibhéal áitiúil, oibríonn an SEAI go dlúth le gníomhaireachtaí stáit eile agus le raon leathan eagraíochtaí áitiúla agus ionadaithe poiblí chun beartas agus tionscnaimh fuinnimh inbhuanaithe a fhorbairt go réamhghníomhach. Tá sé seo mar bhonn agus mar thaca ag an gcuspoir straitéiseach náisiúnta foriomlán go mbeidh an SEAI lárnach chun geilleagar ísealcharbóin a thabhairt chun críche trí bhearta agus trí ghníomhaíochtaí atá dírithe ar an aistriú go geilleagar níos cliste agus todhcháí fuinnimh níos inbhuanaithe. Déantar an obair agus an idirghníomhaíocht seo de réir na dtreoracha beartais éagsúla a d'eisigh

an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide.

An Cód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú

I mí Mheán Fómhair 2016, ghlac Bord an SEAI go foirmiúil leis an gCód Cleachtas athbhreithnithe chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú, arna eisiúint ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe i Lúnasa 2016. Soláthraíonn an SEAI faisnéisí do chomhaltaí an Bhoird ar riachtanais an Chóid agus tá raon gníomhartha, nósanna imeachta agus tionscnamh curtha i bhfeidhm aige chun comhlíonadh an Chóid a chinntiú. Mar a luadh thuas, déantar meastóireacht freisin ar an SEAI ar a chomhlíonadh leis an gCód seo faoi phróiseas deimhniúcháin SWIFT 3000. Ina theannta sin, tá a Chreat Cód Rialachais iomlánaíoch féin ag an SEAI don eagraíocht, a chuimsíonn ceanglais an Chóid Chleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú. Déannann Bord an SEAI athbhreithniú ar an gCreat um Chód Rialachais seo ar bhonn bliantúil agus tá sé ar fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin an SEAI www.seai.ie.

I bhfianaise an chúlra seo, deimhníonn an SEAI go bhfuiltear ag cloí leis na Codanna seo a leanas den Chód Cleachtas a d'eisigh an tAire Airgeadais.

MÍR 1: RÓL AN BHOIRD

Tá an Bord freagrach as leabhair chuntais chearta a choimeád ina nochtar, seasmhach réasúnta ag tráth ar bith, seasmhach airgeadais an Bhoird agus a chuirfidh ar a chumas cinnte a dhéanamh go gcomhlíonann na ráitis airgeadais Alt 24 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002. Tá an Bord freagrach as coimeád agus iomláine na faisnéise corparáid agus airgeadais ar láithreán gréasáin an SEAI.

Tá an Bord freagrach as an bplean agus an buiséad bliantúil a fhaomhadh. Rinneadh meastóireacht ar fheidhmíocht an SEAI trí thagairt a dhéanamh don phlean bliantúil agus don bhuiséad an 15 Eanáir 2022.

Tá an Bord freagrach as a shócmhainní a chosaint agus, dá bhrí sin, as dul i mbun bearta réasúnta chun cosc a chur ar chalaíocht agus ar neamhrialtachtaí eile. Measann an Bord go dtugtar i ráitis airgeadais an SEAI léiriú fíor agus cóir ar fheidhmíocht airgeadais agus ar staid airgeadais an SEAI an 31 Nollaig 2022.

MÍR 1.2: CAIGHDEÁIN EITICIÚLA:

Faoi mar a luaitear thuas, tá Creat Cód Rialachais ar leith ceaptha ag Bord an SEAI, i gcomhairle le bainistíocht shinsearach an SEAI. Leagtar amach ann seo na struchtúir agus na nósanna imeachta cuí chun a chinntiú go bhfuil na socrúite rialachais agus cuntasachta láidir agus éifeachtach ar fud an Údarás. Áirítear sa Chreat seo Cód Iompair Gnó do chomhaltaí an Bhoird, an t-iompar atá riachtanach ag cruinnithe Boird. Ceanglaítear ar chomhaltaí Boird agus ar bhaill foirne ainmnithe freisin an reachtaíocht um Eitic in Oifigí Poiblí a chomhlíonadh ar bhonn bliantúil.

MÍR 1.7: CEISTEANNA A BHFUIL CINNEADH LE DÉANAMH AG AN MBORD ORTHU

Tá Sceideal Cúrsaí foirmeálta ceadaithe go Bord an SEAI atá forchoimeáidte go sonrach aige lena chinneadh, lena chinntiú go bhfuil treoir agus rialú an chomhlachta go daingean ina lámha. Leagtar seo amach i gCreat Cód Rialachais an SEAI.

MÍR 1.11: COIMHLINT LEASA

Tá nósanna imeachta cuimsitheacha bunaithe ag Bord an SEAI chun monatóireacht agus bainistiú a dhéanamh ar choimhlint leasa a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann idir lucht bainistíochta agus comhaltaí an Bhoird.

MÍR 1.14: NOCHTADH COSANTA

D'fhaomh Bord an SEAI ag a chruinniú an 2 Samhain 2022, Cairt Bheartais um Nochtadh Cosanta leasaithe (Sceithirí), ina gcuirtear san áireamh na ceanglais nua a eascraíonn as an Acht um Nochtadh Cosanta (Leasú), 2022. Déantar é seo a athbhreithniú ar bhonn bliantúil mar chuid den athbhreithniú ar Chód Rialachais an SEAI.

MÍR 1.17: RÁITEAS STRAITÉISE

Cumhdáitear i Straitéis an SEAI "Réabhlóid Fuinnimh na hÉireann a Sholáthar" an tréimhse ó 2022 go 2025 agus sheol an tAire é go foirmiúil i Meitheamh 2022 agus tá sé ar fáil ar láithreán gréasáin an SEAI, www.seai.ie. Cheadaigh an Bord an straitéis agus cuireadh faoi bhráid an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide í i gcomhréir leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú.

MÍR 6: Tuirisciú Gnó agus Airgeadais

Déannann an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste iniúchadh bliantúil ar Ráitis Airgeadais an SEAI agus cuirtear faoi bhráid an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide iad le Tuarascáil Bhliantúil an SEAI i gcomhréir leis an Acht um Fhuinneamh Inbhuanaithe, 2002. Áirítear leis seo scrúdú ar an Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach bliantúil (SIC).

Cuireann an Cathaoirleach na tuarascálacha seo isteach de réir na gceanglas atá leagtha amach in Alt 1.9 de na ceanglais Ghnó agus Airgeadais den Chód athbhreithnithe. Maidir leis seo, deimhníonn an SEAI go gcomhlíonann sé beartas an Rialtais maidir le luach saothair iomlán an Phríomhoifigigh Feidhmiúcháin agus luach saothair na mball foirne eile de réir na socrúite atá leagtha amach ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe. Ina theannta sin, comhlíonann an SEAI na treoirínte

a bhaineann le táill le Cathaoirleach agus Stiúrthóirí/comhaltaí Comhlachtaí Stáit. Tá sceideal táill agus speansas an Bhoird do chomhaltaí an Bhoird leagtha amach sa Ráiteas Rialachais.

MÍR 7: Bainistíocht Riosca agus Rialú Inmheánach

MÍR 7.1: BAINISTÍOCHT RIOSCA
Forbraíodh measúnú riosca agus beartas bainistíochta cuimsitheach san SEAI agus tá an creat bainistíochta riosca iomlán faofa ag an mBord. Tá sásraí cuí bunaithe ag Bord an SEAI agus ag an gCoiste Iniúchta agus Riosca chun a chinntiú go bhfuil sé ag feidhmiú go hiomlán agus go ndéanann sé monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú ar a éifeachtúlacht.

MÍR 7.4: ATHBHREITHNIÚ AR ÉIFEACTACHT AN RIALAITHE INMHEÁNAIGH

Coinníonn agus feidhmíonn an SEAI córas éifeachtach rialaithe inmheánaigh. Athbhreithníonn na hiniúchóirí inmheánacha seachfhoinsithe an córas rialuithe inmheánacha ar bhonn bliantúil, agus bhí sé seo amhlaidh i leith 2022. Tá na ceanglais maidir leis an athbhreithniú seo, mar atá leagtha amach sa Chód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú, curtha i bhfeidhm i leith 2022.

Tá an t-athbhreithniú ar rialuithe inmheánacha agus an Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach (SIC) gaolmhar le haghaidh 2022 faofa ag Coiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca an SEAI agus ag an mBord. Deimhnítear an t-athbhreithniú sa litir bhliantúil ón gCathaoirleach chuig an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Ina theannta sin, tá ráiteas an Chathaoirleach ar rialuithe inmheánacha airgeadais san áireamh sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil (féach leathanach 32).

MÍR 7.7: INIÚCHÓIREACHT INMHEÁNACH

Tá feidhm Iniúcháireachta Inmheánaigh ag an SEAI atá bunaithe go cuí i gcomhréir leis na príonsabail a leagtar amach sa Chód Cleachtas agus tá Cairt fhoirmiúil aige atá faofa ag an mBord.

MÍR 7.12: AN COISTE

INIÚCHÓIREACHTA AGUS RIOSCA
Bhunaigh an SEAI Coiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca ag a bhfuil téarmaí tagartha sonracha, a d'fhaomh an Bord, agus déantar athbhreithniú orthu ar bhonn bliantúil.

Mír 8: Ról Maoirseachta na Máthair-Roinne**MÍR 8.4: COMHAONTUITHE MAOIRSEACHTA**

Tá Creat foirmiúil Maoirseachta agus Feidhmíochta/Comhaontú Seirbhíse i bhfeidhm ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus ag an SEAI, agus déantar athbhreithniú air ar bhonn bliantúil. Tar éis cainteanna idir an Roinn agus an SEAI, leathnaíodh an Comhaontú reatha.

MÍR 8.16: NÓSANNA IMEACHTA MAIDIR LE SOLÁTHAR

Tá próiseas cuí Soláthair Phoiblí ag an SEAI a chomhlíonann na tairseacha reatha luacha chun rialacha náisiúnta agus an AE a chur i bhfeidhm. Nós imeachta caighdeánach sa phróiseas soláthair seo is ea tairiscint iomaíoch.

MÍR 8.44: COMHLÍONADH CÁNACH

Deimhníonn an Cathaoirleach, sa litir ar leith a tugadh don Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide gur chomhlíon an SEAI a chuid oibleagáidí faoin dlí cánach.

Treoirilinte maidir le Breithmheas agus Bainistíocht Tograí Caiteachais Chaipitiúil

Tá an SEAI tiomanta do bheartas comhdheiseanna agus glacann sé cur chuige réamhghníomhach i leith an chomhionannais san eagraíocht. Tá clár oibre comhionannais agus éagsúlachta forásach ag an SEAI agus feidhmíonn sé roinnt scéimeanna a thugann deiseanna don fhoireann freastal ar a riachtanais ghairme agus phearsanra lena n-áirítear saoire staidéir, cláir oideachais srl. Éascaíonn Próiseas Pleanála Feidhmíochta agus Fáis an SEAI forbairt ghairme agus phearsanta. Is mór ag an SEAI an éagsúlacht agus déanann sé a dhícheall a bheith ina fhostóir comhionannais ina spreagtar

rannpháirtíocht an duine aonair, agus ina gcuirtear luach ar éagsúlachtaí. Tá an SEAI tiomanta do thimpeallacht chothrom oibre/saoil a chothú agus a fhorbairt don fhoireann ar fad.

larscríbhinn 2020 a ghabhann leis an gCód Cleachtais um chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú maidir le Cothromaíocht Inscne, Éagsúlacht agus lonchuimsiú

Bhí cúigear comhaltaí baineanna (42%) agus seachtar comhaltaí fireanna (58%) ag an mBord amháil an 31 Nollaig 2022. Baineann an Bord sprioc an Rialtais amach dá bharr go mbaintear ionadaíocht íosta 40% do gach inscne i mballraíocht Bhoird Stáit amach.

Leanfar de na bearta seo a leanas a chur i bhfeidhm chun cothromaíocht inscne ar an mBord seo a chothú agus chun tacú leis:

Beidh dlúth-chomhordú agus dlúthchomhar idir an SEAI agus an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide maidir le ceapacháin Boird, nuair a thagann siad chun cinn de réir an Achta um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002, arna leasú leis an Acht Fuinnimh, 2016. Cuirfead ceanglais larscríbhinn 2020 i bhfeidhm maidir le gach ceapachán Boird.

An tAcht um Shábháilteacht, Sláinte agus Leas ag an Obair, 2005

Déanann an tAcht seo, a thagann in ionad fhorálacha an Achta um Shábháilteacht, Sláinte agus Leas 1988, an dlí reatha a chomhdhlúthú agus a nuashonrú. Leanann an SEAI de bhearta cuí a ghlacadh chun cosaint a thabhairt do shábháilteacht, sláinte agus leas gach fostaí agus cuairteora agus feasacht a chur chun cinn laistigh dá oifigí chun forálacha an Achta seo a chomhlíonadh. Cuimsíonn sé seo na hAchtanna Sláinte Poiblí (Tobac), 2002 agus 2004.

Cairt Chustaiméirí

Tá Cairt Chustaiméirí foilsithe ag an SEAI, ina leagtar amach a thiomantas d'ardchaighdeán seirbhíse. Áirítear sa Chairt seo nós imeachta chun déileáil le gearáin, má thagann siad chun cinn. In 2022, fuarthas 261 gearán faoin gCairt seo. Tá sé seo ar fáil freisin ar www.seai.ie.

An tAcht um Íoc Pras Cuntas, 1997

Tagann an SEAI faoi shainchúram an Achta um Íoc Pras Cuntas, 1997 a tháinig i bhfeidhm an 2 Eanáir 1998, agus Rialachán na gComhphobal Eorpach (Íocaíocht Dhéanach in Idirbhearta Tráchtála), 2002 a tháinig i bhfeidhm an 7 Lúnasa 2002.

Tá sé mar bheartas ag an SEAI a chinntiú go n-íoctar gach sonrasc go pras. Tá nósanna imeachta i bhfeidhm, áfach, chun a chinntiú go n-íoctar ús déanach, más gá.

An tAcht um Eitic in Oifigí Poiblí, 1995 agus an tAcht um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí, 2001

De réir na hAchtanna thuas, tugann Comhaltaí Bhord an SEAI Ráitis Leasanna Ionta don Rúnaí gach bliain i gcomhlíonadh fhorálacha na hAchtanna. Ina theannta sin, comhlíonann baill foirne an SEAI, a bhfuil poist ainmnithe acu, an dá Acht.

An tAcht um Shaoráil Faisnéise, 1997, an tAcht um Shaoráil Faisnéise (Leasú), 2003 agus an tAcht um Shaoráil Faisnéise, 2014

Is comhlacht forordaithe é an SEAI faoi na hAchtanna um Shaoráil Faisnéise agus cloíonn sé go hiomlán leis na ceanglais atá leagtha amach sna hAchtanna. Ba cheart iarratais ar fhaisnéis faoi na hAchtanna a sheoladh chuig an Oifigeach um Shaoráil Faisnéise ag foi@seai.ie.

Na hAchtanna um Chosaint Sonraí, 1998 agus 2004 agus an Rialachán Ginearálta um Chosaint Sonraí (an GDPR)

Tá an SEAI cláraithe mar Rialaitheoir Sonraí faoi na hAchtanna um Chosaint Sonraí. Baineann cosaint sonraí le ceart bunúsach an duine chun príobháideachta agus chun smacht a fheidhmiú ar an gcaoi a n-úsáidtear a gcuid faisnéis phearsanta. Cheap an SEAI Oifigeach Cosanta Sonraí (an OCS) ar féidir leo cabhrú le hábhair shonraí a gcearta a fheidhmiú faoin reachtaíocht um chosaint sonraí. Is féidir na hiarrataí siúd a sheoladh chuig dataprotection@seai.ie.

Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003 agus Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla (Leasú), 2021

Tagann an SEAI faoi shainchúram Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003, a síníodh sa dlí an 14 Iúil 2003, chun creat reachtúil do sheirbhísí a sholáthar trí Ghaeilge. I gcomhréir le hAlt 10 den Acht, foilsítear an Tuarascáil Bhliantúil seo go comhuaineach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Síníodh Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla (Leasú), 2021 isteach sa dlí an 22 Nollaig 2022 agus tá sé ceaptha cur go mór le cáilíocht na seirbhísí i nGaeilge a sholáthraíonn comhlachtaí Stáit don phobal.

Dualgas na hEarnála Poiblí

Mar chomhlacht poiblí, aithníonn an SEAI a ról agus a oibleagáid comhionannas a chur chun cinn, cosc a chur ar idirdhealú agus cearta daonna ár bhfostaithe, custaiméirí, úsáideoirí seirbhíse agus gach duine a chosaint a n-imríonn ár mbeartais agus ár bpleananna tionchar orthu. Tá seo sainordaithe ag an Dualgas maidir le Comhionannas agus Cearta Daonna san Earnáil Phoiblí faoi Alt 42 den Acht um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas, 2014. Sheol an SEAI a straitéis nua Comhionannais, Éagsúlachta agus lonchuimsithe (EDI) in Eanáir 2023, atá ar aon dul lena straitéisí eagraíochta agus daoine, agus atá bunaithe ar an obair a rinneadh lena chreidiúnú Infheisteoir Airgid in Éagsúlacht a bhaint amach ó Ionad na hÉireann

um Éagsúlacht. Tá Coiste EDI ag an SEAI agus rachfar i ngleic le go leor de na cuspóirí faoin Dualgas maidir le Comhionannas agus Cearta Daonna san Earnáil Phoiblí tríd an straitéis EDI seo.

Tuarascáil ar Rioscaí an SEAI

CUR CHUIGE I LEITH BAINISTÍOCHT RIOSCA

Cuireann an SEAI sárchleachtas i bhfeidhm, mar atá leagtha amach sa Chód Cleachtais chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú (2016) agus ISO 31000, maidir le rioscaí a shainaithint, a mheasúnú agus a rialú lena chinntiú go laghdaítear iad go leibhéal atá inghlachta ag an mBord maidir lena chuspóirí a bhaint amach. Tacaíonn bainistíocht éifeachtach rioscaí agus saothrú deiseanna le forbairt agus le cur chun feidhme éifeachtach straitéis an SEAI.

Tá freagracht ar gach pearsanra ag an SEAI dul i ngleic le dea-chleachtas bainistíochta riosca agus rannchuidiú le rioscaí, teagmhais riosca agus easnaimh rialaithe aitheanta/fhéideartha a shainaithint, a bhainistiú agus a thuairiscíú.

CREAT BAINISTÍOCHTA RIOSCA

Glacann Creat Bainistíochta Riosca an SEAI le cur chuige iomlánaíoch lena n-áirítear beartais agus nósanna imeachta sainithe, mar aon le cultúr bainistithe riosca atá cothaithe laistigh den eagraíocht.

Tá Bord an SEAI freagrach as an mbhunchloch a leagan faoi bhainistiú riosca ar fud na heagraíochta trína lamháltas maidir le riosca a chur in iúl go soiléir (“Inghlathacht Riosca”) ar bhonn leanúnach. San inghlathacht riosca, leagtar amach an tuiscint ar chumas an SEAI riosca a ghlacadh, a chur in iúl agus a chainníochtú ar bhealach a bhfuil brí leis do chinntí laethúla. Tá Bainistíocht an SEAI freagrach as a chinntiú go n-oibríonn an SEAI ar bhealach atá ag teacht le hInghlathacht Riosca an Bhoird.

Comhtháthaítear bainistíocht riosca ar fud gach leibhéil den eagraíocht, ionas go dtacaíonn gach leibhéal le leibhéal eile. Tá bainistíocht riosca á threorú ón mbarr agus bunaithe

ar struchtúir agus ar fhreagrachtaí atá sainmhínithe go soiléir. Tá sé leabaithe i ngnáthghnáthaimh agus gníomhaíochtaí na heagraíochta, agus an fhoireann ar fad ar an eolas faoi ábharthacht an riosca chun a gcuid cuspóirí a bhaint amach.

I ndiaidh gur seoladh Ráiteas Straitéise 2022-2025 an SEAI, thug an Bord, le tacaíocht ón bhfoireann bainistíochta, faoi cheardlann athbhreithnithe riosca i rith 2022 a rinne breithniú ar riosca inmheánach agus seachtrach araon agus ar a dtionchar féideartha ar bhaint amach chuspóirí an SEAI.

PRÍOMHRIOSCAÍ IN 2022 AGUS DÁ ÉIS

During 2022, SEAI continued to adapt to the challenges of an increasing urgency to scale up activities nationally on sustainability against a backdrop of a constrained supply chain for energy technologies and services, the invasion of Ukraine and persistent increase in inflation significant factors. SEAI continues to adapt and update the Risk Management Framework, to navigate the challenges and inform key decisions, ensuring an appropriate balance is struck between the achievement of objectives and management of risks. A key aspect of the Risk Management Framework is regular communication and engagement with the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications our customers, staff, supply chain and market.

Tugtar achoimre sa tábla seo a leanas ar chuid de na príomhrioscaí a bhainistigh an SEAI le linn 2022 agus a leanfar dá mbainistiú isteach in 2023:

Limistéar	Cur Síos ar an Riosca	Maolú
Straitéiseach	RIOSCA SAINORDAITHE/SOLÁTHAIR STRAITÉISIGH Tá an SEAI i gcoirílár sholáthar Phlean an Rialtais um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide. Leagtar amach spriocanna uailmhianacha do 2030 sa Phlean. Tá sainordú an SEAI ag fairsingiú agus ag méadú i dtaobh castachta chun tacú le gníomhartha a leagtar amach sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2023 (“CAP23”). Tá an sainordú méadaithe seo á sholáthar agus na dúshláin níos fairsinge gheilleagracha agus shóisialta/pholaitiúla romhainn a dtugtar cuntas orthu thíos.	Lenár gcuspóirí agus uailmhianta straitéiseacha a bhaint amach, chun tacú leis an bPlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, agus aghaidh a thabhairt ar an ról breise sa limistéar rialála, tá an SEAI ag cur lena oibríochtaí, tá a lucht saothair á mhéadú aige agus tá scileanna agus tallann nua á n-aimsiú aige le gníomhaíochtaí a fhorbairt agus a thabhairt chun cinn nach raibh ar bun san SEAI agus in Éirinn roimhe seo. Leanann an SEAI ag oibriú ar thionscnaimh nua agus reatha i measc na n-earnálacha baile agus neamhbhaile le feachtas a chruthú agus éileamh a spreagadh chun tacú le baint amach spriocanna dúshlánacha.
Geilleagrach	RIOSCA SLABHRA SOLÁTHAIR Lean dúshláin slabhra soláthair ar aghaidh i rith 2022, mar gheall ar an easpa cumas conraitheora i limistéir, easpa saothair oile, boilsciú a bhí ag dul in airde agus costais mhéadaithe ábhar.	Tá monatóireacht á déanamh ag an SEAI ar thionchar na ndúshlán sa slabhra soláthair chomh maith le bheith i dteagmháil leis an slabhra soláthair chun cur lenár dtuiscint ar dhálaí an mhargaidh agus conas freagairt do na dúshláin sin. Chomhoibrigh an SEAI le gníomhaireachtaí seachtracha chun forbairt scileanna a bhrú chun cinn in 2022 agus isteach in 2023.
Sóisialta / Geopholaitiúil	RIOSCA AISTRITHE FUINNIMH Chruthaigh peirspictíochtaí agus toisí nua maidir le práinn an aistrithe éiginnteacht a d'fhéadfadh tionchar a imirt ar sholáthar spriocanna agus cuspóirí i rith 2022 agus bhí saincheisteanna cosúil le costas breoslaí iontaise d'fhuinneamh agus slándáil an tsoláthair fuinnimh ar thús cadhnaíochta ach go háirithe i ndiaidh ionradh na hÚcráine.	Chomhoibrigh an SEAI i rith 2022 le comhghleacaithe inár máthair-Roinn agus gníomhaireachtaí stáit eile agus ghlac sé páirt gníomhach san fheachtas ‘Laghdaigh d’Úsáid’ agus sa Ghrúpa Éigeandála Slándála Fuinnimh (ESEG), agus beartais á n-oiriúnú sa chás gur chuí. Lean an SEAI leis an eagraíocht a dhírú ar phríomhchláir a sholáthar.
Airgeadas	CAILLTEANAS AIRGEADAIS / RIOSCA CALAOISE I bhfianaise nádúr ghnó an SEAI, lena n-áirítear soláthar tacaíochtaí deontais, ní mór dó bainistiú leanúnach a dhéanamh ar an acmhainneacht le haghaidh cailteanas airgeadais nó calaíse.	Tá rialuithe agus seiceálacha láidre airgeadais agus eile curtha i bhfeidhm ag an SEAI chun calaíse agus earráid a chosc agus a bhrath. Tá na rialuithe seo faoi réir athbhreithniú bliantúil maidir le hoiriúnacht agus éifeachtacht.
Teicneolaíocht	RIOSCA CIBEARSHLÁNDÁLA Riosca cibearionsaithe as a dtiocfadh cur isteach ar leanúnachas gnó, a bhféadfadh líonraí, córais nó sonraí a bheith i mbaol dá bharr.	Tá Córas Bainistíochta um Shlándáil Faisnéise (ISMS) ag an SEAI atá ailínithe le ISO27001 agus a chuimsíonn oiliúint rialta foirne agus bréagionsaí tástála ar an gcóras.

Airgeadas



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An Ráiteas Rialachais agus Tuarascáil Chomhaltaí an Bhoird

Don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022

Bunaíodh Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann (an SEAI) le héifeacht ón 1 Bealtaine 2002, de bhun an Achta um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 (arna leasú).

Tá feidhmeanna an Údaráis leagtha amach in Alt 6 d'Acht 2002. Is iad príomhfheidhmeanna an SEAI mar atá forordaithe in Acht 2002 (arna sainordú):

- táirgeadh, soláthar agus úsáid fuinnimh a chur chun cinn agus cuidiú leo, lena n-áirítear ó fhóinsí in-athnuaite, ar bhealaí atá inbhuanaithe agus éifeachtúil ó thaobh an chomhshaoil agus an gheilleagair de;
- laghdú ar astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa agus truailléain aeir a bhaineann le húsáid fuinnimh a chur chun cinn agus cabhrú leis;
- taighde agus forbairt teicneolaíochtaí a chur chun cinn agus cabhrú leo agus comhairle, faisnéis agus treoir a sholáthar maidir le hábhair a bhaineann le fuinneamh;
- gníomhaíochtaí a ordóidh an tAire amhlaidh a cheadú, a rialáil agus a rialú ó am go chéile.

Cloíonn an SEAI le dlíthe agus rialacháin ábhartha a rialaíonn a ghníomhaíochtaí agus leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú, 2016 (arna leasú) ("an Cód").

Leagtar amach sa tuarascáil Rialachais seo struchtúir rialachais an SEAI agus tugtar chun solais ann na príomhlimistéir ar ar dhírigh an SEAI i rith 2022.

STRUCHTÚR AN BHOIRD

Tá struchtúr an bhoird á fhorordú trí reacht. Is é an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, ("an tAire") a cheapann comhaltaí an Bhoird le toiliú an Aire Airgeadais, de réir an Achta um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002, arna leasú leis an Acht Fuinnimh, 2016. Ainmníonn an tAire comhalta amháin den Bhord (seachas an Príomhfheidhmeannach) mar Chathaoirleach ar feadh tréimhse nach faide ná 5 bliana. Ceaptar comhaltaí Boird ar feadh tréimhsí suas le 5 bliana agus féadfar iad a athcheapadh suas go huastreimhse de 8 mbliana de réir larscríbhinn 2020, ar Chomhardú Inscne, Éagsúlacht agus Cuimsiú, den Chód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú. Is comhalta ex officio den Bhord é an Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin.

Tá an Bord freagrach don Aire. Cuirtear cuspóirí agus tosaíochtaí an Aire in iúl don Bhord trí Phleananna Forbartha Náisiúnta, Pleananna Gnímh don Aeráid agus Comhaontú Soláthair Feidhmíochta chomh maith le Pleananna Seirbhíse bliantúla a cheapadh. Tá idirphlé rialta idir an Cathaoirleach, an POF, bainistíocht an SEAI agus an tAire agus a (h)oifigigh.

Tá struchtúr coiste bunaithe ag an mBord chun cabhrú leis a chuid freagrachtaí a chomhlíonadh. Tá an Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin (an POF) agus an Fhoireann Bainistíochta

Sinsearaí freagrach as bainistíocht, rialú agus treorú rialta laethúil an SEAI. Leanann an POF agus an Fhoireann Bainistíochta Sinsearaí an treorú straitéiseach a thugann an Bord agus cinntíonn siad go bhfuil tuiscint shoiléir ag na comhaltaí Boird go léir ar na hábhair a bhaineann le hoibriú an SEAI, iad siúd san áireamh a bhaineann leis an Aire. Gníomhaíonn an POF mar idirchaidreamh díreach idir an Bord agus bainistíocht an SEAI.

RÓL AGUS FREAGRACHTAÍ AN BHOIRD

Tá ról leathan an Bhoird leagtha amach in Alt 10 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 agus sonraítear freagrachtaí níos sainiúla an Bhoird, ina n-aonair agus ar bhonn corparáideach, i gCreat Rialachais an SEAI, atá faoia ar bhonn bliantúil ag an mBord agus tá sé ar fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin an SEAI (www.seai.ie).

Tá an Bord freagrach as na straitéisí agus beartais fhairsinge a leagan amach don eagraíocht. Tá sé freagrach as an gcóras rialaithe inmheánaigh agus as próisis agus nósanna imeachta a chur i bhfeidhm ar mhaithe lena chinntiú go bhfuil an córas éifeachtach. Tugann sé faoi na feidhmeanna seo go díreach agus trí Choistí ar leith Boird a oibriú i gcomhréir le Téarmaí Tagartha faoia. Is ar Bainistíochta Feidhmiúcháin an SEAI atá an fhreagracht as beartas a chur i bhfeidhm.

Cuireann an Bord ceisteanna áirithe ar forchoimeád go sonrach go ndéanfaidh an Bord cinneadh orthu agus i measc na mbuanearraí a bhreithníonn an Bord, tá an méid seo a leanas:

- Riachtanais Chóraithe agus Dearbhaithe Leasanna
- Miontuairiscí an chruinnithe dheireanaigh a fhíorú
- Ceisteanna a thagann chun solais agus Pointí Gnímh gaolmhara
- Tuarascáil an Chathaoirleigh
- Tuarascáil an POF
- Tuarascálacha Airgeadais, Buiséid agus Caiteachais
- Forbairtí straitéise agus tuarascálacha feidhmíochta an SEAI
- Moltaí soláthair agus deontais a bhreithniú, de réir údarás ceadaithe tarmilgthe
- Tuarascálacha Coiste a bhreithniú
- Athbhreithniú Riosca Corparáideach/Bainistíocht Riosca
- Rialachas agus nithe forchoimeádtá

Ceanglaítear faoi Alt 24 (2) den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 ar an Údarás gach cuntas cuí agus rialta a choimeád ar airgead a fuair sé nó a chaith sé, i cibé foirm a fhaomhfaidh an tAire Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe. Agus na ráitis airgeadais seo á n-ullmhú, ceanglaítear ar Bhord an SEAI:

- Beartais chuntasáochta oiriúnacha a roghnú agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go comhshéasmhach.

- Breithiúnais agus meastacháin a dhéanamh atá réasúnta agus stuama.
- Na ráitis airgeadais a réiteach ar bhonn gnóthas leantach, mura cuí a mheas go leanfaidh an Bord de bheith ag oibriú; agus
- A lua cibé acu ar cloíodh nó nár cloíodh le caighdeáin infheidhme chuntasáochta, faoi réir aon imeachtaí ábhartha a nochtar agus a mhínítear sna ráitis airgeadais.

Tá an Bord freagrach as leabhair chuntais chearta a choimeád ina nochtar, le cruinneas réasúnta ag tráth ar bith, seasamh airgeadais an Bhoird agus a chuirfidh ar a chumas cinnte a dhéanamh go gcomhlíonann na ráitis airgeadais Alt 24 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002. Tá an Bord freagrach as coimeád agus iomláine na faisnéise corparáidí agus airgeadais ar láithreán gréasáin an SEAI.

Tá an Bord freagrach as an bplean agus an buiséad bliantúil a fhaomhadh. Rinneadh meastóireacht ar fheidhmíocht an SEAI trí thagairt a dhéanamh don phlean bliantúil agus don bhuiséad an 15 Eanáir 2022.

Tá an Bord freagrach as a shócmhainní a chosaint agus, dá bhrí sin, as dul i mbun bearta réasúnta chun cosc a chur ar chalaíocht agus ar neamhrialachtaí eile.

Measann an Bord go dtugtar i ráitis airgeadais an SEAI léiriú fíor agus cóir ar fheidhmíocht airgeadais agus ar staid airgeadais an SEAI an 31 Nollaig 2022.

ÉIFEACTHACHT AN BHOIRD

Tá an Bord freagrach as na straitéisí agus beartais fhairsinge a leagan amach don eagraíocht. Tá sé freagrach as an gcóras rialaithe inmheánaigh agus as próisis agus nósanna imeachta a chur i bhfeidhm ar mhaithe lena chinntiú go bhfuil an córas éifeachtach. Tá próiseas ionduchtaithe agus forbartha cuí agus cuimsitheach i bhfeidhm do chomhaltaí an Bhoird. Maidir le baill nua, nuair a cheaptar iad, tugtar faisnéisiú cuimsitheach dóibh ar an gníomhaireacht agus a cuid oibríochtaí.

Leanann an SEAI dá stádas deimhniúcháin SWIFT 3000 a choinneáil, ar scrúdú agus meastóireacht neamhspleách é ag measúnóirí an NSAI ar nósanna imeachta rialachais chorpáidigh an SEAI agus comhlíonadh leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú. Rinne an NSAI an measúnú is déanaí in Eanáir 2021. I mí Eanáir 2023, i gcomhthéacs athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht fhoriomlán an Bhoird, rinne an Bord athbhreithniú cuimsitheach ar a ghníomhaíochtaí, a oibríochtaí agus a thorthaí don bhliain 2022.

Thionóil an Bord deich gcrúinní i rith 2022. Reáchtáladh dhá cheann díobh seo amach ar bhonn cianda trí Microsoft Teams agus thit na hocht gcinn eile amach i bpearsan (ceann amháin san RDS agus seacht gcinn in Three Park Place). Maidir leis na nithe Boird seo don bhliain 2022, bhreithnigh an Bord an achoimre chuimsitheach ar ghníomhaíochtaí / cinní ceannaireachta straitéiseacha, agus ar mhaoirseacht/rialachas agus ar a mhonatóireacht ar na córais agus rialuithe san SEAI. Ar an iomlán, léiríodh san anailís seo go ndearna an Bord gach iarracht a fhreagrachtaí a chomhlíonadh, ar bhealach cuí agus éifeachtach, de réir na gceanglas atá leagtha amach san Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 agus sa Chód Cleachtas athbhreithnithe chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú. Deimhnítear sa mheastóireacht/measúnú seachtach a bhaineann leis an bpróiseas deimhnithe um Rialachas Corparáideach SWIFT 3000, comhlíonadh foriomlán an SEAI leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú.

Ballraíocht an Bhoird



Dermot Byrne
Cathaoirleach
Arna cheapadh an 1 Meán Fómhair 2020

Tá cúlra Dermot in innealtóireacht agus bainistíocht fónais. Bhí sé ina POF ar EirGrid trína chéim thionscnaimh agus fáis, ó 2005 go 2012. Roimhe sin bhí sé ina Cheannaire ar Ghréasán BSL. Ó d'éirigh sé as EirGrid, d'fhóin Dermot ar roinnt Bord lena n-áirítear Element Power (cuideachta forbartha gaoithe), agus VITA (gníomhaireacht forbartha Éireannach thar lear le fócas láidir ar phobail tuaithe agus gníomhú ar son na haeráidesan Afraic Thoir) a raibh sé ina chathaoirleach air. Tá Dermot ina Chomhalta d'Innealtóirí Éireann agus bhí sé ina uachtarán air in 2016/17. Thar ceann DCENR (DECC anois) bhí sé ina chathaoirleach ar shainghrúpa chun Straitéis Náisiúnta um Thairghe Fuinnimh a fhorbairt. Foilsíodh tuarascáil an ghrúpa - Energy Innovation Ireland - in 2016.



Dr Peter Brennan
Arna cheapadh an 6 Bealtaine 2015, athcheaptha an 9 Bealtaine 2018, éirthe as ag deireadh a théarma an 8 Bealtaine 2023

Tá Peter ina Stiúrthóir Bainistíochta ar EPS Consulting, comhairleacht taighde beartais phoiblí, agus ina Chathaoirleach ar Bid Services, an chuideachta chomhairleach tairisceana agus soláthair is mó in Éirinn. Tá suim agus saineolas ar leith aige ar athrú aeráide agus fuinneamh. Bhí sé ina chathaoirleach ar Ghrúpa Taighde ar Athrú Aeráide an IEA ó 2007 go 2015 agus bhí sé ina chomhairleoir do Chomhchoiste an Oireachtais ar Athrú Aeráide agus Fuinnimh. Thug sé léachtaí ar Chlár Máistreacht agus Teastais Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath ar Airgeadas Fuinnimh Imharthana. Tá sé ina údar ar ríomhleabhar ar dheiseanna gnó sa gheilleagar glas. Bhí sé ina Stiúrthóir ar Ghnóthaí Eorpacha agus Forbairt Straitéise ag IBEC agus bhí sé ina Stiúrthóir ar Bhiúro Gnó na hÉireann a bhí lonnaithe sa Bhrúiséal ó 1986 go 2001. Ina ghairm bheatha roimhe sin d'oibrigh sé sa Roinn Tionscail agus Fuinnimh agus Gnóthaí Eachtracha.



Dr Lisa Ryan
Arna cheapadh an 6 Bealtaine 2015, athcheaptha an 9 Bealtaine 2018, éirthe as ag deireadh a théarma an 8 Bealtaine 2022

Is ollamh in eacnamaíocht fuinnimh í Lisa i Scoil na hEacnamaíochta sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath agus tá sí i gceannas ar eacnamaíocht fuinnimh in Institiúid Fuinnimh Ollscoil Bhaile Átha Cliath le saineolas in éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh, fuinneamh in-athnuaite agus eacnamaíocht athraithe aeráide. Ba í an t-eacnamaí sinsearach fuinnimh san Aonad um Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh ag an nGníomhaireacht Idirnáisiúnta Fuinnimh (IEA) i bPáras go dtí samhradh 2013 áit a raibh sí i gceannas ar thionscadail a bhain le hairgeadas éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh, iompar, agus beartas trasearnála.

D'oibrigh sí roimhe seo mar chomhairleoir neamhspleách san eacnamaíocht fuinnimh agus comhshaoil d'eagraíochtaí rialtais idirnáisiúnta agus Éireannacha, chomh maith leis na hearnálacha príobháideacha agus poiblí.

Tá PhD ag Lisa san eacnamaíocht comhshaoil ón gColáiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath.



Kate Ruddock
Arna cheapadh an 16 Feabhra 2017, éirthe as ag deireadh a téarma an 15 Feabhra 2022

Chaith Kate cuid mhór dá gairm bheatha san earnáil ENR ag obair le heagraíochtaí agus líonraí comhshaoil lena n-áirítear Cairde an Domhain, an comhrialtas Stop Climate Chaos, agus Líonra Comhshaoil na hÉireann. Tá taithí aici ar bheartais um fhuinneamh inbhuanaithe, tionscadail fuinnimh pobail agus oideachas comhshaoil agus molann sí d'Éirinn a sciar cothrom a imirt chun freagairt don ghéarchéim aeráide agus bhithéagsúlachta. Tá Céim bainte amach ag Kate san Eolaíocht Nádúrtha ó Choláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath, Máistreacht in Inbhuanaitheacht Chomhshaoil ó Ollscoil Dhún Éideann agus Teastas i bhFuinneamh In-athnuaite ó Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Dhún Dealgan.



Andrew Ennis
Arna cheapadh an 14 Iúil 2017, athcheaptha an 14 Iúil 2022

Tá Andrew ina Stiúrthóir ar Fhuinneamh In-Athnuaite le Bartra Capital, a bhfuil gníomhaíochtaí infheistíochta aige i réimsí éagsúla i margadh bonneagair na hÉireann lena n-áirítear, tithíocht, cúram sláinte, maoin tráchtála agus fuinneamh in-athnuaite. Is Cuntasóir Cairte é agus tá B.Comm agus M.Acc aige ón gColáiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath. Tá os cionn 16 bliana de thaithe airgeadais chorparáidigh ag Andrew i margadh bonneagair na hÉireann, le speisialtóireacht i bhfuinneamh agus i bhfuinneamh in-athnuaite. D'oibrigh Andrew roimhe seo d'Aonad NewERA hníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta a bunaíodh chun comhairle airgeadais chorparáidigh a sholáthar do Rialtas na hÉireann maidir le bainistiú agus diúscairt shócmhainní Stáit agus infheistíocht i bpríomhbhonneagar eacnamaíoch. D'oibrigh sé freisin le NCB Corporate Finance (anois mar chuid de Investec Ireland), le speisialtóireacht i gcumasc agus éadálacha bonneagair, luachálacha agus tiomsú airgid.



Ann Markey
Arna cheapadh an 14 Iúil 2017, athcheaptha an 14 Iúil 2022

Is Comhalta de Chuntasóirí Cairte Éireann í Ann agus is ceannaire gnó le taithí, cathaoirleach coiste agus stiúrthóir neamhfheidhmiúcháin í. Tá taithí fairsing aici sa tionscal leictreachais agus bhí sí ina feidhmeannach sinsearach le BSL agus le Greencoat Capital, príomhchuideachta infheistíochta fuinnimh in-athnuaite. Cuimsíonn a taithí gnóthaí traidisiúnta leictreachais chomh maith le hinfeistiú i dticneolaíocht ísealcharbóin agus i gcuideachtaí fuinnimh in-athnuaite. Tá sí ina stiúrthóir neamhspleách neamhfheidhmiúcháin ar Foresight Solar Fund Limited, cuideachta FTSE 250, a infheistíonn i sócmhainní talambhuanaithe fótvoltacha (PV) agus stórála cadhnra ar scála fónais sa Ríocht Aontaithe, an Spáinn agus an Astráil. Tá sí freisin ina stiúrthóir neamhfheidhmiúcháin ar Velocys plc, cuideachta theicneolaíochta breoslaí inbhuanaithe idirnáisiúnta atá liostaithe ag AIM agus a bhfuil ceanncheathrú aige sa RA. Bhí sí ina ball de Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca FSS go dtí Márta 2023. Ceapadh í le Bord na Gníomhaireachta Forbartha Talún i Samhain 2022.

Ballraíocht an Bhoird (ar leanúint)



Léan Doody
Arna ceapadh an 31 Deireadh Fómhair 2018

Tá Léan ina Stiúrthóir ar Chathrach Comhtháite agus ar Phleanáil Leader Europe, do Arup. Tá os cionn 20 bliain de thairbhí ghairmiúil aici sa tionscail lena n-áirítear obair le cliant éagsúla ó rialtais chathrach agus náisiúnta go forbróirí príobháideacha, agus ar thionscadail éagsúla ina bhfuil obair fhairsing straitéise agus bheartais ar fheidhmiú teicneolaíochtaí cliste. Áirítear le hobair thionscadail le déanaí obair straitéise agus bheartais dhigitigh do rialtais na Danmhairge agus Shingepór, d'Údarás Mhórcheantar Londen, do Chomhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath, Sydney, Canberra agus do thionscadail mhóra mháistirphleanála i Maidrid, Singeapór agus Dubai. Sa réimse seo atá ag forbairt tá sí gníomhach ag obair le hinstitiúidí taighde agus comhlachtaí tionscail chun caighdeán idirnáisiúnta agus clár oibre taighde a shocrú, lena n-áirítear Institiúid um Chaighdeán na Breataine agus Ionad Ollscoil Cambridge um Bonneagar Cliste agus Foirgníocht. Is Léachtóir Sinsearach Oinigh í ag Coláiste na hOllscoile, Londain sa Roinn Eolaíochta, Teicneolaíochta, Innealtóireachta agus Beartais Phoiblí agus is scrúdaitheoir seachtrach í ag Coláiste Ríoga na hEalaíne i Londain.



Joe O'Carroll
Arna cheapadh an 28 Feabhra 2019

Tá tairbhí breis agus 25 bliain ag Joe sna hearnálacha Fuinnimh, Inbhuanaitheachta agus Teicneolaíochtaí Digiteacha. D'oibrigh sé in Éirinn, an RA, na Stáit Aontaithe, an Afraic agus na Balcáin. Is Céimí san Eolaíocht Talmhaíochta ó UCD é, tá MBA (UCC) agus Diplóma i Stiúradh Cuideachtaí (Institiúid na Stiúrthóirí) aige. Tá clár oiliúna feidhmiúcháin déanta aige ag IMI Bhaile Átha Cliath agus Scoil Kennedy ag Harvard. Tar éis a ghnó fuinnimh in-athnuaithe féin a bhunú, a mhéadú agus a dhíol idir 2008 agus 2017 bhí poist shinsearach bhainistíochta aige i mbainistíocht ghinearálta, straitéis, tráchtáil, díolacháin agus margaíocht agus tiomsú airgid. Ba stiúrthóir neamhfheidhmiúcháin é ar shraith Moil Nuálaíochta i Réigiún an Mheán-Oirthir, MERITS – mol do Ghnólaicte Nuathionscanta Teicneolaíochta, agus an Mol Nuálaíochta Eachaí ag Graí Náisiúnta na hÉireann ó 2020 go 2022 ina measc. Is Stiúrthóir Infheistíochta anois é ag Teach Gresham, is bainisteoir speisialtacha sócmhainní atá liostaithe ar Stocmhalartán Londen, áit a gcuireann sé Ciste Foraoiseachta Straitéiseach na hÉireann ar bun. Tá poist bhoird aige le Treemetrics – gnó SaaS atá suite i gCorcaigh, Fairways agus FunDays – príomhoibreoir Turais Gailf na hEorpa, agus Fiontair Lochlann – gnó comhairliúcháin theicniúil san earnáil Chógaisíochta.



Justina Corcoran
Arna ceapadh an 7 Bealtaine 2020

Tá post Ceann Beartais agus Rialála Fuinnimh Miondíola ag Justina faoi láthair, sa Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Tá os cionn 25 bliain de thairbhí ghairmiúil aici, san earnáil phoiblí, thar raon leathan agus éagsúil de Ranna. Mar iar-Cheann an Iniúchta Inmheánaigh sa Roinn tuigean sí agus tá sí paiseanta faoi chur chun cinn agus a chinntiú go bhfuil córas láidir agus éifeachtach Rialachais agus Rialaithe Inmheánaigh ann agus go mbíonn sé faoi bhláth laistigh d'Eagraíocht. Le blianta beaga anuas, chríochnaigh Justina cáilíocht Cuntasaoicthe Gairmiúla ACCA agus bhain sí an chéad áit amach in Éirinn (an 2ú háit ar fud an domhain) ar an bpáipéar ar leibhéal gairmiúil Rialachais, Riosca agus Eitice agus an 1ú háit in Éirinn (an 8ú háit ar fud an domhain) ar pháipéar leibhéal gairmiúil um Ardtuairiscíú Corparáideach. Bhí ról cheannaireachta aici freisin maidir le Tionscadail Náisiúnta ar nós Oiriúnuithe Aeráide, Spriocanna Forbartha Inbhuanaíthe, agus an Chórais Náisiúnta Postchód ("Éirchód").



Sharon O'Connor
Arna ceapadh an 1 Meán Fómhair 2020

Is Comhalta agus Stiúrthóir Cairte í Sharon ar Institiúid na Stiúrthóirí agus breis agus cúig bliana is fiche de thairbhí ceannaireachta sinsearaí aici. Is Comhalta Cairte í den Institiúid um Fhorbairt Pearsanra, agus tá cáilíocht ghairmiúil aici sa Mhargaíocht freisin. Chríochnaigh sí téarma 5 bliana le déanaí mar Chathaoirleach ar Údarás Oideachais TÉ, eagraíocht réigiúnach a fhostaíonn 44,000 duine agus a bhfuil buiséad £2bn. Bhí sí ina Príomhfheidhmeannach ar Chomhairle Cathrach Dhoire, agus tá suim mhór aici sa rialtas áitiúil agus d'fhóin sí i gCoimisiún na gCuntas d'Albain agus sa Choimisiún Náisiúnta Maoirseachta agus Iniúchóireachta. Is NED í Sharon le Transport Holding Co. i dTuaisceart Éireann (Translink) agus le David MacBrayne Ltd (CalMac). Cuimsítear ina hobair roimhe seo agus ina hobair reatha obair phríobháideach, phoiblí agus earnálacha pobail/deonacha mar úinéir gnó agus comhairleoir. Tá suim ar leith aici i bpleanáil pobail, in athbheochan agus i nuálaíocht san earnáil phoiblí.



Maria O'Dwyer
Arna ceapadh an 17 Meitheamh 2022

Tá Maria ina Ceann Bainistíochta Sócmhainní le hUisce Éireann agus is innealtóir Cairte í a bhfuil tairbhí breis agus 25 bliain aici san earnáil innealtóireachta agus fónais. Ceannaire éifeachtach agus straitéiseach í, a dhíríonn go fonnmhar ar sholáthar trí dhaoine a chumasú. Bhí roinnt ról bhainistíochta sinsearaí ag Maria ina gairm bheatha go dtí seo i Líonraí Gáis Éireann agus Uisce Éireann, áit a raibh freagracht uirthi as clár mhóra ilghnéitheacha agus clochlú náisiúnta a sholáthar. Tá céim Máistir Taighde ag Maria in Eolaíocht Innealtóireachta anuas ar a bunchéim in Innealtóireacht Leictreonaic (an Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath). Tá Diplómaí larchéime ag Maria in Eolaíocht Innealtóireachta anuas ar a bunchéim in Innealtóireacht Leictreonaic (an Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath). Tá Diplómaí larchéime ag Maria in Eolaíocht Innealtóireachta anuas ar a bunchéim in Innealtóireacht Leictreonaic (an Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath). Tá Diplómaí larchéime ag Maria in Eolaíocht Innealtóireachta anuas ar a bunchéim in Innealtóireacht Leictreonaic (an Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath). Tá Diplómaí larchéime ag Maria in Eolaíocht Innealtóireachta anuas ar a bunchéim in Innealtóireacht Leictreonaic (an Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath).

Tá suim ar leith aici i bpleanáil pobail, in athbheochan agus i nuálaíocht san earnáil phoiblí.



Robert Wasson
Arna cheapadh an 17 Meitheamh 2022

Tá cúlra Robert i mbainistíocht agus rialáil fónais, bainistíocht sócmhainní agus comhairliúcháin bainistíochta. Maidir le cúrsaí fónais, bhí ról bhainistíochta éagsúla aige in BSL agus BSL Idirnáisiúnta, in Éirinn agus thar lear aron. Bhí sé freagrach as Leictreachas Thuaisceart Éireann (Northern Ireland Electricity) a aistriú faoi úinéireacht nua tar éis go ndearna BSL é a éadail, agus rinneadh Stiúrthóir Feidhmiúcháin ansin de. I measc na hoibre a rinne sé roimhe seo tá NED ag Calafort Dhroichead Átha, agus dhá théarma mar Chathaoirleach ar Pháirc Réigiúnach an Lagáin i dTuaisceart Éireann. Maidir le comhairliúcháin, rinne sé cleachtas Feabhsúcháin Straitéise agus Feidhmiúcháin KPMG a stiúradh in Éirinn, agus bhunaigh sé Watershed Consulting ina dhiaidh sin, a ndearnadh príomhsholáthraí boutique comhairliúcháin agus bainistíochta eatarmaí de. Alumnus MBA é Robert le Scoil Smurfit ag UCD agus is Stiúrthóir Cairte é. Tá sé ina bhall d'Institiúid na hInnealtóireachta agus na Teicneolaíochta sa Ríocht Aontaithe.

Ballraíocht an Bhoird (ar leanúint)



Barry McMullin
Arna cheapadh an 17 Meitheamh 2022

Ollamh Iomlán é Barry i nDámh na hInnealtóireachta agus na Ríomhaireachta ag Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath. D'oibrigh sé agus d'fhoilsigh sé i measc réimse fairsing limistéar, agus dírionn sé go mór ar chur i bhfeidhm idirdhisciplíneach na heolaíochta córas casta. Rinne sé tionscadail taighde a stiúradh le déanaí a d'fhiosraigh ról féideartha teicneolaíochtaí astaíochtaí diúltacha in Éirinn, buiséid gás ceaptha teasa ilgháis a chur i bhfeidhm i gcásanna náisiúnta um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide, agus bogearraí agus tacair shonraí rochtana oscailte a úsáid le cásanna dícharbónaithe dhomhain a fhorbairt do chóras fuinnimh na hÉireann. Bhí ról éagsúla shinsearach aige in DCU, agus d'fhóin sé freisin mar Dhéan Feidhmiúcháin na Dáimhe, agus mar bhall de Chomhairle Acadúil, Grúpa Bainistíochta Sinsearaí, agus Coiste Feidhmiúcháin Ollscoil DCU. Tá sé ina bhall de Rannán Fuinnimh, Comhshaoil agus um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide de chuid Innealtóirí Éireann, agus d'fhóin sé mar Chathaoirleach Coiste an Rannáin don tréimhse 2021-2023.



Ciarán Hayes
Arna cheapadh an 9 Bealtaine 2023

Tá Ciarán Hayes ina Phríomhoifigeach ar Ciarán Hayes Consultancy Ltd., seirbhís sainchomhairleoireachta a bunaíodh in 2021 le comhairle straitéiseach a sholáthar don earnáil phoiblí agus phríobháideach. Tá taithí 21 bliain aige ar bhainistíocht shinsearach i rith gairm bheatha fhada Rialtais Áitiúil i measc cúig Údarás Áitiúla agus é mar Phríomhfeidhmeannach ar Chomhairle Contae Shligigh ar deireadh. Fad a bhí sé ina Phríomhfeidhmeannach, bhunaigh sé na hOifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide (CARO) agus an struchtúr rialachais a éascaíonn dúshláin agus deiseanna earnála an Rialtais Áitiúil a bhainistiú a eascaíonn as an ngeilleagar ciorclach, inbhuanaitheacht, agus athrú aeráide. Chríochnaigh sé Comhaltacht Shinsearach in Ollscoil Harvard i mí na Nollag 2022 agus taighde á dhéanamh aige ar athrú aeráide, tá Céim BA aige i Rialtas Áitiúil agus tá Ard-Diplóma aige i Staidéar Ríomhaireachta. Rinne sé tréimhsí staidéir roimh an gComhaltacht Shinsearach Harvard, Coláiste Bhostúin agus an Coláiste Éireannach, Lováin, an Bheilg. Ceapadh é ina bhall den Choimisiún Náisiúnta Maoirseachta agus Iniúchóireachta (NOAC) in Iúil 2021.



William Walsh
CEO

Tá William Walsh ina Phríomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin san SEAI, tar éis go raibh post Príomhoifigeach Oibríochtaí agus Príomhoifigeach Airgeadais aige roimhe sin. Thosaigh William ag oibriú leis an SEAI in 2013. Sular thosaigh sé ag oibriú leis an SEAI, d'oibrigh sé le IFI, áit a raibh roinnt ról aige, Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin Cúnta agus Stiúthóir ina measc. Bhí poist bhainistíochta sinsearaí aige roimhe sin san earnáil phríobháideach. Cuntasóir Cairte é William, tá Baitsiléir Staidéir Gnó aige ó Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, tá Diplóma larchéime aige i Straitéis, Nuálaíocht agus Athrú ó UCED agus tá Diplóma aige i Stiúradh Cuideachtaí ón IOD.



Ballraíocht an Bhoird (ar leanúint)

ATHRUITHE AR BHALLRAÍOCHT AN BHOIRD

D'éirigh triúr Comhaltaí Boird, Kate Ruddock, an Dr Lisa Ryan agus Peter Brennan as ag deireadh a dtéarmaí an 15 Feabhra 2022, an 8 Bealtaine 2022 agus an 8 Bealtaine 2023 faoi seach. Ceapadh triúr Comhaltaí Boird nua an 17 Meitheamh 2022, Robert Wasson, Maria O'Dwyer agus Barry McMullin. Ceapadh Ciarán Hayes an 9 Bealtaine 2023.

COISTÍ AN BHOIRD

I ndiaidh na gceapachán Boird i Meitheamh 2022 agus na n-athcheapachán in Iúil 2022, d'athbhreithnigh an Bord comhdhéanamh a Choistí i Meán Fómhair 2022. Tá na Coistí seo a leanas bunaithe anois:

AN COISTE INIÚCHÓIREACHTA AGUS RIOSCA

Tacaíonn an Coiste seo leis an mBord chun a fhreagrachtaí dlíthiúla agus cuntasáochta a chomhlíonadh; déanann sé cumarsáid le hiniúcháirí seachtracha agus déanann sé meastóireacht agus maoirsiú ar an bhfeidhm iniúchta inmheánaigh; déanann sé athbhreithniú ar phleanáil airgeadais, ar an gcóras rialaithe inmheánaigh, ar bhainistíú riosca agus próiseas measúnaithe, lena n-áirítear Clár Rioscaí an SEAI, agus déanann sé maoirsiú ar shocrúithe buiséadaíthe agus baicéireachta. Tá an Coiste neamhspleách ar bhainistíocht airgeadais na heagraíochta agus cinntíonn sé go ndéantar monatóireacht ghníomhach ar na córais rialaithe inmheánaigh, lena n-áirítear gníomhaíochtaí iniúchta. Tuairiscíonn an Coiste chuig an mBord tar éis gach cruinnithe agus go foirmiúil, i scríbhinn ar bhonn bliantúil.

I rith 2022, bhí clár gníomhach oibre ag an gCoiste agus thug sé aghaidh ar raon leathan saincheisteanna airgeadais, rialaithe inmheánaigh, bainistíochta riosca agus rialachais agus, ar an iomlán, tionóladh sé chruinniú i rith na bliana. Lean an Coiste le dearcadh neamhspleách agus oibiachtúil a sholáthar i leith saincheisteanna lasmuigh de na struchtúir bhainistíochta laethúla.

Comhaltaí:

Ann Markey

Cathaoirleach

Arna ceapadh an 6 Feabhra 2019, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Lisa Ryan

Arna ceapadh an 27 Iúil 2016, éirithe as an 8 Bealtaine 2022

Martina Maher

Comhalta seachtrach, arna ceapadh an 31 Iúil 2019, athcheaptha an 25 Bealtaine 2022

Sharon O'Connor

Arna ceapadh an 4 Samhain 2020, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Joe O'Carroll

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2022, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Robert Wasson

Arna cheapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA FEIDHMÍOCHTA AGUS LUACHA SAOTHAIR

Tá an Coiste seo freagrach as athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar théarmaí agus coinníollacha fostaíochta an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh, laistigh de na treoirlínte arna mbunú ag an Rialtas. Tá sé freagrach freisin as athbhreithniú agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar fheidhmíocht an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh ar bhonn bliantúil i gcomhthéacs spriocanna agus cuspóirí comhaontaithe agus an Chomhaontaithe Seirbhíse idir an SEAI agus an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Ina theannta sin, formheasann an Coiste forálacha Phlean Gníomhaíochta an Údarás maidir le haon Chomhaontuithe Earnála Poiblí, nuair is infheidhme. Thionóil an Coiste dhá chruinniú le linn 2022.

Comhaltaí: *(Ceapadh iad go léir ar an gcéad dul síos an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022)*

Dermot Byrne

Cathaoirleach an Bhoird

Justina Corcoran

Sharon O'Connor

AN COISTE UM AN EARNÁIL GHNÓ AGUS PHOIBLÍ (COISTE SCÉIM TACAÍOCHTA DO THEAS IN-ATHNUAITE – SSRH ROIMHE SEO)

Tá an Coiste freagrach as maoirseacht agus monatóireacht chuif a chinntiú ar fhorbairtí/aschuir maidir le Clár Gnó agus Earnáil Phoiblí an SEAI agus freisin an Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaithe. Tá ról le glacadh ag an gCoiste seo maidir le comhairle a thabhairt ar chúrsaí a bhaineann le maoiniú tionscail/gnó. Chuir an Coiste seacht gcrúinniú ar bun i rith 2022.

Comhaltaí:

Andrew Ennis

Cathaoirleach

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Ann Markey

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Kate Ruddock

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, éirithe as an 15 Feabhra 2022

Joe O'Carroll

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Barry McMullin

Arna cheapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

COMHLAUGHT NÁISIÚNTA SOLÁTHAIR IARFHEISTITHE (NRDB), AN COISTE TASCFHÓRSA NÁISIÚNTA IARFHEISTITHE ROIMHE SEO

Tá freagracht ar an gCoiste seo chun maoirsiú agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fhorbairtí, ar leibhéal straitéiseach, maidir le bunú agus feidhmiú an NRDB laistigh den SEAI. Áirítear leis seo faomhadh ar Phlean

Forfheidhmithe an NRDB. Tá sé freagrach freisin as monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar aschur ón NRDB i gcomhthéacs Phleananna Gnó bliantúla an SEAI. Chuir an Coiste trí chruinniú ar bun i rith 2022.

Comhaltaí:

Peter Brennan

Cathaoirleach

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022, éirithe as ag deireadh a théarma, an 8 Bealtaine 2023

Kate Ruddock

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, éirithe as an 15 Feabhra 2022

Léan Doody

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Dermot Byrne

Cathaoirleach an Bhoird

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Robert Wasson

Arna cheapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Maria O'Dwyer

Arna ceapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

AN COISTE BEARTAIS AGUS LÉARGAIS TAIGHDE

Tá freagracht ar an gCoiste as freagracht for monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chumarsáid straitéiseach agus ar bhearta chun tionchar an SEAI ar scaipeadh sonraí agus léargas ar fud an éiceachórais fuinnimh. Déanann sé maoirseacht freisin ar sholáthar léargais agus comhairle straitéiseach fuinnimh chuig an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus Ranna eile Rialtais agus soláthar

fheidhmeanna reachtúla an SEAI maidir le Staidreamh Fuinnimh, Samhaltú Fuinnimh, agus an Creat Náisiúnta um Shamhaltú Fuinnimh. Chuir an Coiste cúig chruinniú ar bun i rith 2022.

Comhaltaí:

Lisa Ryan

Cathaoirleach

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, éirithe as an 8 Bealtaine 2022

Dermot Byrne

Cathaoirleach Gníomhach ón 9 Bealtaine 2022 go dtí an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Peter Brennan

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022, éirithe as ag deireadh a théarma, an 8 Bealtaine 2023

Andrew Ennis

Arna cheapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Justina Corcoran

Arna ceapadh an 30 Meitheamh 2021, athcheaptha ina Cathaoirleach an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Barry McMullin

Arna cheapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Maria O'Dwyer

Arna cheapadh an 28 Meán Fómhair 2022

Ballraíocht an Bhoird (ar leanúint)

FREASTAL AN BHOIRD AGUS COISTÍ

Reáchtáil an Bord 10 gcruinniú i rith 2022. Thit dhá cheann díobh seo amach ar bhonn cianda trí Microsoft Teams, thit ceann amháin amach i bpearsan san RDS agus thit na seacht gcinn eile amach in Three Park Place.

Comhalta Boid	An Bord 10 gCruinniú	An Coiste Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta agus Luacha Saothair 6 Chruinniú	An Coiste Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta agus Luacha Saothair 2 Chruinniú	Coiste an Chomhlachta Náisiúnta Soláthair Iarfheistithe 3 Chruinniú	An Coiste Gnó agus Earnála Poiblí 7 gCruinniú	An Coiste Beartais agus Léargais Taighde 5 Chruinniú	Táillí Boid 2022
Dermot Byrne	10	N/A	2	2	1	4	€11,970
Peter Brennan (e)	9	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3	€7,695
Sharon O'Connor	9	5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	€7,695
Lisa Ryan (a)	4	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	€2,711
Kate Ruddock (b)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	€994
Andrew Ennis (d)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	4	€7,695
Ann Markey (d)	9	6	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	€7,695
Léan Doody	9	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	€7,695
Joe O'Carroll	10	5	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	€7,695
Justina Corcoran	7	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	3	-
William Walsh	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Barry McMullin (c)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	-
Maria O'Dwyer (c)	4	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1	-
Robert Wasson (c)	4	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	€4,147
Iomlán							€65,992

- a. Éirithe as ag deireadh an téarma, an 8 Bealtaine 2022.
- b. Éirithe as ag deireadh an téarma, an 15 Feabhra 2022.
- c. Ceaptha an 17 Meitheamh 2022
- d. Athcheaptha an 14 Iúil 2022
- e. Éirithe as ag deireadh an téarma, an 8 Bealtaine 2023

Níor íocadh táillí Boid le ceathrar comhaltaí Boid, Justina Corcoran, William Walsh (POF), Barry McMullin agus Maria O'Dwyer faoin bprionsabal 'Duine Amháin, Tuarastal Amháin' (OPOS).

Íocadh costais ar luach €915 le comhaltaí Boid in 2022.

Ballraíocht an Bhoird (ar leanúint)

RIACHTANAS TUAIRISCITHE AN CHÓID CLEACHTAIS CHUN COMHLACHTAÍ STÁIT A RIALÚ

Tá an Bord freagrach as a chinntiú go bhfuil struchtúir agus córais i bhfeidhm ag an SEAI le riachtanais an Chóid Chleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú a chomhlíonadh. Ceanglaítear sa Chód an nochtadh seo a leanas a dhéanamh.

SOCHAIR GHEARRTHÉARMACHA FOSTA

Déantar sochair ghearrthéarmacha fostaí a shráionn €60,000 a chatagóiriú sna bandaí seo a leanas:

Banda Sochair €	Líon Fostaithe 2022	Líon Fostaithe 2021
60,000 – 69,999	20	16
70,000 – 79,999	19	8
80,000 – 89,999	9	9
90,000 – 99,999	13	14
100,000 – 109,999	4	2
110,000 – 119,999	3	2
120,000 – 129,999	3	0
130,000 – 139,999	1	0
140,000 – 149,999	0	1
150,000 – 159,999	0	0
160,000 – 169,999	1	0

Ar mhaithe leis an nochtadh seo, áirítear le sochair ghearrthéarmacha fostaí maidir le seirbhísí a cuireadh ar fáil i rith na tréimhse tuairiscithe, tuarastal agus liúntais eile, nuair is infheidhme, ach ní áirítear ÁSPC fostóra leo.

Léiríonn an ghluaiseacht sna líonta foirne i lúbíní tuarastail pá a thabhairt ar ais faoi na Bearta Airgeadais Éigeandála ar Mhaithe le Leas an Phobail (FEMPI) agus foireann bhreise a earcú ar aon dul leis an líon foirne agus Plean an Lucht Saothair.

COSTAIS SAINCHOMHAIRLEOIREACHTA

Áirítear le costais sainchomhairleoireachta an costas a bhíonn ar chomhairle sheachtrach a chur ar an mbainistíocht agus ní áirítear feidhmeanna 'gnó mar is gnách' a seachfhóinsíodh leo.

Sonraí	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Comhairle Ghairmiúil	641	625
Acmhainní Daonna	74	65
Feabhsú Cláir/ Eagraíochta	273	784
Forbairt Scéime	1,784	1,436
Iomlán	2,772	2,910

Sonraí	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Costais Sainchomhairleoireachta – a caipitlíodh	–	–
Costais Sainchomhairleoireachta a gearradh ar an gCuntas loncaim agus Caiteachais Cúlchistí Coimeádta loncaim	2,772	2,910
Total	2,772	2,910

COSTAIS AGUS SOCRAÍOCHTAÍ DLÍ

Tugtar sa tábla thíos miondealú ar chostais dlí a aithnítear mar chaiteachas sa tréimhse tuairiscithe. Rinneadh socraíocht €15,000 i rith 2022 (2021: Náid).

Sonraí	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Comhairle Dlí	533	557
Táillí Dlí – Imeachtaí Dlíthiúla	93	31
Socraíocht	15	–
Iomlán	641	588

CAITEACHAS TAISTIL AGUS COTHAITHE

Áirítear leis an Ráiteas ar loncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Coimeádta loncaim an caiteachas taistil agus cothaithe seo a leanas a dhéantar a chatagóiriú mar seo a leanas:

Sonraí	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Intíre – Fostaí	52	19
Idirnáisiúnta – Fostaí	14	3
Iomlán	66	22

CAITEACHAS FÁILTEACHAIS AGUS LEASA FOIRNE

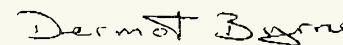
Áirítear leis an Ráiteas ar loncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Coimeádta loncaim an caiteachas fáilteachais seo a leanas, níor tabhaíodh aon fháilteachas a bhain le cliant:

Sonraí	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Leas agu Fáilteachas Foirne	28	15

RÁITEAS COMHLÍONTA

Ghlac an Bord leis an gCód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú agus chuir sé nósanna imeachta i bhfeidhm lena chinntiú go gcomhlíontar an Cód. Chomhlíon an SEAI an Cód Cleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú go hiomlán don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022.

Sínithe thar ceann an Bhoird



Dermot Byrne

Cathaoirleach
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana
na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023

An Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach

SCÓIP NA FREAGRACHTA

Thar ceann Bhord Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann (an SEAI), aithním an fhreagracht atá ar an mBord as a chinntiú go bhfuil córas éifeachtach rialaithe inmheánaigh airgeadais á choimeád agus á fheidhmiú. Tugtar san fhreagracht seo aird ar riachtanais an Chóid Chleachtas chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú, 2016 (arna leasú).

CUSPÓIR AN CHÓRAIS RIALAITHE INMHEÁNAIGH

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh in ainm is riosca a bhainistiú i leith leibhéal infhulaingthe, seachas fáil réidh leis. Ní féidir leis an gcóras ach a dhearbhu go réasúnta, seachas go hiomlán, go gcosnaítear sócmhainní, go n-údaráítear idirbhearta agus go gcuirtear i dtaifead iad i gceart, agus go gcoisctear earráidí nó neamhrialtachtaí ábhartha nó go mbraithfí iad ar bhealach tráthúil.

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh, atá ar aon dul leis an treoir a d'eisigh an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe i bhfeidhm san Údarás don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022 agus a fhad le dáta faofa na ráiteas airgeadais.

CUMAS CHUN RIOSCA A LÁIMHSEÁIL

Bhunaigh an SEAI Coiste Iníúcháireachta agus Riosca ag a bhfuil Téarmaí Tagartha sonracha, a d'fhaomh an Bord. Ba éard a bhí sa Choiste Iníúcháireachta agus Riosca ná ceathrar Comhaltáí Boird agus comhalta seachtrach amháin. I rith 2022, bhí clár gníomhach oibre ag an CIR agus thug sé aghaidh ar raon leathan saincheisteanna airgeadais, rialaithe inmheánaigh, bainistíochta riosca agus rialachais, an méid seo a leanas ina measc ach gan bheith teoranta dó:

- Ráitis Airgeadais don bhliain 2021
- Creat Riosca, Clár Rioscaí agus Inghlacthacht Riosca an SEAI
- Roinnt Tuarascálacha Iníúcháireachta inmheánaí, aon mholtaí a chur i bhfeidhm a tháinig chun solais san áireamh
- Buiséad, Tuar agus feidhmíocht airgeadais an SEAI
- Creat Údarais Tharmilgthe
- Beartais agus Nósanna Imeachta
- Rioscaí Cibearshlándála

Bhunaigh an SEAI feidhm iníúcháireachta inmheánaí a bhfuil acmhainní leordhóthanacha aige agus a thugann faoi chlár oibre lena gcomhaontaítear leis an CIR. Déantar an clár oibre iníúcháireachta inmheánaí a sheachfhoinníú faoi láthair le Mazars. Críochnaíodh Plean Iníúcháireachta 2022. Tá iníúchadh inmheánach sásta go bhfuil córais an SEAI maidir le rialachas agus socruithe rialuithe ag feidhmiú go héifeachtach agus breithníodh na bearta breise arna nglacadh ag an SEAI sa timpeallacht chianoibre, rud a thugann ráthaíocht réasúnta maidir le leordhóthanacht agus oibriú rialuithe inmheánacha chun na rioscaí dúchasacha sin a bhfuil gníomhaíochtaí an SEAI nochtá dóibh a mhaolú agus/nó a bhainistiú agus cuspóirí an SEAI a bhaint amach.

D'fhorbair an eagraíocht beartas bainistíochta riosca ina leagtar amach a inghlacthacht riosca, na próisis bhainistíochta riosca atá i bhfeidhm agus sonraítear ann ról agus freagrachtaí na foirne maidir le riosca.

Eisíodh an beartas don fhoireann go léir a bhfuil súil acu oibriú laistigh de bheartais bhainistíochta riosca an SEAI, chun an bhainistíocht a chur ar an eolas ar rioscaí agus laigí rialaithe atá ag teacht chun cinn agus chun freagracht a ghlacadh as rioscaí agus rialuithe laistigh dá limistéar féin oibre.

Tá nósanna imeachta i bhfeidhm ag an SEAI chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar réimsí riosca calaoise fhéideartha agus tá beartais agus nósanna imeachta cuimsitheacha frithchaloise i bhfeidhm aige lena n-áirítear gníomhaíochtaí, clár iníúchta inmheánaigh agus maoirseacht agus rialú bainistíochta a bhrath agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh orthu. Tá córais agus rialuithe i bhfeidhm ag an SEAI freisin chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh téarmaí agus coinníollacha íocaíochtaí deontais. Sa chás go n-aithníonn an SEAI méideanna deontais/scéime atá in-aisíochta dóibh má éiríonn sé as neamhrialtachtaí nó sárúithe ar théarmaí agus coinníollacha na ndeontas, saothraítear aisíocaíochtaí/aisíocaíochtaí deontais ó na faighteoirí ábhartha. Nuair is gá, cuirtear cásanna in iúl do Bhiúro Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána um Choireacht Eacnamaíochta.

CREAT RIOSCA AGUS RIALAITHE

Chuir an SEAI córas bainistíochta riosca i bhfeidhm a shaináithníonn agus a thuariscíonn príomhrioscaí agus na gníomhartha bainistíochta a bhfuiltear ag tabhairt fóthu chun dul i ngleic leo agus, a mhéid agus is féidir, na rioscaí siúd a mhaolú.

Tá clár rioscaí i bhfeidhm ina saináithnítear na príomhrioscaí atá roimh an SEAI agus rinneadh iad seo a shaináithint, a mheasúnú agus a ghrádú i dtaobh a thábhachtaí atá siad.

Déanann an CIR agus an Bord an clár a athbhreithniú agus a nuashonrú dhá uair sa bhliain. Buanearra is ea bainistíocht riosca ar Chlár an CIR agus an Bhoird. Úsáidtear toradh na measúnuithe riosca chun an plean iníúcháireachta inmheánaí a phleanáil don bhliain agus acmhainní a leithdháileadh lena chinntiú go mbainistítear rioscaí i leith leibhéal inghlactha. Sonraítear sa chlár rioscaí na rialuithe agus gníomhartha a theastaíonn chun rioscaí agus freagracht as oibriú rialuithe a shanntar do chomhaltáí sonracha foirne a mhaolú.

Deimhním go bhfuil timpeallacht rialaithe i bhfeidhm ina bhfuil na gnéithe a leanas:

- Rinneadh nósanna imeachta do gach príomhphróiseas gnó a dhoiciméadú.
- Sannadh freagrachtaí airgeadais ar leibhéal bainistíochta agus sannadh an fhreagracht chomhfhreagrach.
- Tá córas cuí buiséadta ann ag a bhfuil buiséad bliantúil ar a ndéanann an bhainistíocht shinsearach agus an Bord athbhreithniú leanúnach.
- Tá córais ann atá dírithe ar shlándáil na gcórais teicneolaíochta faisnéise agus cumarsáide a chinntiú.
- Tá córais i bhfeidhm chun na sócmhainní a chosaint; agus
- Nósanna imeachta rialaithe maidir le cistiú deontais lena chinntiú go bhfuil dóthain rialaithe ar dheontais a fhaomhadh agus monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar dheontaithe lena chinntiú gur cuireadh an cistiú deontais chun feidhme don chuspóir a beartaíodh.

MONATÓIREACHT AGUS ATHBHREITHNIÚ LEANÚNACH

Bunaíodh nósanna imeachta foirmiúla chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar phróisis rialaithe agus cuirtear easnaimh rialaithe in iúl dóibh siúd atá freagrach as dul i mbun gníomh ceartaitheach agus don bhainistíocht agus an Bord, sa chás gurb iomchuí, ar bhealach tráthúil. Deimhním go bhfuil na córais mhonatóireachta leanúnaí seo a leanas i bhfeidhm:

- Saináithníodh príomhrioscaí agus rialuithe gaolmhara agus cuireadh próisis i bhfeidhm chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar oibriú na bpríomhrialuithe siúd agus aon easnaimh a thugtar le fios a shaináithnítear;
- Bunaíodh socruithe tuairiscithe ar gach leibhéal sa chás gur sannadh freagracht as bainistíocht airgeadais; agus
- Déanann an bhainistíocht shinsearach athbhreithnithe rialta ar thuarascálacha tréimhsíúla agus bliantúla feidhmíochta agus airgeadais a thugann feidhmíocht le fios i leith na mbuiséad/dtuartha.

SOLÁTHAR

Deimhním go bhfuil nósanna imeachta i bhfeidhm ag an SEAI le comhlíonadh na rialacha agus na dtreoirí reatha soláthair a chinntiú agus gur chomhlíon an SEAI na nósanna imeachta siúd irith 2022.

ATHBHREITHNIÚ AR ÉIFEACHTACHT

Deimhním go bhfuil nósanna imeachta ag an SEAI chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht a nósanna imeachta bainistíochta riosca agus

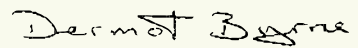
rialaithe. Tá an mhonatóireacht agus an t-athbhreithniú a dhéanann an SEAI ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe inmheánaigh curtha ar an eolas ag an obair a dhéanann na hiniúcháirí inmheánacha agus seachtracha, an Coiste Iníúcháireachta agus Rioscaí a dhéanann maoirseacht ar a n-obair, agus an bhainistíocht shinsearach laistigh den SEAI atá freagrach as forbairt agus cothabháil an chreata rialaithe inmheánaigh.

Deimhním gur thug an Bord faoi athbhreithniú bliantúil ar éifeachtacht na rialuithe inmheánacha don bhliain 2022 agus gur chuir siad a n-ainm leis an athbhreithniú seo i Márta 2023.

SAINCHEISTEANNA RIALAITHE INMHEÁNAIGH

Níor saináithníodh aon laigí i rialú inmheánach maidir leis an mbliain 2022 óna dteastaíonn nochtadh sna ráitis airgeadais.

Sínithe thar ceann an Bhoird



Dermot Byrne

Cathaoirleach
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana
na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023

Tuarascáil an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste

Tuarascáil le cur faoi bhráid Thithe an Oireachtais Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

TUAIRIM FAOI NA RÁITIS AIRGEADAIS

Tá iniúchadh déanta agam ar ráitis airgeadais Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022 faoi mar a ceanglaítear faoi fhorálacha Alt 24 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002. Cuimsítear sna ráitis airgeadais

- an ráiteas ar ioncam agus caiteachas agus cúlchistí ioncaim coimeáda
- an ráiteas ar ioncam cuimsitheach
- an ráiteas ar an staid airgeadais
- an ráiteas ar shreafaí airgid, agus
- na nótaí gaolmhara, achoimre san áireamh ar bheartais shuntasacha chuntasaióchta.

I mo thuairim, tugtar sna ráitis airgeadais léiriú fíor agus cothrom ar shócmhainní, dliteanais agus staid airgeadais Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann an 31 Nollaig 2022 agus ar a ioncam agus caiteachas don bhliain 2022 i gcomhréir le Caighdeán um Thuairiscíú Airgeadais (FRS) 102 – an Caighdeán um Thuairiscíú Airgeadais atá in feidhme sa Ríocht Aontaithe agus i bPoblacht na hÉireann.

BONN NA TUAIRIME

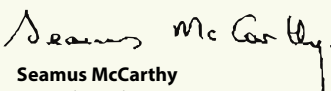
Thug mé faoi m'iniúchadh ar na ráitis airgeadais i gcomhréir leis na Caighdeáin Idirnáisiúnta um Iniúchóireacht (Cilanna) faoi mar a d'fhógair an Eagraíocht Idirnáisiúnta Uasfhoras Iniúchóireachta. Déantar cur síos ar m'fhreagrachtaí faoi na caighdeáin siúd san aguisín leis an tuarascáil seo. Tá mé neamhspleách ó Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na

hÉireann agus chomhlíon mé mo chuid freagrachtaí eitiúla i gcomhréir leis na caighdeáin. Creidim gur leor agus gur cuí an fhianaise iniúchóireachta a fuair mé chun bunús a sholáthar do mo thuairim.

TUAIRISCIÚ AR FHAISNÉIS EILE SEACHAS NA RÁITIS AIRGEADAIS, AGUS AR CHEISTEANNA EILE

Chuir Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann faisnéis áirithe eile i láthair, sa mhullach ar na ráitis airgeadais. Cuimsítear ann seo an tuarascáil bhliantúil, an ráiteas rialachais agus tuarascáil chomhaltai an Bhoird agus an ráiteas ar rialú inmheánach. Déantar cur síos ar m'fhreagrachtaí chun tuairiscíú a dhéanamh maidir leis an bhfaisnéis siúd, agus ar cheisteanna áirithe eile ar a dtuairiscim mar eisceacht, san aguisín leis an tuarascáil seo.

Níl aon rud le tabhairt le fios agam ina leith sin.


Seamus McCarthy
An tArd-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste

30 Meitheamh 2023

AGUISÍN LEIS AN TUARASCÁIL Freagrachtaí an Bhoird

Faoi mar a shonraítear sa ráiteas rialachais agus i dtuarascáil chomhaltai an Bhoird, tá na comhaltai Boird freagrach as

- ullmhú na ráiteas airgeadais bliantúil san fhoirm a fhorordaítear faoi Alt 24 den Acht lascaigh (Leasú), 2002
- a chinntiú go dtugtar sna ráitis airgeadais léiriú fíor agus cóir i

gcomhréir le FRS 102

- rialtacht na n-idirbheart a chinntiú
- measúnú a dhéanamh ar cé acu an bhfuil nó nach bhfuil úsáid an ghnóthais leantaigh cuí, agus
- ian rialú inmheánach sin a dheimhniú siad is gá lena chumasú ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú atá saor ó mhíshonrú ábhartha, cé acu más calaois nó earráid is cúis leis.

Freagrachtaí an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste

Ceanglaítear orm faoi alt 24 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar ráitis airgeadais Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann agus tuairiscíú a dhéanamh orthu le Tithe an Oireachtais.

Is é mo chuspóir agus mé ag tabhairt faoin iniúchadh dearbhú réasúnta a fháil faoi cé acu an bhfuil nó nach bhfuil na ráitis airgeadais, ina n-iomláine, saor ó mhíshonrú ábhartha, cé acu más calaois nó earráid is cúis leis. Is ionann dearbhú réasúnta agus ardleibhéal de dhearbhu, ach ní hionann é agus ráthaíocht go mbraithfidh iniúchadh faoina dtugtar i gcomhréir leis na Cilanna i gcónaí míshonrú ábhartha nuair is ann dó. Féadfaidh míshonruithe eascairt ó chalois nó earráid agus meastar go bhfuil siad ábhartha más féidir súil réasúnta a bheith leis go n-imreoidh siad tionchar ar chinntí geilleagracha úsáideoirí a rinneadh ar bhunús na ráiteas airgeadais seo.

Mar chuid d'iniúchadh i gcomhréir leis na Cilanna, déanaim breithiúnas gairmiúil agus leanann amhras gairmiúil a bheith

orm i gcaitheamh an iniúchta. Agus amhlaidh á dhéanamh agam,

- Déanaim na rioscaí i leith mhíshonrú ábhartha na ráiteas airgeadais a shainaitheint agus a mheasúnú, cé acu más calaois nó earráid is cúis leis, dearaim agus tugaim faoi nósanna imeachta iniúchta a fhreagraíonn ar na rioscaí siúd, agus faighim fianaise iniúchta ar leor agus ar cuí í le bunús a sholáthar do mo thuairim. Tá an riosca a chruthaítear nuair nach mbraitear míshonrú ábhartha a eascraíonn as calaois níos airde ná riosca a eascraíonn as earráid, mar gheall go bhféadfadh claonpháirteachas, brionnú, easnaimh d'aon turas, míléiriú, nó gabháil i dtreis ar rialú inmheánach.
- Faighim tuiscint ar rialú inmheánach a bhaineann leis an iniúchadh d'fhonn nósanna imeachta iniúchta a dhearadh atá cuí faoi na cúinsí, ach nach bhfuil cuí ar mhaithe le tuairim a léiriú faoi éifeachtacht na rialuithe inmheánacha.
- Déanaim meastóireacht ar oiriúnacht na mbeartas chuntasaióchta a úsáidtear agus réasúntacht na meastachán chuntasaióchta agus an nochtadh ghaolmhair.
- Bainim tatal as oiriúnacht na húsáide a bhaintear as bonn gnóthais leantaigh na chuntasaióchta agus, bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fuarthas, cé acu arb ann nó nach ann d'éiginnteacht ábhartha a bhaineann le himeachtaí nó coinníollacha a d'fhéadfadh amhras suntasach a chur ar chumas Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas

leantach. Má bhainim an tatal as gurb ann d'éiginnteacht ábhartha, ceanglaítear orm aird a thabhairt i mo thuairiscáil ar an nochtadh gaolmhair sna ráitis airgeadais nó, mura cuí an nochtadh sin, ceanglaítear orm mo thuairim a bhunathrú. Tá mo chonclúidí bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fuarthas a fhad le dáta mo thuairiscála. D'fhéadfadh go mbeadh imeachtaí nó coinníollacha amach anseo mar chúis leis, áfach, go gcuirfidh Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann deireadh le leanúint mar ghnóthas leantach.

- Déanaim meastóireacht ar chur i láthair, struchtúr agus ábhar foriomlán na ráiteas airgeadais, an nochtadh san áireamh, agus cé acu an léirítear nó nach léirítear sna ráitis airgeadais ar bhealach a bhaineann cur i láthair cothrom amach.
- Déanaim cumarsáid leo siúd atá freagrach as rialachas i ndáil le, i measc ceisteanna eile, scóip agus uainiú pleanáilte an iniúchta agus torthaí suntasacha iniúchta, aon easnaimh i rialú inmheánach ina measc a shainaitheint i rith m'iniúchta.

Tuairiscim, trí eisceacht, chomh maith, sna cásanna seo a leanas:

- Ní bhfuair mé, i mo thuairim, an fhaisnéis agus na mínithe go léir a theastaigh uaim chun m'iniúchadh a dhéanamh, nó
- I mo thuairim, níor leor na taifid chuntasaióchta lena ligean dom na ráitis airgeadais a léamh gan stró agus a iniúchadh i gceart, nó

- Níl na ráitis airgeadais, i mo thuairim, i gcomhréir leis na taifid chuntasaióchta.

Faisnéis eile seachas na ráitis airgeadais

Ní chumhdaíonn mo thuairim faoi na ráitis airgeadais an fhaisnéis eile a chuirtear i láthair sna ráitis siúd agus ní léiríom aon fhoirm de chonclúid dearbhaithhe faoi.

I dtaobh m'iniúchta ar na ráitis airgeadais, ceanglaítear orm faoi na Cilanna chun an fhaisnéis eile a chuirtear i láthair a léamh agus, nuair atá amhlaidh á dhéanamh, breithniú a dhéanamh ar cé acu an bhfuil nó nach bhfuil an fhaisnéis eile neamh-chomhsheasmhach go hábhartha leis na ráitis airgeadais nó an t-eolas a fuair mé san iniúchadh, nó más dealraitheach, ar bhealach eile, go ndearnadh an fhaisnéis eile a mhíshonrú go hábhartha. Má bhainim an tatal as, bunaithe ar an obair a rinne mé, go ndearnadh an fhaisnéis eile seo a mhíshonrú go hábhartha, tá orm sin a thabhairt le fios.

Tuairiscíú ar cheisteanna eile

Tugaim faoi m'iniúchadh trí thagairt a dhéanamh do bhreithniúcháin speisialta a bhaineann le comhlachtaí Stáit maidir lena mbainistiú agus lena n-oibriú.

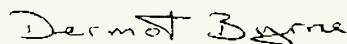
Tuairiscim má shainaitheint ceisteanna ábhartha lena bhaineann an bealach a tugadh faoi ghnó poiblí. Lorgaim fianaise a fháil faoi rialtacht na n-idirbheart airgeadais i gcúrsa an iniúchta. Tuairiscim más shainaitheint aon chás ábhartha nár caitheadh airgead poiblí chun a gcríoch beartaithe nó sa chás nach raibh na hidirbhearta i gcomhréir leis na húdaráis a bhí á rialú.

An Ráiteas ar Ioncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeádta

don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022

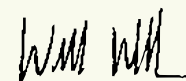
	NÓTAÍ	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
IONCAM			
Deontais Stáit	3	336,190	225,820
Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh	9	4,382	3,154
Ioncam Conartha an AE	4	211	325
Ioncam Eile	5	431	175
Glanchistiú larchurtha do Phinsin don Bhliain	15(c)	3,786	2,461
Ranníocaíochtaí Pinsin a Íocadh leis an DECC agus an DPENDPDR	6.1	(543)	(404)
Ioncam Iomlán		344,457	231,531
CAITEACHAS			
Caiteachas Riaracháin	6	23,246	18,797
Caiteachas Cláir	7	317,377	209,893
Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh	9	2,301	2,139
Caiteachas Iomlán		342,924	230,829
Barrachas don bhliain roimh leithreasaí		1,533	702
Gluaiseacht i suimeanna dlíte don DECC	8	(24)	(69)
Aistriú ón gCuntas Caipitil	13	487	795
Barrachas don bhliain i ndiaidh leithreasaí		1,996	1,428
Barrachas an 1 Eanáir		3,445	2,017
Barrachas an 31 Nollaig		5,441	3,445

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreafaí Airgid agus Nótaí 1 go 21 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



Dermot Byrne
Cathaoirleach
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023



William Walsh
Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

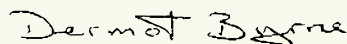
An 28 Meitheamh 2023

An Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach

don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022

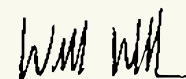
	NÓTAÍ	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
AN RÁITEAS AR IONCAM CUIMSITHEACH			
Barrachas don Bhliain i ndiaidh Leithreasáí		1,996	1,428
(Cailteanas) ó Thaití ar Oibleagáidí Sochair Scoir		(2,535)	(149)
Gnóthachan/(Cailteanas) Achtúireach ag eascairt as Athruithe ar Thiomhdí faoi luach reatha Oibleagáidí Sochair Scoir		20,822	(36)
Gnóthachan/(Cailteanas) Achtúireach sa Bhliain	15	18,287	(185)
Coigeartú ar Chistiú Iarchurtha Sochair Scoir	15	(18,287)	185
Ioncam Cuimsitheach Iomlán don Bhliain		1,996	1,428

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreafaí Airgid agus Nótaí 1-12 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



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Cathaoirleach
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023



William Walsh
Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

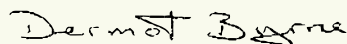
An 28 Meitheamh 2023

An Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais

Amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022

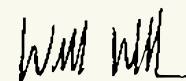
	NÓTAÍ	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
SÓCMHAINNÍ			
Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh	10	2,731	3,218
SÓCMHAINNÍ REATHA			
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim	14	10,371	6,525
Infháltais agus Réamhíocaíochtaí	11	2,387	1,729
		12,758	8,254
DLITEANAIS REATHA			
Suimeanna Iníoctha agus Fabhruithe	12	(7,317)	(4,809)
Glansócmhainní Reatha		5,441	3,445
Oibleagáid Sochair Scoir	15 (b)	(35,913)	(50,414)
Sócmhainn Chistithe Iarchurtha Sochair Scoir	15 (b)	35,913	50,414
Glansócmhainní Iomlána		8,172	6,663
ARNA LÉIRIÚ AG			
Cuntas Caipitil	13	2,731	3,218
Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeádta		5,441	3,445
		8,172	6,663

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreafaí Airgid agus Nótaí 1 go 21 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



Dermot Byrne
Cathaoirleach
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023



William Walsh
Príomhoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin
Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann

An 28 Meitheamh 2023

An Ráiteas ar Shreafaí Airgid

don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2022

	NÓTAÍ	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
GLAN-SREAFÁI AIRGID Ó GHNÍOMHAÍOCHTAÍ OIBRIÚCHÁIN			
Barrachas loncaim os cionn Caiteachais		1,996	1,428
Aistriú chuig an gCuntas Caipitil	13	(487)	(795)
Ús Bainc a Íocadh		54	83
Dímheas Sócmhainní Seasta	10	643	908
(Méadú) ar Chuntais Infhála	11	(658)	(474)
Méadú ar Chuntais Iníoctha	12	2,508	591
Glansreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin		4,056	1,741
SREAFÁI AIRGID Ó GHNÍOMHAÍOCHTAÍ INFHEISTÍOCHTA			
Íocaíochtaí chun Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh a fháil	10	(156)	(113)
SREAFÁI AIRGID Ó GHNÍOMHAÍOCHTAÍ MAOINITHE			
Ús Bainc a Íocadh		(54)	(83)
Méadú ar Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim		3,846	1,545
Glanmhéadú ar Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim		3,846	1,545
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim an 1 Eanáir		6,525	4,980
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim an 31 Nollaig	14	10,371	6,525

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais

1. Beartais Chuntasáiochta

Leagtar amach na beartais shuntasacha chuntasáiochta a cuireadh i bhfeidhm nuair a bhí na ráitis airgeadais seo á n-ullmhú. Cuireadh i bhfeidhm na beartais seo go comhshasmhach i gcaitheamh na bliana agus do na blianta go léir roimhe seo.

(A) Tréimhse na Ráiteas Airgeadais

Cumhdaíonn na ráitis airgeadais an bhliain ón 1 Eanáir go dtí an 31 Nollaig 2022.

(B) Ráiteas Comhlíonta

Ullmhaíodh na ráitis airgeadais ar bhonn fabhrúithe, seachas má luaitear a mhalairt thíos. Ullmhaítear iad i gcomhréir leis an gCaighdeán um Thuairiscíú Airgeadais 102, an Caighdeán um Thuairiscíú Airgeadais atá infheidhme sa Ríocht Aontaithe agus i bPoblacht na hÉireann (“FRS 102”), arna eisiúint ag an gComhairle um Thuairiscíú Airgeadais. Ullmhaíodh na Ráitis Airgeadais faoi choinbhinsiún an chostais stairiúil, agus san fhormaid a d’fhaomh an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Is é an t-aonad airgeadaire ina n-ainmnítear na ráitis airgeadais an Euro.

(C) Deontas Stáit

Léirítear i nDeontas Stáit (Nóta 3) sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeáda an méid a fuarthas sa bhliain.

(D) Caiteachas Deontais

Aithnítear Ceangaltais Deontais mar chaiteachas sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeáda nuair a comhlíonadh gach coinníoll a bhaineann leis an deontas nó le híocaíocht chéimnithe dá chuid. Laghdófar Ceangaltais Deontais ar íocaíocht deontais nó ar éag an chomhaontaithe deontais.

Nochtar gach Ceangaltas Deontais oscailte i Nóta 16.

(E) Sócmhainní Seasta Inláimhsithe

Luaitear Sócmhainní Seasta ar a gcostas lúide dímheas carntha. Ríomhtar dímheas ar bhonn líne dhíreach d’fhonn costas na sócmhainní seasta a dhíscríobh i gcaitheamh a saoil mheasta úsáide mar seo a leanas:

Costais Feistithe Tógála	10%
Mótarfheithiclí	20%
Trealamh agus Bogearraí TF	33.33%
Trealamh Oifige	33.33%
Clár Ocean	33.33%

Luaitear talamh ar a costas. Nuair a thugtar le fios go bhfuil méid in-aisghabhála sócmhainne níos lú ná a luach tugtha anonn, déantar athbhreithniú bearnaithe. Má tá an tsuim in-aisghabhála níos lú ná an tsuim ghlanluacha laghdaítear an tsócmhainn go dtí an méid in-aisghabhála a mbíonn cailteanas bearnaithe mar thoradh air. Aithnítear cailteanas bearnaithe láithreach sa Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais.

Dímheastar sócmhainní ar a bhfuil luach níos lú ná €1,000 go hiomlán i mbliain na héadála. Gearrtar dímheas bliana iomláine i mbliain na héadála; ní ghearrtar aon dímheas i mbliain na diúscartha.

Aithnítear an gnóthachan nó an cailteanas, arb é sin an difríocht idir na fáiltais díola agus suim ghlanluacha na sócmhainne, a thagann chun solais ar dhiúscairt nó scor earra sócmhainní seasta sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeáda.

Coimeádtar gléasra agus trealamh atá dímheasta go hiomlán sna ráitis airgeadais go dtí nach bhfuil siad á n-úsáid níos mó.

Déantar Costais Forbartha Córas TF a bhaineann le cláir ar leith an SEAI cláir a ghearradh sa bhliain ina dtiteann siad amach. Rinne an bhainistíocht breithniú ar an mbeartas agus creideann siad, mar gheall ar chineál dinimiciúil agus athraitheach na gláir, is cuí na costais seo a ghearradh.

(F) Aoisliúntas

Foráiltear in Alt 17 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 do scéim aoisliúntais a bhunú ag an Údarás. Scéim le sochar sainithe is ea an scéim chun críocha Acht na bPinsean, 1990.

Léirítear i gcostais phinsin sochair phinsin a thuill fostaithe sa tréimhse agus léirítear iad glan ar ranníocaíochtaí pinsin foirne a aisíoctar leis an Roinn i gcomhréir le socruithe maoinithe gníomhaireachta. Aithnítear suim atá cothrom leis an táille phinsin mar ioncam sa mhéid is go bhfuil sé in-aisghabhála ón Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, agus seach-churtha ag deontais a fuarthas sa bhliain d’fhonn íocaíochtaí pinsin a scaoileadh. Léirítear gnóthachain nó cailteanas aichtúireacha a eascraíonn ar dhliteanas scéime sa Ráiteas loncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Coimeáda agus aithnítear coigeartú comhfheagrach sa mhéid atá in-aisghabhála ón DECC.

Is ionann dliteanas phinsin agus luach reatha íocaíochtaí pinsin amach anseo a thuill an fhoireann go dtí seo. Léirítear i gcistiú pinsin iarchurtha an tsócmhainn chomhfheagrach atá le haisghabháil i dtreimhsí amach anseo ón DECC.

Oibríonn an tÚdarás an Scéim Pinsin Seirbhísí Poiblí Aonair (“Scéim Aonair”), chomh maith, arb an scéim le sochar sainithe í d’fhostaithe sa seirbhís phoiblí atá in aois an phinsin a ceapadh an 1 Eanáir 2013 nó ina dhiaidh sin. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí chomhaltaí na Scéime Aonair leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe. Áirítear na dliteanas ghaolmhara maidir le híocaíochtaí pinsin amach anseo agus an tsócmhainn chomhfheagrach le ráitis airgeadais an SEAI.

(G) Cuntas Caipitil

Léirítear sa Chuntas Caipitil luach gan amúchadh an ioncaim a úsáideadh chun sócmhainní seasta a cheannach.

(H) Léasanna

Aithnítear íocaíochtaí Léasa faoi léasanna oibriúcháin mar chostas thar an tréimhse a fhaigheann an SEAI leas as an áitreabh.

(I) An Treoir maidir le Feidhmíocht Fuinnimh Foirgneamh (EPBD)

Gineann an tÚdarás ioncam EPBD faoin scéim Rátála Fuinnimh Foirgnimh (BER) (I.R. Uimh. 243 de 2012 Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Feidhmíocht Fuinnimh Foirgneamh), 2012, ar déileádh leo roimhe seo faoi I.R. Uimh. 666 de Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Feidhmíocht Fuinnimh Foirgneamh), 2006 (arna leasú). Faoin reachtaíocht, caitheadh úinéir foirgnimh Deimhniú BER agus Tuairisc Chomhairleach

a sholáthar do cheannaitheoirí nó tionóntaithe ionchasacha nuair a dhéantar foirgneamh a thógáil, a dhíol nó a ligean ar cíos.

Tá táillí éagsúla iníochta i dtaca le BER, ina measc táille ar chlárú measúnóra agus tobhach maidir le gach measúnú BER a chuirtear faoi bhráid an Údarás sa tréimhse chun críocha Deimhniú BER a eisiúint. Cuirtear ioncam EPBD i gcuntas ar bhonn fabhrúithe.

(J) Ioncam Conartha an AE

Ó ghníomhaíochtaí in Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh agus Fuinneamh In-Athnuaite, cur chun cinn na teicneolaíochta, scaipeadh faisnéise, comhordú agus bainistíocht tairghe agus imeachtaí é ioncam conartha an AE. Aithnítear ioncam ar aon dul le téarmaí an chonartha agus tá sé bunaithe ar uainiú agus feidhmiú riachtanais an chonartha. Tarchuirtear cistí chuig an DECC nuair a fhaightear iad, nó coinnítear iad laistigh den SEAI, bunaithe ar théarmaí an chonartha.

(K) Ioncam Eile

Aithnítear ioncam eile ar bhonn fabhrúithe ar aon dul le huainiú na riachtanas feidhmíochta.

(L) Breithiúnais agus Meastacháin Thábhachtacha Chuntasáiochta

Maidir le costais phinsin, nuashonraítear na toimhdí atá faoi na luachálacha aichtúireacha a ndéantar cinneadh orthu i dtaobh na suimeanna a aithnítear sna ráitis airgeadais (rátaí lascaire, rátaí méadaithe ar leibhéil chúitimh amach anseo, rátaí básmhairreachta agus treoraití costas cúram sláinte) gach bliain bunaithe ar choinníollacha reatha geilleagracha, agus i dtaobh aon athruithe a thagann ar théarmaí agus coinníollacha na bpleananna pinsin agus iarscoir.

Is féidir leis an méid seo a leanas tionchar a imirt ar na toimhdí:

- an ráta lascaire, athruithe ar ráta an toraidh ar bhannaí corparáideacha ardchaighdeán
- leibhéil chúitimh amach anseo, coinníollacha margadh saothair amach anseo
- An ráta boilscithe

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

2. Tionchar Phaindéim COVID-19

Chuir paindéim COVID-19 dúshlán roimh an SEAI i dtosach in 2022 ach ba lú na dúshlán i gcomparáid le 2021. Bhí srianta sláinte i bhfeidhm i rith Eanáir 2022 agus d'eascair tréimhse dhianghlása tógála astu. Sháraigh an leibhéal gníomhaíochta agus caiteachais in 2022 an leibhéal in 2021 i measc fhormhór na gclár de réir mar a tháinig méadú ar ghníomhaíocht i ndiaidh gur baineadh na srianta.

D'fhill foireann an SEAI ar an oifig ar bhonn hibrideach i rith na bliana tar éis shrianta na dianghlása. Tá próisis dhe-bhunaithe agus acmhainneacht TF i bhfeidhm chun tacú leis an timpeallacht oibre seo. Leanann an Bord agus an fhoireann bainistíochta leis an SEAI a threorú tríd an tírdhreach athraitheach agus scála agus doimhneacht a ghníomhaíochtaí a fhás ar aon dul le straitéis agus spriocanna an Rialtais a leagtar amach sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2023.

Comhlacht rialtais atá sa SEAI atá go hiomlán cistithe. Faigheann an SEAI tacaíocht ón Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus an Roinn Iompair.

3. Deontais Stáit

Faoi alt 22(1) den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002, soláthraíonn an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide cistiú don Údarás chun tabhairt faoina fheidhmeanna.

Soláthraítear an cistiú go léir tríd an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (DECC) (Vóta 29) agus an Roinn Iompair (DoT) (Vóta 31). Le héifeacht ó 2021, cuireann an Roinn Iompair an cistiú ar fad ar fáil maidir leis an gClár Feithiclí Leictreacha.

	Fotheideal Vóta 29	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
An SEAI Riarachán			
– Reatha	B3	19,509	16,098
– Caipiteal	B3	–	–
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh Cónaithe/ Pobail			
– Reatha	B4	7,859	7,477
– Caipiteal	B4	192,426	101,392
An Earnáil Ghnó agus Phoiblí			
– Reatha	B5	4,666	4,059
– Caipiteal	B5	39,010	18,476
Clár Thaighde Fuinnimh			
– Reatha	B7	1,302	872
– Caipiteal	B7	6,689	7,978
Cistiú Iomlán an DECC		271,461	156,352

A fhaide le 2021 agus an bhliain sin san áireamh, cuireadh cistiú don Earnáil Ghnó agus Phoiblí san áireamh faoi Fhotheideal B4. Cuireadh Fotheideal nua B5 san áireamh in 2022 leis an gcaiteachas sin a chur i gcuntas ar leithligh ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide.

	Fotheideal Vóta 31	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Clár Feithiclí Leictreacha			
– Reatha	B3	885	1,078
– Caipiteal	B3	63,844	68,390
Cistiú Iomlán an DOT		64,729	69,468
Deontais Iomlána Stáit		336,190	225,820

4. Ioncam Conartha an AE

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
AFLOWT (b)	95	219
OPIN (b)	29	37
RD&D ERA Net (b)	87	43
Other (a)	–	26
	211	325

(a) Meastar gur leithreasá i gcabhair na tionscadail seo agus íoctar na fáiltas go léir dá bharr leis an DECC mar a fhaightear iad.

(b) Tá na tionscadail seo anuas ar chistí vótáilte agus coimeádtar cistí a fhaightear laistigh den SEAI, ar an ábhar sin.

5. Ioncam Eile

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
ioncam eile	31	47
ioncam Comhchistithe RERD&D	400	128
	431	175

Faighítear ioncam comhchistithe Taighde, Forbartha agus Imlonnaithe Fuinnimh In-Athnuaite ó ghníomhaireachtaí rialtais eile chun deontais taighde a chistiú go páirteach. Aithnítear ioncam ar aon dul le luach an deontais eisithe agus céatadán an chomhchistithe a chuirtear i leith gach dámhachtain taighde.

6. Caiteachas Riaracháin

Tá na hearraí seo a leanas i gceist le Caiteachas Riaracháin:

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Tuarastail agus táillí gaolmhara	6.1	11,694	8,654
Costais phinsin	15(A)	3,570	2,474
Earcaíocht, Oiliúint agus Oideachas		457	340
Fógraíocht agus Promóisean		472	390
Táillí Gairmiúla Ginearálta	6.2	352	380
Cíos, Rátaí agus Táillí Seirbhíse	6.3	2,931	2,862
Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise	6.4	2,246	2,084
Riarachán Ginearálta	6.5	1,524	1,613
		23,246	18,797

6.1 Tuarastail agus Muirir Ghaolmhara

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Sochair ghearrthéarmacha foirne		9,882	7,251
ÁSPC Fostóra		1,052	763
Foireann Gníomhaireachta/Conartha		694	564
Luachanna Saothair Comhaltaí Boird	18	66	76
		11,694	8,654

I gcásanna ina bhféadfaí obair bhall foirne gníomhaireachta ar leith a chur i leith clár go díreach, aithníodh an costas mar chostas clár.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Ní dheanadh aon íocaíochtaí foirceanta sa bhliain (2021: €0).

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

Níor thabhaigh an SEAI aon íocaíochtaí ragoibre sa bhliain (2021: €0).

D'aisíoc an tÚdarás €192,680 (2021: €175,526) maidir le ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais fostaí lena máthair-roinn, an DECC, in 2022 maidir le scéim aoisliúntais an SEAI. D'aisíoc sé €349,870 (2021: €228,622) freisin leis an DPENDPDR maidir le comhaltaí na Scéime Aonair. Níl ar an Údarás ranníocaíochtaí fóstóra a dhéanamh faoi na scéimeanna.

Ranníocaíocht Bhreise Aoisliúntais (RBA)

Rinneadh €273,830 (2021: €218,544) de ranníocaíocht bhreise aoisliúntais (ASC) a asbhaint ó thuarastail agus íocadh é leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide i rith na bliana.

Luach Saothair an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh

Ceapadh an POF reatha go foirmiúil in Eanáir 2021 tar éis gur fhóin sé roimhe mar POF gníomhach in 2020. Ba é luach saothair an POF in 2022 €163,188 (2021: €147,947) agus ba iad na costais €1,785 (2021: €423).

Ní sháraíonn teidlíocht pinsin an POF na teidlíochtaí caighdeánacha atá i scéim pinsin samhla na hearnála poiblí. Ní áirítear leis an gconradh scéim dámhachtainí a bhaineann le feidhmíocht nó aon sochair chomhchineáil/réamhriachtanais.

Luach Saothair na Príomhbhainistíochta

Leagtar amach thíos luach iomlán shochair na bhfostaithe i measc 16 phríomhphearsana bainistíochta (2021:13):

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Tuarastail	1,738,670	1,137,109

Ní sháraíonn teidlíochtaí pinsin na bainistíochta na teidlíochtaí caighdeánacha atá i scéim aonair samhla na hearnála poiblí nó i scéim aonair na hearnála poiblí. Ní áirítear le Conarthaí Fostaíochta scéim dámhachtainí a bhaineann le feidhmíocht nó aon sochar comhchineáil/réamhriachtanais.

Táillí Boird

Nochtar táillí Boird i Nóta 18.

Conradh Buan agus Fadtéarmach

Ba é an meánlíon fostaithe ar conradh buan agus fadtéarmach don tréimhse 151 (2021: 127). Ba é líon na bhfostaithe coibhéise lánaimseartha ag deireadh na tréimhse 168 (2021: 125.5).

6.2 Táillí Sainchomhairleoireachta agus Gairmiúla Ginearálta

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Comhairle Straitéiseach	281	290
Táillí Rúnaí an Bhoird	71	90
	352	380

6.3 Cíos, Rátaí agus Muirir Sheirbhíse

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Cíos	1,965	2,074
Rátaí	185	206
Muirir Sheirbhíse	781	582
	2,931	2,862

6.4 Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Ceadúnais agus Caiteachas Ginearálta TF	1,233	843
Cothabháil agus Tacaíocht TF	952	735
Forbairt Córais TF	61	506
	2,246	2,084

6.5 Riarachán Ginearálta

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Taisteal agus Cothabháil – Foireann	6	2
Taisteal agus Cothabháil – Bord	1	–
Dímheas	643	908
Táillí iniúchta – seachtrach	35	35
Táillí iniúchta – inmheánach	73	59
Árachas agus Dlíthiúil	397	374
Eile	369	235
	1,524	1,613

7. Caiteachas Cláir

Tá na hearraí seo a leanas i gceist le Caiteachas Clár:

		2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh Cónaithe agus Pobail			
Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo	7.1	93,559	38,802
Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Teas agus Folláine	7.2	5,233	3,346
Tithe Fuinnimh Níos Fearr	7.3	38,151	16,640
Ionad ilfhreastail/Scéim NHR	7.4	13,672	11,030
Clár Píolótach Iarfeistithe Dhomhain	7.5	299	1,244
Fuinneamh Pobail	7.6	19,944	24,090
Pobail na Scéime Tacaíochta Fuinnimh In-Athnuaithe	7.7	499	224
PV Gréine	7.8	25,634	10,229
Micrighiniúint Neamhbhaile	7.9	137	–
An Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh	7.10	784	1,540
Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh – Forbairt Caipitil	7.11	1,614	657
An Earnáil Ghnó agus Phoiblí			
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh na hEarnála Poiblí	7.12	36,304	15,761
Clár Tionscail agus Gnó	7.13	2,825	1,249
Taispeántas Fuinnimh	7.14	39	42
EXEED	7.15	1,720	3,922
Clár na Scoileanna	7.16	227	125
Faireachas Margaidh	7.17	1,472	839
Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaithe	7.18	1,089	582
Fuinneamh In-Athnuaithe			
Taighde, Forbairt agus Imlonnú Fuinnimh In-Athnuaithe	7.19	4,672	6,378
Fuinneamh Amach ón gCósta	7.20	2,817	2,444
Nuálaíocht agus Comhtháthú			
Anailís Beartais Straitéiseach	7.21	838	735
Staitisticí agus Samhaltú Fuinnimh	7.22	1,052	555
Iompar			
Feithiclí Leictreacha	7.23	64,796	69,459
		317,377	209,893

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

Rinneadh figiúirí áirithe comparáideacha a athrangú agus a athléiriú ar an mbonn céanna agus leo siúd don bhliain reatha.

7.1 Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Uasghráduithe Fuinnimh	86,528	34,824
Seirbhísí agus Inbhreathnú Teicniúil	5,872	2,843
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	451	355
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	232	103
Forbairt agus Cothabháil Córais TF	474	677
Costais Taistil	2	–
	93,559	38,802

Tacaíonn an scéim Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh áiteanna cónaithe faoi úinéireacht phríobháideach atá thíos le bochtaineacht bhreosla a uasghrádú. Tugann painéal fochonraitheoirí a chuirtear ar fáil faoi na hoibreacha. Tugadh faoi 4,264 (2021: 2,272) uasghrádú in 2022 faoin scéim Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo.

7.2 Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Teas agus Folláine

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Uasghráduithe Fuinnimh	4,946	2,991
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	287	302
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	–	53
	5,233	3,346

Forbraíodh an Scéim Teasa agus Folláine mar scéim phiólótach atá dírithe ar fheabhas a chur ar dhálaí maireachtála daoine leochaileacha atá thíos le riochtá ainsealacha riospráide. Tugann painéal fochonraitheoirí a chuirtear ar fáil faoi na hoibreacha. Tugadh faoi 174 (2021: 146) uasghrádú in 2022 agus iocadh astu faoin Scéim Teasa agus Folláine.

Dúnadh an scéim d'iaratasóirí nua an 28 Feabhra 2018 agus tá príomhléargas le foilsiú ag an DECC in 2023. Chuir léargas ón gclár piólótach eolas ar fáil freisin do sholáthar príomhshrutha.

7.3 Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Teas agus Folláine

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	34,942	13,869
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	1,115	1,035
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	1,698	1,430
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	51	44
Costais TF	311	244
Fógraíocht	26	18
Costais Taistil	8	–
	38,151	16,640

Clár náisiúnta iarfheistithe is ea an Clár Tithe Fuinnimh Níos Fearr atá ar fáil do gach úinéir tí, tiarnaí talún san áireamh, gan tástáil mhaoin. Déanann sé úinéirí tí a dhreasú chun tithe níos éifeachtúla i dtaobh fuinnimh a dhéanamh dá dtithe. Baintear seo amach trí dheontais a sholáthar do shraith beart ar féidir iad a roghnú ar bhonn aonair, nó i dteannta a chéile agus ar bhonn céim ar chéim le hiarfheistiú níos cuimsithí a bhaint amach le himeacht ama. In 2022, iocadh 11,806 deontas ar áiteanna cónaithe (2021: 7,928).

7.4 Ionad Ilfhreastail/Scéim NHR

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	11,091	9,314
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	108	30
Costais TF	672	337
Giniúint Éilimh	1,179	893
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	618	283
Taighde Coimisiúnaithe	2	173
Costais Taistil	2	–
	13,672	11,030

Tá seirbhís an Ionaid Ilfhreastail (an Scéim Náisiúnta Uasghrádaithe Fuinnimh Baile) dírithe ar thacaíocht deontais caipitil a spreagadh agus a sholáthar do theaghlaigh phríobháideacha, agus do Comhlachais Tithíochta chlárúit

ar mian leo páirt a ghlacadh i seirbhís "Ionad Ilfhreastail" a sholáthar d'obreacha uasghrádaithe fuinnimh. Seoladh an scéim i bhFeabhra 2022 agus rinneadh uasghrádú ar 643 áit chónaithe in 2022. I measc na gcostas, tá tionscnaimh nuálacha mhaoinithe, gníomhaíochtaí taighde coimisiúnaithe agus giniúna éilimh atá dírithe ar eolas a sholáthar don Straitéis Náisiúnta Iarfheistithe níos fairsinge agus i a chur chun cinn.

7.5 Clár Piólótach Iarfheistithe Dhomhain

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	100	1,136
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	165	70
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	34	38
	299	1,244

Cruthaíodh an Clár Piólótach Iarfheistithe Dhomhain le tuiscint a fháil ar dúshláin agus na deiseanna a bhaineann le hiarfheistiú domhain. Chuir an méid a foghlaimíodh ó na clár phiólótacha seo eolas ar fáil don chur chuige i dtreo iarfheistiú mór scála domhain ar fhoirgnimh in Éirinn. Tá iarfheistiú déanta ag an scéim phiólótach ar 536 áit chónaithe, ar an iomlán, go dtí seo ó seoladh clár in 2017. Tá an Clár Piólótach Iarfheistithe Dhomhain dúnta anois d'iarraitais nua ó 2021.

7.6 Fuinneamh Pobail

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	18,059	21,970
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	77	96
Costais TF	446	143
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	276	453
Tacaíocht Meantóireachta an SEC	1,074	1,424
Costais Taistil	12	4
	19,944	24,090

Deontais Pobail: Tacaíonn an clár deontais Pobail Fuinnimh Níos Fearr (BEC) le tionscadail ar leibhéal pobail, a lorgaíonn go sonrach chun comhpháirtíochtaí nuálacha agus ceannródaíocha a thástáil lena soláthar idir na hearnálacha poiblí agus príobháideacha, na hearnálacha intíre agus neamh-intíre, tráchtála agus eagraíochtaí neamhbhrabúsacha, tithe atá thíos le bochtaineacht fuinnimh ina measc. Thacaigh na Pobail le hobairt i measc na n-earnálacha go léir i Sochaí na hÉireann, an talmhaíocht san áireamh.

Líonra Pobail: Is éard a bhaineann le clár an Líonra Pobail Fuinnimh Inbhuanaithe (SEC) ná acmhainní a fhorbairt i bpobail lena chumasú tionscadail fuinnimh inbhuanaithe mhórscaála a sholáthar agus an t-aistriú a bhaint amach chuig pobail fuinnimh inbhuanaithe (PFI). Forbraíodh líonra náisiúnta SEC ina bhfuil 703 ball (2021: 618). Tacaíonn painéal Meantóirí Réigiúnacha agus Contae leis an Líonra SEC a dhéanann an SEAI a fhostú agus a bhainistiú. Tugann an SEAI tacaíocht freisin do phobail le Máistirphlean Fuinnimh áitiúil a fhorbairt atá mar bhonnline i leith úsáid fuinnimh sa phobal agus chomh maith le clár tionscadail oiriúnacha fuinnimh inbhuanaithe ar féidir leis an bpobal breithniú a dhéanamh orthu amach anseo.

7.7 Pobail na Scéime Tacaíochta Fuinnimh In-Athnuaite

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	100	–
Costais TF	180	100
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	103	102
Tacaíocht Meantóireachta	115	22
Costais Taistil	1	–
	499	224

Pobail an RESS: Bhíodh an clár seo suite roimhe seo laistigh den chlár deontais Pobail Fuinnimh Níos Fearr (BEC). Rinneadh clár aonair de ó 2022. Tacaíonn an clár le tionscadail ar leibhéal pobail. In 2022, rinne an clár seoladh ar chlár sealadach náisiúnta sochair pobail agus chríochnaigh sé céim 1 den tairseach poiblí do chlár náisiúnta an CBF.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

7.8 PV Gréin

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	24,453	9,428
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	479	230
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	551	451
Costais TF	151	120
	25,634	10,229

Tugann an Scéim Fhótavoltach Gréine tacaíocht i dtreo córas fótavoltach (PV) gréine agus/nó córas stórála fuinnimh cadhnra (BESS) a cheannach agus a chur isteach. Iocaíocht aonuaire í seo le húinéir tí atá bunaithe ar tháirgí a chur isteach a shásaíonn riachtanais na scéime. Bunaítear méid an deontais atá le híoc ar acmhainneacht na gcóras gréine PV agus BESS a chuirtear isteach.

7.9 Micrighiniúint Neamhbhaile

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Forbairt Clár agus Córas	137	–

Cuireann an Deontas Micrighiniúna Neamhbhaile (NDMG), a seoladh i Meán Fómhair 2022, cúnamh airgeadais ar fáil chun cabhrú le gnólaicthe agus earnálacha eile painéil PV gréine a chur isteach le leictreachas a ghiniúint ar an láthair. Laghdaíonn an teicneolaíocht seo costais leictreachais tráchtála agus méadaíonn sí slándáil an tsoláthair, agus íomhá dhearfach inbhuanaitheachta á cothú aici i gcomhthráth. Tá deontais ar fáil do chórais a mhéid le 6kWp.

7.10 An Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Forbairt Clár agus Córas	371	1,000
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	109	260
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	299	280
Costais Taistil	5	–
	784	1,540

Tacaíonn an Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh (EEOS) le forbairt níos fairsinge na Scéime um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh de bhun Airteagal 7 den Treoir maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh agus an Phlean Gníomhaíochta Náisiúnta um Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh. Tacaíonn sí chomh maith le forbairt leanúnach clár nua náisiúnta iarfheistithe agus córais faisnéise gnó. D'eisigh Coimisiún an AE an Treoir maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh in 2019 athuair a chumhdóidh an tréimhse ó 2021 go 2030. Is é an SEAI an riarthóir maidir le creidmheasanna fuinnimh a bhainistiú don scéim. Tar éis go tras-scríobhfár é seo, is gá Scéim um Oibleagáid Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh nua ó 2022 go 2030 a fhorbairt agus a sheoladh. Leag an SEAI freagracht ón Aire ar limistéir ar leith d'oibríochtaí na Scéime.

7.11 Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh – Forbairt Caipitil

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Forbairt Clár agus Córas	1,614	657

Cistíonn an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide forbairt caipitil an chláir Rátála Fuinnimh Foirgnimh (BER). Féinchtítear fuilleadh chostais an chláir ón ioncam a ghintear agus nochtar ar leithligh iad i nóta 9.

7.12 Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh na hEarnála Poiblí

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais Chaipitil na hEarnála Poiblí	34,571	14,228
Seirbhísí Comhairleacha Cliant	107	1,071
Costais TF	712	292
Costais Oibríochtúla Eile	907	169
Costais Taistil	7	1
	36,304	15,761

Cuireann an clár seo cleachtais struchtúra bhainistíochta fuinnimh chun cinn agus soláthraíonn sé comhairle, meantóireacht agus oiliúint struchtúrach dhíreach ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh anuas ar shaintacaíochtaí teicniúla d'eagraíochtaí earnála poiblí. Áirítear leis struchtúr cuimsitheach do chomhlachtaí poiblí le hidíú fuinnimh a thuairisciú agus a rianú. Leanadh le gníomhartha Pathfinder na hEarnála Poiblí in 2022 le cur chuige a thástáil agus scála a fhorbairt do ghníomhartha iarfheistithe dhomhain i bhfoirgnimh rialtais láir, scoileanna, ardoideachas, agus sláinte.

7.13 An Clár Tionscail agus Gnó

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
LIEN	595	484
Tacaíochtaí do FBManna	190	136
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh a Chur chun Cinn i nGnó	223	74
Scéim Tacaíochta d'Iniúchtaí Fuinnimh	1,746	16
ACA/Costais Oibríochtúla Triple E	–	175
Costais TF	71	364
	2,825	1,249

Tacaíonn an Clár Tionscail agus Gnó le hiarrachtaí i measc na n-earnálacha uile gnó chun glacadh le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh a bhrostú. Baintear seo amach trí thacaíocht deontais caipitil, líonraí, oiliúint agus seirbhísí a dhéanann bainistíocht struchtúrach fuinnimh a chur chun cinn i leith caighdeán den chéad scoth, agus margáí a bhforbairt do sheirbhísí agus comhairle faoi éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh. Forbraíodh Acadamh Fuinnimh an

SEAI chun cabhrú le gnóthaí éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh a mhéadú agus costais ghaolmhara a laghdú. Seoladh an Scéim Tacaíochta d'Iniúchtaí Fuinnimh go déanach in 2021 agus cuireann sí deontas ar fáil do ghnólaicthe chun Iniúchadh Fuinnimh ardchaighdeán a fháil ó mheasúnóir cláraithe. Soláthraíonn an t-íniúchadh sonraí don ghnólaicthe faoi úsáid fuinnimh, na limistéir ina n-úsáidtear an fuinneamh is mó agus na gníomhartha ar féidir leis an ngnólaicthe tabhairt fúthu le fuinneamh a choigilt.

Cuireadh cistiú maidir le clár EXEED ar fáil laistigh den Chlár Tionscail agus Gnó a fhaide le 2021 agus an bhliain sin san áireamh. Rinneadh clár aonair de ó thús 2022 agus, ar an ábhar sin, nochtadh ar leithligh é i nóta 7.15 leis na ráitis airgeadais. Athluadh nithe comparáideacha do Thionscal agus Gnó freisin leis an athrú a chur san áireamh.

7.14 Taispeántas Fuinnimh

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Ioncam	(386)	(104)
Fógraíocht	99	17
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	326	129
	39	42

An Taispeántas Fuinnimh - an príomhimeacht fuinnimh inbhuanaithe ó ghnólaicthe go gnólaicthe in Éirinn. Cuireadh taispeántais 2020 agus 2021 ar bun ar líne mar gheall ar an bpaindéim. Cuireadh an taispeántas ar siúl arís san RDS in 2022 mar imeacht i bpearsan. Nochtadh Ioncam agus Costais an Taispeántais Fuinnimh laistigh den nóta 'Tionscal agus Gnó' in 2021.

7.15 EXEED

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eisíodh	1,267	3,367
Seirbhísí agus Cigireachtaí Teicniúla	5	22
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	342	422
Costas TF	104	111
Taisteal	2	–
	1,720	3,922

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

Is scéim deimhnithe sócmhainní é EXEED Deimhnithe an SEAI a thugann aghaidh ar fhuinneamh saoil agus ar fheidhmíocht carbóin trí bhainistíocht Dearaidh Éifeachtúlachta Fuinnimh. Is féidir EXEED Deimhnithe a chur i bhfeidhm in aon ghnólacht laistigh de na hearnálacha tráchtála, tionsclaíocha agus poiblí. Tacaíonn EXEED le bainistíocht dearaidh atá tiosach ar fhuinneamh (EED) trí dheontais le haghaidh dúshláin dearaidh agus infheistíochtaí caipitil a éilíonn dreasacht infheistíochta.

7.16 Clár na Scoileanna

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Clár na Scoileanna	227	125

Cuidíonn clár oideachais an SEAI le bonn eolais a thabhairt do dhearcchá, do chreidimh agus d'iompraíocht leanaí bunskoile agus meánscoile maidir le fuinneamh inbhuanaithe. Cuimsítear sa chlár meascán d'acmhainní teagaisc atá ailínithe leis an gcuraclam, ceardlanna idirghníomhacha do dhaltai, comórtais scoláirí agus oiliúint múinteoirí chomh maith le foilseacháin ábhartha a chruthú.

7.17 Faireachas Margaidh

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Faireachas Margaidh	1,122	773
Costais TF	340	66
Costais Taistil	10	–
	1,472	839

Feidhmíonn an SEAI mar Ghníomhaire Bainistíochta agus déanann sé gníomhaíochtaí faireachais margaidh thar ceann an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Áirítear le Faireachas Margaidh Ceanglais Éicidhearthóireachta do Tháirgí a Bhaineann le Fuinneamh (Treoir an AE 2009/125/CE), Lipéadú agus Faisnéis Chaighdeánach Táirgí do Tháirgí a Bhaineann le Fuinneamh (Treoir AE 2010/30/AE) agus Lipéadú na mBonn maidir le hÉifeachtúlacht Breosla agus Paraiméadair Riachtanacha Eile (Rialachán CE 1222/2009).

7.18 Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaithe

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Cúnamh Infheistíochta/Oibriúcháin	646	204
Comhairle Theicniúil	20	75
Soláthar Oibríochtaí	371	221
Costais Oibríochtaí Eile	–	62
Costais TF	52	20
	1,089	582

Tacaíonn an Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-Athnuaithe (SSRH) le hathrú córais téimh breosla iontaise go teicneolaíochtaí incháilithe fuinnimh in-athnuaithe, lena n-áirítear coire bithmhaise, caidéal teasa agus córais téimh bithbhreosla (diléá anaeróbach). Cuireann an scéim dhá chineál sásra tacaíochta ar fáil - iocaíocht taraife mar chúnamh oibriúcháin do bithmhais agus córais téimh anaerobaigh agus iocaíocht deontais mar chúnamh infheistíochta do chórais teaschaidéil. Osclaíodh an scéim in 2019 d'arratais tar éis an phróisis fógartha agus faofa maidir le cúnamh Stáit.

7.19 Taighde, Forbairt agus Imlonnú Fuinnimh In-Athnuaithe

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eísíodh	4,343	6,075
Costais Oibríochtaí Eile	224	228
Costais TF	100	5
Taighde Coimisiúnaithe	–	68
Costais Taistil	5	2
	4,672	6,378

Tacaíonn Clár Cistithe RD&D Fuinnimh Náisiúnta an SEAI le gníomhartha nuálacha agus spriocdhírthe a chuidíonn le seachadadh tosaíochtaí beartais lena n-áirítear iad siúd atá leagtha amach sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, i gClár an Rialtais agus sa Chreat Aeráide agus Fuinnimh 2030. Is éard atá i gcaiteachas 2022 iocaíochtaí le dámhachtainí reatha (bhí 140 dámhachtainí ilbhliantúil beo in 2022, a bronnadh in

2018, 2019 agus 2021), leis na dámhachtainí nua ó Ghloch 2022 (44 tionscadal) agus le comhpháirtíochtaí straitéiseacha.

Is iad cuspóirí uileghabhálacha Chlár Cistithe Taighde, Forbartha agus Taispeána (RD&D) Fuinnimh Náisiúnta an SEAI forbairt agus imlonnú táirgí a bhaineann le fuinneamh in Éirinn a bhrostú, sárú ar bhacainní teicniúla a chumasú, cumas taighde na hÉireann a fhorbairt agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don lucht déanta beartais trí úsáid a bhaint as torthaí as tionscadail lena dtacaítear.

7.20 Fuinneamh Amach ón gCósta

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eísíodh	193	311
Oibreacha ar Fochonradh	2,055	1,801
Costais Oibríochtaí Eile	560	332
Costais Taistil	9	–
	2,817	2,444

Riarann an SEAI an Clár Fuinnimh Amach ón gCósta chun cinneadh beartais an Rialtais a chur i bhfeidhm chun forbairt Fuinnimh Amach ón gCósta agus Aigéin in Éirinn a bhrostú, faoi mar a leagtar amach sa Phlean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus sa Phlean Forbartha um Fuinneamh In-Athnuaithe Amach ón gCósta. Tacaíonn an clár le suíomhanna tástála comhordaithe agus taighde náisiúnta agus Eorpacha.

7.21 Anailís Beartais Straitéiseach

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Oibriú Clár	810	302
Taighde Coimisiúnaithe	–	371
Costais TF	20	62
Taisteal	8	–
	838	735

Soláthraíonn an clár seo comhairle agus faisnéis neamhspleách ar shaincheisteanna teicniúla, airgeadais agus sóisialta a bhaineann le forbairt agus imlonnú fuinnimh inbhuanaithe.

Déanann an SEAI an chomhairle seo a shaincheapadh le heolas a chur ar fáil d'fhorbairt beartais fuinnimh inbhuanaithe in Éirinn.

7.22 Staitisticí agus Samhaltú Fuinnimh

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Taighde Coimisiúnaithe	241	185
Costais Oibríochtaí Eile	694	245
Costais TF	113	125
Costais Taistil	4	–
	1,052	555

Comhlíonann an clár seo freagracht an SEAI as staitisticí cuimsitheacha náisiúnta agus earnála a fhorbairt, a chothabháil agus a fhoilsiú i dtaobh táirgeadh, claochlú agus úsáid deiridh fuinnimh. Áirítear leis seo, chomh maith, staidéir mhionsonraithe shamhaltaithe agus anailís beartais chun bonn fianaise neamhspleách a sholáthar chun tacú le ceapadh beartais náisiúnta, agus rannpháirtíocht i réimse gníomhaíochtaí plé beartais agus meastóireachta náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta.

7.23 Feithiclí Leictreacha

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Deontais a Eísíodh	62,756	68,142
Soláthar Oibríochtaí	784	684
Costais Eile	890	81
Fógraíocht	–	372
Forbairt agus Cothabháil TF	343	180
Taighde Coimisiúnaithe	23	–
	64,796	69,459

Tacaíonn an clár seo le himlonnú teicneolaíocht feithicle leictirí agus bonneagair luchtaithe i gcóras iompair na hÉireann agus soláthraíonn sé cúnamh deontais i dtreo feithiclí leictreacha agus luchtairí baile a cheannach. Tugadh cúnamh deontais ar 10,894 (2021: 13,432) feithiclí leictreach agus 16,299 (2021: 8,379) luchtairí baile, ar an iomlán, faoin gclár seo in 2022.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

8. Leithreasáí

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Ioncam Conartha an AE	–	20
Diúltú Deontais	23	17
Eile	1	32
	24	69

Aisíoctar cistí Neamh-Stáitchiste a fuair an SEAI ar ais leis an DECC. Mar dheia, aithnítear na cistí siúd mar ioncam, aithnítear dliteanas comhfhreagrach leis an DECC, chomh maith. Cuirtear na fáiltais seo san áireamh mar Leithreasáí i gCabhair ar an Vóta. Sonraítear sa nóta thuas an ghluaiseacht sa tsum i bhí dlite leis an DECC i rith 2022.

Fabhraítear ioncam Conartha AE (Nóta 4) ó bhliain go bliain agus luainíonn na suimeanna ó bhliain go bliain bunaithe ar dhul chun cinn nuashonraithe an chonartha.

9. Rátáil Fuinnimh Foirgnimh

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Soláthar Oibríochtúil	831	873
Forbairt Clár	79	117
Dearbhú Cailíochta	935	797
Tacaíocht agus Cothabháil TF	325	344
Forbairt Córais TF	125	8
Costais Taistil	6	–
	2,301	2,139

Ainmníodh an SEAI mar an Údarás Eisiúna atá freagrach as measúnóirí BER a chlárú, uirlisí agus córais TF a sholáthar do mheasúnuithe, measúnuithe BER a logáil ar an gclár náisiúnta agus as bainistíocht agus cur chun cinn na scéime foriomláine.

B'ionann ioncam na scéime BER don bhliain agus €4,382,220 (2021: €3,153,795) ónár eascair barrachas €2,081,069 (2021: €1,015,309) sa bhliain.

10. Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh

	Trealamh agus Bogearraí TF €'000	Clár Ocean €'000	Trealamh Oifige €'000	Feistíú Tógála €'000	Mótarf-heithiclí €'000	Talamh agus Foirgnimh €'000	Iomlán €'000
Costas							
larmhéid an 1 Eanáir 2022	1,595	868	498	4,211	59	120	7,351
Diúscairtí	(146)	–	–	–	–	–	(146)
Breisiúcháin	156	–	–	–	–	–	156
larmhéid an 31 Nollaig 2022	1,605	868	498	4,211	59	120	7,361
Dímheas Carntha							
larmhéid an 1 Eanáir 2022	(1,437)	(862)	(498)	(1,288)	(48)	–	(4,133)
Diúscairtí	146	–	–	–	–	–	146
Muirear don Bhliain reatha	(214)	–	–	(418)	(11)	–	(643)
larmhéid an 31 Nollaig 2022	(1,505)	(862)	(498)	(1,706)	(59)	–	(4,630)
Glanluach leabhar							
larmhéid an 31 Nollaig 2022	100	6	–	2,505	–	120	2,731
larmhéid an 31 Nollaig 2021	158	6	–	2,923	11	120	3,218

11. Infháiltais agus Réamhíocaíochtaí

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Ioncam Comhchistithe RERD&D	114	146
Infháiltais an EPBD	372	292
Réamhíocaíochtaí	996	1,129
Infháiltais Eile	905	162
	2,387	1,729

12. Suimeanna Iníochta agus Fabhrúithe

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Creidiúnaithe Trádála	590	325
Fabhrúithe	1,151	948
CBL agus CCI	2,776	1,516
PSWT	866	692
ÍMAT/ÁSPC	365	265
Suimeanna Iníochta Eile	351	210
Ioncam Iarchurtha	1,218	853
	7,317	4,809

13. Cuntas Caipitil

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
larmhéid tosaigh	3,218	4,013
Aistriú (chuig)/ón Ráiteas ar Ioncam agus Caiteachas agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeáda:		
Suim chaipitlithe maidir le sócmhainní a ceannaíodh	156	121
Glanmhéid a scaoileadh ar diúscairt	–	(8)
Amúchadh ar aon dul le dímheas sócmhainní	(643)	(908)
	(487)	(795)
larmhéid ag deireadh na bliana	2,731	3,218

14. Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid Thirim

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Cuntas Bainc Reatha	10	10
Cuntas Coigiltis	5,093	3,055
Cuntas an EPBD	4,619	2,666
	9,722	5,731
Cuntas Cistí an AE	649	794
	10,371	6,525

Is é an Cuntas EPBD an cuntas bainc ainmnithe don chlár Rátála Fuinnimh Foirgneamh (féach Nóta 9).

Tá an SEAI ina chomhpháirtí nó ina cheannaire ar roinnt tionscadal atá maoinithe ag an AE. I gcásanna ina ngníomhaíonn an SEAI mar cheannaire tionscadail, faigheann sé na cistí agus tugann sé ar airleacan iad do ghníomhaireachtaí eile. Baineann gach ciste a choinnítear i gcuntas Chistí an AE leis na tionscadail AE seo.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

15. Costais Sochair Scoir

Oibríonn Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann (an SEAI) scéimeanna neamhchistithe aoisliúntais le sochar sainithe don fhoireann. Tá na torthaí a leagtar amach thíos bunaithe ar luacháil achtúireach ar na dliteanais phinsin maidir le foireann fónaimh agus iarfoireann an SEAI amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022. Thug achtúire neamhspleách cáilithe faoin luacháil seo ar mhaithe leis an gcaighdeán cuntasaochta, Caighdeán um Thuairisciú Airgeadais Uimh. 102 (FRS 102).

A. Anailís ar Chostais Sochair Scoir a Gearradh ar Chaiteachas

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Costais na Seirbhíse Reatha	3,419	2,628
Ús ar dhliteanais na scéime pinsin	694	250
Asbhaintí Aoisliúntas Foirne	(543)	(404)
Costas Pinsin sa tréimhse	3,570	2,474

B. Anailís ar an nGluaiseacht i nDliteanais i rith na Bliana

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Dliteanas Scéime an 1 Eanáir	50,414	47,768
Costas seirbhíse reatha	3,419	2,628
Costas úis	694	250
(Gnóthachan)/cailteanas achtúireach	(18,287)	185
Sochair a íocadh sa bhliain	(327)	(417)
Dliteanas Scéime an 31 Nollaig	35,913	50,414

C. Cistiú Iarchurtha do Phinsin

Aithníonn an SEAI na suimeanna seo mar shócmhainn a chomhfhreagraíonn don dliteanas neamhchistithe le haghaidh pinsean ar bhonn na sraithe toimhdí a ndéantar cur síos orthu thíos, mar aon le líon imeachtaí roimhe seo. Níl aon fhianaise ag an SEAI nach leanfaidh an beartas cistithe seo chun íoc as na suimeanna siúd faoi mar a bhíonn siad dlite i gcomhréir leis an gcleachtas reatha.

Glanchistiú Iarchurtha do Phinsin don Bhliain	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Cistiú atá inghnóthaithe maidir le costais phinsin na bliana reatha	4,113	2,878
Deontas Stáit a úsáideadh le pinsin a íoc	(327)	(417)
	3,786	2,461

B'ionann an tsócmhainn chistithe iarchurtha le haghaidh pinsean amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022 agus €35,913,000. (2021: €50,414,000).

D. Stair na ngnóthachan agus na gcaillteanas ó thaithí

Gnóthachan/ (Cailteanais) ó Thaithí ar dhliteanais Scéime	2022 €'000	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Méid (€)	(2,535)	(149)	(647)
Céatadán luach reatha na ndliteanais scéime	7.06%	0.3%	1.3%
Méid Iomlán a aithnítear sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach	18,287	(185)	(5,530)
Céatadán luach reatha na ndliteanais scéime	50.92%	0.4%	11.6%

Is ionann an cailteanas carnach achtúireach a aithnítear sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach agus €5,299,000 (2021: €23,586,000).

E. Cur Síos Ginearálta ar na Scéimeanna

Socrú tuarastail deiridh le sochar sainithe is ea scéim pinsin an SEAI ina sainítear sochair agus ranníocaíochtaí agus tagairt á déanamh do rialacháin reatha na scéime "samhla" eárnála poiblí. I gcás ranníocóirí ÁSPC Aicme D, soláthraíonn an scéim pinsean (an t-ochtódú sa bhliain seirbhíse), aisce nó cnapshuim (trí ochtódú sa bhliain seirbhíse) agus pinsin chéile agus leanáí. I gcás ranníocóirí ÁSPC Aicme A, soláthraíonn an scéim pinsean (dhá ochtódú cuid sa bhliain seirbhíse) a fhad le tairseach 3 1/3 uair an ráta uasta bhliantúil den pinsean stáit ranníocach, aisce nó cnapshuim (trí ochtódú sa bhliain seirbhíse) agus pinsin chéile agus leanáí. Is í gnáthaois scoir comhalta a mbreithlá 65 bliain, agus tá teidíocht ag comhaltaí atá i gcomhaltaí ó thréimhse roimh 2004 dul ar scor gan laghdú achtúireach a chur i bhfeidhm ó aois 60. Tagann méadú ar phinsin atá á n-íoc (agus á n-iarchur) ar aon dul le boilsciú tuarastail ginearálta na heárnála poiblí.

Is é an Scéim Pinsin Seirbhíse Poiblí Aonair (Scéim Aonair) arb an scéim le sochar sainithe í d'fhostaithe sa tseirbhís phoiblí atá in aois an phinsin a ceapadh an 1 Eanáir 2013 nó ina dhiaidh sin i gcomhréir leis an Acht um Pinsin Seirbhíse Poiblí (Scéim Aonair agus Forálacha Eile), 2012. Déantar soláthar sa scéim do chnapshuim phinsin agus scoir bunaithe ar luach saothair inphinsin meánach gairme, agus pinsin chéile agus leanáí. Is é an aois iosta ag a mbíonn pinsean iníoctha 66 bliain (ag ardú ar aon dul le hathruithe a tháinig ar aois an phinsin Stáit). Áirítear leis saoráid luathscoir a laghdaítear go hachtúireach ó aois 55. Tagann méadú ar phinsin atá á n-íoc ar aon dul leis an bpraghasinnéacs tomhaltóirí.

Bunaíodh an luacháil a úsáideadh do nochtdh FRS102 ar luacháil iomlán achtúireach an 20 Eanáir 2023 ag achtúire neamhspleách cáilithe agus riachtanais FRS á gcur san áireamh chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar dhliteanais scéime an 31 Nollaig 2022.

Ba iad na príomhthoimhdí airgeadais a úsáideadh:

	Ag 31/12/22	Ag 31/12/21	Ag 31/12/20
Ráta lascaine	3.70%	1.30%	0.50%
Ráta an mhéadaithe ar thuarastail	3.90%	3.50%	2.70%
Ráta an mhéadaithe ar phinsin*	2.60%	2.20%	1.40%
Boilsciú	2.60%	2.20%	1.40%

*Tugtar faoi deara gurb é an ráta méadaithe ar phinsin 2.60% sa bhliain (i.e. cothrom le boilsciú). Bhainfeadh seo le comhaltaí den Scéim Aonair amháin. I gcás comhaltaí tuarastail deiridh, glacadh leis gurbh ionann méaduithe pinsin agus ráta 3.65% sa bhliain.

Úsáidtear Táblaí Mortlaíochta mar seo a leanas:

Gníomhach agus Iarchurtha	Réamhscoir	Réamhscoir
Fir	73.0% de ILT15	58.0% de ILT15
Mná	77.0% de ILT15	62.0% de ILT15

Bunaithe ar na táblaí seo, seo a leanas ionchas saoil fear agus ban amach anseo ag aois 65:

	Pinsinéir reatha (in 2022) ag aois 65	Pinsinéir amach anseo (in 2042) ag aois 65
Fir	22.1 bliain	24.3 bliain
Mná	24.4 bliain	26.4 bliain

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

16. Ceangaltais Deontais agus aisíocaíochtaí deontais

(i) Ceangaltais Deontais

Meastar gurbh ionann na híocaíochtaí uasta amach anseo is dóchúil a thiocfaidh aníos ó cheangaltais inar iontráladh faoi scéimeanna éagsúla tacaíochta agus €263.292m (2021: €123.591m / €180.295m, faoi mar a ndearnadh athanailis orthu.

	Geallta Amhail an 1 Ean 2022 €'000	Geallta I rith na tréimhse €'000	Tarraingthe Siar €'000	Íocaíochtaí €'000	Geallta Amhail an 31 Nol 2022 €'000
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh Cónaithe agus Pobail					
Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo	56,310	98,083	–	97,962	56,431
Tithe Fuinnimh Níos Fearr	11,526	75,813	(15,122)	36,093	36,124
PV Gréine	9,048	40,538	(5,471)	24,962	19,153
Iarfheistiú Domhain	1,777	453	–	265	1,965
Fuinneamh Pobail	17,189	46,435	(5,731)	19,583	38,310
An Scéim Náisiúnta Iarfheistithe Baile	12,685	24,915	(9,549)	11,543	16,508
Pobail an RESS	–	673	–	387	286
Micrighiniúint Neamhbhaile	–	276	–	133	143
An Earnáil Ghnó agus Phoiblí					
Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh na hEarnála Poiblí	5,036	46,652	–	35,233	16,455
EXEED	2,044	2,169	(599)	1,243	2,371
Clár Tionscail agus Gnó	394	2,599	(52)	1,814	1,127
Fuinneamh In-Athnuaite					
RD&D Fuinnimh In-Athnuaite	19,127	9,031	(241)	4,313	23,604
Fuinneamh Amach ón gCósta	694	1,375	–	193	1,876
Scéim Tacaíochta do Theas In-athnuaite	30,343	8,039	(1,931)	720	35,731
Iompar					
Feithiclí Leictreacha	14,122	65,176	(2,245)	63,845	13,208
	180,295	422,227	(40,941)	298,289	263,292

Agus Ráitis Airgeadais 2022 á n-ullmhú, rinneadh athbhreithniú do gach ceangaltas caipitil, agus mheasamar gur chuí luachanna Fuinneamh Níos Fearr Tithe Níos Teo (2021: €56.310) a chur san áireamh. Fágadh iad seo ar lár roimhe seo mar gheall gur seirbhísí iad a sholáthraítear dúinn. Cuireadh luachanna an chlár Tionscail agus Gnó (2021: €0.394m) san áireamh chomh maith in 2022. Rinneadh roinnt clár a athghrúpáil chun comhfhreagairt don struchtúr laistigh den nóta an Chaiteachais Cláir (Nóta 7).

17. Nochtadh ag Páirtithe Gaolmhara

Ghlac an Bord le nósanna imeachta i gcomhréir le hAlt 18 den Acht um Fhuinneamh Inmharthana, 2002 agus i gcomhréir le treoirlínte a d'éisigh an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe maidir le nochtadh leasanna ag Comhaltaí Boird agus cloíodh leis na nósanna imeachta seo sa bhliain. Bhí ceithre chás ann i rith 2022 nár ghlac Comhaltaí Boird aonair páirt sna cinntí faoi dheontais agus soláthairtí ar leith i gcomhréir le Beartas Coimhlinte Leasa an SEAI. Coimeádann an SEAI clár de na cásanna siúd.

18. Táillí agus Costais Chomhaltaí Boird

Íocann an SEAI táillí agus costais lena gcomhaltaí Boird i gcomhréir le rialacháin agus ciorcláin na Roinne Caiteachais Phoiblí, um Sholáthar an PFN agus Athchóirithe. Chuir an SEAI cinneadh an Rialtais i bhfeidhm a rinneadh i Márta 2010 i dtaca le táillí do chomhaltaí comhlachtaí stáit. Déantar tháillí comhaltaí Boird a shlánú chuig an €'000 is gaire. Íocadh costais chomhaltaí Boird €915 in 2022 (2021: €276).

	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Táillí Boird		
Michael Wall	–	3
Dermot Byrne	12	12
Peter Brennan	8	8
Sharon O'Connor	8	7
Lisa Ryan	3	8
Kate Ruddock	1	8
Andrew Ennis	8	7
Ann Markey	8	7
Léan Doody	8	8
Joe O'Carroll	8	8
Justina Corcoran	–	–
William Walsh	–	–
Barry McMullin	–	–
María O'Dwyer	–	–
Robert Wasson	4	–
Iomlán	68	76

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais (ar leanúint)

19. Léasanna Oibriúcháin – Áitreabh

Tá ceannoifig an SEAI lonnaithe ag 3 Plás na Páirce, Sráid Haiste, Baile Átha Cliath 2 faoi léas 25 bliain. Ligeann an t-údarás fo-oifigí ar léas freisin atá lonnaithe i gCorcaigh, Dún Dealgan agus Sligeach.

Seo a leanas na híocaíochtaí íosta léasa dochealaithe amach anseo faoi léasanna oibriúcháin do gach ceann de na tréimhsí a liostaítear:

	2022 €'000	2021 (Arna athlua) €'000
Léasanna Oibriúcháin		
Laistigh de 1 Bhliain	2,005	2,005
I rith 2 agus 5 Bliana	7,911	7,941
Os cionn 5 Bliana	30,355	32,330
Iomlán	40,271	42,276

Ba é an léas oibriúcháin a nochtadh i Ráitis Airgeadais 2021 €40,356,238. Fágadh bliain amháin ar lár ón mbunríomh agus athluadh luachanna 2021 thuas leis seo a chur san áireamh.

Aithnítear íocaíochtaí léasa faoi léasanna oibriúcháin mar chostas thar an tréimhse a bhaineann an SEAI leas as an áitreabh.

B'ionann an íocaíocht léasa oibriúcháin a aithníodh mar chostas agus €1,966,555 (2021: €2,074,532).

20. Figiúirí comparáideach

Rinneadh figiúirí áirithe comparáideacha don bhliain a athghrúpáil agus a athléiriú ar an mbonn céanna agus iad siúd don bhliain reatha.

21. Faomhadh na Ráiteas Airgeadais

D'fhaomh an Bord na Ráitis Airgeadais an 28 Meitheamh 2023.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland