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From:

Sent:

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Thursday 20 October 2022 20:21

To:

Energy Consultation

Subject:

My submission to the consultation on energy security

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Dear Dept of Environment,

Please find below my submission to your consultation "Review of the security of energy supply of Ireland's electricity and natural gas systems". It is essential that Ireland makes a rapid and just transition to a fossil free energy system as this is the best way to ensure our energy security and tackle the climate and energy poverty crises. I include more specific detail on how I believe Ireland should address energy security issues below.

ISSUE ONE: There's no energy security without climate security

Any planned energy security infrastructure must align with Ireland's climate obligations. This means proposed infrastructure must include:

- An assessment of emissions associated with the project and how it aligns with Ireland's first two carbon budgets to 2030 and associated sectoral emissions ceilings.
- Full information on how it will support full decarbonisation of the energy system by the 2030s in accordance with Ireland's target of net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.
- An examination of health and environmental impacts
- Full information on how the infrastructure will be used (e.g. only in an emergency) and how it will be phased out (e.g. in order to prevent undue reliance on backup infrastructure).

ISSUE TWO: Say No to Liquefied Natural Gas:

Make the current moratorium on LNG and fracked gas imports permanent through legislation.

The independent expert report makes clear that commercially-operated or state-owned LNG import terminal on land, such as Shannon LNG, should not be supported as it would likely result in the importation of fracked gas, it would have high emissions and there's no guarantee volumes would be sufficient to cover a security of supply shock.

ISSUE THREE: Take steps to end current licences for fossil fuel exploration

The independent expert report makes clear that additional gas reserves from existing exploration licences, such as from Providence or Corrib should not be supported as "additional domestic production of natural gas could lock Ireland into a high-gas energy market...Unknown volume of any potential additional natural gas discoveries."

ISSUE FOUR: Introduce a moratorium on new data centres connecting to the electricity grid until electricity system pressures and gas lock-in risks are transparently and comprehensively addressed.

The assumption that electricity demand, particularly due to data centres, be allowed to continue to expand is deeply problematic. It is unacceptable, from both a moral and policy perspective, for data centres to continue to be approved

and connected while households and smaller businesses are being asked to reduce their demand over the coming winter and beyond, due to the gas crisis. The UCC MaREI research centre has highlighted a pause in the connection of new data centres as the most impactful single action the Government can take to reduce electricity demand. Gas demand projections are also not in accordance with climate targets.

ISSUE FIVE: Plan for a zero carbon electricity system by 2035

The independent expert report clarifies the positive contribution that can be made from energy efficiency, offshore wind, solar, battery storage and further interconnection. These must be prioritised, instead of continuing dependence on dirty, expensive and unreliable fossil fuels.

The state has the technologies and the resources to protect and decarbonise our electricity system. The Government must choose to use them and not fall back into old ways of thinking.

ISSUE SIX: Support energy security at household level

A) Energy efficiency is energy security:

The Government must focus on energy efficiency solutions as they will permanently enhance our security, reduce emissions and protect households from rising energy costs.

Households and communities must be supported. The Government should insulate 100,000 homes in 2023, prioritising cheaper measures that save energy and money quickly. The focus must be on reaching those most at risk, particularly those who rely on coal and turf. Don't wait for them to apply to SEAI for a grant, sit down with anti-poverty and community groups to plan a coordinated outreach campaign.

B) Phase out polluting boilers and the gas distribution network:

Installing fossil fuel boilers into the homes of low-income families risks locking them into fossil fuel heating for many years, leaving them vulnerable to global shocks like the current energy crisis. The SEAI have also noted 'a timeline and plan for fossil-fuel phase-out must urgently be put in place if we are to reach net zero by 2050'.

1. Ban the further expansion of the gas distribution network from 2023 through legislation.
2. Ban fossil fuel boilers in new buildings in 2023.
3. Ban the sale of new fossil gas boilers for any building by 2028.
4. Phase out fossil fuel boilers in existing buildings, prioritising residential homes by 2033. These measures must be backed by improved access to energy efficiency measures and alternative zero-carbon heating options.

C) Lead the solar transformation:

Government should prioritise the rollout of solar PV on the rooftop of 1 million homes by 2030 and on the rooftop of every school by 2025.

UCC MaREI research indicates that more than 1 million homes in Ireland have roof space and orientation suitable for 10 solar panels. This action would produce 25% of all residential electricity demand and would contribute to a culture change around the energy transition where citizens are at the heart of climate action

From what I have read, if we are not more proactive in ending the use of fossil fuels, we are greatly increasing the chances of breaching various tipping points. We may well find that food production is badly affected by adverse weather conditions. Many people are already suffering famine, drought and floods. How much longer can the richer parts of the world (like Ireland) just not do enough???? When will fossil fuel companies be made to stop the extraction of fossil fuels? Leaving it up to the markets is too slow, we need government legislation and infrastructure that supports its use. Eg, we have a 2016 electric car. Its range is now reduced, and the charging network is still not widespread enough, particularly in rural areas. You also have the unknowns of, will the chargepoint be working?, or will there be a queue of people already waiting? Some are only single slow chargers. It is getting better, but slowly.

Yours sincerely,

