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| | | needed, possibly via an education programme. | |
| 123 | QUB | I do not accept that the delivery of biogas potential in NI by 2020 has to be so low. The hurdle to get over is the payback on capital costs together with the difficulty of obtaining bank loans. Refined scenarios looking at the sensitivity of shorter-term incentives, and how these can be delivered, should be considered (although this front-loads the cost, interest rates are currently low). Interest in the industrial sector in this area may deliver a number of projects that contribute significantly to targets. | |
| 123 | Action Renewables | It may be worth investigating the current situation in the ROI to review the level of success the Irish government have had in relation to the incorporation of renewable technologies into their building regulations. | Worth adding a line about the GB/ROI experience? |
| 124 | QUB | Adopting a MW target for biogas (rather than just a % of RE) may help to create visibility of the technology and, particularly if promoted with grass as a feedstock, this may help to overcome negative public perception, which is currently a risk. | |
| 12. Conclusions | | | |
| 128 | UFU | Cross-departmental support is vital. | |
| 129 | Action Renewables | Capital costs may continue to be an initial barrier if incentives are allocated only once the technology has been installed. This may prevent certain users from entering the market. Some form of loan system could be set up to help off-set the initial capital costs and allow users to purchase technologies and repay the loan as they saved money on their energy bills. | |
| 129 | UFU | Agree that a biomass agency could have a role. | |
| 13. Recommendations | | | |
| 130 | Biomass Energy NI | The report identifies the 10% target of heat from renewable sources as challenging but attainable. | |

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