

## Session SBI46 (2016)

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Exported from Session final result section  
Multilateral assessment  
Questions and answers Ireland

Question by Japan at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Incentive to reduce the peak demand of electricity generation

Would you please tell us the details on how it is providing an incentive to reduce the peak demand to big users?

Answer by Ireland, Tuesday, 25 April 2017

Ireland's Large Industry Energy Network (LIEN) accounts for 19% of total electricity use and 55% of industrial energy use. The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland works with the LIEN to improve energy performance and together have developed a wide range of initiatives including Energy Management Standards, and an Energy Efficient Design Methodology. In 2015, LIEN reported a 2% decrease in energy use, contrasting with an overall national increase of 4.9%.

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Question by Japan at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Improvement of energy efficiency in electricity generation

What kind of specific countermeasures are being implemented in order to promote investment decisions on energy efficiency improvement at the newly constructed power station?

Answer by Ireland, Wednesday, 26 April 2017

Ireland's 2007 Energy White Paper, "Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland", and its successor, "Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future – 2015-2030", launched in December 2015, outline the national strategy for a transition to a low carbon energy system. One of the principle medium-term objectives is a shift in energy mix over the course of the transition from more carbon-intensive fuels, like peat and coal, to lower-carbon fuels like natural gas (used in combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plants). In the longer-term, fossil fuels will be largely replaced by renewable energy sources.

The policies in these Energy White Papers promoted the investment in more energy-efficient CCGT plans as referred to in BR2, as part of this transition process.

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[Question by China](#) at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) AEA transactions

As stated in the BR2, the AEA transactions for Ireland is expected to occur in late 2016. Could Ireland provide updated information on such transactions?

[Answer by Ireland](#), Tuesday, 25 April 2017

Under the 2009 Effort Sharing Decision (406-2009/EC), Ireland has a commitment to the European Union to reduce emissions by 20% by 2020, compared with 2005 levels. The European Commission's Compliance Cycle for 2013 took place early in 2017, with Ireland reporting a surplus of 4,685,129 AEA Units. Ireland elected to carry forward this surplus, and its Limit 1 entitlement of 1,472,484 AEA Units for subsequent use in the 2013-2020 period. A Commission decision on the 2014 Compliance Cycle is expected in May 2017, which will commence the 4-month compliance flexibility period from May to September 2017. Ireland anticipates a surplus for this period also.

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[Question by China](#) at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

[Category:](#) All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) emission/absorption from the LULUCF sector

According to the Table 1 of CTF, GHGs emission/absorption from the LULUCF sector has changed considerably from year to year (i.e. comparing year 2008 with 2009). Could Ireland explain the reasons for this fluctuation?

[Answer by Ireland](#), Thursday, 06 April 2017

The main change between 2008 and 2009 occurs in 4.B Cropland. The rationale for the fluctuation is the dynamic associated with temporary grasslands which form part of crop rotations

(Please see Table CRF 4B - of the CRF tables for 2008 and 2009 contained in Ireland's 2015 greenhouse gas inventory submission for 1990-2013

[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/national\\_inventories\\_submissions/items/8812.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8812.php) ).

Temporary grasslands are used as part of crop rotations whereby grass is grown on cropland for a number of years before returning to crop production. As a result these temporary grasslands have an impact on the carbon dynamic of croplands. Ireland tracks this change in use through the Land Parcel Information System which allows for the tracking of the land use of individual land parcels over time. Further information on the approach used by Ireland in the estimation of emissions and removals for the LULUCF sector can be found in Ireland's National Inventory Reports.

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Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Table 6(a): BR1 and BR2

In BR1, in table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", the GHG emissions projected for 2020 are equal for projections "with LULUCF" and "without LULUCF". However, in BR2, GHG emissions "with LULUCF" projected for 2020 increased while GHG emissions "without LULUCF" projected for 2020 decreased in comparison to BR1. Please, provide the reasons for that.

Answer by Ireland, Thursday, 06 April 2017

Please note that in BR1 Ireland did not provide projections for the LULUCF sector. Projections for the LULUCF sector were produced for the first time in 2014 as required under the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation of the EU (525/2013/EU) and were subsequently included in Ireland's BR2.

Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: CTF Table 3: current estimates

In “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, mitigation impacts were quantified for 2020, 2025 and 2030. Are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?

Answer by Ireland, Wednesday, 26 April 2017

There are two areas in which estimates of mitigation impacts can be updated – firstly in relation to the estimates for 2020, 2025 and 2030, and secondly in relation to the impacts of mitigation actions to date following their introduction.

In relation to the former, Ireland reports under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation on a regular basis, updating the projected impacts of mitigation Policies and Measures as appropriate. The most recent of these reports to the European Environment Agency can be found at <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/climate-change-mitigation-policies-and-measures-1>

In relation to the impacts of mitigation actions since their introduction, CTF Table 3 does not contain actual savings for previous years. Ireland’s National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) give details of savings attributed to energy-related policies and measures which can be correlated with the majority of measures reported on in BR2. These Plans can be found at [http://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/The%20National%20Renewable%20Energy%20Action%20Plan%20\(PDF\).pdf](http://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/The%20National%20Renewable%20Energy%20Action%20Plan%20(PDF).pdf) and at <http://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/NEEAP%203.pdf> respectively.

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