

Bonn June 2011

# LCA Annex I Workshop

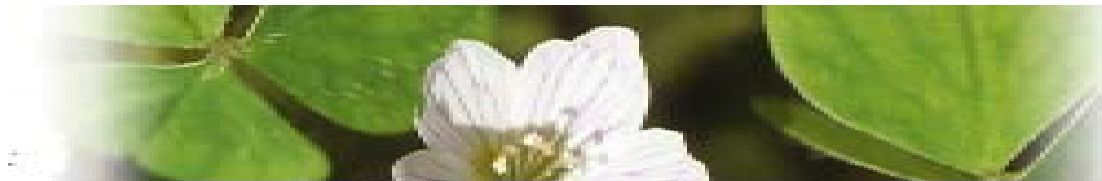
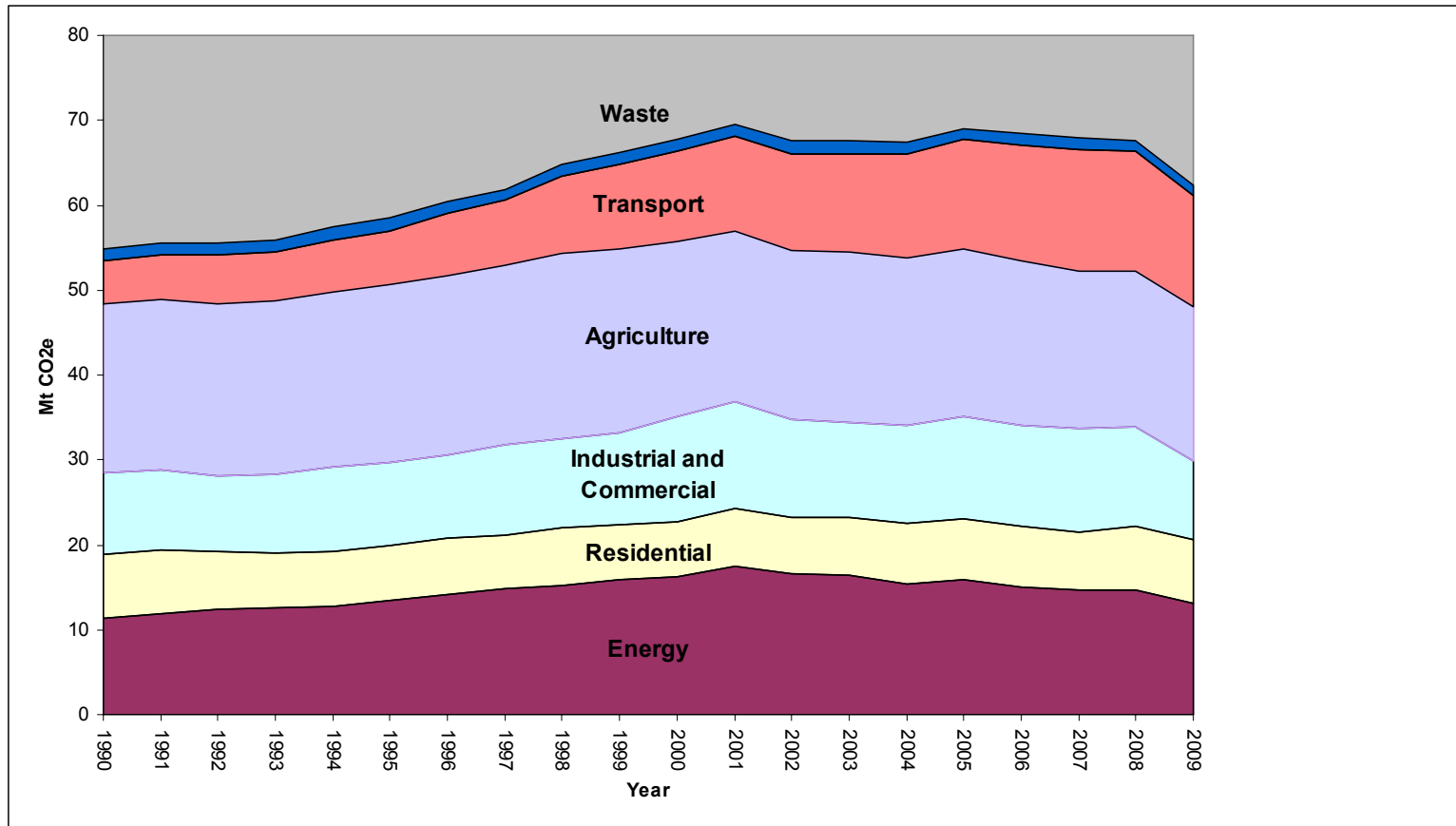
Ireland's part of the EU Pledge



Comhshaol, Pobal agus Rialtas Áitiúil  
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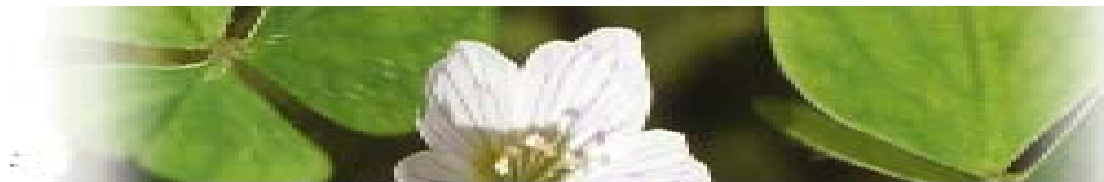
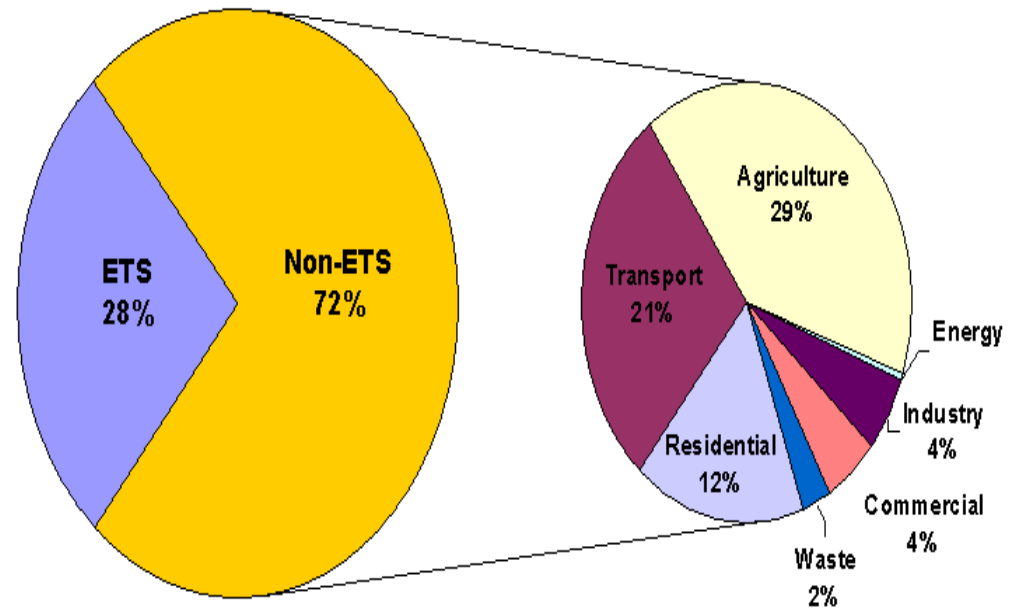


# Ireland's Emissions Profile 1990-2009



# Profile ETS/ESD 2009

- 28% of Irish Emissions are Covered by Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)
- 72% under Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)
- ETS relates to Power Generation and large Industry
- ESD relates to small Industry, Residential, Commercial, Waste, Agriculture and Transport Sectors



# EU Emissions Trading Scheme

- C.30% of Irish Emissions are Covered by ETS
- C.30% of ETS Emissions relate to Industry
- Allocation Plan for 2008-2012 agreed with EC
- Single plan in place post 2012:
- Free allocation stops for Power Gen, and reduces over time for Industrial installations
- Installations can carry forward EUAs
- Use of Market Based Mechanisms in 2013-2020 will be subject to further qualitative and quantitative restrictions



# EU Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)

- On average 70% of Irish Emissions regulated by ESD
- Irish target -20% relative to 2005
- Starting Level – average emissions 2008-2010;
- Starting Point 2013
- Agricultural Emissions are a particular challenge
- Carry forward of CERs purchased during KP is possible but limited
- Further purchases of credits are allowed within limits and aims to increase Regional Distribution
- Intra MS trading can be used to minimise costs
- LULUCF is not part of the 20% target so far



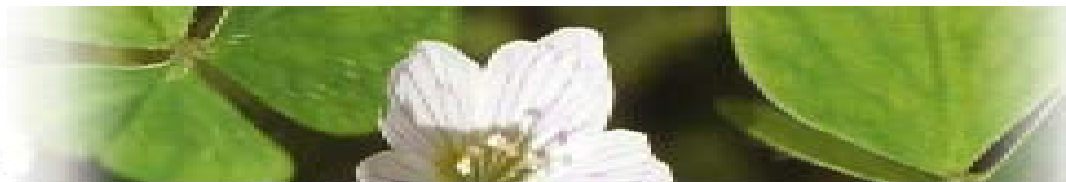
# Ireland's Response

- Current Projections infer a distance to target for the ESD sectors in 2020 of 4.1 Mt
- Renewables Target is 16% of final energy consumption by 2020
- Energy Efficiency improvement of 20% relative to a 2001-2005 baseline
- Carbon Tax of €15 per tonne
- Rebalancing of Motor Tax & VRT
- Strengthened regulation of Building Standards
- Research focus on agriculture sector



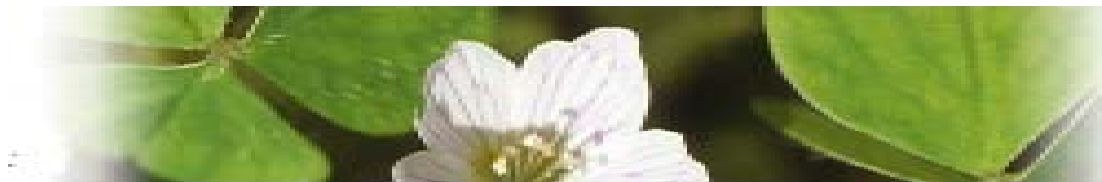
# Residential Building Regulations

- 2008 Regs aimed at 40% improvement for new builds
- 2010 Regulations pushed ambition to 60%
- Analysis identifies up-front cost per average dwelling
- Counter balanced to a large degree at household level by energy savings over time
- Extra benefits to society (local) – less acidification and lower rates of morbidity and mortality – helps to maintain employment in building and related supply sectors
- Extra benefits to society (global) – lower greenhouse gas emissions



# Key messages

- Ireland's targets are a substantial challenge
- Robust inventories and projections are essential
  - Key tool for policy information and assessment
  - Ongoing research is vital
- Policies/measures need to be mainstreamed
- Innovation needs to be stimulated and business stakeholders need to have clarity and confidence in the future architecture
- Environmental integrity needs to be assured





# Thank You!

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