



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Ireland's Multilateral Assessment

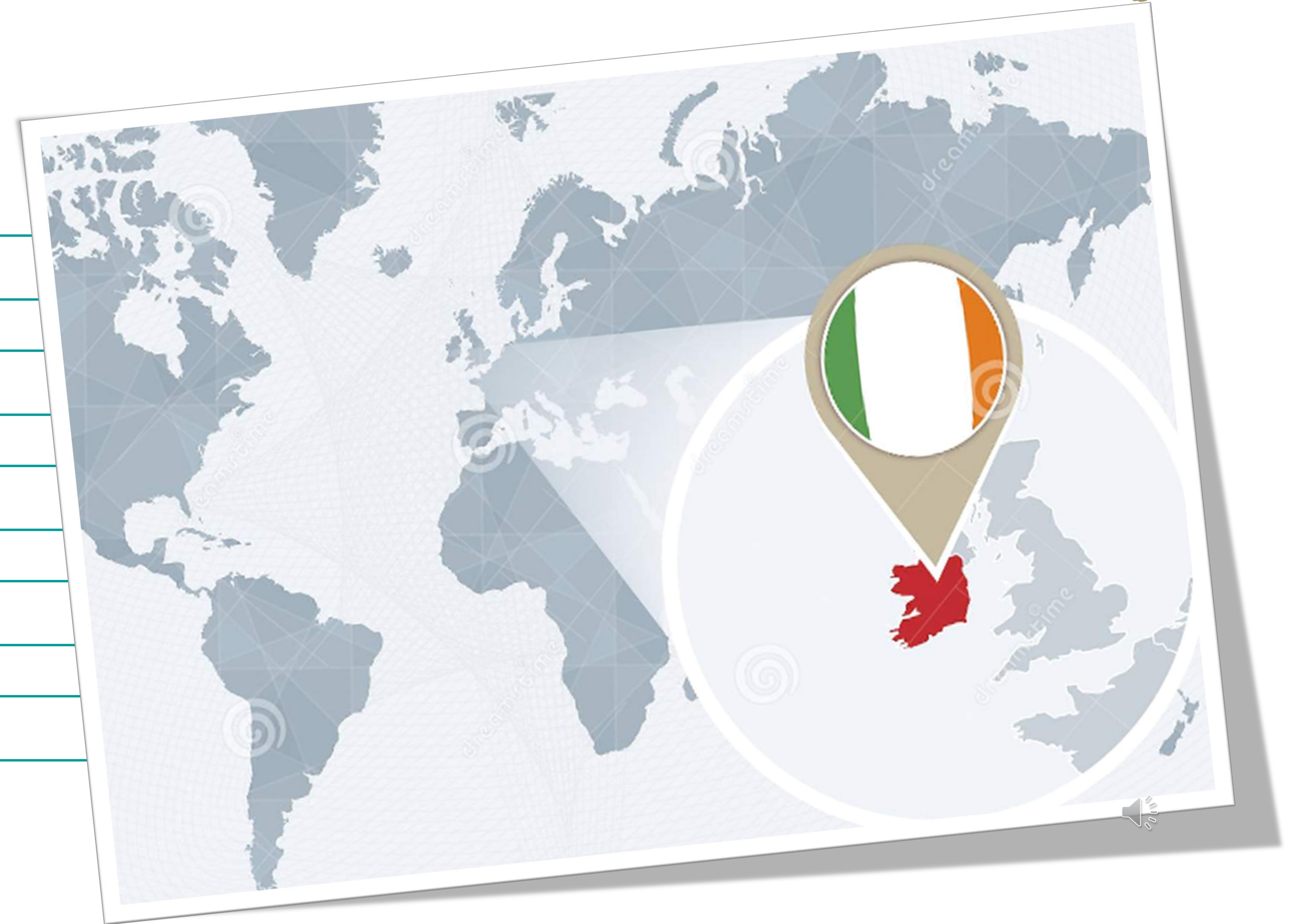
Niall McLoughlin

Department of the Environment, Climate & Communications

5-6 December 2023



National Context



North-west coast of Europe

2021 Population 5.07 million (+ 45% since 1990)

One third in greater Dublin area

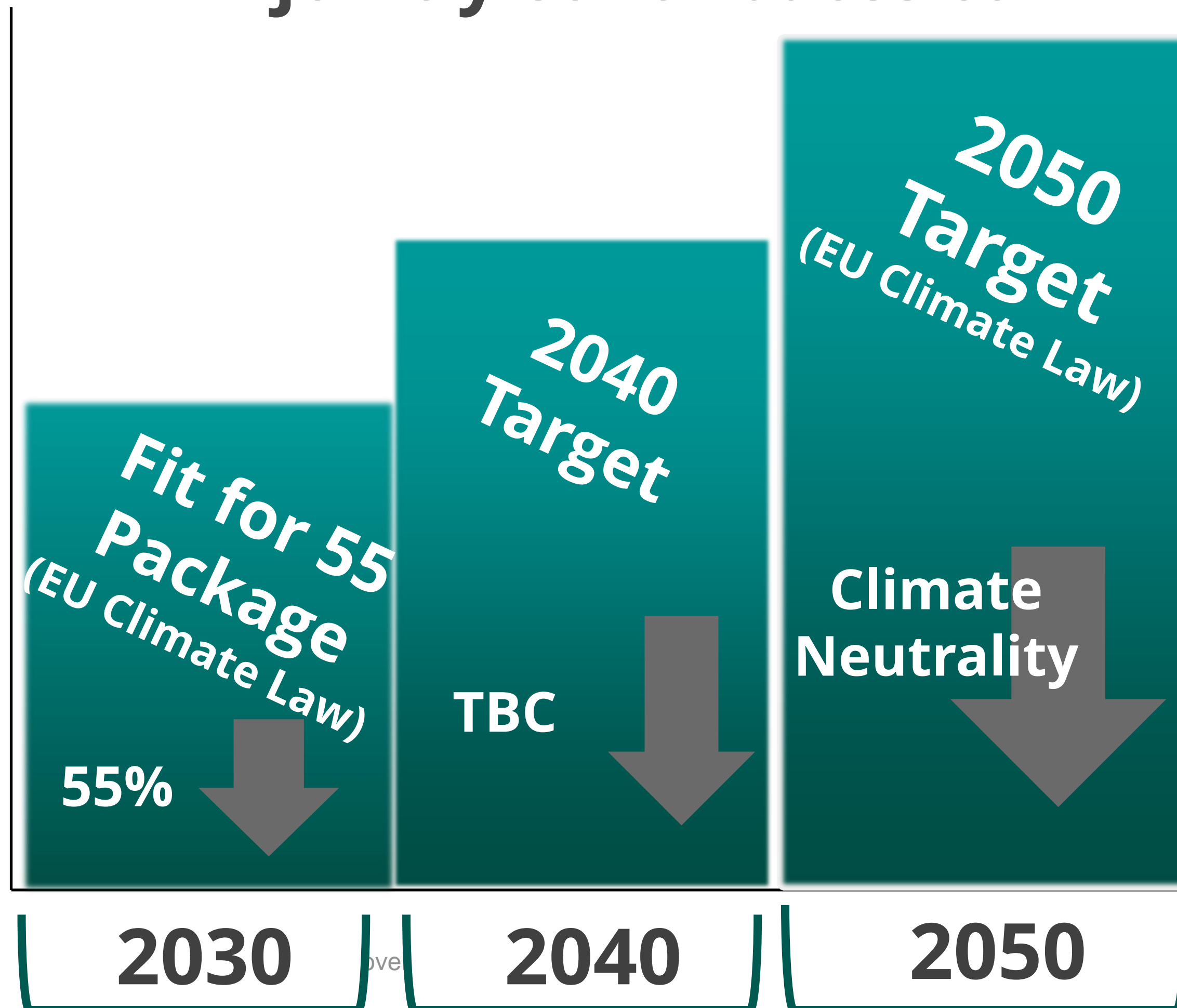
Significant dispersed rural population

Parliamentary Democracy

Ireland's Commitments



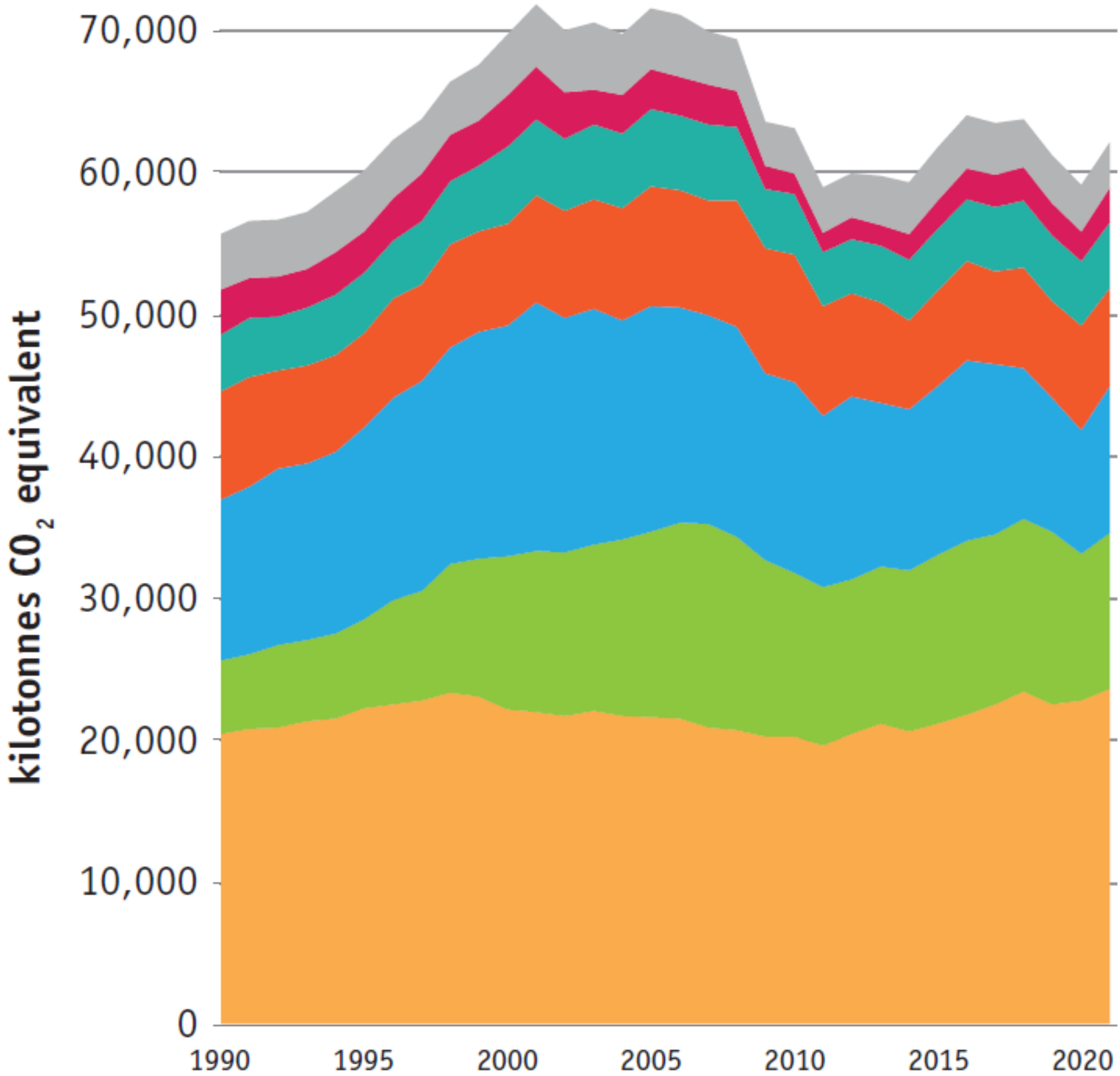
EU-wide Climate Targets that IE jointly contributes to



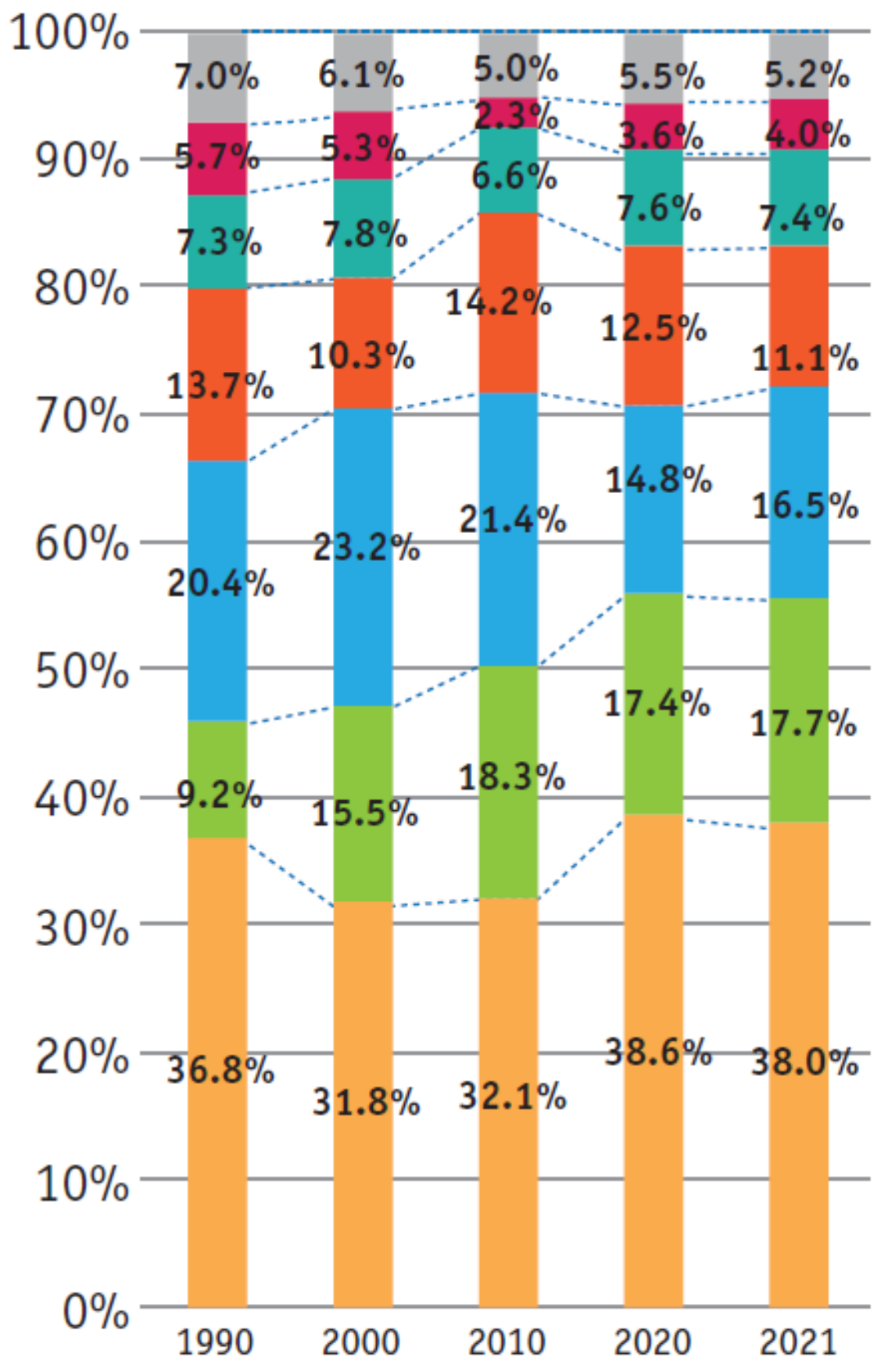
National Commitments binding at EU level

- 42% reduction for the non-ETS sector by 2030 (relative to 2005)
- Ireland's emission reduction target for the non-ETS sector applies to roughly 75% of all Irish emissions

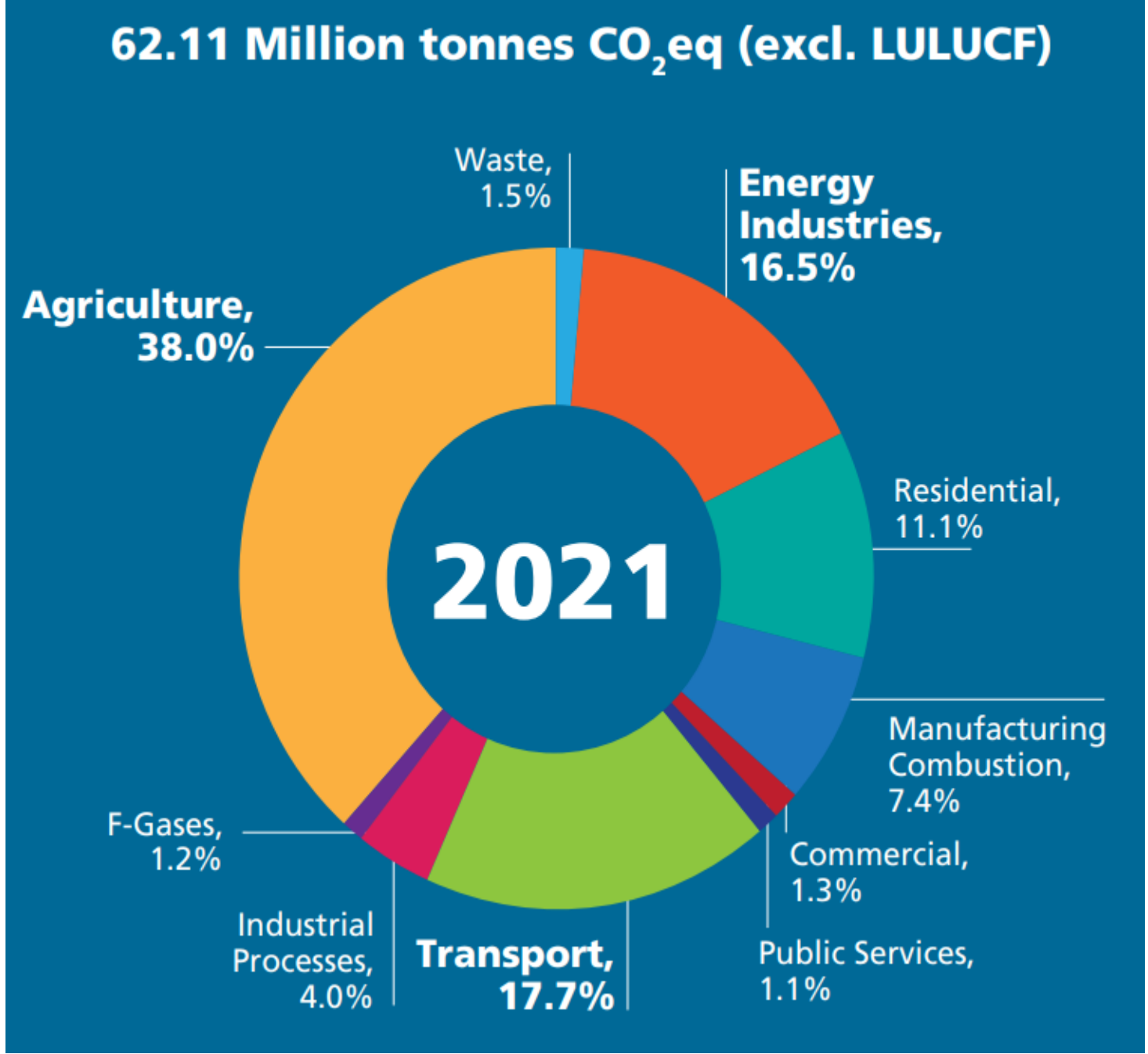
Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions



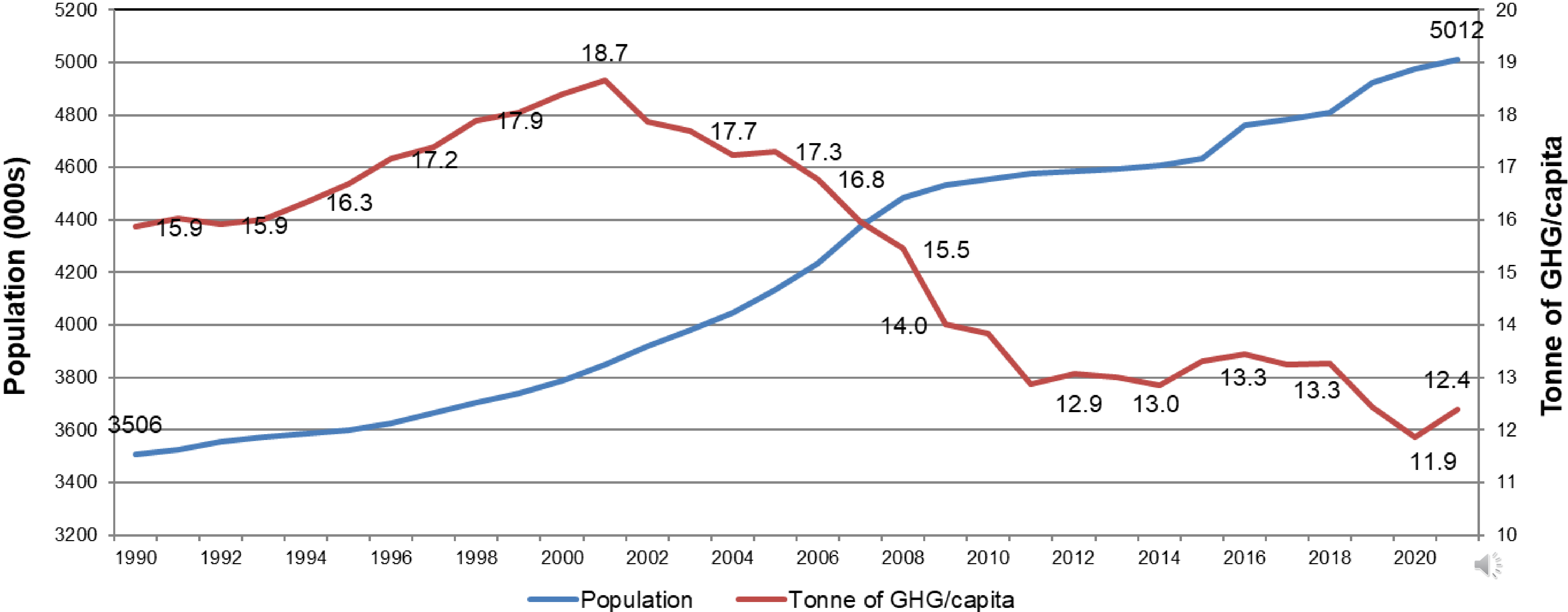
■ Agriculture ■ Transport ■ Energy Industries
■ Industrial Processes ■ Other Sectors



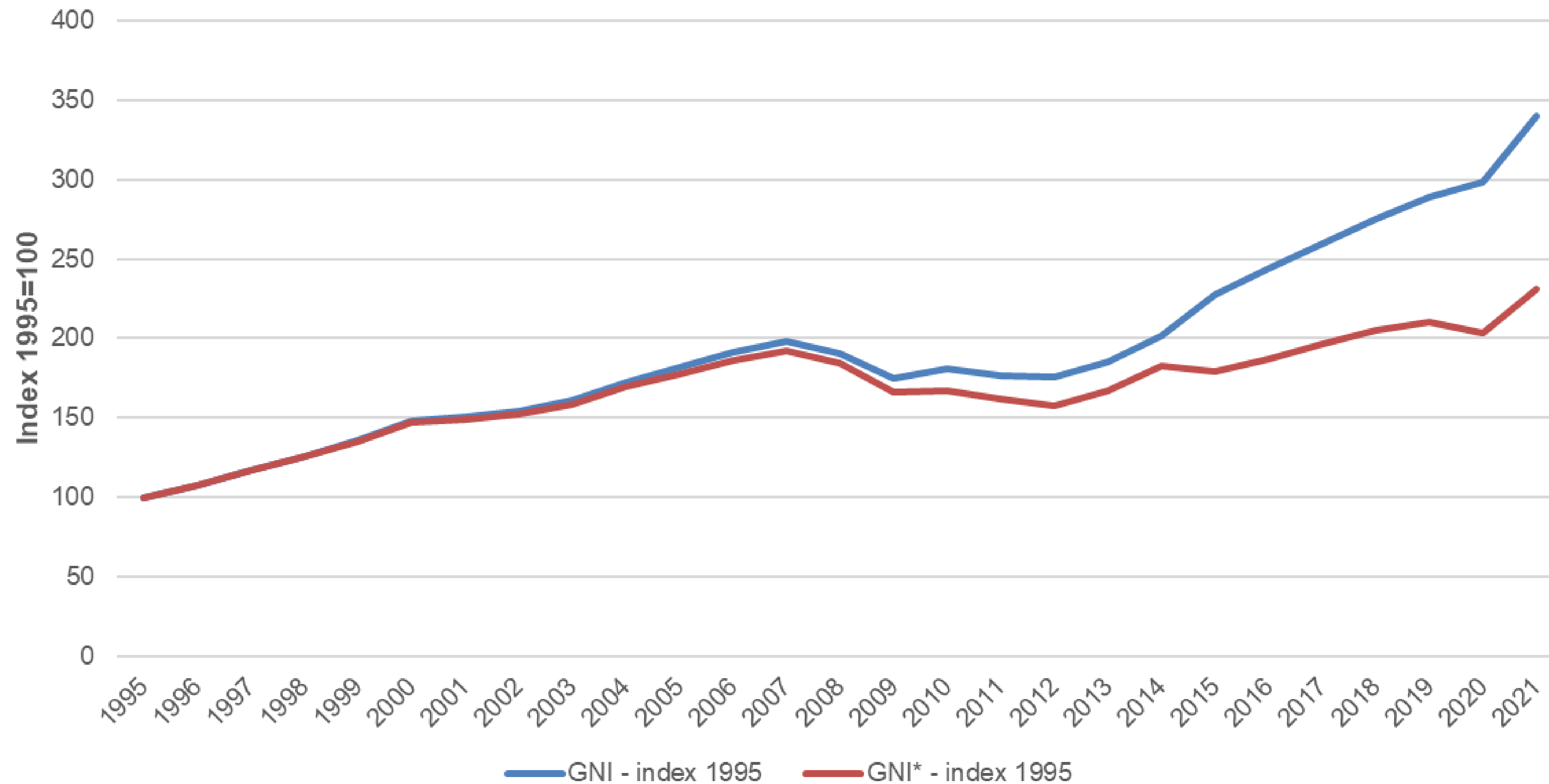
■ Residential ■ Manufacturing Combustion



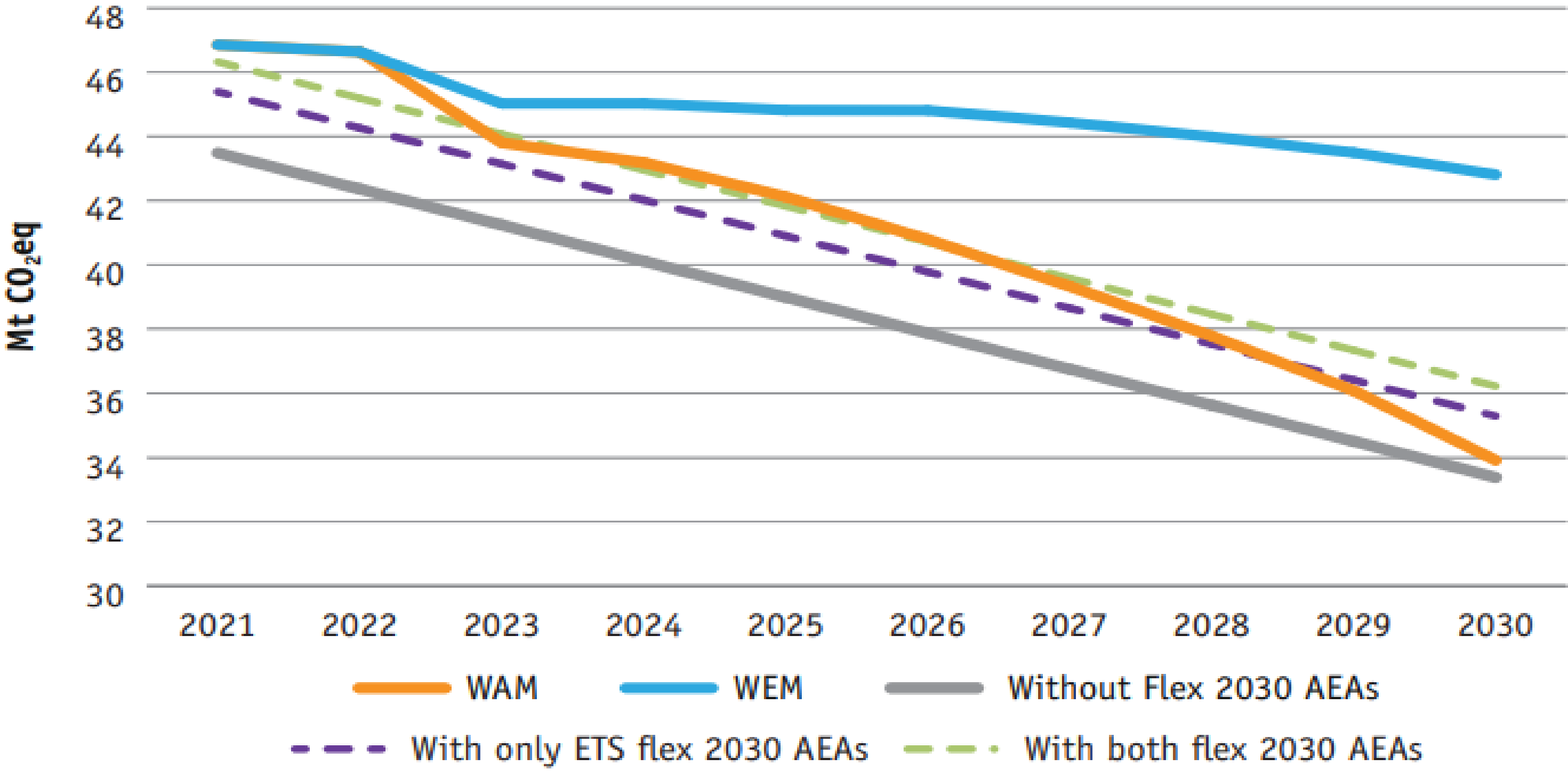
Emissions drivers - population



Emissions drivers - economy



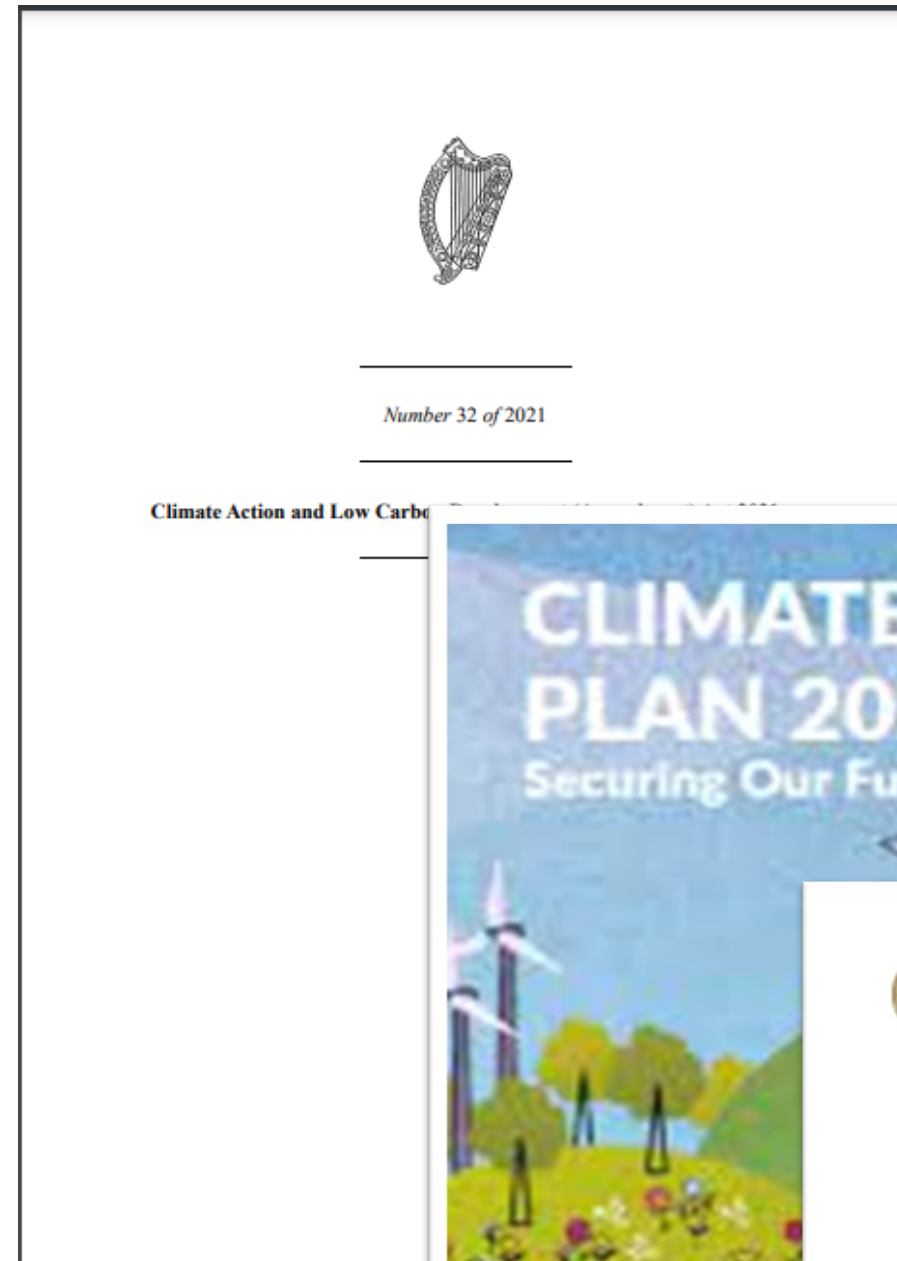
Projected Non-ETS Emissions to 2030



Domestic Climate Policy



Climate Action & Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act in 2021



First Annual Climate Action Plan in 2021



Latest Climate Action Plan in 2023





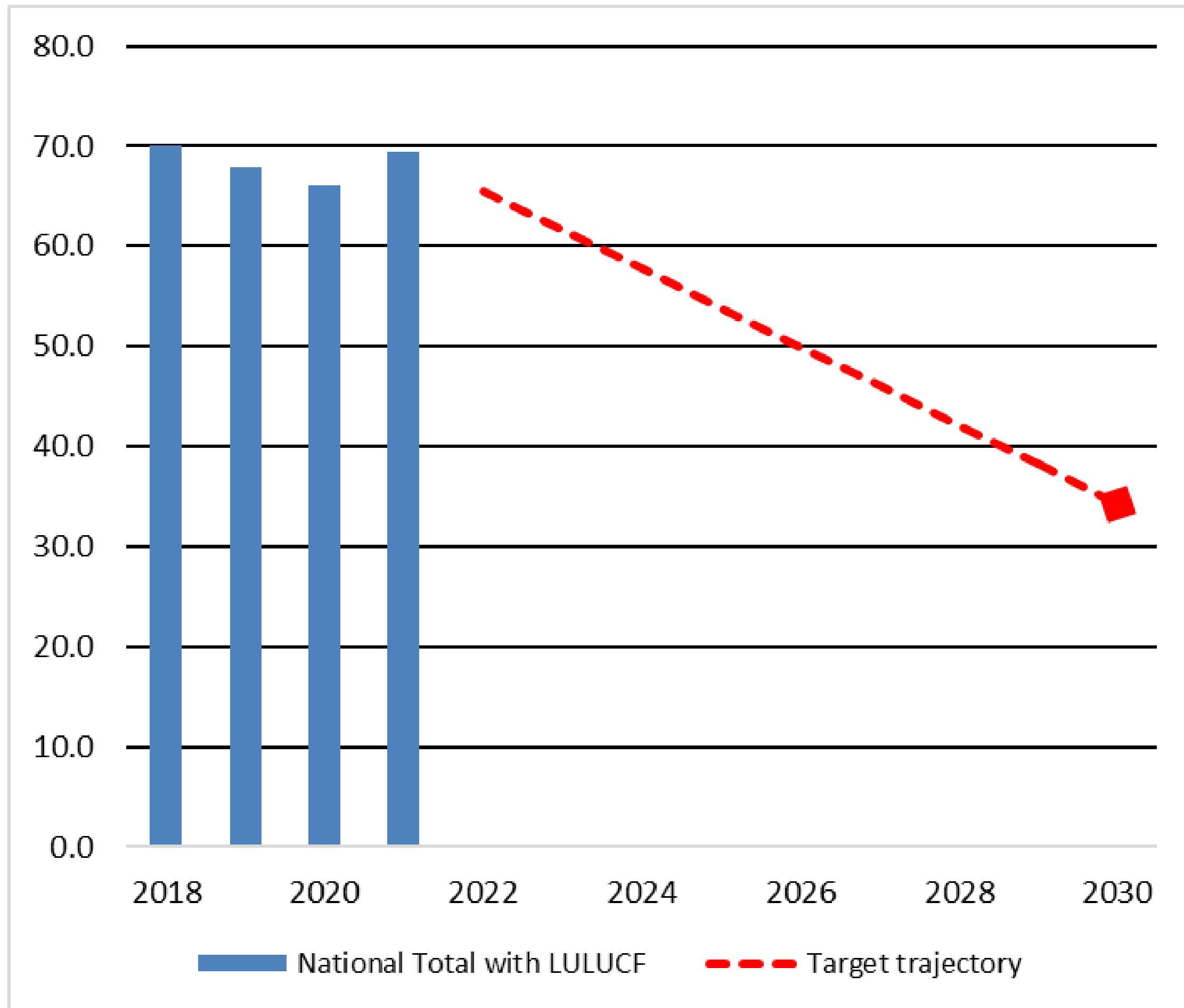
Carbon Budgets (April 2022)

First Budget Period 2021 – 2025	295 Mt CO ₂ eq = average reduction of 4.8% per annum
Second Budget Period 2026 – 2030	200 Mt CO ₂ eq = average reduction of 8.3% per annum
Third Budget Period 2031 – 2035 (provisional)*	151 Mt CO ₂ eq = average reduction of 3.5% per annum

* CCAC to finalise 3rd Carbon Budget for Govt approval

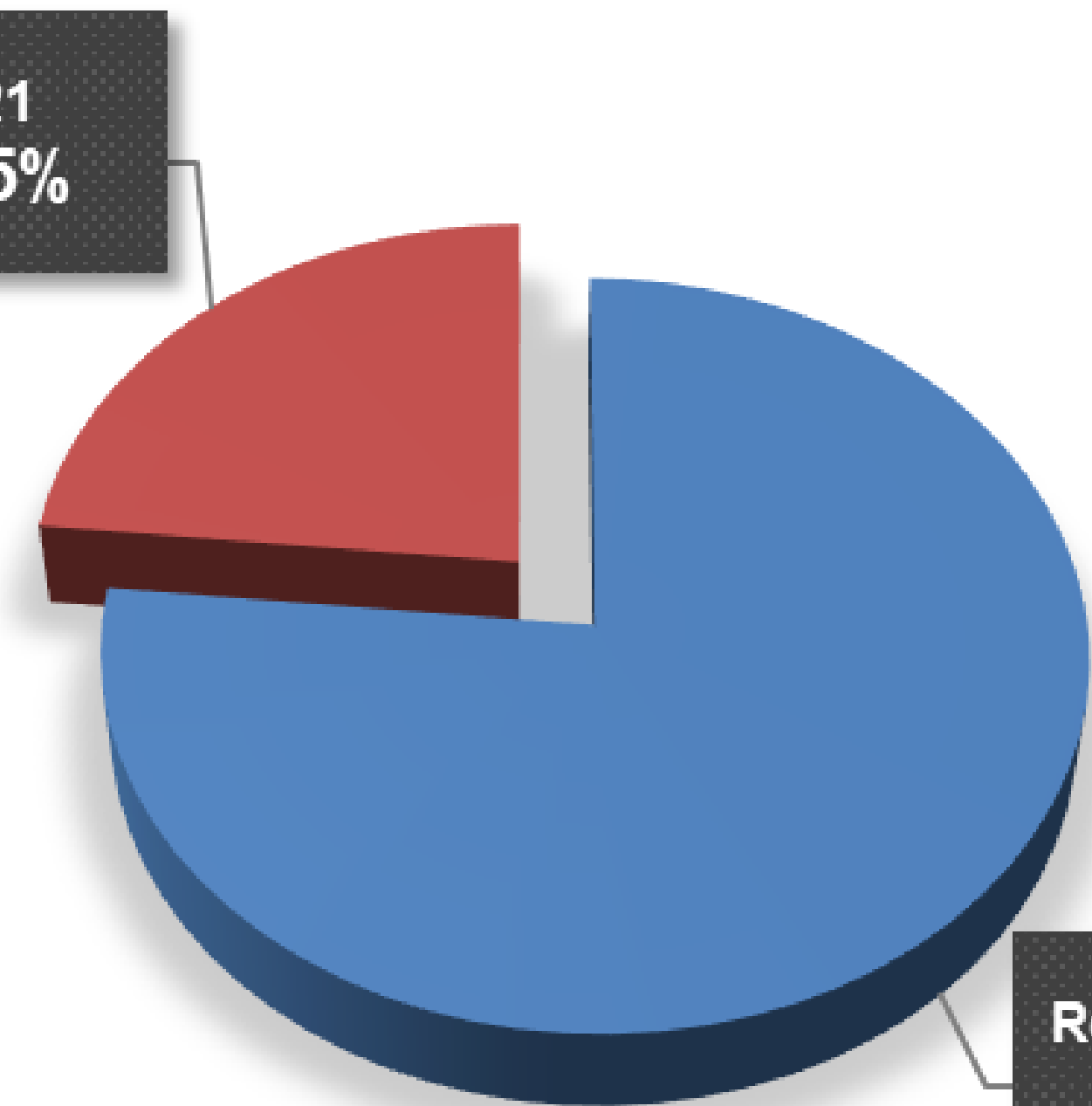


Climate Act target and Carbon budget



■ Remaining Carbon Budget ■ 2021 GHG emissions

2021
23.5%



Remaining
76.5%

Carbon Budget 1 - 295 Mt CO₂ eq



Sectoral Emissions Ceilings (July 2022)

	2018 Baseline (MtCO ₂ eq.) ²	Sectoral Emission Ceilings for each 5-year carbon budget period (MtCO ₂ eq.)		Indicative Emissions in Final Year of 2021- 2025 carbon budget period (MtCO ₂ eq)	Indicative Reduction in Emissions in Final Year of 2021-2025 budget period compared to 2018	Emissions in final year of 2026-20230 carbon budget period (MtCO ₂ eq)	Reduction in Emissions final year of 2026-2030 carbon budget period compared to 2018	Agreed CAP21 Ranges
Sector	2018	2021-2025	2026-2030	2025	2025	2030	2030	2030
Electricity	10	40	20	6	~40%	3	~75%	60 – 80%
Transport	12	54	37	10	~20%	6	~50%	40 – 50%
Built Environment - Residential	7	29	23	5	~20%	4	~40%	45 – 55% ³
Built Environment - Commercial	2	7	5	1	~20%	1	~45%	
Industry	7	30	24	6	~20%	4	~35%	30 – 40%
Agriculture	23	106	96	20	~10%	17.25	~25%	20 – 30%
LULUCF ⁴	5	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	40 – 60%
Other (F-Gases, Waste & Petroleum refining)	2	9	8	2	~25%	1	~50%	N/A
<i>Unallocated Savings</i> ⁵			-26			-5.25		
TOTAL ⁶	68	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	N/A
Legally binding Carbon Budgets and 2030 Emission Reduction Targets ⁷	-	295	200	-	-	34	51%	-



¹ Table reflects what was agreed by Government on 28 July 2022.

² Million Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

³ CAP21 outlined 45-55% range for all buildings i.e. it did not split out residential and commercial buildings.

⁴ Finalising the Sectoral Emissions Ceiling for the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector has been deferred for 18 months to allow for the completion of the Land-Use Strategy.

⁵ Unallocated savings on an economy-wide basis in the second 5-year carbon budget period from 2026-2030, before factoring in net LULUCF sector emissions.

⁶ Following finalisation of the Sectoral Emissions Ceiling for the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, total figures will be available.

⁷ As provided by section 6A(5) of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.



Climate Action Plan 2023



- Published Dec 2022, with Annex of Actions (March 2023)
- 1st Action Plan delivered under provisions of 2021 Climate Act requiring:
 - **Roadmap of actions** for each sector to ensure compliance with SECs in remainder of CB1 (2023-2025)
 - Actions to address failure or potential failure in meeting the SECs
 - Potential actions and measures for CB2 (2026-2030)
 - Overview of potential policies to consider for CB3 (2031-2035)
- Builds upon the processes and ambition set out in CAP21
- Reflects the increased specificity of emission reductions provided by the Carbon Budgets and SECs



Powering renewables

75%

reduction in emissions by 2030

We will facilitate a large-scale deployment of renewables that will be critical to decarbonising the power sector as well as enabling the electrification of other technologies.

Accelerate the delivery of onshore wind, offshore wind, and solar.

Dial up to 9 GW onshore wind, 8 GW solar, and at least 7 GW of offshore wind by 2030 (with 2 GW earmarked for green hydrogen production).

Support at least 500 MW of local community-based renewable energy projects and increased levels of new micro-generation and small-scale generation.

Phase out and end the use of coal and peat in electricity generation.

New, dynamic Green Electricity Tariff will be developed by 2025 to incentivise people to use lower cost renewable electricity at times of high wind and solar generation.

Building better

commercial/public | residential
45% | 40%

reduction in emissions by 2030

We will increase the energy efficiency of existing buildings, put in place policies to deliver zero-emissions new builds and continue to ramp up our retrofitting programme.

Ramp up retrofitting to 120,000 dwellings to BER B2 by 2025, jumping to 500,000 by 2030.

Put heat pumps into 45,000 existing and 170,000 new dwellings by 2025, up to 400,000 existing and 280,000 new dwellings by 2030.

Generation up to 0.8 TWh of district heating by 2025 and up to 2.5 TWh by 2030.

Transforming how we travel

50%

reduction in emissions by 2030

We will drive policies to reduce transport emissions by improving our town, cities and rural planning, and by adopting the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach: reducing or avoiding the need for travel, shifting to public transport, walking and cycling and improving the energy efficiency of vehicles.

Change the way we use our road space.

Reduce the total distance driven across all car journeys by 20%.

Walking, cycling and public transport to account for 50% of our journeys.

Nearly 1 in 3 private cars will be an Electric Vehicle.

Increase walking and cycling networks.

70% of people in rural Ireland will have buses that provide at least 3 trips to the nearby town daily by 2030.

Making family farms more sustainable

25%

reduction in emissions by 2030

We will support farmers to continue to produce world-class, safe and nutritious food while also seeking to diversify income through tillage, energy generation and forestry.

Significantly reduce our use of chemical nitrogen as a fertilizer.

Increase uptake of protected urea on grassland farms to 90-100%.

Increase organic farming to up to 450,000 hectares, the area of tillage to up to 400,000 ha.

Expand the indigenous biomethane sector through anaerobic digestion, reaching up to 5.7TWh of biomethane.

Contribute to delivery of the land use targets for afforestation and reduced management intensity of organic soils.

Greening business and enterprise

35%

reduction in emissions by 2030

We're changing how we produce, consume, and design our goods and services by breaking the link between fossil fuels and economic progress. Decarbonising industry and enterprise is key to Ireland's economy and future competitiveness.

Decrease embodied carbon in construction materials produced and used in Ireland by at least 30%.

Reduce fossil fuel use from 64% of final consumption (2021) to 45% by 2025 and further by 2030.

Increase total share of heating to carbon neutral to 50-55% by 2025, up to 70-75% by 2030.

Significantly grow the circular economy and bioeconomy.

Changing our land use

Exact reduction target for this sector is yet to be determined.

The first phase of the land use review will tell us how we are using our land now. Then, we can map, with evidence, how it can be used most effectively to capture and store carbon and to produce better, greener food and energy.

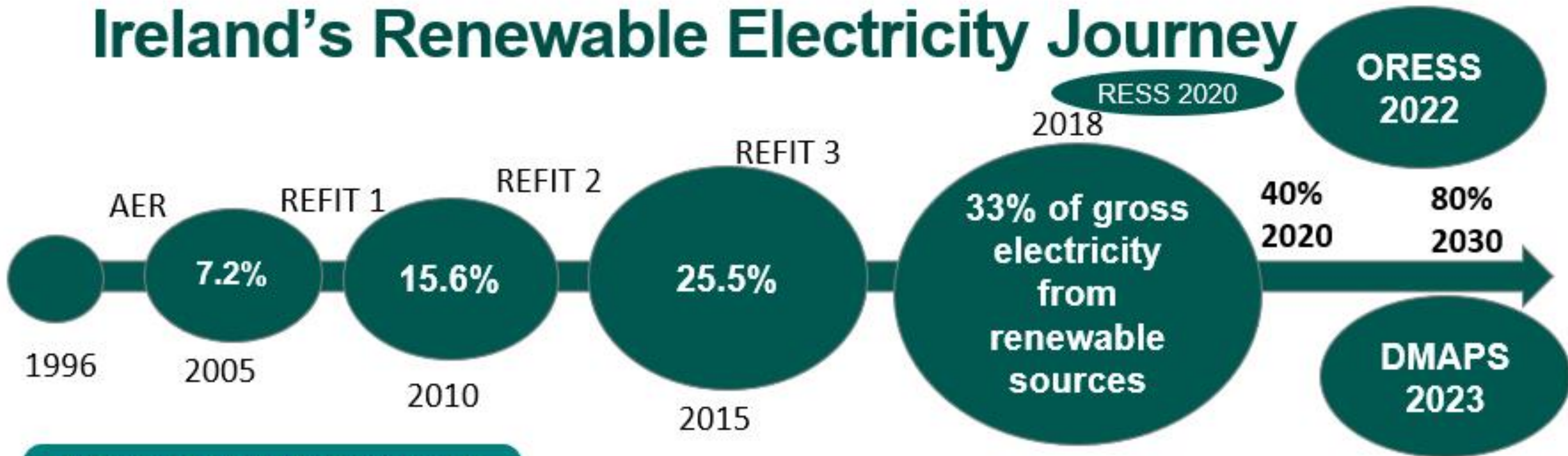
Increase our annual afforestation rates to 8,000 hectares per annum from 2023 onwards.

Rethink our Forestry Programme and Vision. Promote forest management initiatives in both public and private forests to increase carbon sinks and stores.

Improve carbon sequestration of 450,000 ha of grasslands on mineral soils and reduce the management intensity of grasslands on 80,000 ha of drained organic soils.

Rehabilitate 77,600 hectares of peatlands.

Ireland's Renewable Electricity Journey



A Global Leader in Renewable Penetration



Renewable Auctions



Technology Diversity



Citizens and Communities- Just Transition



Ireland's annual Climate Action Plan, mainstreams a **Just Transition Framework** across sectoral policy. The framework is based on four principles:

1. An integrated, structured, and evidence-based approach to identify and plan our response to just climate transition requirements
2. People are equipped with the right skills to be able to participate in and benefit from the future net zero economy
3. The costs are shared so that the impact is equitable and existing inequalities are not exacerbated
4. Social dialogue to ensure impacted citizens and communities are empowered and are core to the transition process.

Just Transition Taskforce established in 2023, has brought the social partners together to make detailed recommendations to Government on the future structure, functions and membership of **Just Transition Commission by early 2024**.



€225 million per year in international climate finance to developing countries by 2025

Targets the most vulnerable

Primarily grant-based

Channelled through bilateral and multilateral partners



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EU arrangements and achievements



EU commitments



Key national circumstances

- ❑ **Joint Pledge** under the Convention for EU and its Member States:

Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of **20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels**

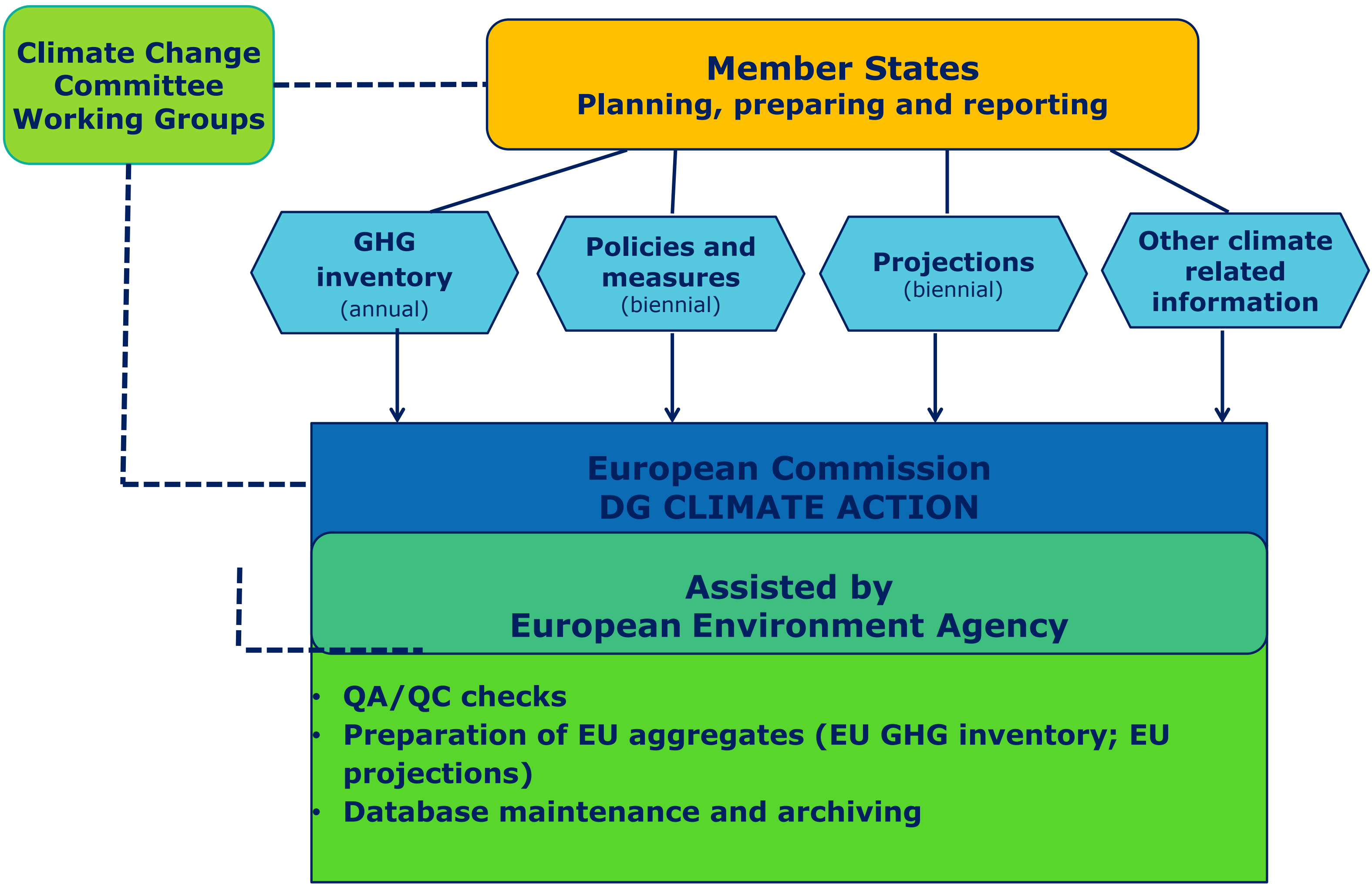
- ❑ Binding commitment under **Kyoto Protocol** (implementing CP2 since 1 January 2013, EU ratification instrument deposited 21 December 2017)

Second Commitment Period: joint commitment of the **EU, its Member States Iceland, UK** to reduce average annual emissions during **2013-2020 by 20%** compared to base year

- ❑ **NDC** under the Paris Agreement – The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an **at least 55% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990**



EU reporting arrangements



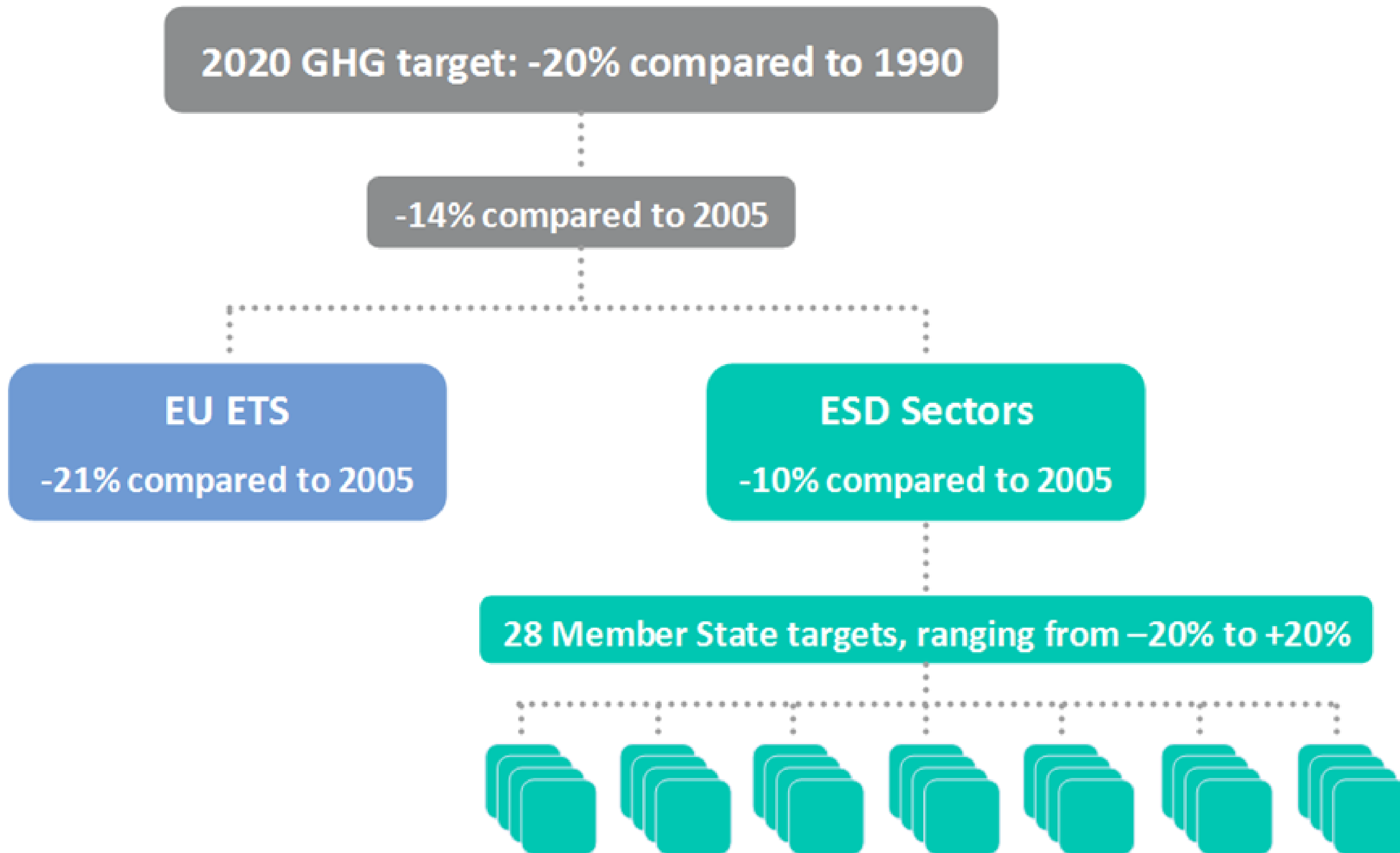
Key national circumstances



EU compliance architecture



Key national circumstances



The 2020 Climate and Energy Package underpins the EU implementation of the target under the Convention.

- 21 % reduction target compared to 2005 for emissions covered by the EU ETS (including outgoing flights);
- 10 % reduction target compared to 2005 for ESD sectors

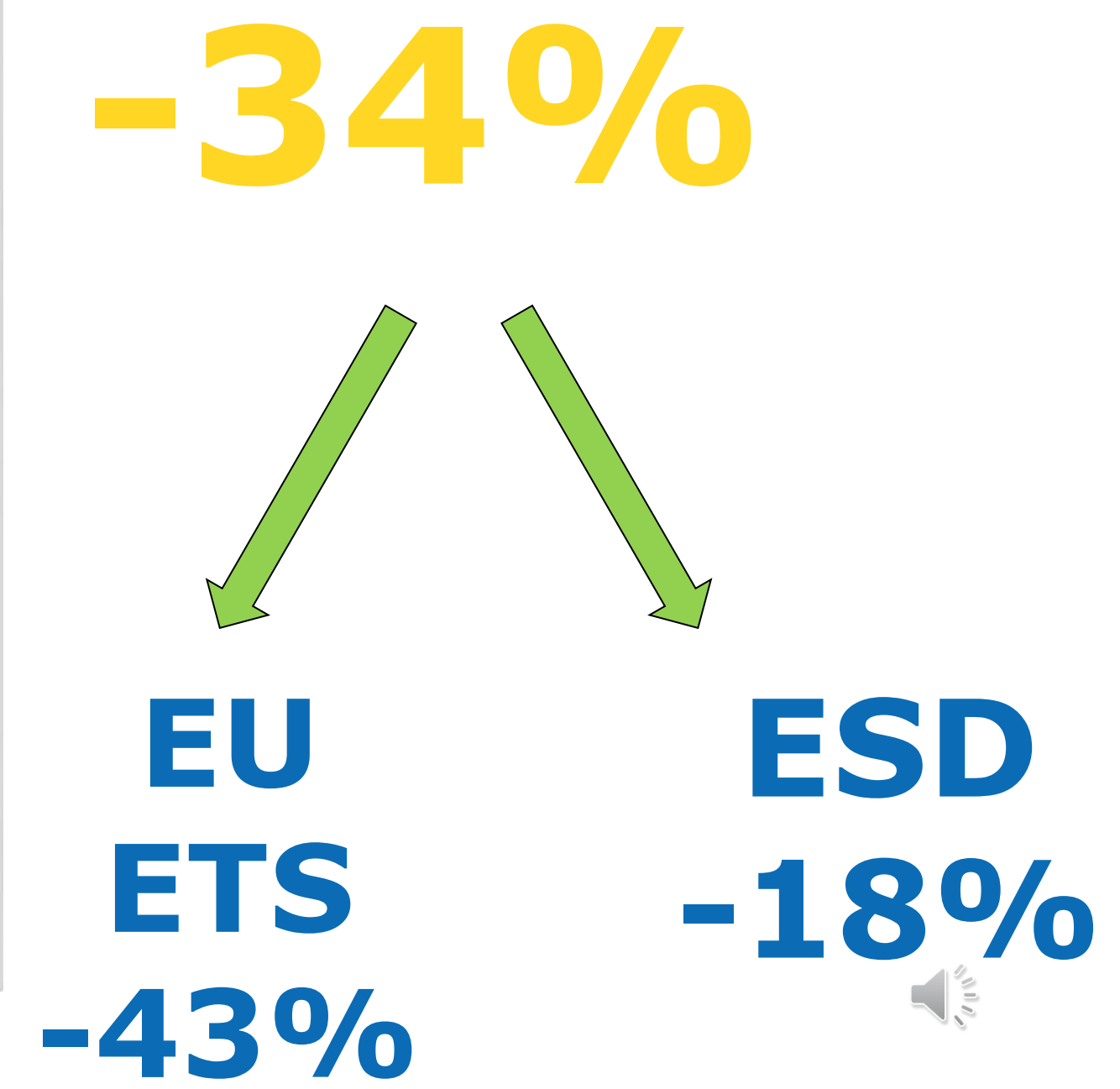
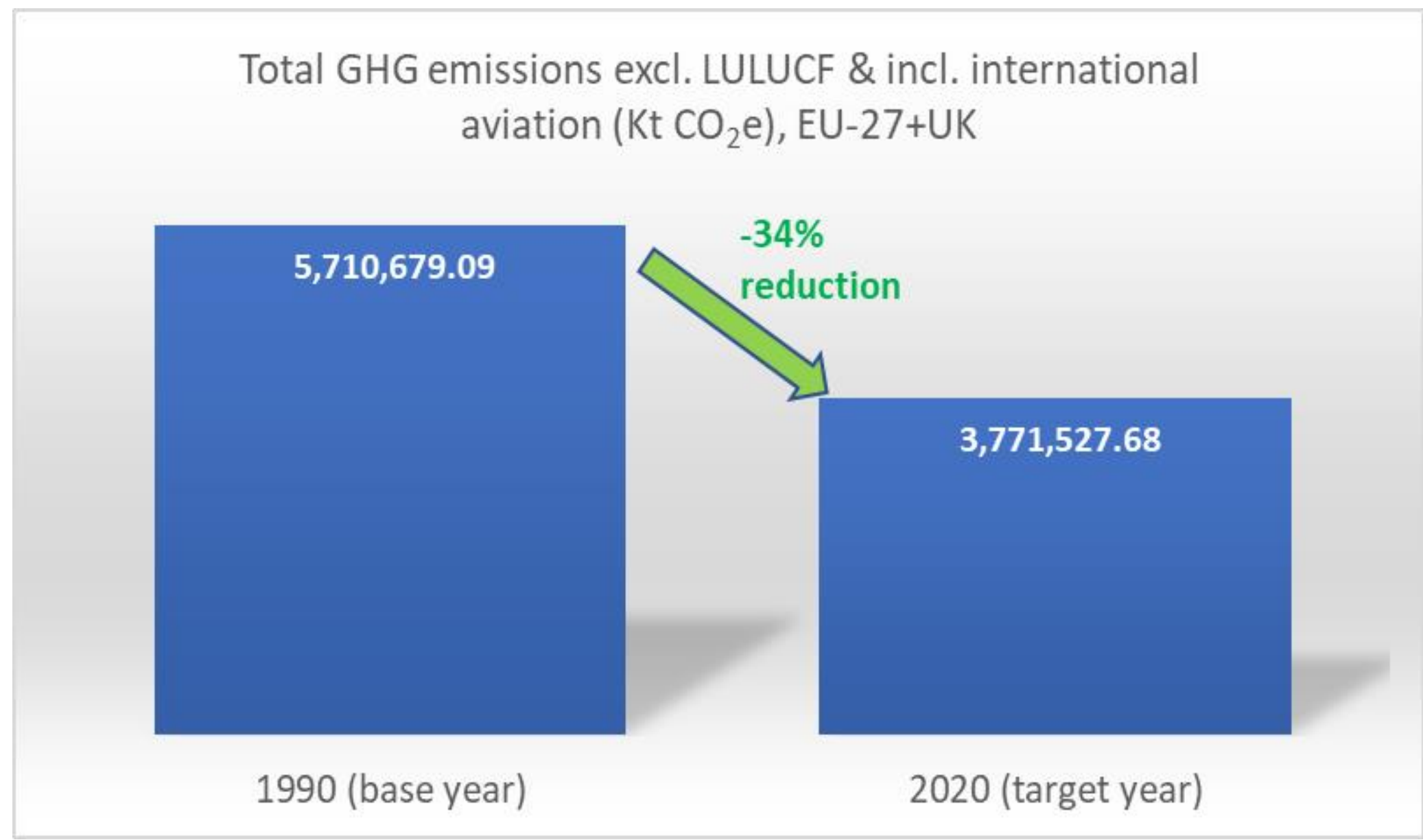


EU 2020 achievement



Achievements

Final reviewed GHG emissions & inventory-basis for 2020 target





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Questions?

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