



**Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe
ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil**

Department of Communications,
Climate Action & Environment

Multilateral Assessment

Ireland

Ireland – snapshot

- North-Western Europe
- Population 4.75 million
- One third in greater Dublin area
- Significant dispersed rural population
- Economic downturn 2007 – 2013
- Subsequent significant economic growth



Presentation Outline

- *Summary of Ireland's Second Biennial Report*
- *Major developments since BR2*



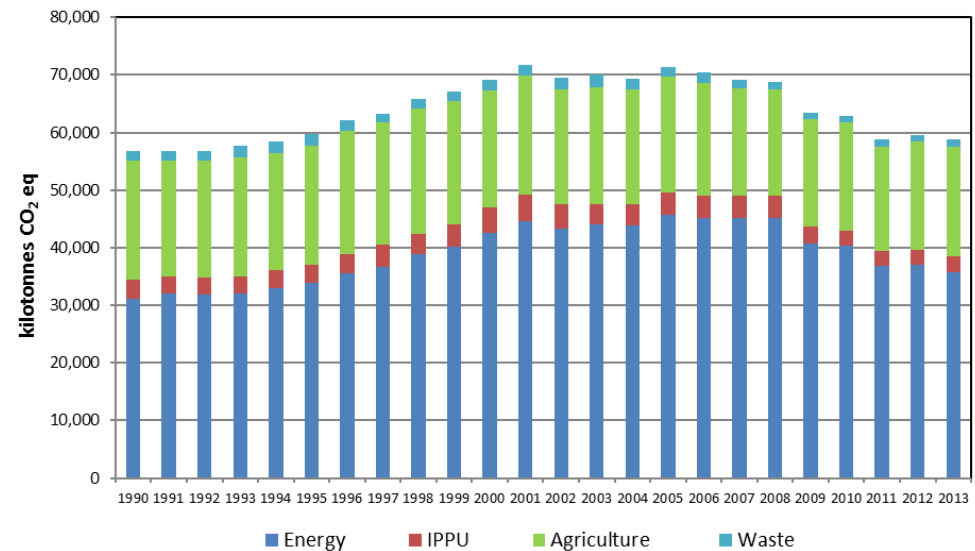
Ireland's Second Biennial Report

- Second Biennial Report – January 2016
- Technical Review – June 2016
- Q&A period – February 2017



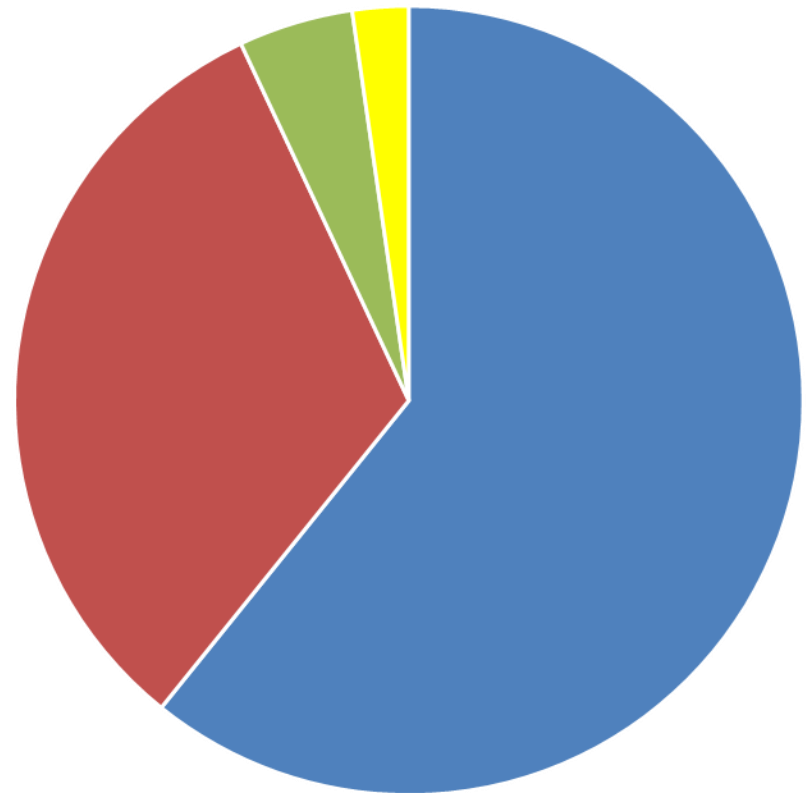
Biennial Report 2 – Headline Stats

- Total 2013 GHG 58,820.88 KtCO₂E
- 3.6% above 1990
- 18.1% lower than peak of 2001



Sources of 2013 Emissions

- Energy sector 61%
 - Principally fuel combustion
 - Largest increase from Transport sector
- Agriculture 32%
 - 8.5% below 1990 levels
- Other c.7%
 - Waste, Industry

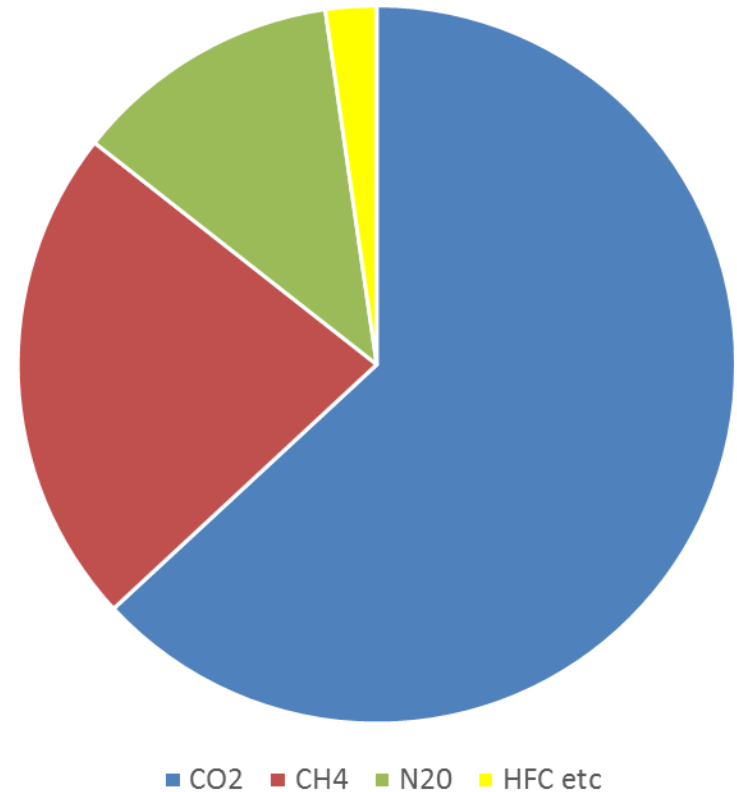


■ Energy ■ Agriculture ■ Industrial ■ Waste



Composition of Ireland's Emissions

- CO₂ 63.1%
- Methane 22.5%
- Nitrous Oxide 12.1%
- Others 2.3%
(HFC, PFC, SF₆, NF₃)



Emission Reduction Targets

- EU: Reduce by 20% compared with 1990 levels (14% compared with 2005 levels)
- Split between ETS (-21%) & Non-ETS (-10%)
- ETS emissions (16Mt) 2014: 29% below 2005
- Irish contribution to EU non ETS target:
 - From 4% below 2005 in 2013 to 20% below in 2020



EU progress towards 2020 targets

- 2014 – GHG emissions 23% below 1990
- On track to achieve 2020 target – estimated 22% below 1990 levels in 2015
- Decoupled growth and emissions –
 - GDP grew by 50% over the same period



Irish progress towards 2020 targets

- EPA - Annual emission projection reports
- Revised assessments of progress towards 2020 targets
- Projected non-ETS emissions in 2020:
 - 4-6% below 2005 (vs 20% target)
- ETS emissions increased 5.3% in 2016 (over 2015)



Source of Ireland's Emissions

- 2001–2013: Decrease in GHG emissions:
 - 71.8 MtCO₂E to 58.8 MtCO₂E
- Projected decreases from 2015 to 2020
 - Energy sector (non-ETS) to decrease by 26%
 - F-gases to decrease by 19.8%
 - Waste emissions to decrease by 36%



Source of Ireland's Emissions

- Projected increases from 2015 to 2020
 - Industry emissions to increase by 13.3%
 - Commercial & public services to increase by 8.5%
 - Agriculture to increase by 4%
 - Transport to increase 10%
- Ireland to exceed 2020 target by 13.7 MtCO₂E



Challenge to reduce 2020 shortfall

- Recession 2009-2013 reduced emissions, created challenges
- Strong economic growth since 2013
- Continued reliance on fossil fuels in industry and electricity generation within ETS sector



Emission Reduction Measures

- Coordinated, Cross-Sectoral Responses
 - National Policy Position 2014
 - Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015
 - National Mitigation Plan to drive decarbonisation agenda
 - Review of EU ETS



Cross-Sectoral Action

- National Policy Position
 - High-level policy direction to guide Ireland in adopting and implementing plans
 - Transition to a low carbon, climate resilient economy by 2050
- Climate Act
 - Legislative structure underpins action by sectors
 - National Mitigation Plans:
 - Submit first NMP to Government June 2017
 - Incrementally achieve low-carbon transition



EU Ambition

- Ratification of Paris Agreement
- EU NDC: 2030 target of 40% below 1990 levels
 - ETS reduction of 43% compared to 2005
 - Non-ETS reduction of 30% compared to 2005
- Ireland intends to play its part
 - National Mitigation Plans will bring about mitigation measures to reverse upward trend in emissions
 - Pathways to achieve decarbonisation
 - ETS review will help break reliance on fossil fuels



Thank you

- Questions?

