# Country fact sheet: Ireland

## 1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

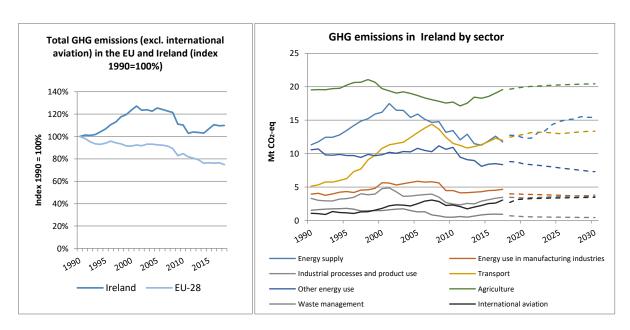


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector<sup>1</sup> – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt  $CO_2$ -eq).

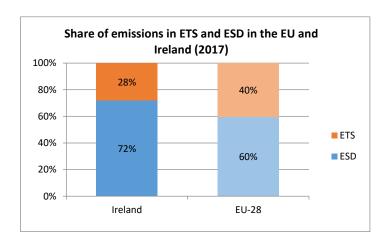


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excluding international aviation, CO<sub>2</sub> from domestic aviation and NF<sub>3</sub>.

### 2. ETS emissions

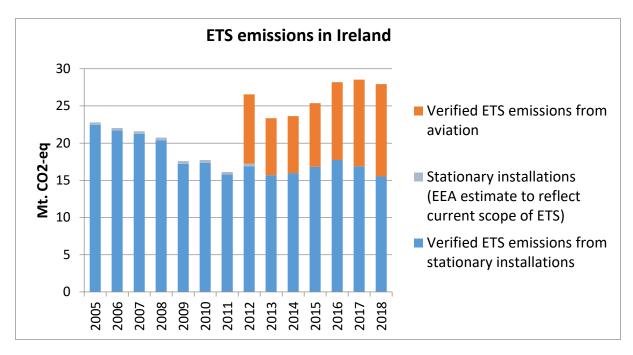


Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).<sup>3</sup>

# 3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

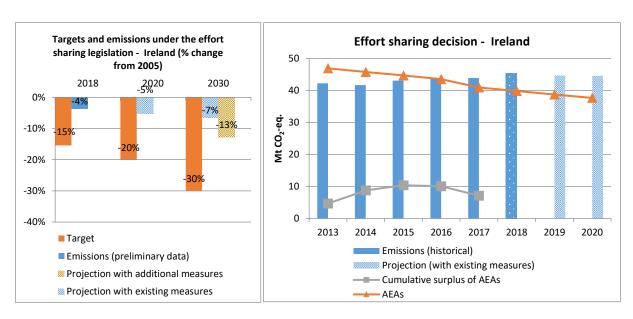


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2018, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.

## 4. Land use, land use change and forestry

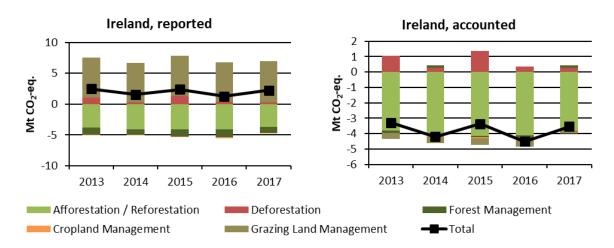


Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.)<sup>4</sup>

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Ireland show net emissions of, on average, 2.0 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq for the period 2013 to 2017, which represents -0.5% of the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq of the EU-28. Ireland is one of three EU Member States showing net emissions in this preliminary exercise. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -3.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, which corresponds to 3.4% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Reported net emissions show fluctuations with no clear trend. This pattern is replicated with accounted net credits. Ireland elected to report and account for Cropland Management as one of seven EU Member States and for Grazing Land Management as one of six EU Member States.

Highest reported quantities are emissions by Grazing Land Management, followed by removals by Afforestation/Reforestation; both not showing variations over the five-year period. All other reported activities, i.e. removals by Forest Management and Cropland Management as well as emissions by Deforestation, play only a minor role in the overall emission budget of the LULUCF sector. However, the annual variation in emissions by Deforestation is the main reasons for variations in total net emissions.

Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are the dominating accounting quantity followed by debits by Deforestation, whose quantities are only modest and vary over time. Ireland is one of twelve EU Member States with debits by Forest Management for some of the years although the amounts are negligible. Credits by Cropland Management and Grazing Land Management form a minor part of the total credits and remained stable for the period 2013 to 2017.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.

#### **Data sources**

Figure 1: Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2017 (EEA greenhouse gas data viewer: <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer</a>). Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2017 (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 2: Verified ETS emissions abstracted from European Union Transaction Log 21.10.2019 (EEA ETS data viewer: <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1</a>). ESD data from European Commission: Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2017 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (forthcoming).

Figure 3: abstract from European Union Transaction Log 21.10.2019 (EEA ETS data viewer: <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1</a>).

Figure 4: European Commission: Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2017 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (forthcoming). Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2017 (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.