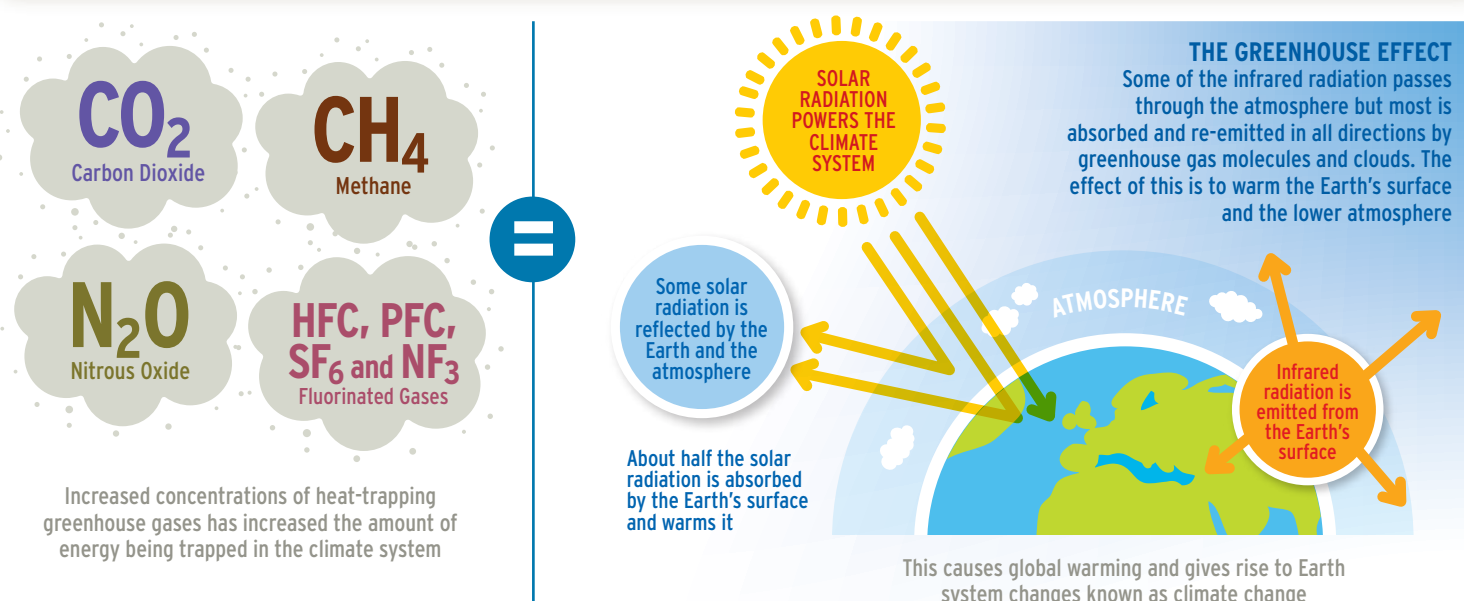


THE SIMPLE GUIDE TO IRELAND'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

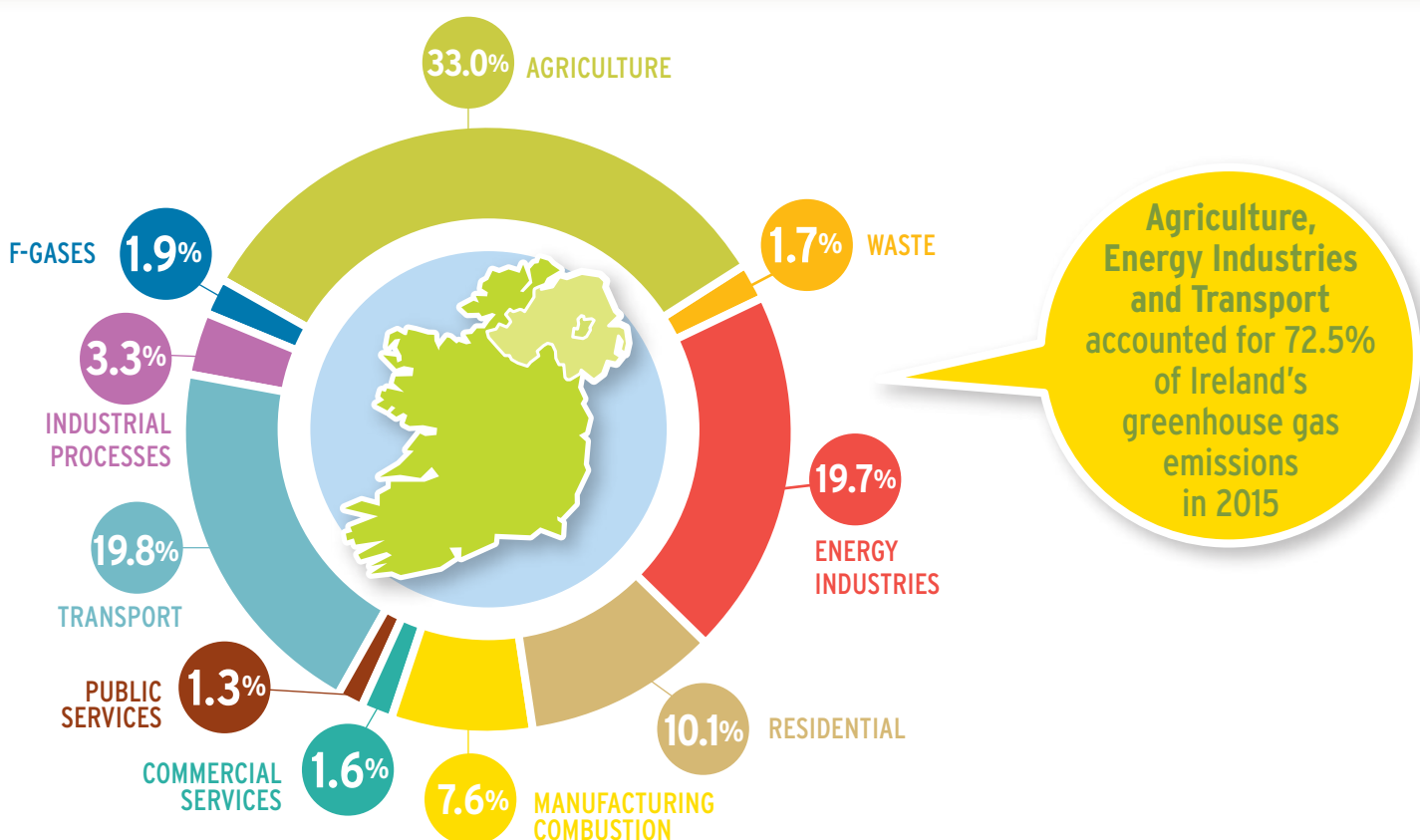


The EPA prepares greenhouse gas emission inventories and projections annually for all relevant economic activities in Ireland. Greenhouse gas emissions are primarily regulated at an international level under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and at European level under the EU Effort Sharing Decision and EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

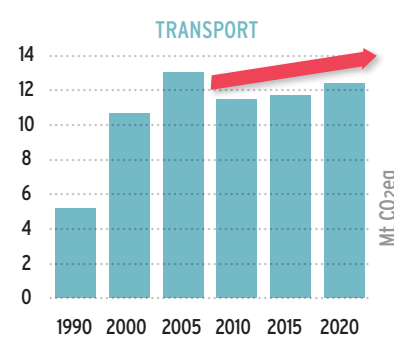
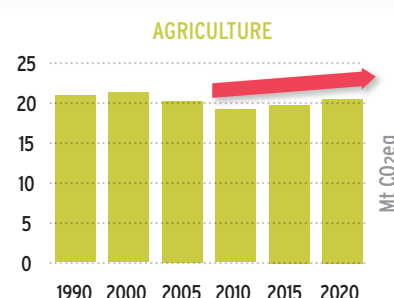
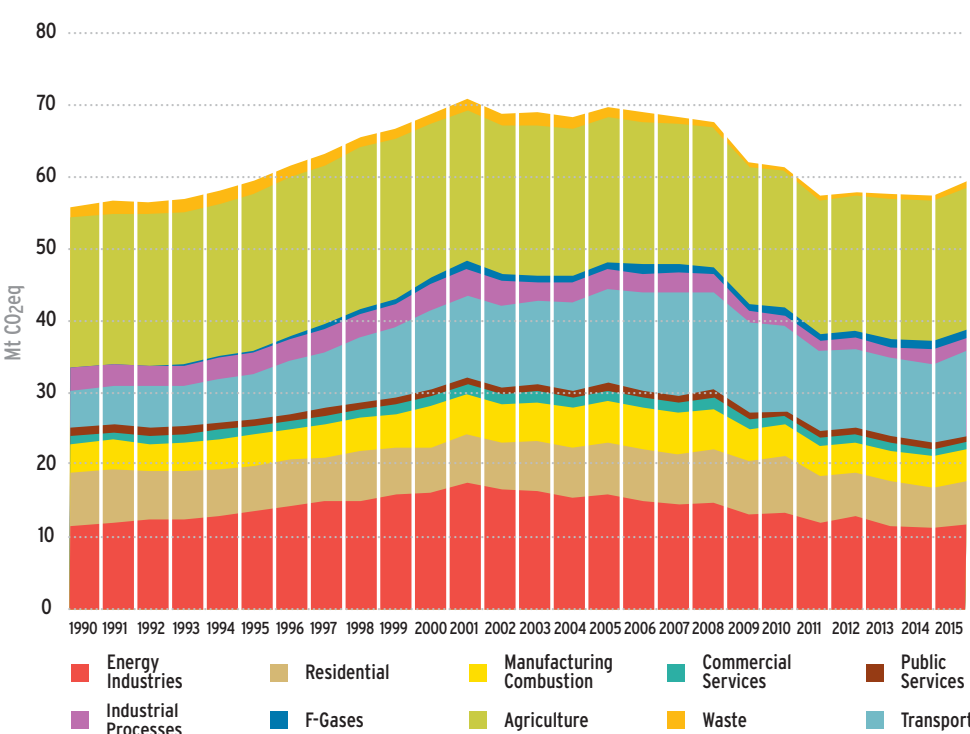
INTRODUCTION



SOURCES OF GREENHOUSE GASES



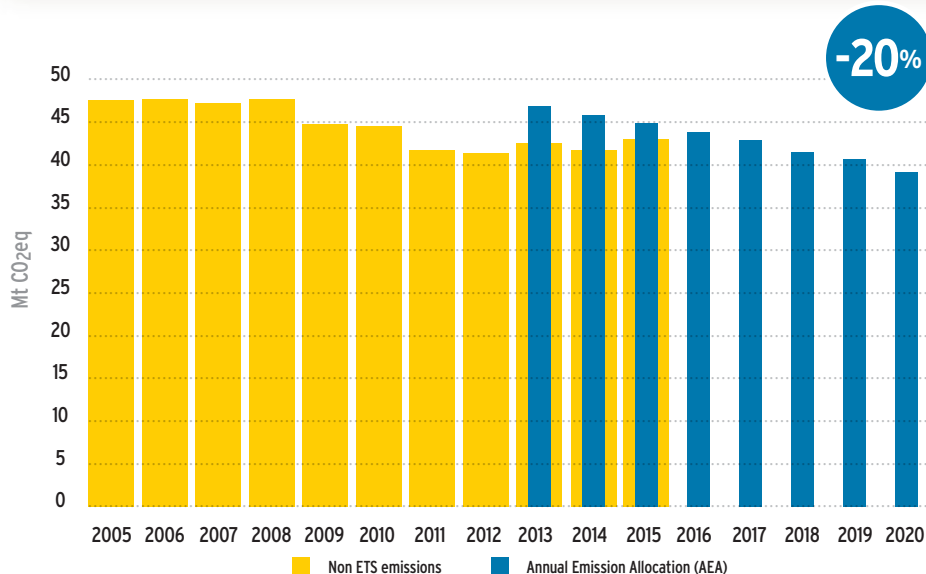
TRENDS IN GREENHOUSE GASES



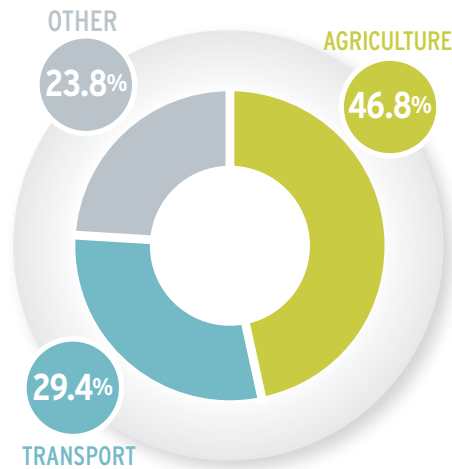
Emission projections show key sectors increasing on current levels under the best case scenario which assumes full implementation of Government policies and measures

NON-EMISSIONS TRADING SECTOR - 2020 TARGETS

Separate EU 2020 targets apply to the non-emissions trading sectors (agriculture, transport, residential, non-energy intensive industry, F-gases, waste, commercial services and public services) and the EU emissions trading sectors (power generation and heavy industry)

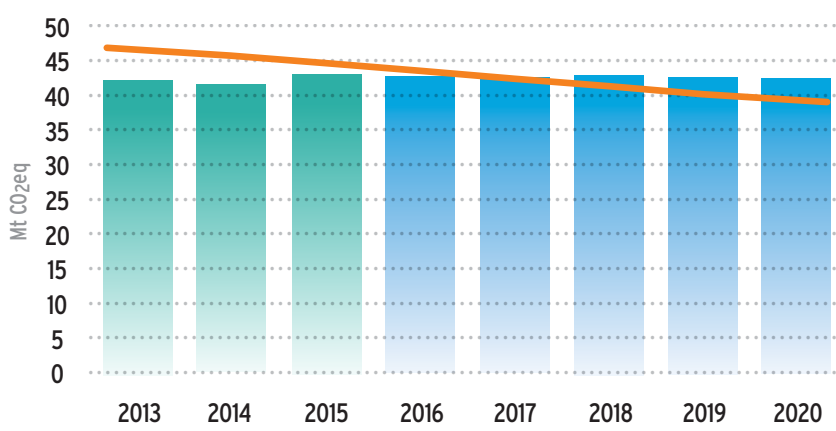


Ireland is required to reduce emissions from the non-emissions trading sectors - agriculture, transport, residential, non-energy intensive industry, F-gases, waste, commercial services and public services. The target is a 20% reduction by 2020 compared with 2005 including a linear reduction pathway between 2013 and 2020.



Separate EU 2020 targets apply to the non-emissions trading sectors (agriculture, transport, residential, non-energy intensive industry, F-gases, waste, commercial services and public services) and the EU emissions trading sectors (power generation and heavy industry)

Projected emissions in the best case scenario show that Ireland will move off the pathway to achieving a 20% reduction by 2017



HISTORICAL EMISSIONS
BEST CASE SCENARIO assumes full implementation of government policies and measures
REQUIRED EMISSION PATHWAY

IN CONCLUSION

We must invest in structural and behavioural change to enable the transition to carbon neutral, climate resilient Ireland. These changes include the rapid decarbonisation of energy and transport and the adoption of sustainable food production, management and consumption systems.

