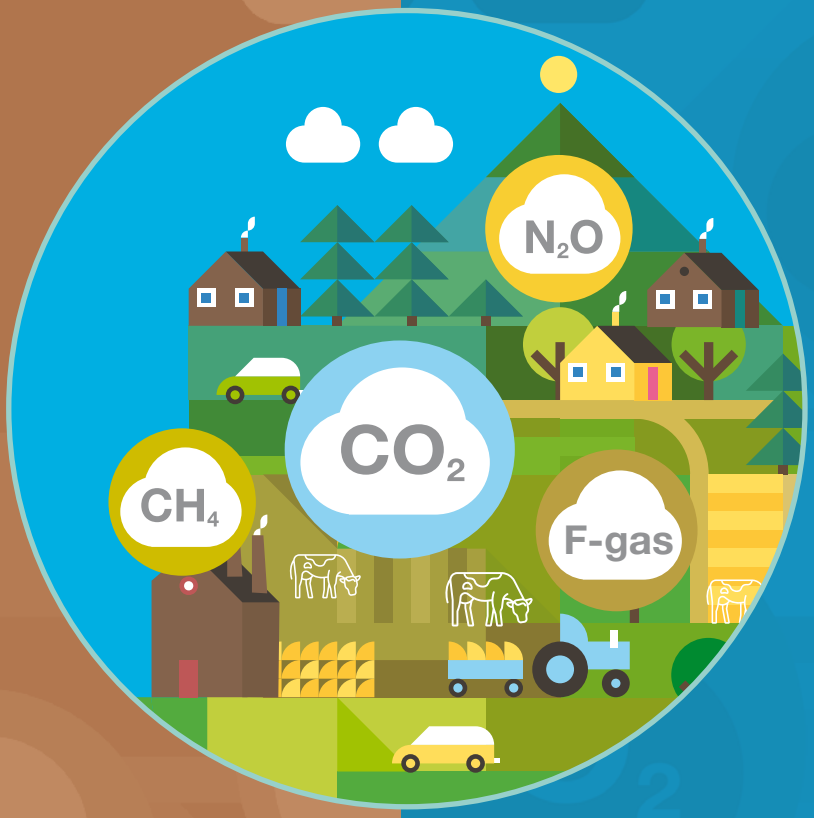
Environmental Protection Agency
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Quarterly Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicator Report

2026 Quarter 1

August 2026



Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA is responsible for protecting and improving the environment as a valuable asset for the people of Ireland. We are committed to protecting people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation and pollution.

The work of the EPA can be divided into three main areas:

- **Regulation:** Implementing regulation and environmental compliance systems to deliver good environmental outcomes and target those who don't comply.
- **Knowledge:** Providing high-quality, targeted and timely environmental data, information and assessment to inform decision making.
- **Advocacy:** Working with others to advocate for a clean, productive and well-protected environment and for sustainable environmental practices.

Our responsibilities include:

LICENSING

- Large-scale industrial waste and petrol storage activities;
- Urban wastewater discharges;
- The contained use and controlled release of genetically modified organisms;
- Sources of ionising radiation;
- Greenhouse gas emissions from industry and aviation through the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

- Audit and inspection of EPA-licensed facilities;
- Drive the implementation of best practice in regulated activities and facilities;
- Oversee local authority responsibilities for environmental protection;
- Regulate the quality of public drinking water and enforce urban wastewater discharge authorisations;
- Assess and report on public and private drinking water quality;
- Coordinate a network of public service organisations to support action against environmental crime;
- Prosecute those who flout environmental law and damage the environment.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CHEMICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

- Implement and enforce waste regulations including national enforcement issues;
- Prepare and publish national waste statistics and the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan;
- Develop and implement the National Waste Prevention Programme;
- Implement and report on legislation on the control of chemicals in the environment.

WATER MANAGEMENT

- Engage with national and regional governance and operational structures to implement the Water Framework Directive;
- Monitor, assess and report on the quality of rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters, bathing waters and groundwaters, and measurement of water levels and river flows.

CLIMATE SCIENCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Publish Ireland's greenhouse gas emission inventories and projections;
- Provide the Secretariat to the Climate Change Advisory Council and support to the National Dialogue on Climate Action;
- Support National, EU and UN climate science and policy development activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & ASSESSMENT

- Design and implement national environmental monitoring systems: technology, data management, analysis and forecasting;
- Produce the State of Ireland's Environment and Indicator Reports;
- Monitor air quality and implement the EU Clean Air for Europe Directive, the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution and the National Emissions Ceiling Directive;
- Oversee the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive;
- Assess the impact of proposed plans and programmes on the Irish environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Coordinate and fund national environmental research activity to identify pressures, inform policy and provide solutions;
- Collaborate with national and EU environmental research activity.

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

- Monitoring radiation levels and assess public exposure to ionising radiation and electromagnetic fields;
- Assist in developing national plans for emergencies arising from nuclear accidents;
- Monitor developments abroad relating to nuclear installations and radiological safety;
- Provide, or oversee the provision of, specialist radiation protection services.

GUIDANCE, AWARENESS RAISING, AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

- Provide independent evidence-based reporting, advice and guidance to government, industry and the public on environmental and radiological protection topics;
- Promote the link between health and wellbeing, the economy and a clean environment;
- Promote environmental awareness including supporting behaviours for resource efficiency and climate transition;
- Promote radon testing in homes and workplaces and encourage remediation where necessary.

PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORKING

- Work with international and national agencies, regional and local authorities, non-governmental organisations, representative bodies and government departments to deliver environmental and radiological protection, research coordination and science-based decision making.

MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE EPA

The EPA is managed by a full-time Board, consisting of a Director General and five Directors. The work is carried out across five Offices:

- Office of Environmental Sustainability
- Office of Environmental Enforcement
- Office of Evidence and Assessment
- Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring
- Office of Communications and Corporate Services

The EPA is assisted by advisory committees who meet regularly to discuss issues of concern and provide advice to the Board.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Table of Contents

Summary for Policy Makers

This section provides a concise overview of movements in national greenhouse gas emissions in the first quarter of 2026 and identifies the main sectoral drivers.

Overall emissions were lower in the first quarter of 2026 than in the same period of 2025, although trends differed across sectors.

Note: quarterly indicator estimates may be revised as additional source data become available or when annual National Inventory estimates are updated.

January-March 2026 compared with January-March 2025

Over the first quarter of 2026, greenhouse gas emissions decreased marginally by 0.8% compared with the same period in 2025.

The largest reduction in emissions was observed in Transport, where emissions decreased by 2.6%.

These reductions were partially offset by increased emissions in Agriculture, up 0.5%, and Industry, up 0.6%.

Main drivers

Sector	Summary
Transport	2.6% reduction in emissions, driven mainly by lower road transportation emissions, reflecting decreased diesel sales, partially offset by increased petrol sales.
Electricity	2.2%, statistically non-significant, reduction in emissions, despite an increase in overall electricity demand, reflecting increased renewable generation and electricity imports, alongside reduced non-renewable generation.

Changes in other sectors

Sector	Summary
Agriculture	0.5% increase in emissions, driven by higher emissions from agricultural soils from synthetic fertiliser, partially offset by reductions in lime application and emissions from manure storage.
Buildings	Negligible 0.3% reduction in emissions, driven by a 2.3% decrease in the Commercial and Public Buildings sector. Residential building emissions were broadly unchanged, increasing by 0.2% as slightly cooler weather raised heating demand.
Industry	Minor 0.6% increase in emissions, driven by higher emissions in the Mineral industry, including cement, lime, brick and ceramic production. This increase was partially offset by reduced emissions from fossil fuel use in Manufacturing.
Other	8.1% reduction in emissions, driven mainly by a projected phase out of fluorinated-gases usage (F-Gases) due to the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/573.

1. Key Findings

How to interpret changes in this section

- Year-on-Year (YoY) compares emissions in the current quarter with the same quarter of the previous year.
- Quarter-on-Quarter (QoQ) compares emissions in the current quarter with the previous quarter. These comparisons are based on seasonally adjusted data.

Figures in this section are presented using two standard comparison approaches: year-on-year (YoY) and quarter-on-quarter (QoQ), as defined above. Emissions are broken down by Climate Action Plan-aligned sectors, excluding LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry).

Quarterly estimates can be volatile and may be influenced by seasonal patterns, particularly when comparing consecutive quarters. Seasonal adjustment is applied where there is clear statistical evidence of seasonality; otherwise, the series is not adjusted. This approach provides a clearer picture of underlying quarterly movements while avoiding unnecessary adjustment. Quarterly changes should not be interpreted as indicative of annual trends.

These quarterly indicator estimates are provisional and may be revised when additional source data become available or when annual National Inventory estimates are updated. As noted in section 5.1.3, figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Looking at Quarter 1 2026 compared to Quarter 1 2025:

- Overall greenhouse gas emissions fell by 0.8% (-105.3 kt CO_2 eq) compared to Quarter 1 2025.
- The largest decrease in emissions occurred in the Transport (-72.1 kt CO_2 eq) sector, followed by the Electricity (-33.3 kt CO_2 eq) sector.
- The largest increase in emissions occurred in the Agriculture (+25.6 kt CO_2 eq) sector, followed by the Industry (+8.1 kt CO_2 eq) sector.

Table 1.1: Key findings: year-on-year trends (current quarter compared to the same quarter last year)

Sector	Key Finding
GHG Emissions Q1 2026 vs. Q1 2025	Overall GHG emissions marginally decreased by 0.8% (-105.3 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. The reduction was driven mainly by lower Transport and Electricity emissions, partially offset by increases in Agriculture and Industry emissions.
Agriculture	Agriculture emissions increased by 0.5% (+25.6 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. Higher emissions from Agricultural soils were partially offset by reductions in Liming and Manure management.
Transport	Transport emissions decreased by 2.6% (-72.1 kt CO_2 eq), driven mainly by lower Road transportation emissions. Reduced diesel sales were partially offset by increased petrol sales. Biofuel blending rates increased from 6.0% to 6.7% by volume for diesel and decreased slightly from 9.7% to 9.6% for petrol.
Electricity	Electricity generation emissions decreased nominally by 2.2% (-33.3 kt CO_2 eq), despite a 4.2% increase in overall electricity demand. The reduction reflected increased renewable generation and electricity imports, alongside reduced non-renewable generation.
Buildings (Commercial and Public)	Emissions from Buildings (Commercial and Public) decreased by 2.3% (-8.2 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year.
Buildings (Residential)	Emissions from Buildings (Residential) increased slightly by 0.2% (+3.1 kt CO_2 eq), alongside a 1.0% increase in heating degree days compared with the same quarter last year.
Industry	Industry emissions experienced a minor increase of 0.6% (+8.1 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. Higher emissions from the Mineral industry were partially offset by reduced emissions from Manufacturing combustion.
Other	Emissions from the Other sector decreased by 8.1% (-28.6 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven mainly by a projected decline in emissions from F-Gases due to the implementation of the F-gas Regulation (EU) 2024/573.

Table 1.2: Key findings: quarter-on-quarter trends (current quarter compared to previous quarter; seasonally adjusted)

Sector	Key Finding
GHG Emissions Q1 2026 vs. Q4 2025	On a seasonally adjusted basis, overall GHG emissions were broadly unchanged (+3.4 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. Increases in Agriculture and Industry emissions were largely offset by lower emissions from Transport, Buildings, Electricity and Other.
Agriculture	Agriculture emissions increased by 1.4% (+68.8 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter, driven mainly by higher emissions from Agricultural soils, partially offset by lower emissions from Agriculture/Forestry fuel combustion and Manure management.
Transport	Transport emissions decreased by 3.3% (-92.4 kt CO_2 eq), driven mainly by lower Road transportation emissions. Emissions from Domestic navigation and Other transportation also decreased, while Railways emissions increased.
Electricity	Electricity emissions decreased marginally by 0.7% (-10.3 kt CO_2 eq), reflecting increased renewable electricity generation, partially offset by lower electricity imports.
Buildings (Commercial and Public)	Emissions from Buildings (Commercial and Public) decreased by 2.5% (-8.9 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis.
Buildings (Residential)	Emissions from Buildings (Residential) decreased by 0.3% (-3.7 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis.
Industry	Industry emissions increased by 4.9% (+63.7 kt CO_2 eq), driven mainly by higher emissions from the Mineral industry, while Manufacturing combustion emissions increased slightly.
Other	Emissions from the Other sector decreased by 4.1% (-13.8 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. This was driven mainly by lower emissions from Petroleum refining and F-Gases.

Table 1.3 presents Q1 2026 emissions by sector, together with year-on-year and seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter percentage changes. For Quarter 1, the year-on-year comparison is also the year-to-date comparison.

Table 1.3: Summary of Q1 2026 greenhouse gas emissions by sector (kt CO_2 eq) with year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter percentage changes

		Percentage comparisons	
Sector	Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)	vs. Q1 2025	vs. Q4 2025
Overall	**12,380.8**	**-0.8**	**<0.1**
Agriculture	4,822.5	0.5	1.4
Transport	2,729.5	-2.6	-3.3
Buildings	1,669.3	-0.3	-0.7
Electricity	1,464.6	-2.2	-0.7
Industry	1,370.9	0.6	4.9
Other	324.0	-8.1	-4.1

2. Quarter 1 2026 Summary

This section presents the key high-level emissions estimates for Quarter 1 2026, followed by further sectoral analysis in Section 3.

Figure 2.1 shows that overall greenhouse gas emissions, excluding LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry), have followed a generally downward trend since reaching a high in Q2 2018. A particularly marked reduction occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in Q2 2020.

Since 2018, downward trends have been evident in the Buildings, Electricity and Industry sectors, although quarterly movements have varied over this period. Transport emissions fell sharply during periods of COVID-19 restrictions, particularly in Q2 2020 and Q2 2021, followed by a partial recovery. Agriculture continues to be the largest source of emissions across this time series, while the Other sector, comprising Waste, Petroleum refining and F-Gases, is the smallest.

Figure 2.1: Overall quarterly movement in greenhouse gas emissions for all sectors from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.

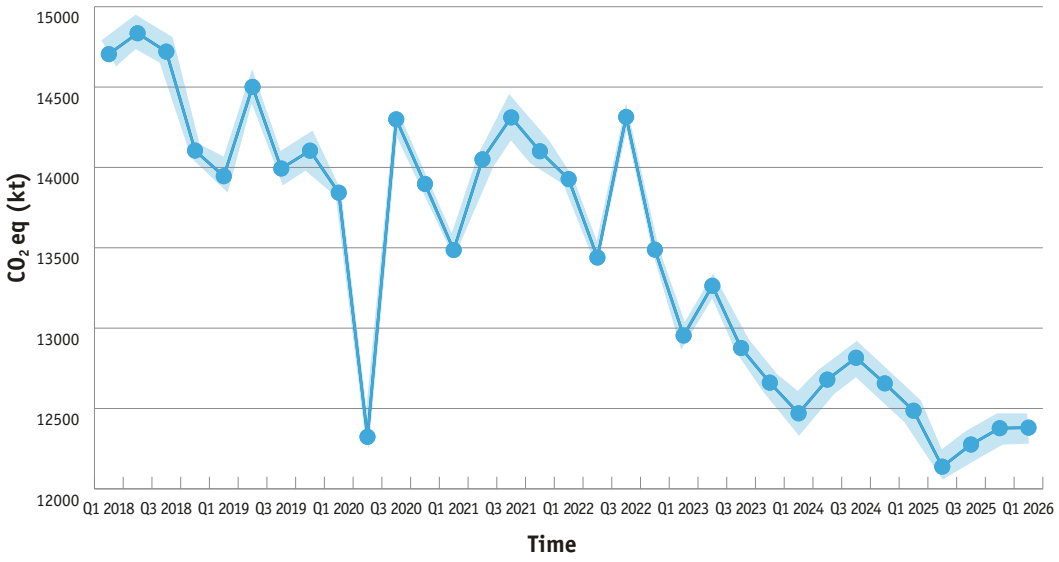
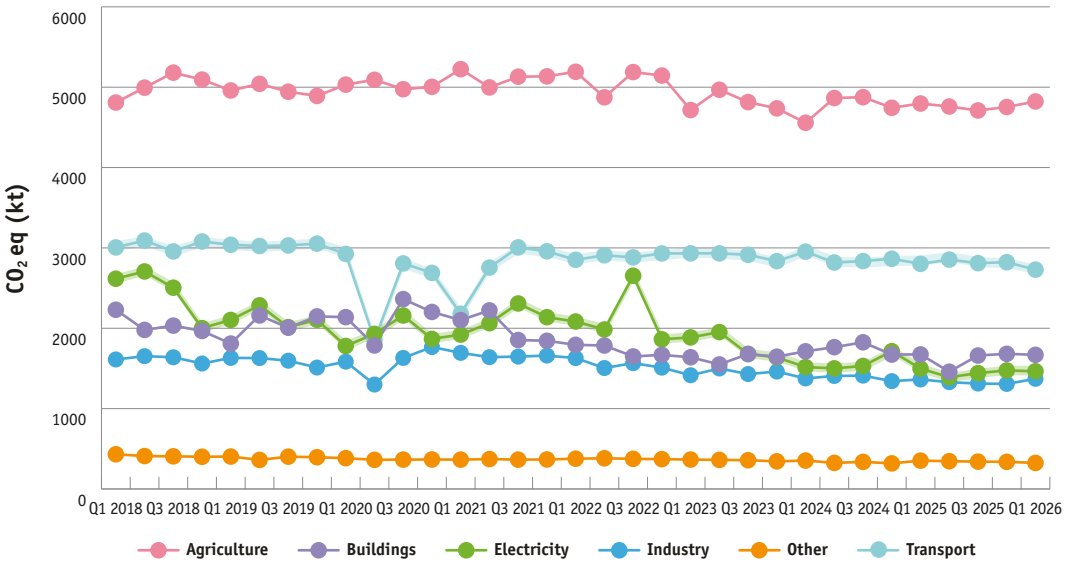


Figure 2.2: Quarterly movement in greenhouse gas emissions by sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026.



2.1 Year-on-Year Change

This section compares emissions in Quarter 1 2026 with emissions in the same quarter of the previous year, Quarter 1 2025.

Key finding:

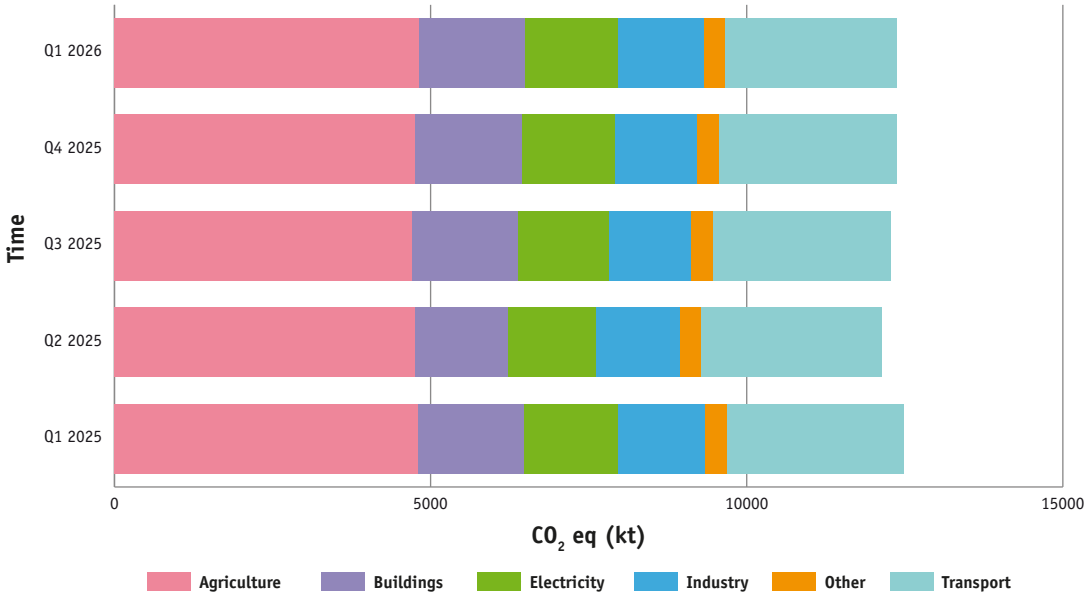
- Compared with Quarter 1 2025, overall GHG emissions decreased by 0.8% (-105.3 kt CO_2 eq) in Quarter 1 2026. The reduction was driven mainly by lower emissions in Transport (-72.1 kt CO_2 eq) and Electricity (-33.3 kt CO_2 eq), partially offset by increased emissions in Agriculture (+25.7 kt CO_2 eq) and Industry (+8.1 kt CO_2 eq).

Table 2.1: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Overall

				Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**95% CI (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Overall	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3**	**12,380.8**	**12,259.7 – 12,501.9**	**-105.3**	**-0.8**
Agriculture	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O	4,822.5	4,800.2 – 4,844.8	25.6	0.5
Buildings	CH_4, CO_2	1,669.3	1,643.0 – 1,695.6	-5.0	-0.3
Electricity	CO_2	1,464.6	1,408.9 – 1,520.3	-33.3	-2.2
Industry	CO_2	1,370.9	1,353.3 – 1,388.5	8.1	0.6
Other	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3	324.0	314.7 – 333.3	-28.6	-8.1
Transport	CO_2	2,729.5	2,667.7 – 2,791.3	-72.1	-2.6

The 95% confidence intervals are based on historical variability. They do not include model or forecast uncertainty.

Figure 2.3: Overall quarterly movement in greenhouse gas emissions for all sectors from Q1 2025 to Q1 2026.



2.2 Quarter-on-Quarter Change

This section compares emissions in Quarter 1 2026 with emissions in the previous quarter.

Key finding:

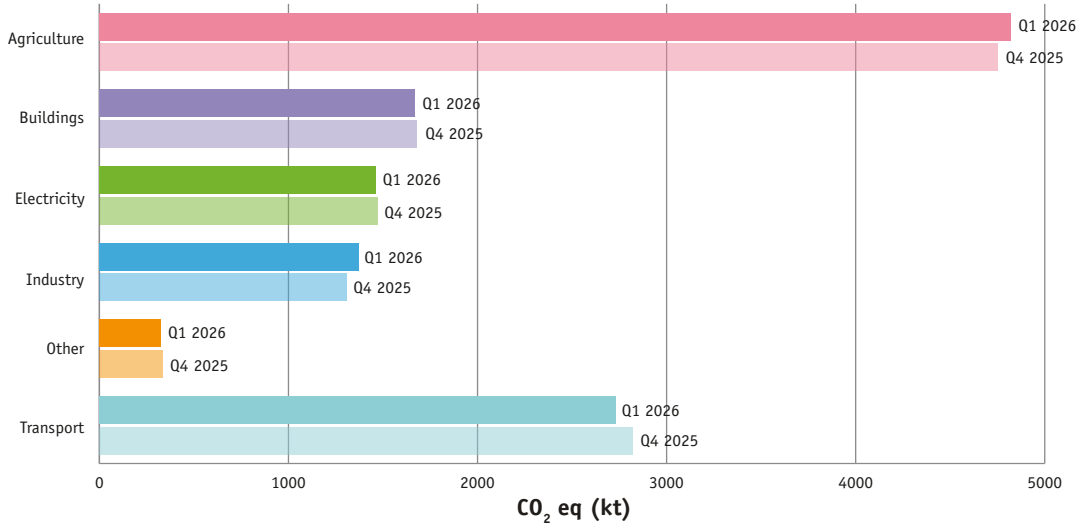
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, overall GHG emissions were broadly unchanged (<0.1%, +3.4 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. This reflected higher emissions in Agriculture (+68.8 kt CO_2 eq) and Industry (+63.7 kt CO_2 eq), largely offset by lower emissions in Transport (-92.4 kt CO_2 eq).

Table 2.2: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Overall

				Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**95% CI (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Overall	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3**	**12,380.8**	**12,259.7 – 12,501.9**	**3.4**	**<0.1**
Agriculture	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O	4,822.5	4,800.2 – 4,844.8	68.8	1.4
Buildings	CH_4, CO_2	1,669.3	1,643.0 – 1,695.6	-12.5	-0.7
Electricity	CO_2	1,464.6	1,408.9 – 1,520.3	-10.3	-0.7
Industry	CO_2	1,370.9	1,353.3 – 1,388.5	63.7	4.9
Other	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3	324.0	314.7 – 333.3	-13.8	-4.1
Transport	CO_2	2,729.5	2,667.7 – 2,791.3	-92.4	-3.3

The 95% confidence intervals are based on historical variability. They do not include model or forecast uncertainty.

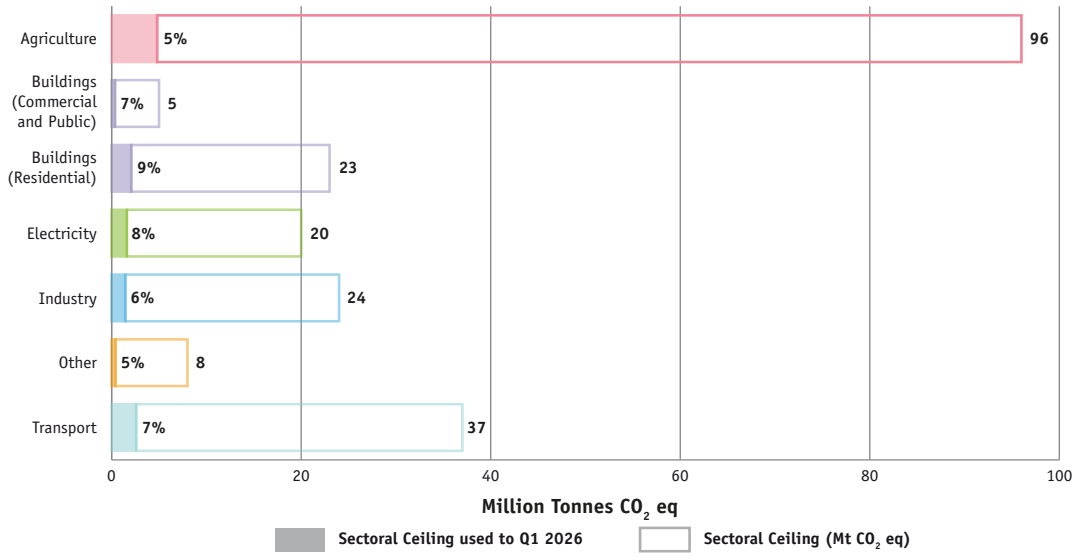
Figure 2.4: Comparing Q1 2026 to Q4 2025 by sector.



2.3 Sectoral Emissions Ceilings

With regard to Sectoral Emissions Ceilings, looking specifically at the second Carbon Budget period of 2026-2030, Figure 2.5 shows the emissions used and the remaining CAP emissions until the ceiling is reached. Based on the quarterly indicator estimates, the amount of sectoral budget used ranges from 5% in the Agriculture sector to over 9% in the Buildings (Residential) sector. These proportions are indicative only and are based on quarterly proxy estimates rather than final inventory emissions. As provisional and subsequently final inventory emissions by sector become available from 2026 onwards, they will be incorporated into this assessment.

Figure 2.5: Estimated sectoral emissions to Q1 2026 (shaded) as a proportion of the 2026-2030 sectoral emissions ceilings.



3. Sectoral Summaries

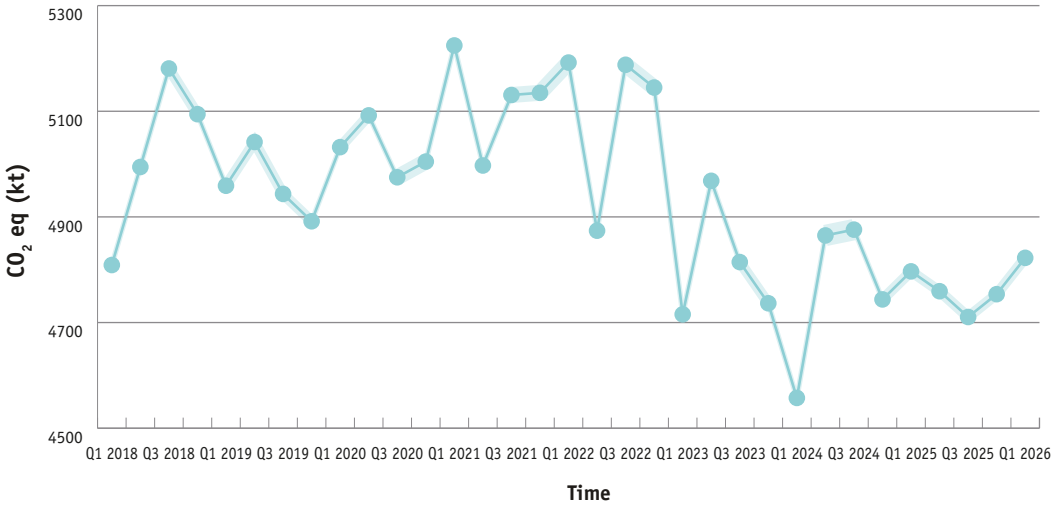
3.1 Agriculture

Subsectors: Agricultural soils; Agriculture/Forestry fuel combustion; Enteric fermentation; Fishing fuel combustion; Liming; Manure management; Urea application

Number of indicator categories: Eighteen

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 93.2%

Figure 3.1: Changes in emissions in the Agriculture sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.1.1 Agriculture Year-on-Year Change

Key findings:

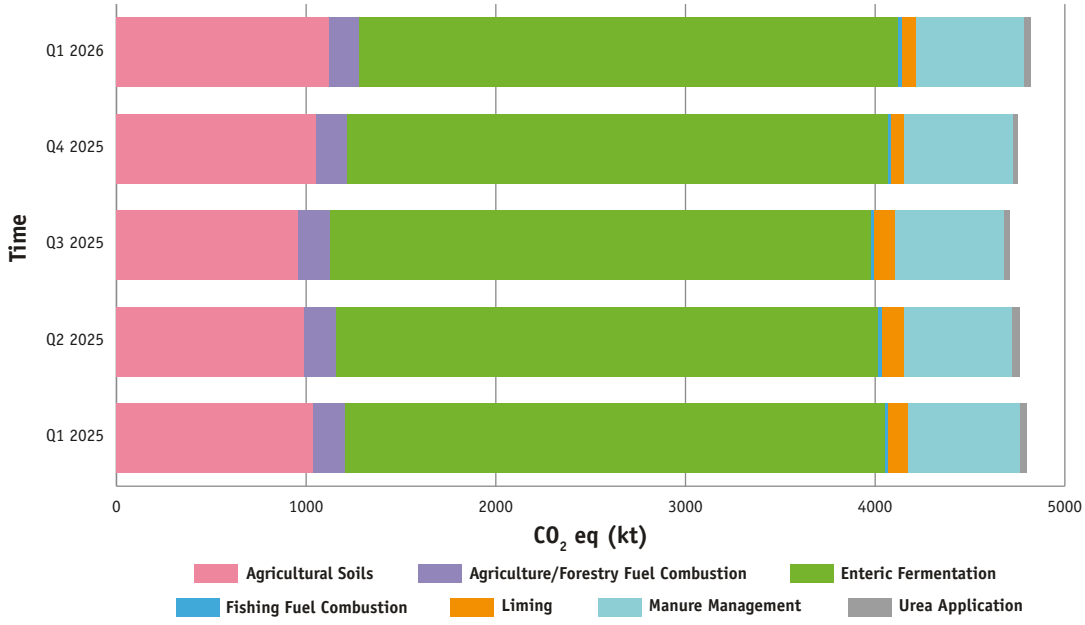
- Agriculture emissions increased by 0.5% (+25.6 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven mainly by higher emissions from Agricultural soils due to increased sales of inorganic nitrogen fertilisers (+13.6%), partially offset by lower emissions from Liming and Manure management, in spite of a +1.2% increase in total cattle numbers. Reduced liming lowers direct CO_2 emissions but may increase fertiliser-N requirements in the long term.

Table 3.1: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Agriculture

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Agriculture	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O**	**4,822.5**	**25.6**	**0.5**
Agricultural soils	N_2O	1,119.3	83.0	8.0
Agriculture/Forestry fuel combustion	CO_2	158.0	-7.0	-4.2
Enteric fermentation	CH_4	2,844.0	-4.3	-0.2
Fishing fuel combustion	CO_2	16.1	<0.1	0.1
Liming	CO_2	74.5	-32.6	-30.4
Manure management	CH_4, N_2O	571.2	-14.6	-2.5
Urea application	CO_2	39.3	1.1	2.9

* Liming subsector: Direct CO_2 eq emissions only. Indirect benefits from liming, such as reduced fertiliser requirements due to increased soil fertility, are captured under other subsectors (e.g. Agricultural soils).

Figure 3.2: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.1.2 Agriculture Quarter-on-Quarter Change

Key findings:

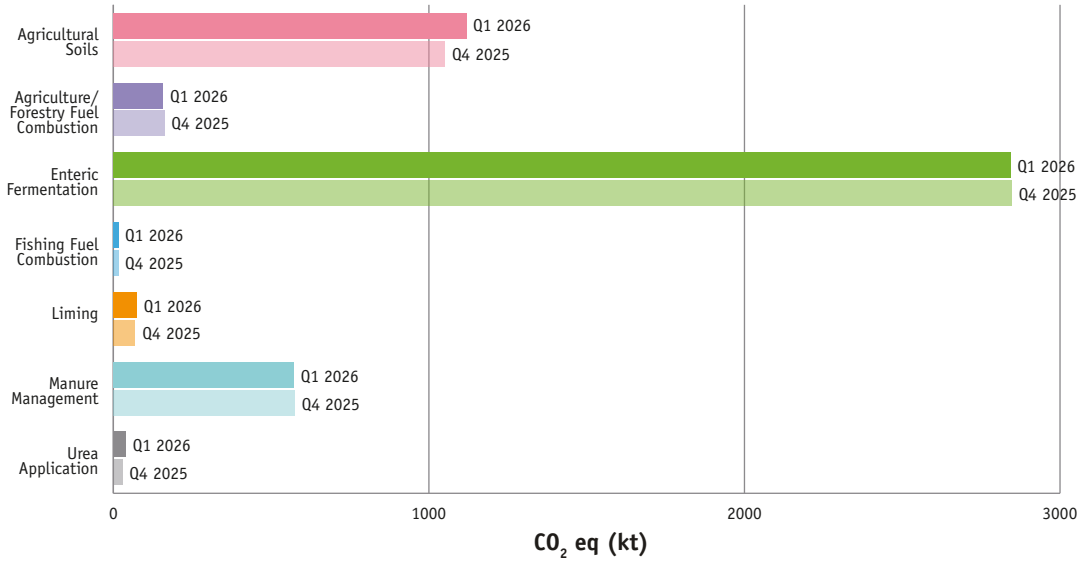
- Agriculture emissions rose by 1.4% (+68.8 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. This was driven mainly by higher emissions from Agricultural soils, partially offset by lower emissions from Agriculture/Forestry fuel combustion and Manure management.
- The largest percentage increase was in direct CO_2 emissions estimated from urea-based fertiliser sales. Note, most urea products sold are protected with a urease inhibitor, with the associated benefits reflected in lower indirect N_2O emissions reported separately under Agricultural Soils.

Table 3.2: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Agriculture

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Agriculture	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O**	**4,822.5**	**68.8**	**1.4**
Agricultural soils	N_2O	1,119.3	68.2	6.5
Agriculture/Forestry fuel combustion	CO_2	158.0	-6.3	-3.8
Enteric fermentation	CH_4	2,844.0	-3.3	-0.1
Fishing fuel combustion	CO_2	16.1	<0.1	<0.1
Liming	CO_2	74.5	5.0	7.2
Manure management	CH_4, N_2O	571.2	-3.6	-0.6
Urea application	CO_2	39.3	8.9	29.2

* Liming subsector: Direct CO_2 eq emissions only. Indirect benefits from liming, such as reduced fertiliser requirements due to increased soil fertility, are captured under other subsectors (e.g. Agricultural soils).

Figure 3.3: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Agriculture subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data.



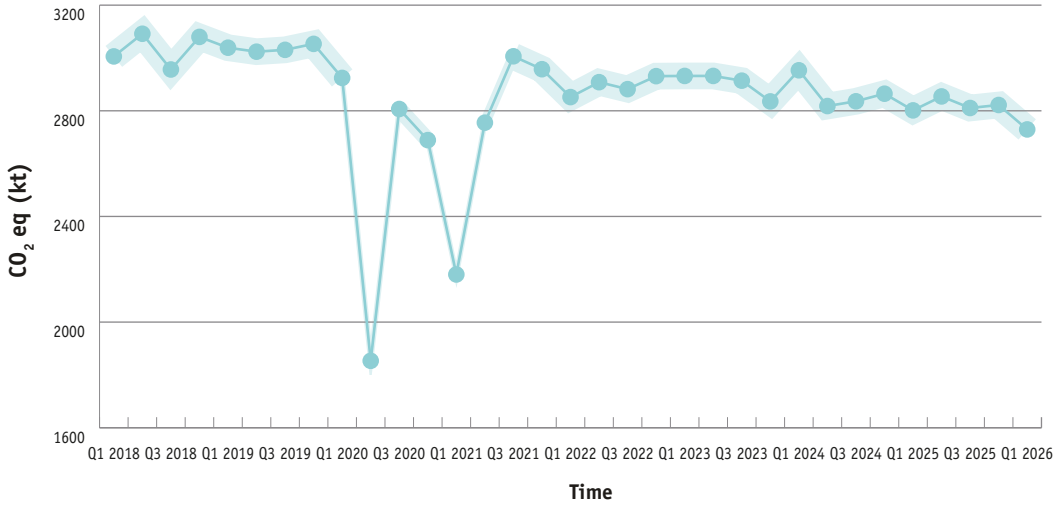
3.2 Transport

Subsectors: Domestic navigation; Other transportation; Railways; Road transportation

Number of indicator categories: Ten

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 97.5%

Figure 3.4: Changes in emissions in the Transport sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.2.1 Transport Year-on-Year Change

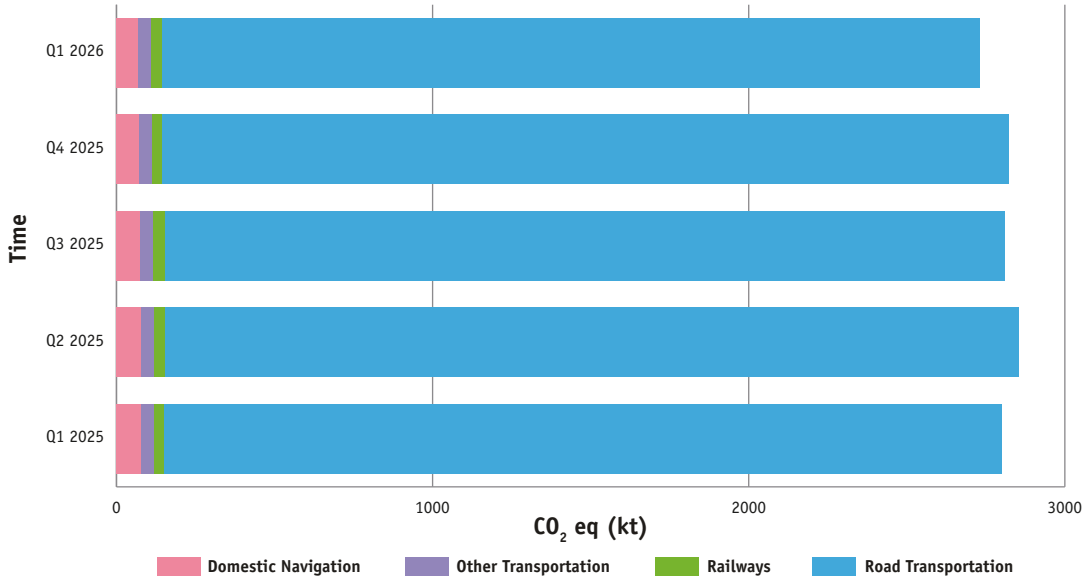
Key findings:

- Transport emissions decreased by 2.6% (-72.1 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven mainly by lower emissions from Road transportation (-2.4%), reflecting decreased diesel sales (-5.8%), partially offset by increased petrol sales (+7.5%).
- Biofuel blending rates were 9.6% by volume for petrol and 6.7% by volume for diesel, compared with 9.7% and 6.0%, respectively, in the same quarter last year.

Table 3.3: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Transport

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Transport	**CO_2**	**2,729.5**	**-72.1**	**-2.6**
Domestic navigation	CO_2	69.2	-7.6	-9.9
Other transportation	CO_2	39.9	-0.4	-1.1
Railways	CO_2	34.4	-0.1	-0.3
Road transportation	CO_2	2,586.0	-64.0	-2.4

Figure 3.5: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.2.2 Transport Quarter-on-Quarter Change

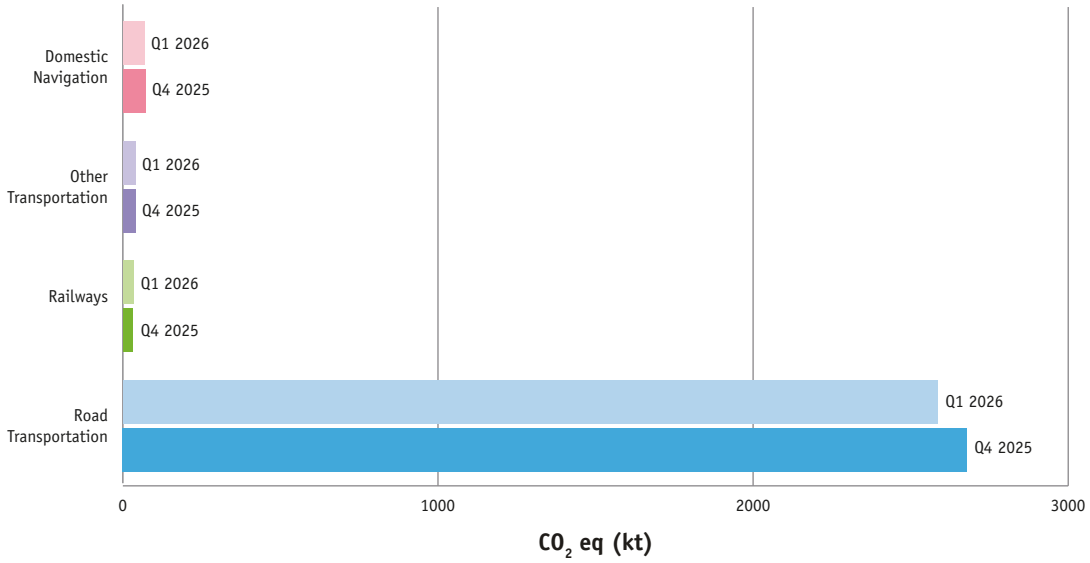
Key finding:

- Transport emissions decreased by 3.3% (-92.4 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was driven mainly by lower emissions from Road transportation (-92.9 kt CO_2 eq), while emissions from Railways increased.

Table 3.4: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Transport

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Transport	**CO_2**	**2,729.5**	**-92.4**	**-3.3**
Domestic navigation	CO_2	69.2	-2.5	-3.4
Other transportation	CO_2	39.9	-0.1	-0.2
Railways	CO_2	34.4	3.0	9.6
Road transportation	CO_2	2,586.0	-92.9	-3.5

Figure 3.6: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Transport subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data.



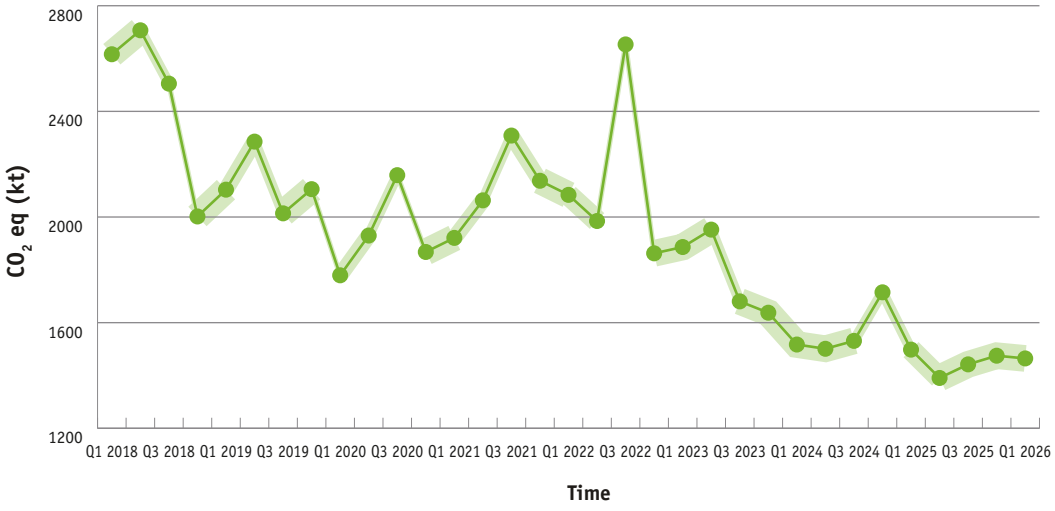
3.3 Electricity

Subsectors: Public electricity and heat production; Solid fuels and other energy industries

Number of indicator categories: Five

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 92.7%

Figure 3.7: Changes in emissions in the Electricity sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.3.1 Electricity Year-on-Year Change

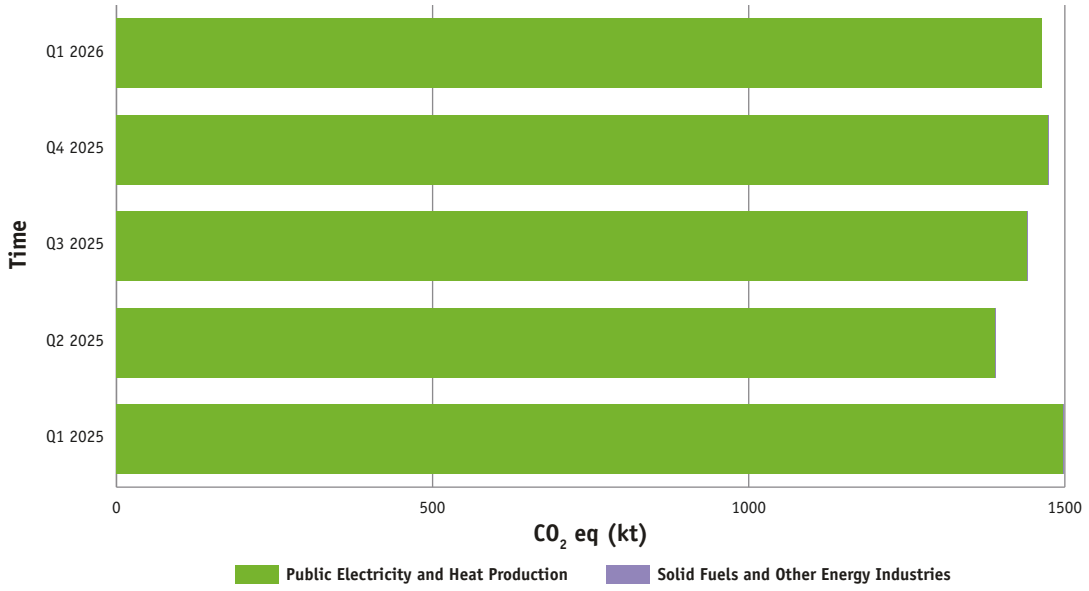
Key finding:

- Electricity generation emissions decreased nominally by 2.2% (-33.3 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year, despite a 4.2% increase in overall electricity demand. The reduction reflected a 15.4% increase in imported electricity and a 1.9% increase in renewable electricity generation.
- The share of electricity supply from renewable sources increased from 44.4% in Q1 2025 to 45.3% in Q1 2026, while the share supplied by imports increased from 13.7% to 15.8%. The share from non-renewable sources decreased from 41.9% to 39.0%.

Table 3.5: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Electricity

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	Greenhouse Gas	Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)	Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)	Change in emissions (%)
Electricity	**CO_2**	**1,464.6**	**-33.3**	**-2.2**
Public electricity and heat production	CO_2	1,463.2	-33.4	-2.2
Solid fuels and other energy industries	CO_2	1.3	0.1	4.3

Figure 3.8: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.3.2 Electricity Quarter-on-Quarter Change

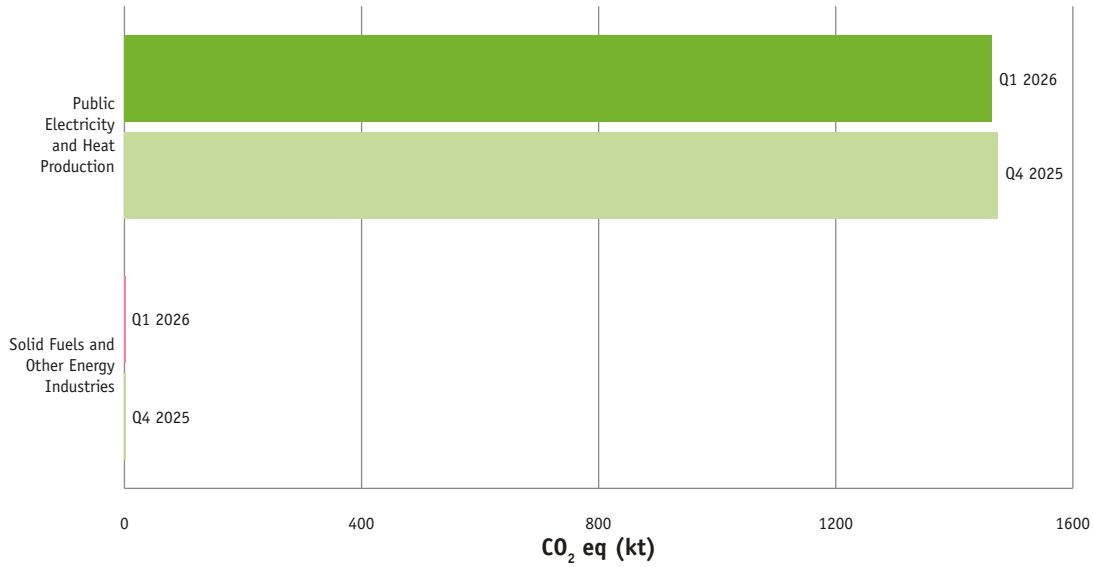
Key finding:

- Electricity generation emissions experienced a minor decrease of 0.7% (-10.3 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter, driven by a 6.0% increase in renewable electricity generation, partially offset by a 5.8% decrease in electricity imports via interconnectors.

Table 3.6: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Electricity

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Electricity	**CO_2**	**1,464.6**	**-10.3**	**-0.7**
Public electricity and heat production	CO_2	1,463.2	-10.3	-0.7
Solid fuels and other energy industries	CO_2	1.3	<0.1	-1.0

Figure 3.9: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Electricity subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data. Emissions from Solid fuels and other energy industries are close to zero and are therefore not visible at the scale shown.



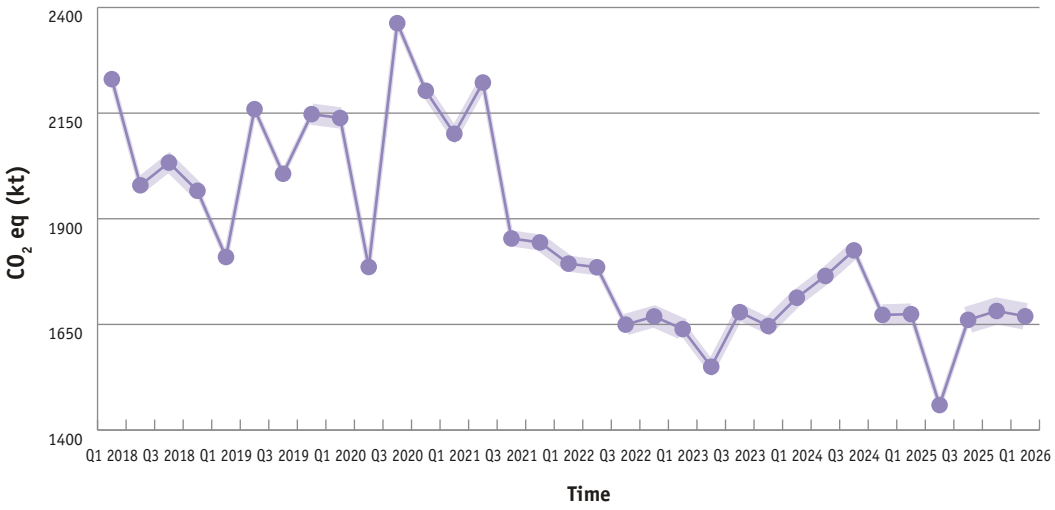
3.4 Buildings

Subsectors: Buildings (Residential); Buildings (Commercial and Public)

Number of indicator categories: Eight

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 99.2%

Figure 3.10: Changes in emissions in the Buildings sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.4.1 Buildings Year-on-Year Change

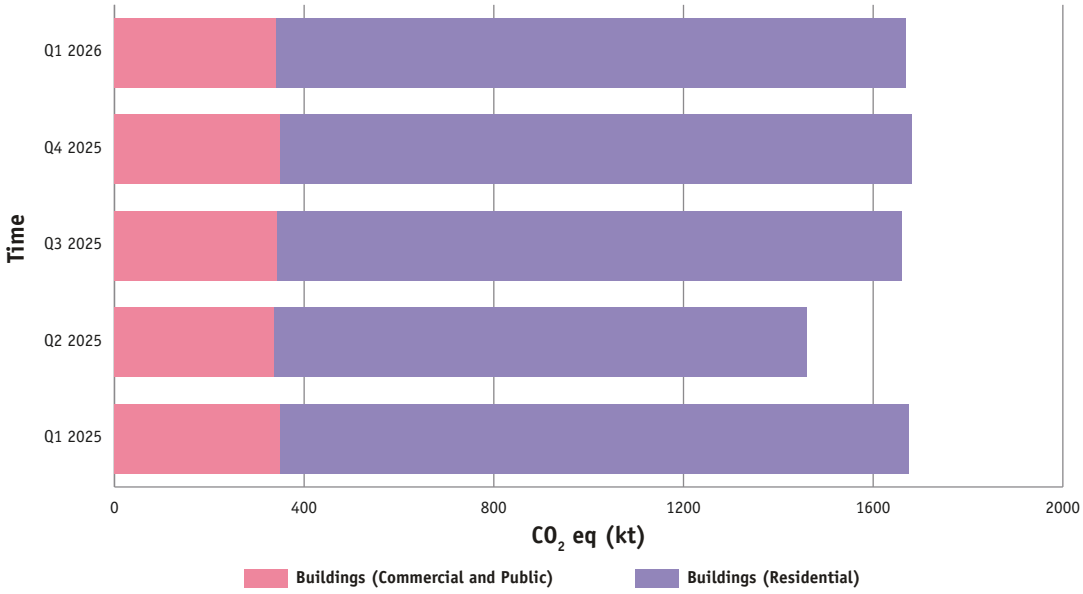
Key finding:

- GHG emissions from Buildings decreased by 0.3% (-5.0 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven by lower emissions from Buildings (Commercial and Public) (-2.3%, -8.2 kt CO_2 eq), partially offset by a slight, non-statistically significant increase in emissions from Buildings (Residential) (+0.2%, +3.1 kt CO_2 eq), alongside a 1.0% increase in heating degree days.

Table 3.7: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Buildings

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Buildings	**CH_4, CO_2**	**1,669.3**	**-5.0**	**-0.3**
Buildings (Commercial and Public)	CO_2	340.0	-8.2	-2.3
Buildings (Residential)	CH_4, CO_2	1,329.3	3.1	0.2

Figure 3.11: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.4.2 Buildings Quarter-on-Quarter Change

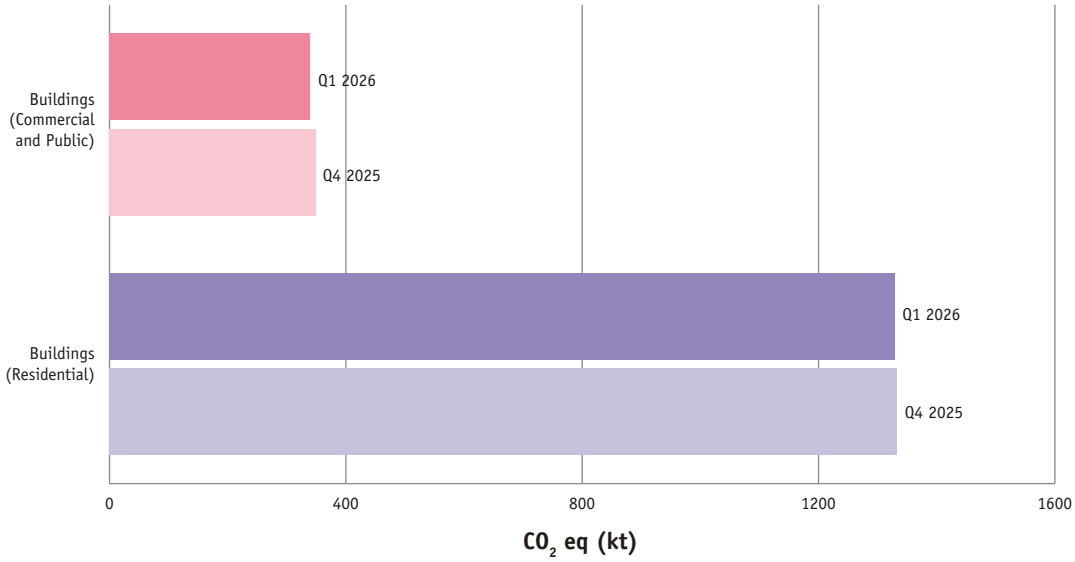
Key finding:

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, GHG emissions from Buildings decreased by 0.7% (-12.5 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. The largest reduction occurred in Buildings (Commercial and Public) (-8.9 kt CO_2 eq), while emissions from Buildings (Residential) also decreased (-3.7 kt CO_2 eq).

Table 3.8: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Buildings

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Buildings	**CH_4, CO_2**	**1,669.3**	**-12.5**	**-0.7**
Buildings (Commercial and Public)	CO_2	340.0	-8.9	-2.5
Buildings (Residential)	CH_4, CO_2	1,329.3	-3.7	-0.3

Figure 3.12: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Buildings subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data.



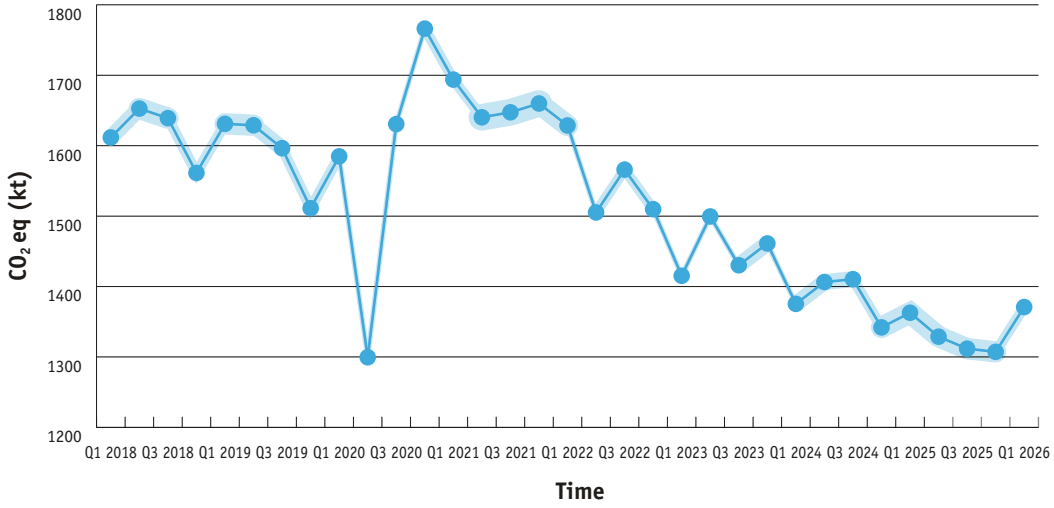
3.5 Industry

Subsectors: Manufacturing combustion; Mineral industry

Number of indicator categories: Ten

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 91.8%

Figure 3.13: Changes in emissions in the Industry sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.5.1 Industry Year-on-Year Change

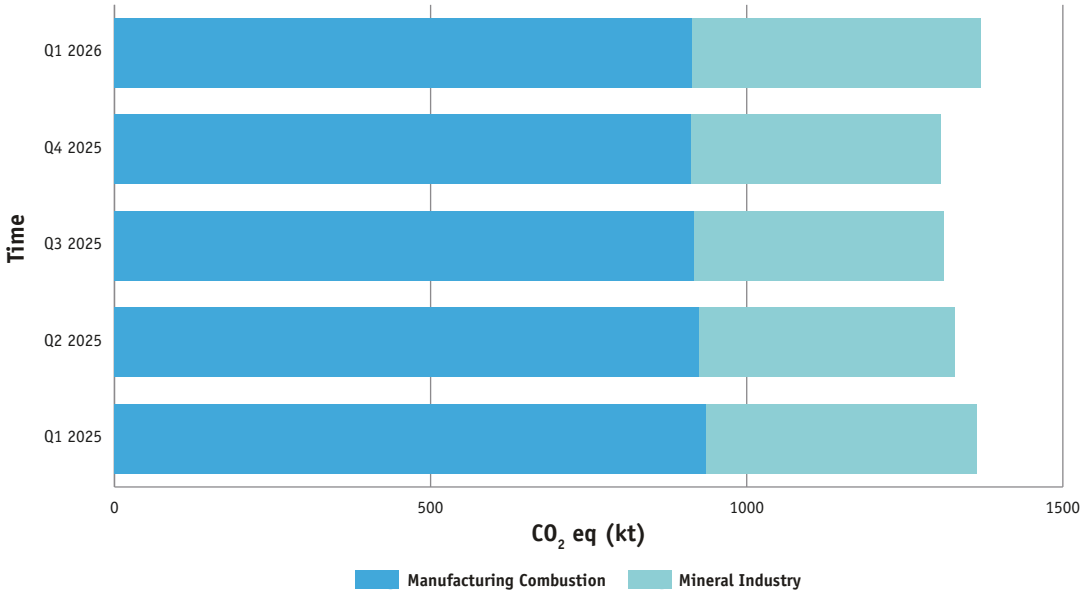
Key finding:

- Industry emissions experienced a minor increase of 0.6% (+8.1 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven by higher process and combustion emissions from cement production, partially offset by lower Manufacturing Combustion emissions in other industries.

Table 3.9: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Industry

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Industry	**CO_2**	**1,370.9**	**8.1**	**0.6**
Manufacturing combustion	CO_2	913.0	-22.8	-2.4
Mineral industry	CO_2	457.9	30.8	7.2

Figure 3.14: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.5.2 Industry Quarter-on-Quarter Change

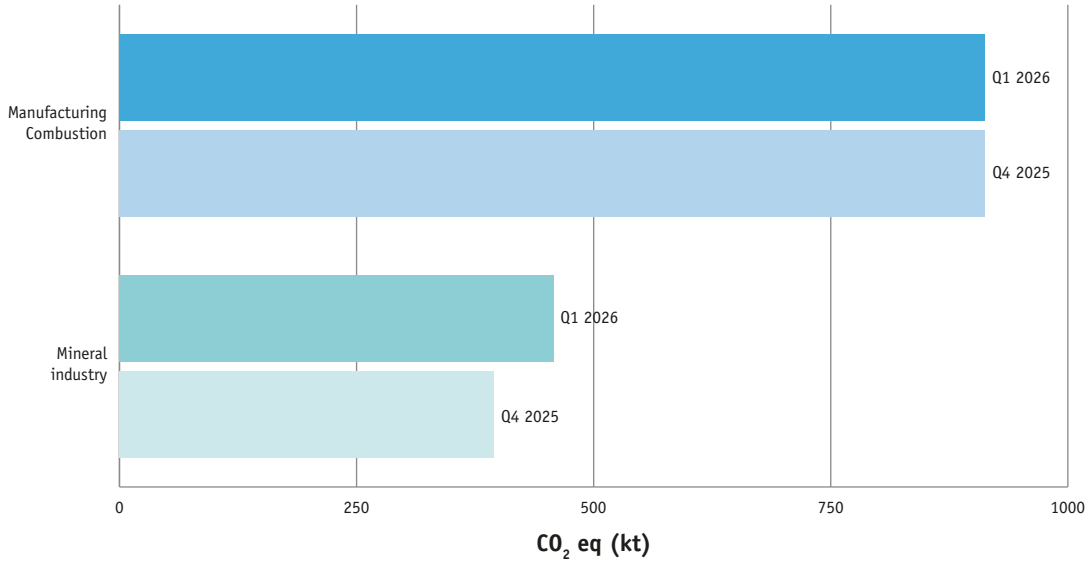
Key finding:

- Industry emissions increased by 4.9% (+63.7 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. This was driven mainly by higher emissions from the Mineral industry, while emissions from Manufacturing combustion increased slightly.

Table 3.10: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Industry

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Industry	**CO_2**	**1,370.9**	**63.7**	**4.9**
Manufacturing combustion	CO_2	913.0	0.8	0.1
Mineral industry	CO_2	457.9	62.8	15.9

Figure 3.15: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Industry subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data.



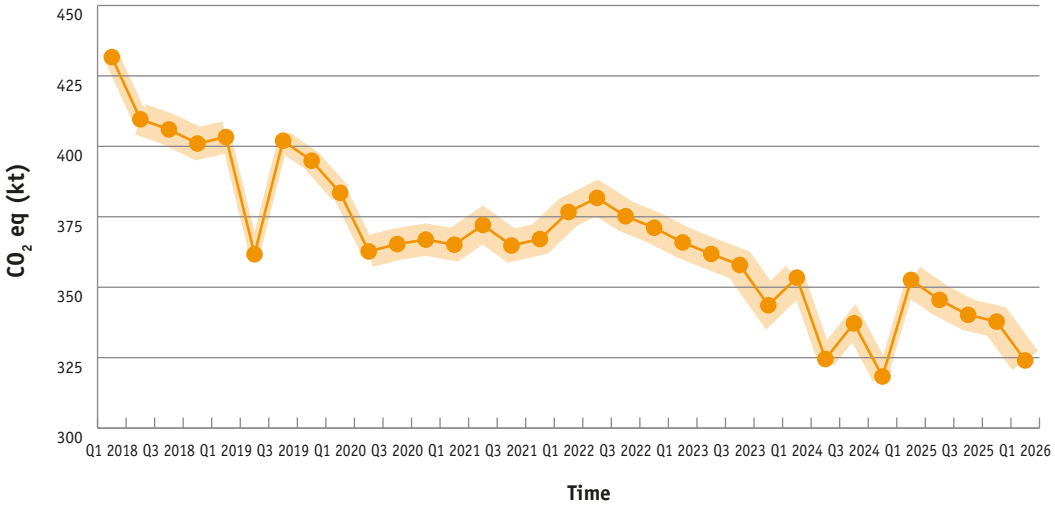
3.6 Other

Subsectors: F-Gases; Petroleum refining; Waste: Landfills; Waste: Wastewater treatment and discharge

Number of indicator categories: Six

Estimated total coverage of quarterly indicator categories compared to original annual National Inventory Report: 81.5%

Figure 3.16: Changes in emissions in the Other sector from Q1 2018 to Q1 2026, based on seasonally adjusted data. The shaded area represents the indicative 95% confidence interval based on historical variability.



3.6.1 Other Year-on-Year Change

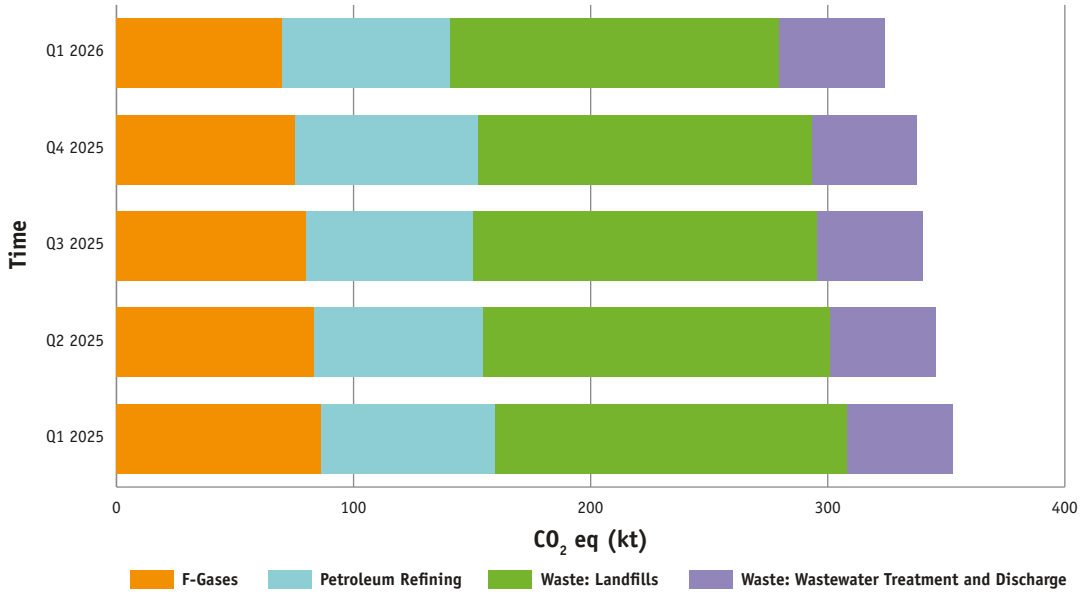
Key finding:

- Emissions from the Other sector decreased by 8.1% (-28.6 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the same quarter last year. This was driven mainly by lower emissions from F-gases, reflecting the projected decline in F-gas emissions assumed in Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions projections (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2026a).

Table 3.11: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025 – Other

			Comparison to Q1 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Other	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3**	**324.0**	**-28.6**	**-8.1**
F-Gases	HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3	70.0	-16.3	-18.9
Petroleum refining	CO_2	70.8	-2.6	-3.5
Waste: Landfills	CH_4	138.7	-9.6	-6.5
Waste: Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4, N_2O	44.5	-0.1	-0.3

Figure 3.17: Subsectoral emissions in Q1 2026 and the preceding four quarters, based on seasonally adjusted data.



3.6.2 Other Quarter-on-Quarter Change

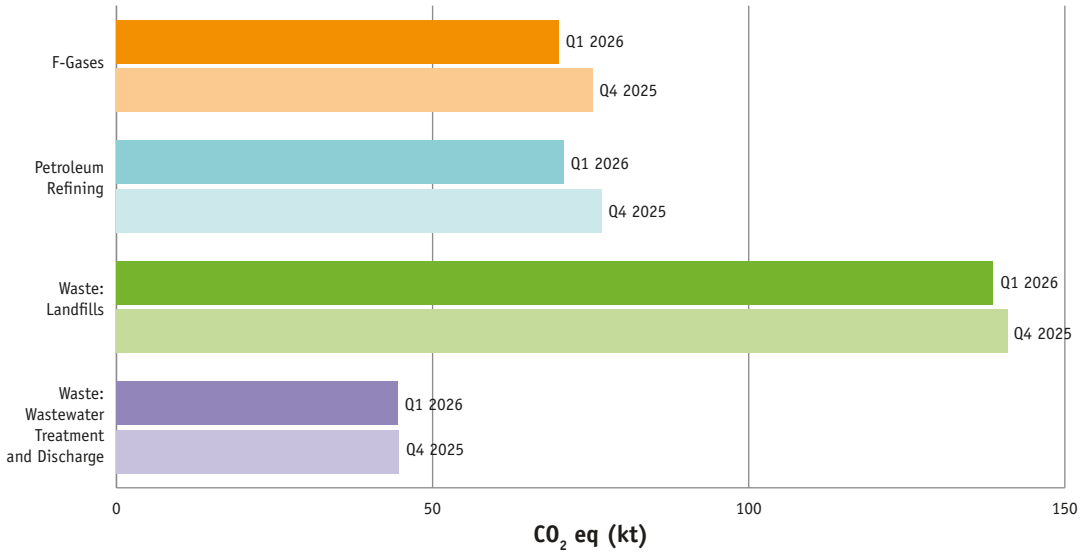
Key finding:

- Emissions from the Other sector decreased by 4.1% (-13.8 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the previous quarter. This was driven mainly by lower emissions from Petroleum refining and F-Gases.

Table 3.12: Summary Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025 – Other

			Comparison to Q4 2025	
Sector	**Greenhouse Gas**	**Emissions Q1 2026 (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (kt CO_2 eq)**	**Change in emissions (%)**
Other	**CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3**	**324.0**	**-13.8**	**-4.1**
F-Gases	HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3	70.0	-5.3	-7.1
Petroleum refining	CO_2	70.8	-5.9	-7.7
Waste: Landfills	CH_4	138.7	-2.4	-1.7
Waste: Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4, N_2O	44.5	-0.2	-0.5

Figure 3.18: Quarter-on-Quarter changes in emissions in the Other subsectors, based on seasonally adjusted data.



4. Data

All source data for this report are provided as a separate downloadable MS Excel file via the EPA website. For access to non-open licensed data, please contact the data provider directly.

5. Methodological Notes

This section provides an overview of the two key methodologies used to produce quarterly greenhouse gas emissions estimates:

- Temporal disaggregation and benchmarking of the existing EPA National Inventory Document emissions into quarterly values (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2026b). The method allows for the estimation of quarterly emissions while adhering to the constraint that the sum of all four quarters will equal the reported total annual emissions tonnage. In addition, quarters can be extrapolated by this method beyond current annual data (Chow and Lin 1971; Fernández 1981; Denton 1971; Dagum and Cholette 2006).
- Once quarterly data are available, either primary data or data estimated from temporal disaggregation and benchmarking, the degree of seasonality in the data is assessed and, when present, a robust method of seasonal adjustment is applied (Eurostat 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, Time Series Research Staff 2017; Dagum and Bianconcini 2016).

5.1 Summary Methodology

5.1.1 Temporal Disaggregation with Benchmarking

Temporal disaggregation divides the annual inventory time series into four quarterly values. The benchmarking process ensures that the sum of the four quarters equals the annual reported value for the years. Importantly, the method also extrapolates estimates forward in time to predict quarterly values for which the annual totals are not yet available (Chow and Lin 1971; Fernández 1981; Denton 1971; Dagum and Cholette 2006).

Temporal disaggregation and extrapolation can be employed naively or with information from high frequency time series known as proxy indicators. As a first step, domain experts from each sector produce a list of potential proxy indicators. The indicators should approximate the quarterly behaviour or movement of the greenhouse gas emissions in each IPCC category. Examples of proxy indicator variables include monthly energy statistics, monthly trade data, daily gas meter usage data, quarterly census of animal population.

The appropriate method of temporal disaggregation depends on the length of the available high-frequency proxy time series. Where at least ten years of data are available, the proxy series is first aggregated to annual values. After both the aggregated proxy series and the annual inventory series have been detrended using first differences, their ordinal association is assessed using Kendall's tau.

Two statistical regression methods are then considered. The Chow–Lin method is suited to stationary or cointegrated series and to series with stable growth rates (Chow and Lin 1971). The Fernández method is considered where growth rates are unstable or the series are not cointegrated (Fernández 1981). The preferred method is selected by comparing the goodness of fit of the two models.

The quality of the resulting quarterly series is then assessed. First, the ratio of the quarterly benchmark, calculated as the annual inventory value divided by four, to the quarterly proxy indicator is examined over time and should remain reasonably stable. Second, the disaggregated quarterly series and the quarterly proxy series are detrended using first differences, and their ordinal association is assessed using Kendall's tau.

To evaluate the forecast accuracy of the model, out of sample predictive performance for the disaggregated quarterly estimates are calculated. For each full year of available annual inventory data, a comparable annual value is predicted using only the preceding years disaggregated quarterly estimates data. The RMSE, MAE and BIAS between the two estimates as well as the average across years gives a measure of the performance of the disaggregated quarterly series in predicting the annual totals.

Finally, to gauge the volatility in disaggregated quarterly estimates over time, different ratios are calculated between the quarterly estimates and annual totals. The calculated ratios also summarise which quarters, on average, have the most emissions.

It is necessary to apply a slightly altered methodology for high frequency time series covering a period of five to ten years. As before, both Chow-Lin and Fernandez are applied, and the best fitting model chosen (Chow and Lin 1971; Fernández 1981). However here we also implement the Denton-Cholette method, which unlike the regression approaches, retains the movement of the high frequency series regardless of correlation with the annual series (Denton 1971; Dagum and Cholette 2006). The final model is selected based upon the quality of the disaggregated quarterly series produced from each approach. The Denton-Cholette method can only accommodate one proxy indicator, and if a more complex model involving multiple indicators is needed, a statistical regression method is used (Dagum and Cholette 2006).

5.1.2 Seasonal Adjustment

Seasonal adjustment cannot be undertaken for disaggregated quarterly time series with fewer than nine quarters of data. Preferably, the series should contain at least twenty quarters. For series containing between nine and nineteen quarters, a domain expert should be consulted to assess whether seasonal adjustment is warranted (Eurostat 2015).

An important first step is to check for the presence of seasonality in the data. Different plots (ACF, PACF, Quarterly sub-series, Lag correlation) are produced to visually inspect for seasonality. In combination with the visual inspection, three formal statistical tests are employed. The first known as the QS-test evaluates the null hypothesis that the first two seasonal lags for quarterly data (4 and 8) are zero. The second Kruskal-Wallis test is non-parametric and tests if the means of each quarter are drawn from different distributions. The final Friedman test is also non-parametric and tests if the medians differ across quarters. If at least two out of the three tests find seasonality, seasonal adjustment is implemented. If both the visual inspection, Kruskal-Wallis and Friedman tests fail to find any signal of seasonality (no seasonality or highly unstable seasonality), then the series is not adjusted (Eurostat 2015; Dagum and Bianconcini 2016).

All seasonal adjustment is implemented using the RJDemetra interface to JDemetra+ (Quartier-la-Tente et al. 2024; National Bank of Belgium et al. 2026). The approach follows CSO seasonal adjustment practice, with X-13 RegARIMA methods used for pre-treatment, outlier detection and related diagnostic steps (Foley n.d.). These methods are consistent with wider ESS seasonal adjustment guidance and the X-13ARIMA-SEATS framework (Eurostat 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, Time Series Research Staff 2017).

It is important to check the quality of the model automatically selected by the RJDemetra interface. The normality, independence and linearity of the model residuals are assessed, and the distribution of model residuals visually inspected. If the model is not a good fit, the fully automated model selection specification is used to find a suitable model. If this also fails to produce a viable model and both Kruskal-Wallis and Friedman tests also fail, then seasonal adjustment is not applied (Eurostat 2015; Quartier-la-Tente et al. 2024).

Given the conservative threshold of detection in automatic identification of outliers, the irregular component of the initial model is examined and points in the time series where the value is greater than 1.5 times the inter-quartile range are identified. The irregular component is visually inspected, and additional outliers are manually included into the model specification. After applying the new model, if the t-value of the additional outliers is greater than 2.0, then the outliers are included in the final model (U.S. Census Bureau, Time Series Research Staff 2017; Eurostat 2015).

The quality of the seasonal adjustment is examined using different outputs from RJDemetra (Quartier-la-Tente et al. 2024; Quartier-la-Tente 2026). The idempotency test checks for residual seasonality in the adjusted series. The model decomposition is checked and visual inspections on the diagnostic plots completed. An important output from RJDemetra is the Statistics Canada's Seasonal Adjustment Dashboard (Verret 2021). The dashboard report includes graphs of the series, as well as summaries of individual seasonal effects and patterns. Additionally, key seasonal adjustment diagnostics are presented in a traffic light display, and the net effect of seasonal adjustment is decomposed into its various components. Red warnings on the Statistics Canada's Seasonal Adjustment Dashboard indicate poor seasonal adjustment (Verret 2021).

If the combination of the model and seasonal adjustment is of superior quality, then the model is implemented, and the resulting seasonally adjusted estimates used for reporting. However, if both the model and seasonal adjustment are of inadequate quality, seasonal adjustment is not implemented, and the unadjusted estimates are used for reporting. In cases where either the model or seasonal adjustment are poor, CSO methodologies are consulted to identify improvement actions (Eurostat 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, Time Series Research Staff 2017).

5.1.3 Rounding in Tables

As per best practice (Eurostat 2026), rounding in tables takes place at the latest phase of data processing i.e. final rounding, with subtotals subject to intermediate rounding. Consequently, due to rounding, totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

5.2 Revisions and Methodological Changes of Note

5.2.1 Estimation of Uncertainty

An indicative uncertainty measure based on historical variability was developed using a joint moving block bootstrap applied to the seasonally adjusted quarterly emissions series. The quarterly estimates are benchmarked to the latest provisional annual inventory totals, which are treated as fixed, while the analysis captures short-term variation in the quarterly series (Denton 1971; Dagum and Cholette 2006; Künsch 1989). Uncertainties will be updated on an annual basis in quarter 1.

For each indicator, a smooth trend is estimated using non-parametric local regression (LOESS), and the variation around this trend is calculated (Cleveland 1979). These variations are jointly resampled in four-quarter blocks across the relevant indicators, preserving short-term temporal dependence and relationships between indicators (Künsch 1989). The resampled variations are then recombined with the fixed trends to generate simulated historical series and estimate a 95% interval around the historical quarterly mean.

For presentation, half of the resulting interval width is applied symmetrically around each reported quarterly emissions estimate. This represents uncertainty in the overall level of the series while preserving the estimated quarterly pattern. The resulting ranges are based on the sampling variability of the historical mean and are not prediction intervals for individual quarters. They do not include uncertainty associated with annual inventory totals, proxy forecasts, temporal-disaggregation models, or extrapolation beyond the latest available annual inventory year (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2026b; Dagum and Cholette 2006).

Table 5.1: Indicative 95% confidence interval half-widths by sector

Sector	95% confidence interval (± kt CO_2 eq)
Overall	*121.1*
Agriculture	22.3
Transport	61.8
Electricity	55.7
Buildings	26.3
Industry	17.6
Other	9.3

5.2.2 Methodology for imputation of incomplete proxy data sets

Buildings sector: Daily gas demand activity data from the CSO were available up to December 2025. 2026 Q1 values are derived from Gas Networks Ireland Data Transparency Portal data (NDM and DM categories). CSO data were unavailable at the time of analysis. The CSO series is the preferred source as it has undergone CSO quality assurance and statistical validation.

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An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Tá an GCC freagrach as an gcomhshaol a chosaint agus a fheabhsú, mar shócmhainn luachmhar do mhuintir na hÉireann. Táimid tiomanta do dhaoine agus don chomhshaol a chosaint ar thionchar díobhálach na radaíochta agus an truaillithe.

Is féidir obair na Gníomhaireachta a roinnt ina trí phríomhréimse:

- Rialáil: Rialáil agus córais chomhlíonta comhshaoil éifeachtacha a chur i bhfeidhm, chun dea-thorthaí comhshaoil a bhaint amach agus díriú orthu siúd nach mbíonn ag cloí leo.
- Eolas: Sonraí, eolas agus measúnú ardchaighdeáin, spriocdhírithe agus tráthúil a chur ar fáil i leith an chomhshaoil chun bonn eolais a chur faoin gcinnteoireacht.
- Abhcóideacht: Ag obair le daoine eile ar son timpeallachta glaine, táirgiúla agus dea-chosanta agus ar son cleachtas inbhuanaithe i dtaobh an chomhshaoil.

I measc ár gcuid freagrachtaí tá:

CEADÚNÚ

- Gníomhaíochtaí tionscail, dramhaíola agus stórála peitril ar scála mór;
- Sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbigh;
- Úsáid shrianta agus scaoileadh rialaithe Orgánach Géinmhodhnaithe;
- Foinsí radaíochta ianúcháin;
- Astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa ó thionscal agus ón eitlíocht trí Scéim an AE um Thrádáil Astaíochtaí.

FORFHEIDHMIÚ NÁISIÚNTA I LEITH CÚRSAÍ COMHSHAOIL

- Iniúchadh agus cigireacht ar shaoráidí a bhfuil ceadúnas acu ón GCC;
- Cur i bhfeidhm an dea-chleachtais a stiúradh i ngníomhaíochtaí agus i saoráidí rialáilte;
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fhreagrachtaí an údaráis áitiúil as cosaint an chomhshaoil;
- Caighdeán an uisce óil phoiblí a rialáil agus údaruithe um sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbigh a fhorfheidhmiú
- Caighdeán an uisce óil phoiblí agus phríobháidigh a mheasúnú agus tuairisciú air;
- Comhordú a dhéanamh ar líonra d'eagraíochtaí seirbhíse poiblí chun tacú le gníomhú i gcoinne coireachta comhshaoil;
- An dlí a chur orthu siúd a bhriseann dlí an chomhshaoil agus a dhéanann dochar don chomhshaol.

BAINISTÍOCHT DRAMHAÍOLA AGUS CEIMICEÁIN SA CHOMHSHAOL

- Rialacháin dramhaíola a chur i bhfeidhm agus a fhorfheidhmiú lena n-áirítear saincheisteanna forfheidhmithe náisiúnta;
- Staitisticí dramhaíola náisiúnta a ullmhú agus a fhoilsiú chomh maith leis an bPlean Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dramhaíola Guaisí;
- An Clár Náisiúnta um Chosc Dramhaíola a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm;
- Reachtaíocht ar rialú ceimiceán sa timpeallacht a chur i bhfeidhm agus tuairisciú ar an reachtaíocht sin.

BAINISTÍOCHT UISCE

- Plé le struchtúir náisiúnta agus réigiúnacha rialachais agus oibriúcháin chun an Chreat-treoir Uisce a chur i bhfeidhm;
- Monatóireacht, measúnú agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar chaighdeán aibhneacha, lochanna, uiscí idirchreasa agus cósta, uiscí snámha agus screamhuisce chomh maith le tomhas ar leibhéil uisce agus sreabhadh abhann.

EOLAÍOCHT AERÁIDE & ATHRÚ AERÁIDE

- Fardail agus réamh-mheastacháin a fhoilsiú um astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa na hÉireann;
- Rúnaíocht a chur ar fáil don Chomhairle Chomhairleach ar Athrú Aeráide agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don Idirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide;
- Tacú le gníomhaíochtaí forbartha Náisiúnta, AE agus NA um Eolaíocht agus Beartas Aeráide.

MONATÓIREACHT AGUS MEASÚNÚ AR AN GCOMHSHAOL

- Córais náisiúnta um monatóireacht an chomhshaoil a cheapadh agus a chur i bhfeidhm: teicneolaíocht, bainistíocht sonraí, anailís agus réamhaisnéisiú;
- Tuairiscí ar Staid Thimpeallacht na hÉireann agus ar Tháscairí a chur ar fáil;
- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chaighdeán an aeir agus Treoir an AE i leith Aeir Ghlain don Eoraip a chur i bhfeidhm chomh maith leis an gCoinbhinsiún ar Aerthruailliú Fadraoin Trasteorann, agus an Treoir i leith na Teorann Náisiúnta Astaíochtaí;
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na Treorach i leith Torainn Timpeallachta;
- Measúnú a dhéanamh ar thionchar pleananna agus clár beartaithe ar chomhshaol na hÉireann.

TAIGHDE AGUS FORBAIRT COMHSHAOIL

- Comhordú a dhéanamh ar ghníomhaíochtaí taighde comhshaoil agus iad a mhaoiniú chun brú a aithint, bonn eolais a chur faoin mbeartas agus réitigh a chur ar fáil;
- Comhoibriú le gníomhaíocht náisiúnta agus AE um thaighde comhshaoil.

COSAINT RAIDEOLAÍOCH

- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar leibhéil radaíochta agus nochtadh an phobail do radaíocht ianúcháin agus do réimsí leictreamaighnéadacha a mheas;
- Cabhrú le pleananna náisiúnta a fhorbairt le haghaidh éigeandálaí ag eascairt as taismí núicléacha;
- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fhorbairtí thar lear a bhaineann le saoráidí núicléacha agus leis an tsábháilteacht raideolaíochta;
- Sainseirbhísí um chosaint ar an radaíocht a sholáthar, nó maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar sholáthar na seirbhísí sin.

TREOIR, ARDÚ FEASACHTA AGUS FAISNÉIS INROCHTANA

- Tuairisciú, comhairle agus treoir neamhspleách, fianaise-bhunaithe a chur ar fáil don Rialtas, don tionscal agus don phobal ar ábhair maidir le cosaint comhshaoil agus raideolaíoch;
- An nasc idir sláinte agus folláine, an geilleagar agus timpeallacht ghlan a chur chun cinn;
- Feasacht comhshaoil a chur chun cinn lena n-áirítear tacú le hiompraíocht um éifeachtúlacht acmhainní agus aistriú aeráide;
- Tástáil radóin a chur chun cinn i dtithe agus in ionaid oibre agus feabhsúchán a mholadh áit is gá.

COMHPHÁIRTÍOCHT AGUS LÍONRÚ

Oibriú le gníomhaireachtaí idirnáisiúnta agus náisiúnta, údaráis réigiúnacha agus áitiúla, eagraíochtaí neamhrialtais, comhlachtaí ionadaíocha agus ranna rialtais chun cosaint chomhshaoil agus raideolaíoch a chur ar fáil, chomh maith le taighde, comhordú agus cinnteoireacht bunaithe ar an eolaíocht.

BAINISTÍOCHT AGUS STRUCHTÚR NA GNÍOMHAIREACHTA UM CHAOMHNÚ COMHSHAOIL

Tá an GCC á bainistiú ag Bord lánaimseartha, ar a bhfuil Ard-Stiúrthóir agus cúigear Stiúrthóir. Déantar an obair ar fud cúig cinn d'Oifigí:

- An Oifig um Inbhunaitheacht i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Forfheidhmithe i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Fhianaise agus Measúnú
- An Oifig um Chosaint ar Radaíocht agus Monatóireacht Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáideacha

Tugann coistí comhairleacha cabhair don Ghníomhaireacht agus tagann siad le chéile go rialta le plé a dhéanamh ar ábhair imní agus le comhairle a chur ar an mBord.

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