

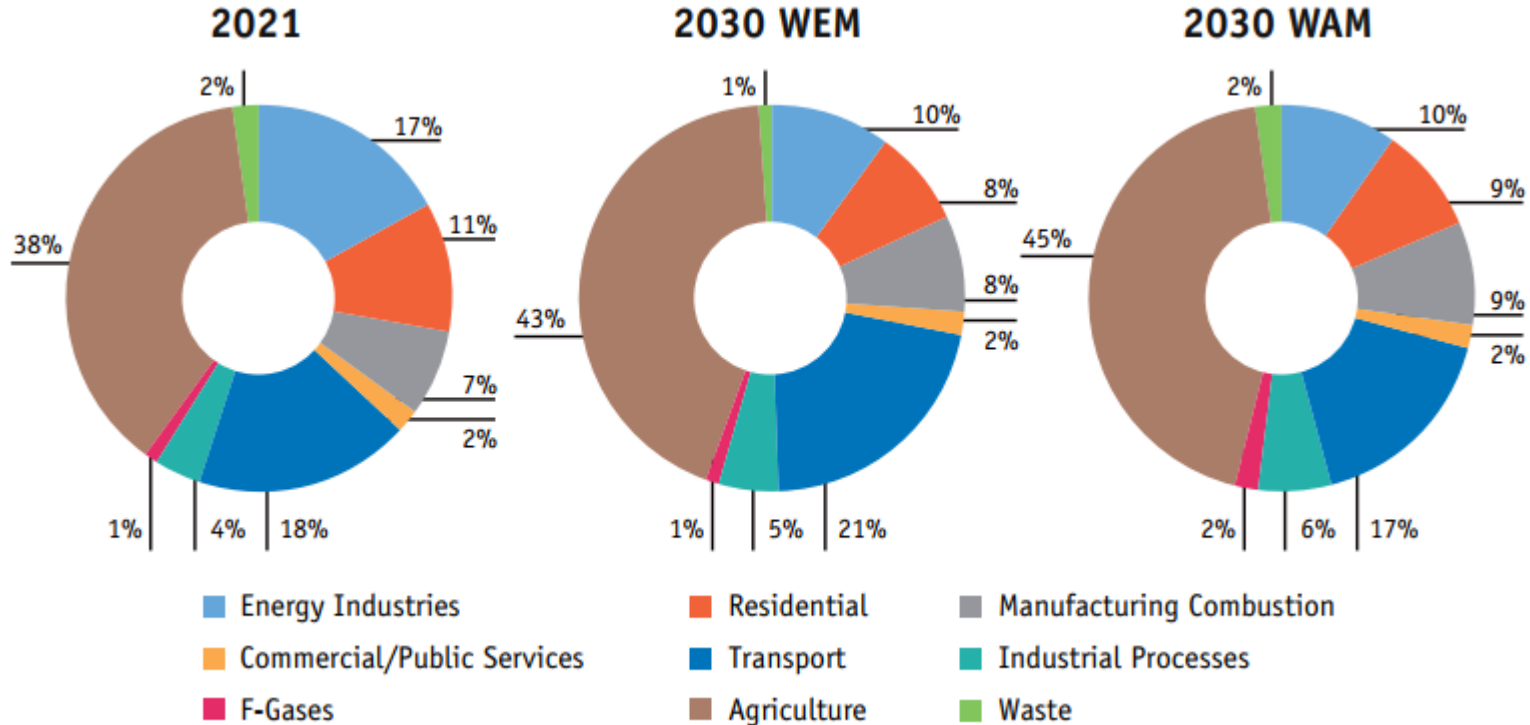
Greenhouse gas emissions projections 2022-2040

Overview

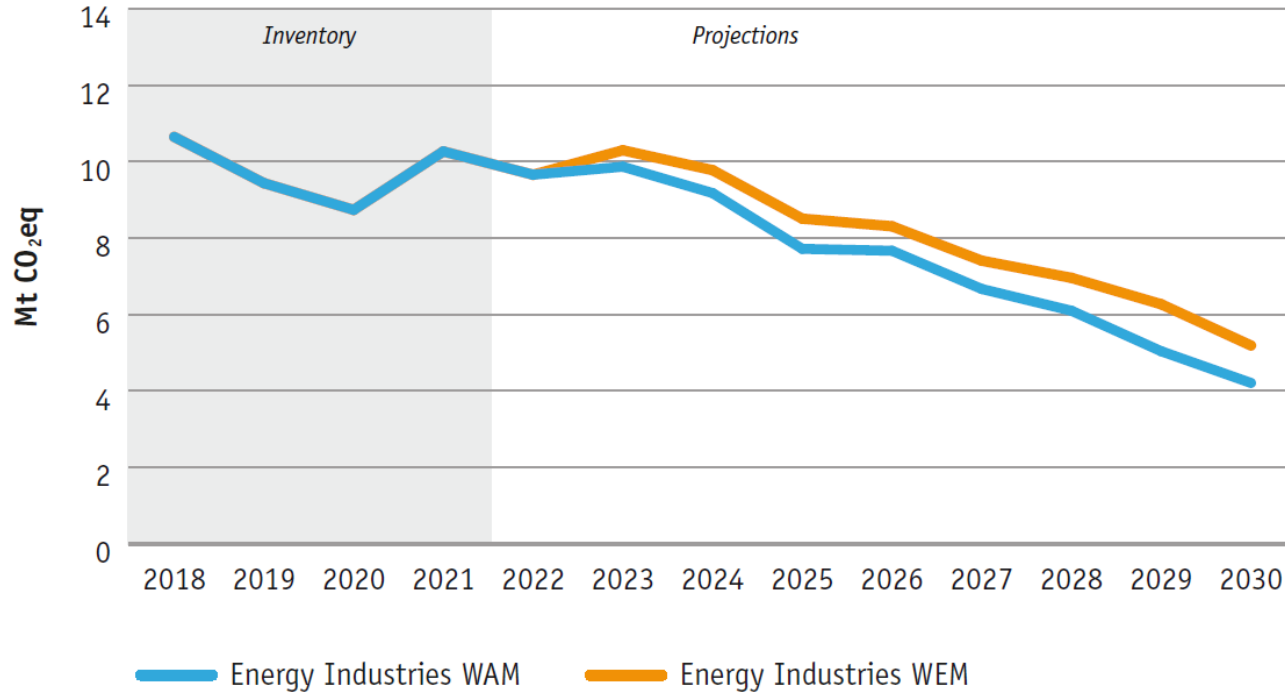


- Analysis from 2021-2030
- Key Input Assumptions
- Summary of Key Findings

Sectoral Share – WEM and WAM



Energy Industries 2018-2030



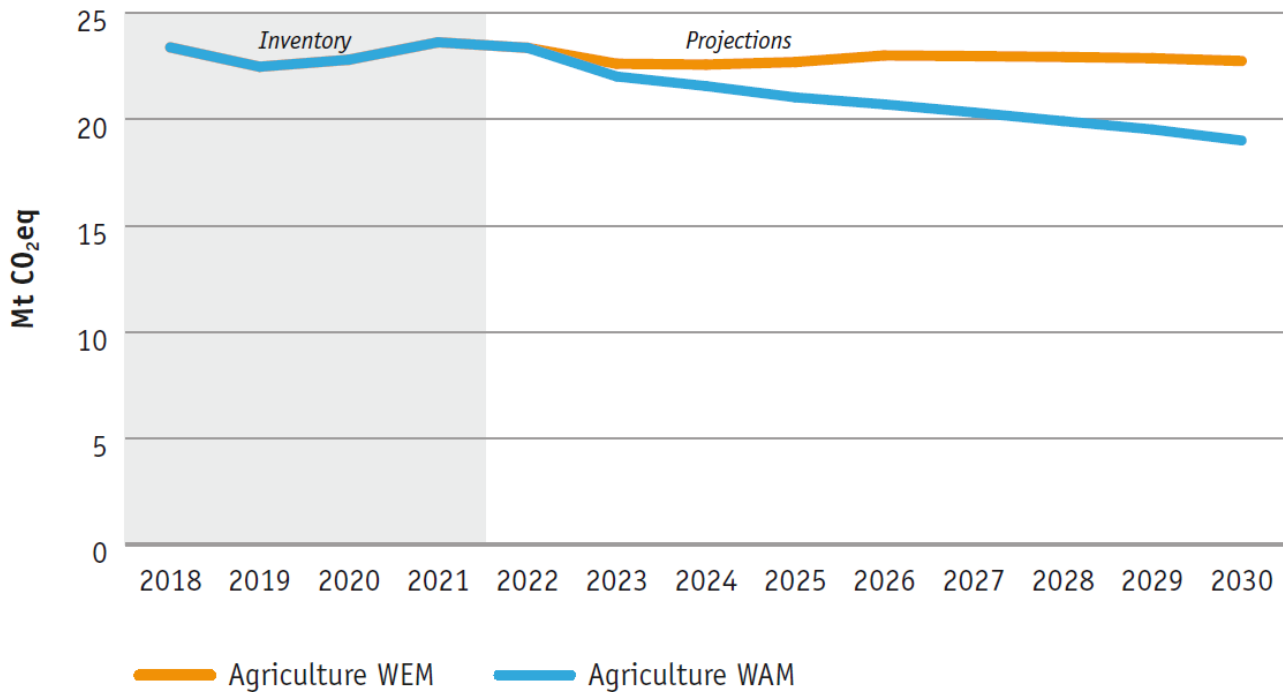
↓50%
Energy Industries
(2021-2030)

68% Energy from Wind and Solar by 2030

↓60%
Energy Industries
(2021-2030)

80% Energy from Wind and Solar by 2030

Agriculture 2018-2030



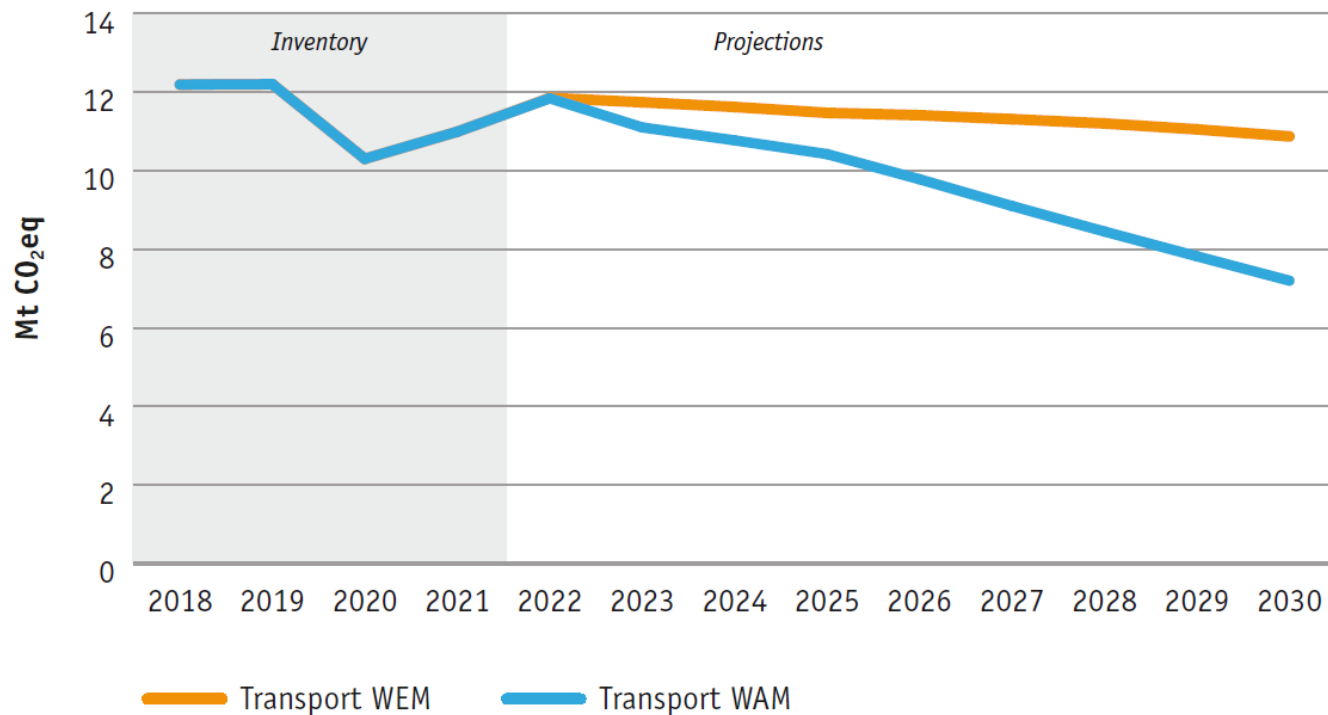
↓4%
Agriculture (2021-2030)

0.8 Mt CO₂eq decrease over 2021 - 2030 period

↓20%
Agriculture (2021-2030)

4.6 Mt CO₂eq decrease over 2021-2030

Transport 2018-2030



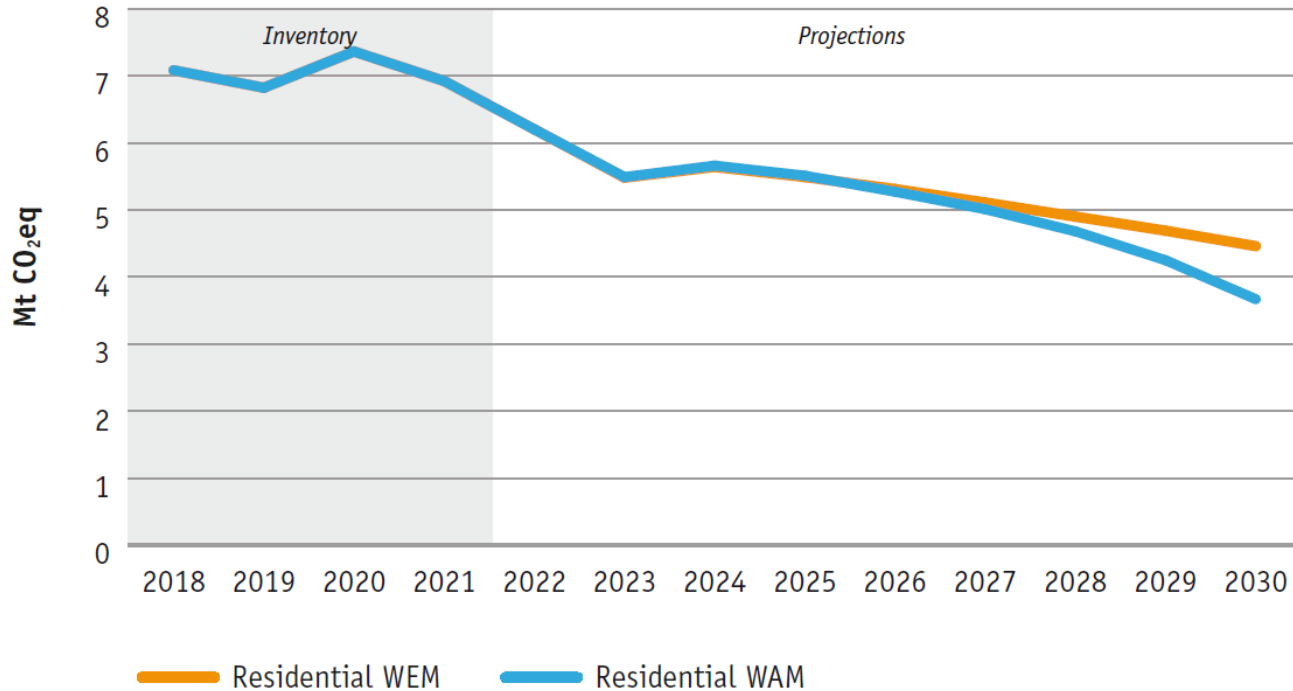
↓1%
Transport (2021-2030)

Over **0.5 million electric vehicles** by 2030 and increased use of biofuel

↓35%
Transport (2021-2030)

Almost **1 million electric vehicles** by 2030 and increased use of biofuel

Residential 2018-2030



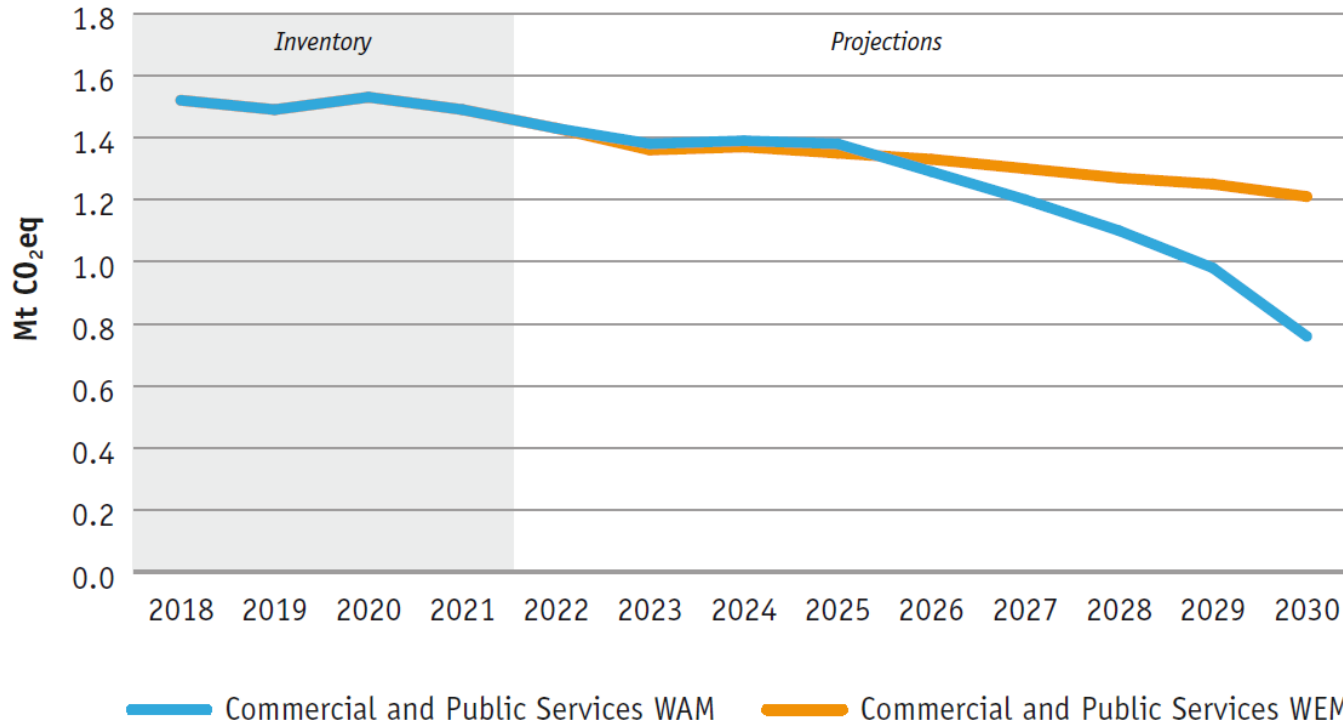
↓ 36%
Residential (2021-2030)

Heat Pump grants, ban on oil (from 2022) and gas (2025) boilers

↓ 47%
Residential (2021-2030)

Installation of **680,000** heat pumps by 2030.

Commercial and Public services 2018-2030



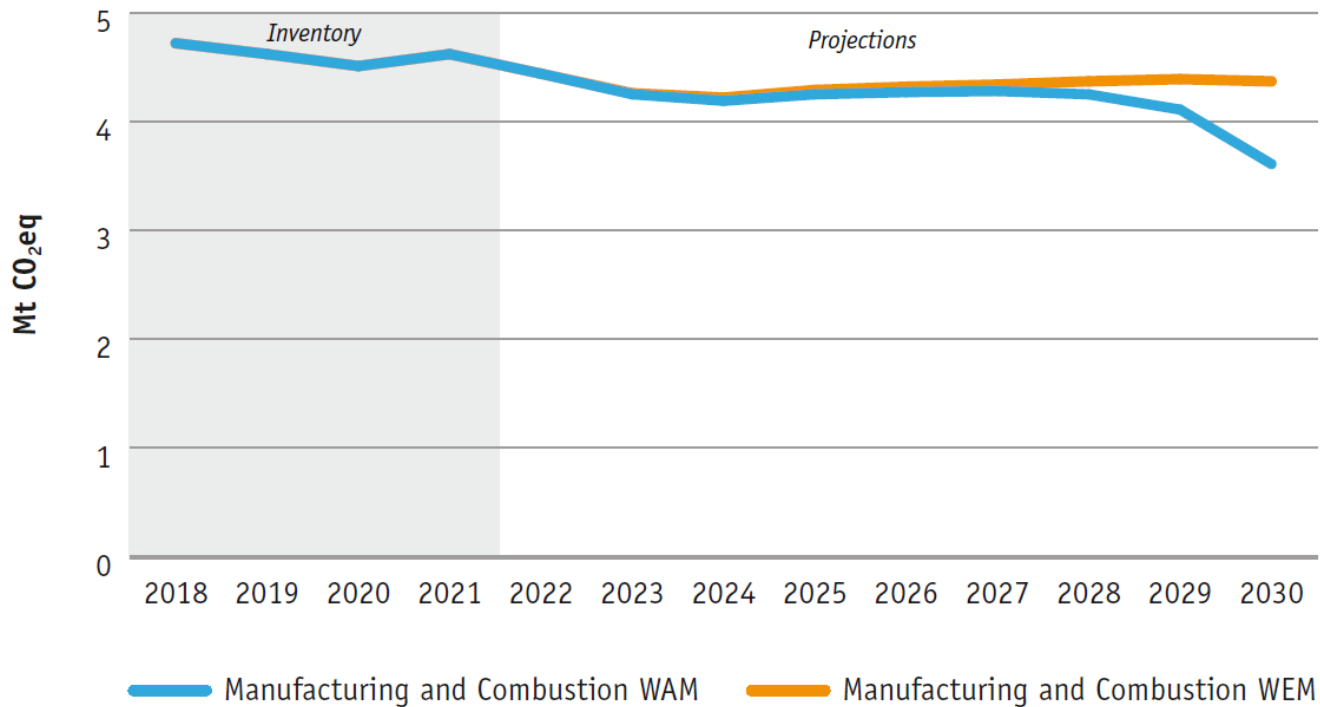
↓ 19%
Commercial & Public Services (2021-2030)

Energy efficiency programmes

↓ 49%
Commercial & Public Services (2021-2030)

Expansion of energy efficiency programmes

Manufacturing Combustion 2018-2030



↓ **6%**
WEM

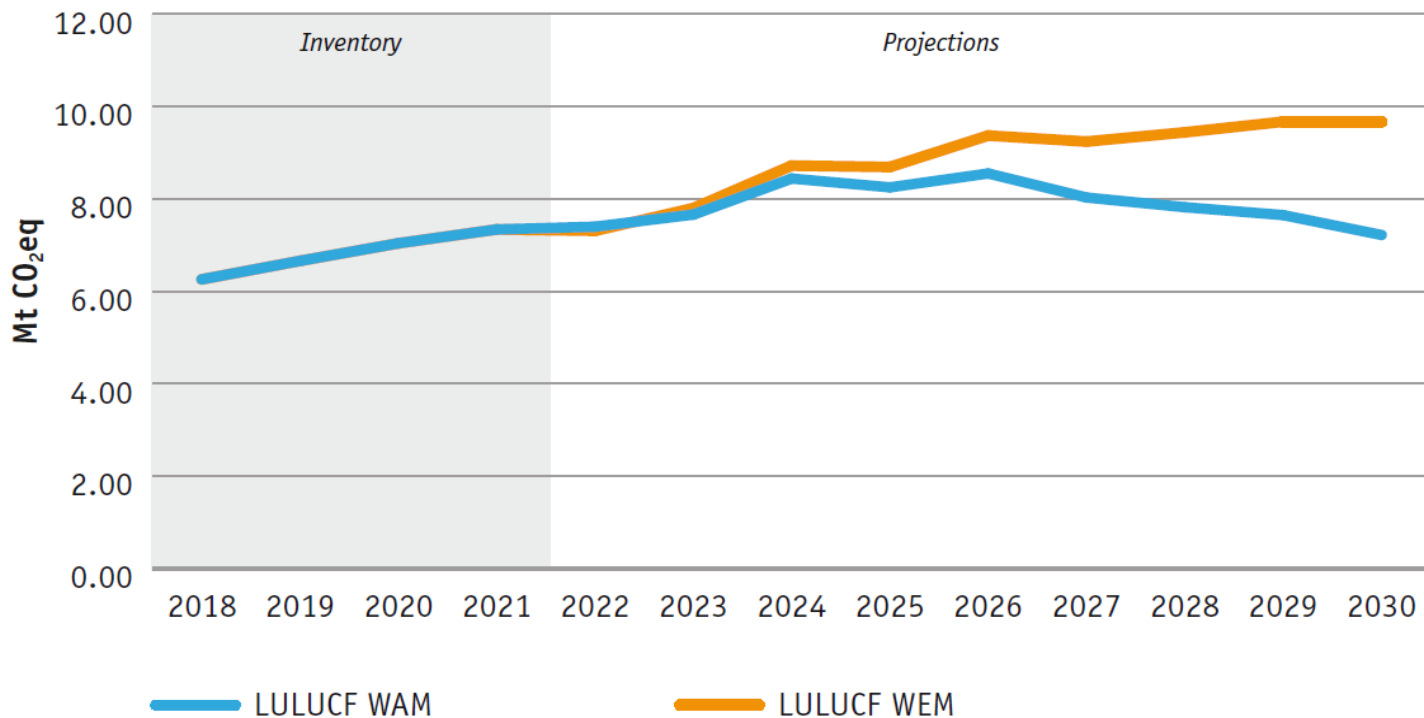
↓ **22%**
WAM

Remaining Sectors



- **Industrial Process** emissions to increase by 5% to 2.6 Mt CO₂eq, driven by emissions from cement and lime industries (WEM only)
- **Waste** emissions to decrease by 18% to 0.8 Mt CO₂ eq. Emissions are primarily attributable to methane emissions from landfill (WEM only)
- **Fluorinated-Gas (F-Gas)** emissions to reduce by 16% to 0.6 Mt CO₂eq (WEM). Less reduction in WAM (14%) – heat pumps

LULUCF



↑ **32%**
WEM

↓ **2%**
WAM

Key Findings



- Ireland not on track to meet the 51% reduction target. Further measures still need to be identified and implemented to achieve the goal
- All sectors (except buildings) projected to underperform relative to the sectoral ceilings. Agriculture, Industry and Energy are projected to be the furthest from their sectoral ceiling in 2030
- All carbon budgets are projected to be exceeded based on these Projections, noting that not all carbon budget delivery measures have yet been specified
- Achieving the 42% reduction by 2030 for the non-ETS sector as set out in the new Effort Sharing Regulation will be extremely challenging

[Greenhouse gas emissions and projections | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](https://www.epa.ie)

Greenhouse gas emissions and projections

Ireland must play its part in contributing to efforts to limit climate change. Ireland's national policy position establishes a low carbon vision for Ireland by 2050. Ireland has not met its EU Effort Sharing 2020 target. Climate Action Plan measures will need to be swiftly implemented to meet Ireland's future targets.

Search



Search for a licence or permit

The EPA's Role in addressing climate change

The EPA's role in addressing climate change challenges includes collating national greenhouse gas emissions and projections; regulating emissions from industrial sectors; supporting climate science research; supporting behavioural change and facilitating the National Dialogue on Climate Action. Note: These pages were updated with the final 1990-2021 inventory data in April 2023 and latest 2021-2030 projections estimates in June 2023.



What can you do?

Reduce your transport carbon footprint, improve the energy efficiency of your home and avoid food waste - a climate action you can do every day.

Remember:

"EVERY BIT OF WARMING MATTERS. EVERY YEAR MATTERS.

EVERY CHOICE MATTERS"

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Greenhouse gas emissions Ireland



Key messages

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Ireland increased in 2021

Change in emissions since 2020

+5.2%

Emissions increases were driven by the partial lifting of COVID restrictions on transport highlighting that Ireland is still not on the pathway required to meet future targets and a climate neutral economy.



Latest emissions estimates

Ireland's latest greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 1990-2021 are final figures based on the BEA's energy balance released in October 2023.

Latest emissions data

62.11 Mt CO₂eq

Ireland's GHG emissions are estimated to be 62.11 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂eq)



Energy industries

Greenhouse gas emissions increased in 2021 due to an increase in coal use and a decrease in renewable energy for electricity generation

Emissions mainly from electricity generation

+17.6%

Coal in electricity generation +34.5% in 2021