



Limerick Energy & Emissions Balance 2020

**Limerick City & County Council
Strategic Policy Committee
Climate Action, Biodiversity and Environment
Merchants Quay & Teams**

5th October 2021

Title

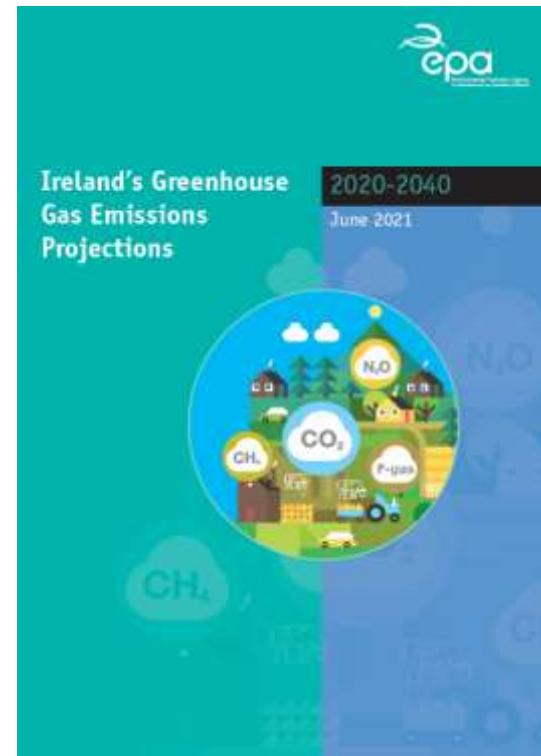
AGENDA

- 1 Irelands Emissions {GHG} Balance - EPA
- 2 Irelands Energy & Emissions - SEAI
- 3 Irelands Energy Efficiency Targets
- 4 Limerick City & County Energy & Emissions Balance
- 5 Limerick E & E Balance, GWh by Fuel Source
- 6 Limerick E & E Balance, MTCO₂ by Fuel Sector
- 7 Limerick E & E Balance used in Plans

Irelands Emissions {GHG} Balances

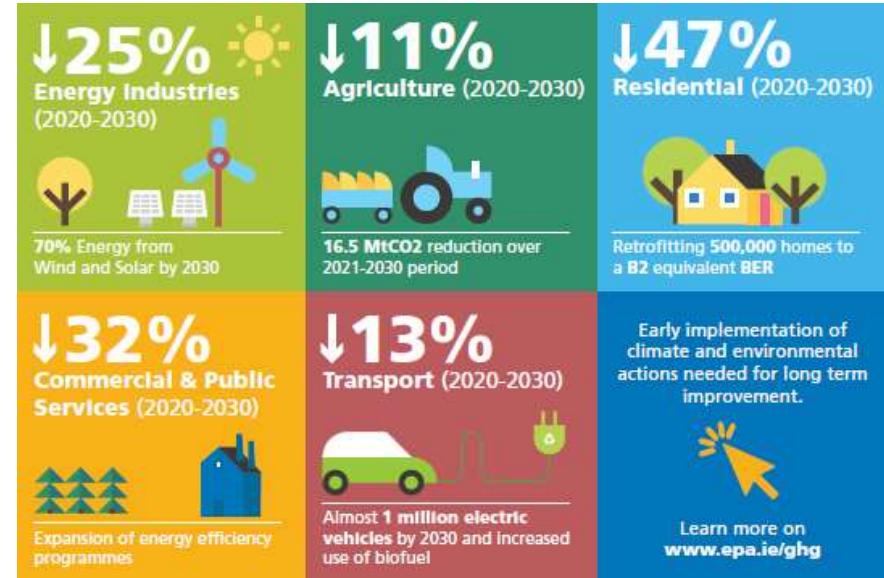
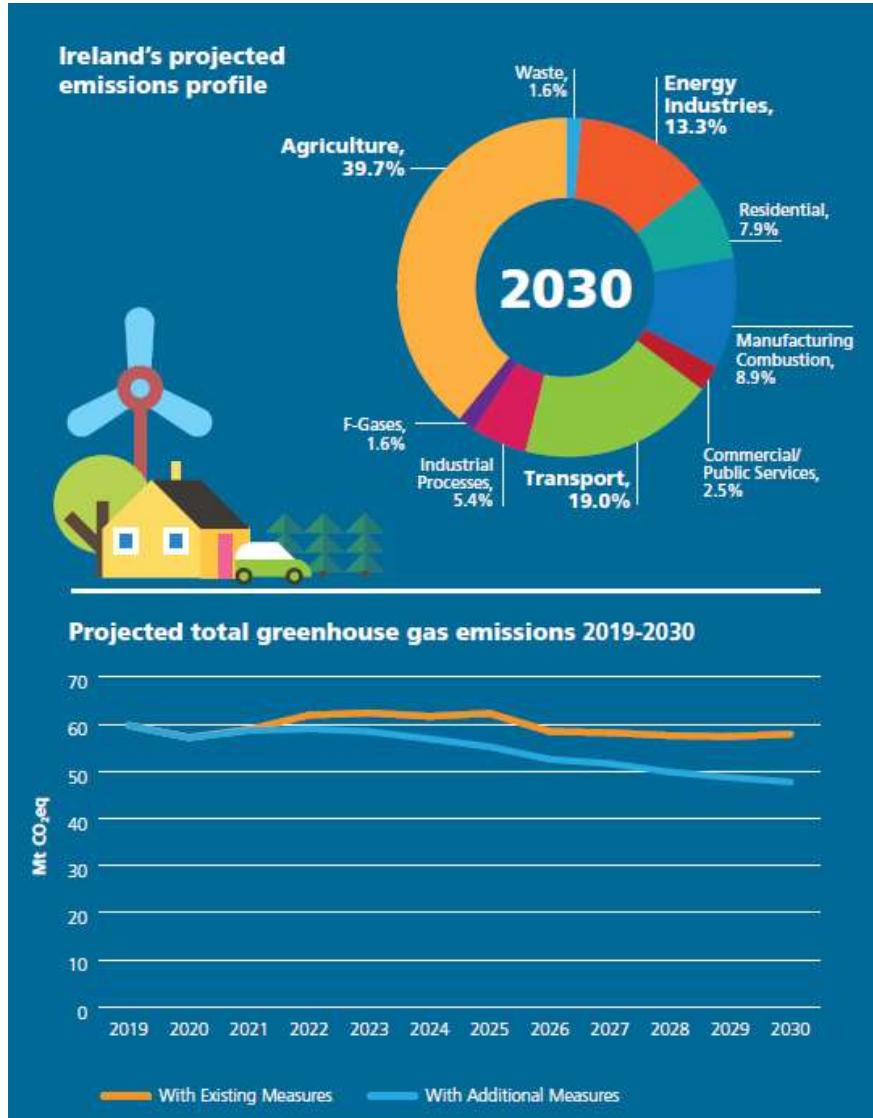
Date released: June 22, 2021

- Ireland will not meet 2013-2020 EU targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.
{12.2mTCO_{2e}}
- Projections indicate that under the best case scenario, with all the measures set out in the 2019 Climate Action Plan fully implemented, Irelands 2030 emissions will be 24 per cent lower than 2018 levels.
- In order to achieve a 51 per cent emissions reduction by 2030 significant new measures will need to be identified and implemented across all sectors



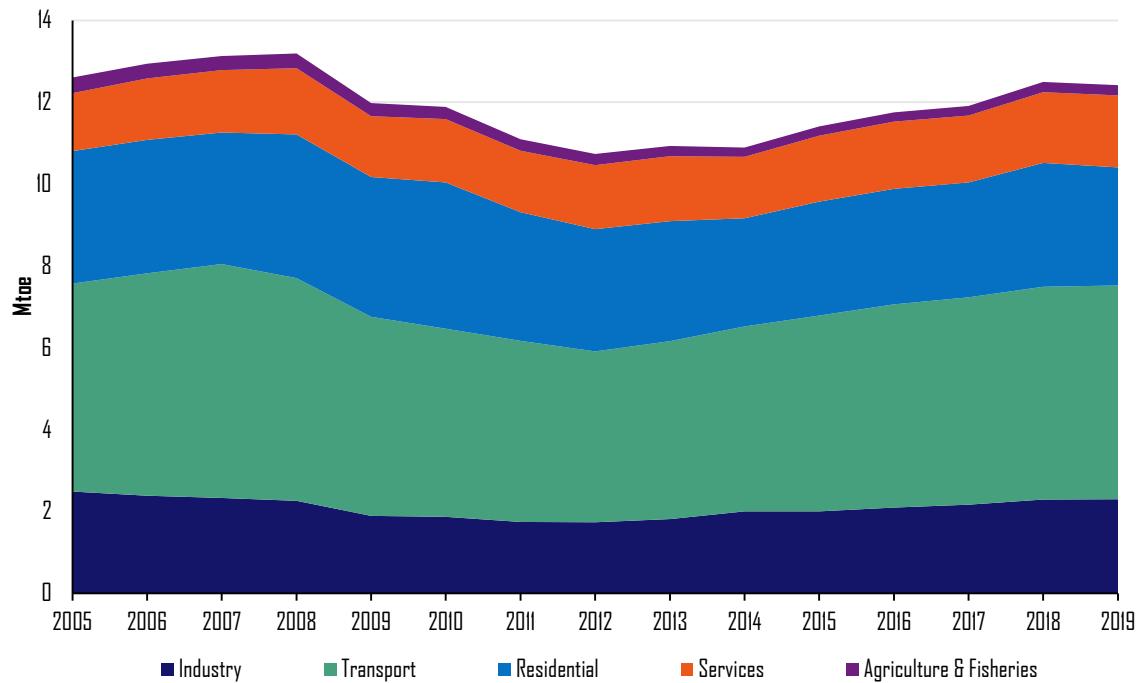
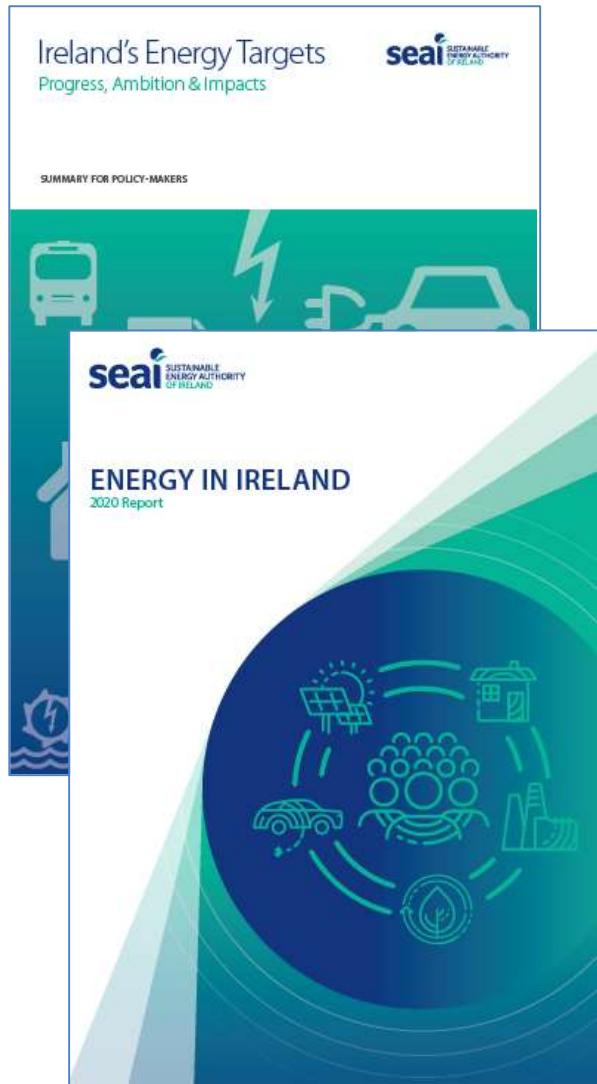
Source: <https://www.epa.ie/news-releases/news-releases-2021/ireland-will-not-meet-its-2020-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reduction-targets-action-is-needed-now-to-meet-2030-eu-targets.php>

Irelands Emissions {GHG} Balances



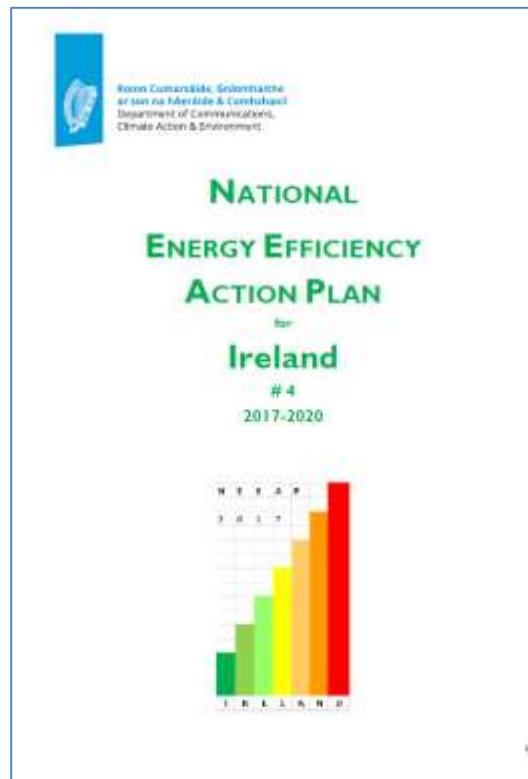
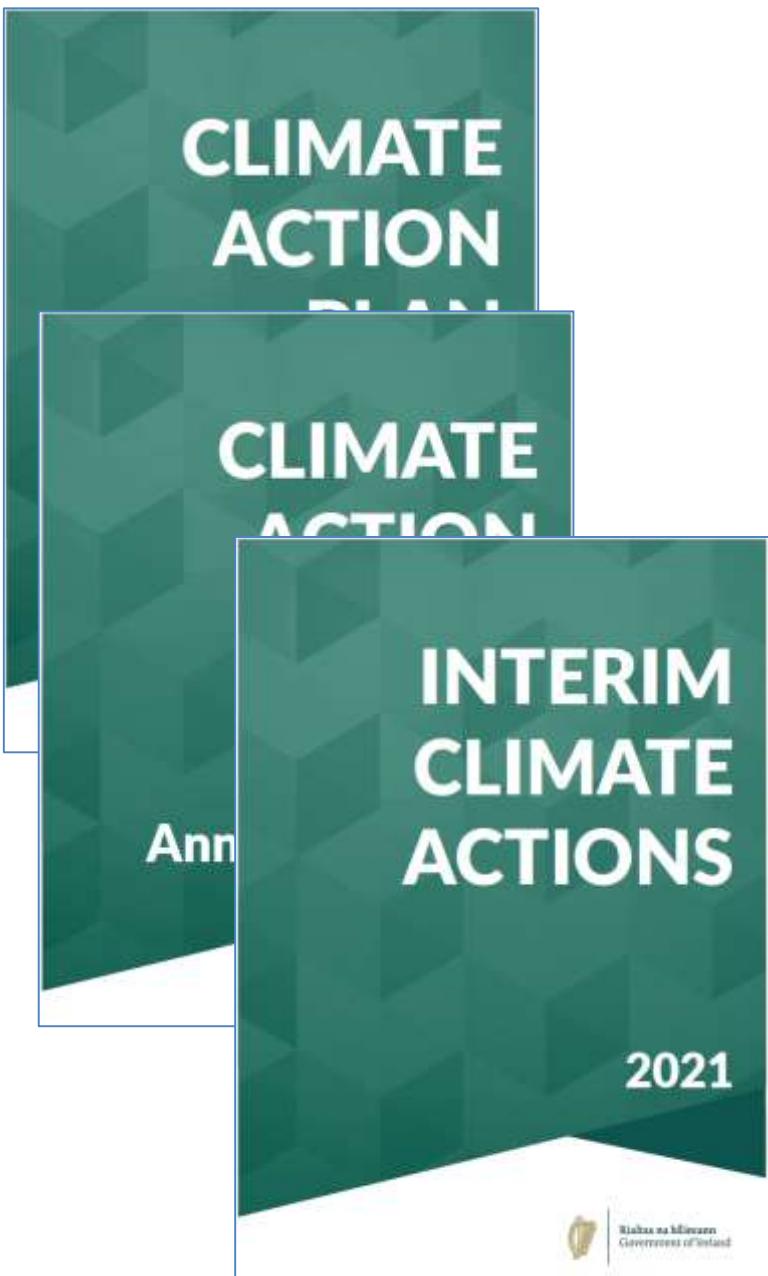
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Irelands Energy & Emissions Balance



Source: <https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/>
<https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/energy-in-ireland/>

Irelands Energy Efficiency Targets



	2020	2030
Ireland	20%	30%
Public Sector	33%	50%

To be Enshrined in Law
Carbon proofing all government decisions and major investments

Climate Action Delivery Board overseen by the Taoiseach to monitor delivery

Strong accountability to an Oireachtas Climate Action Committee

5 Year Carbon Budget
Independent Climate Action Council to recommend the Carbon Budget and evaluate policy

Carbon Pricing
Trajectory of Carbon Pricing to create behaviour changing incentives and avoid locking in carbon intensive technologies

Waste and the Circular Economy
Reduce the percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill to 10% by 2035

Reduce food waste by 50% by 2030

By 2030

Recycle 70% of packaging waste

Recycle 55% of plastic packaging waste

Eliminate non-recyclable plastic and impose higher fees on the production of materials that are difficult to recycle

Limerick City & County Energy & Emissions Balance

Limerick City and County Council

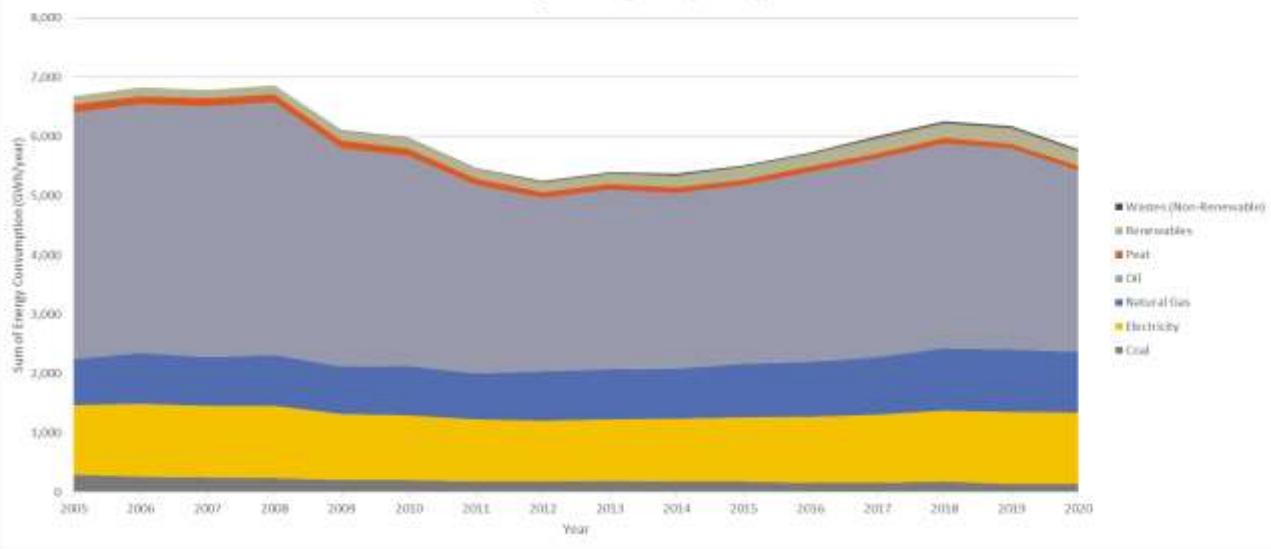
ARUP

Energy Balance
Final Report

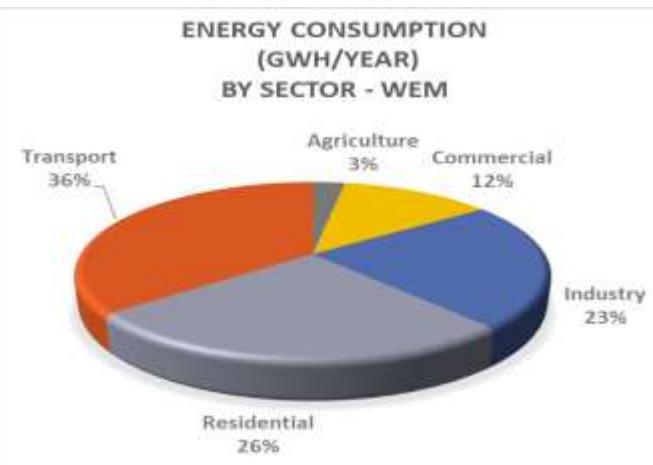


Final | 27 April 2021

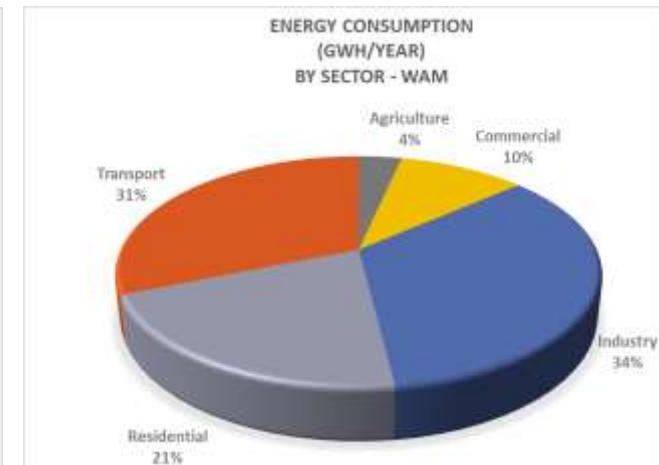
Annual Energy Consumption by Fuel Type WEM



2020 – Sector GWh - WEM



2030 – Sector GWh - WAM



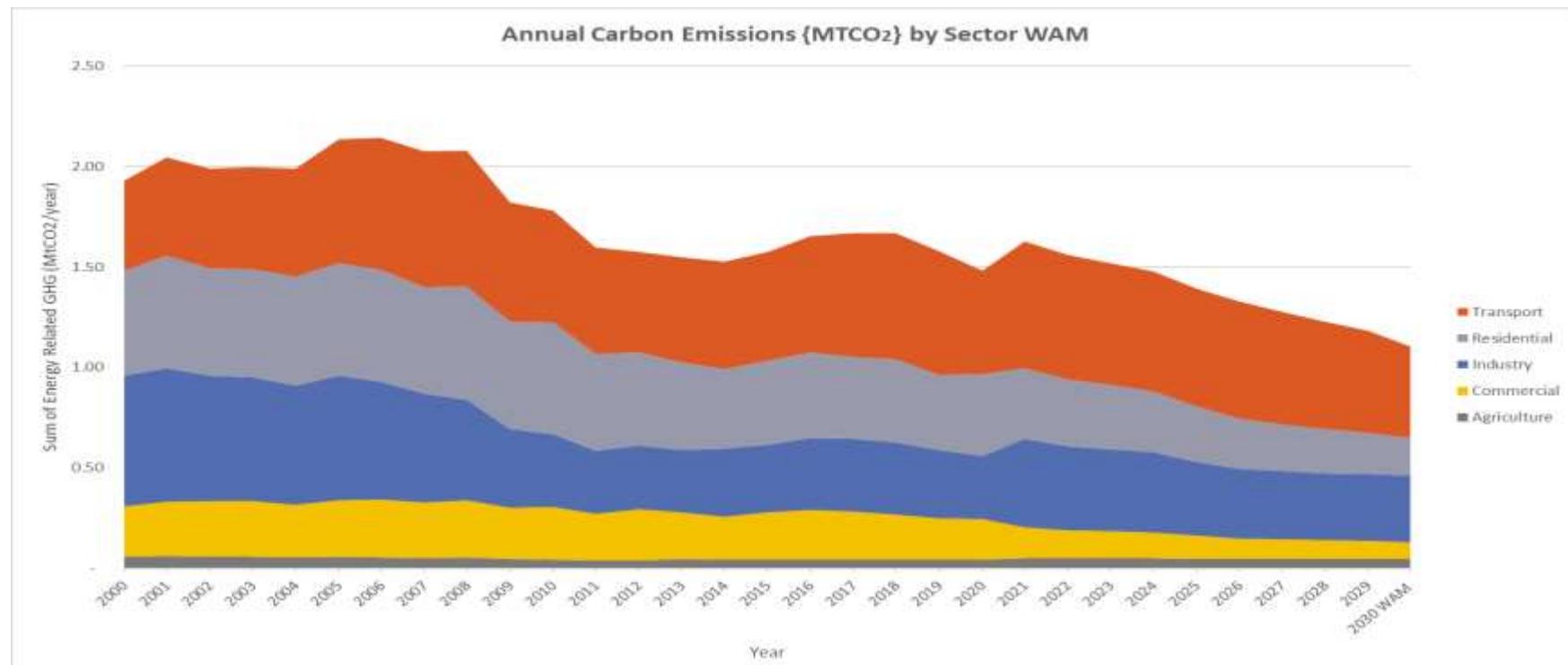
Limerick E. & E. Balance, GWh by Sector

Sector / GWh	2020 {WEM}	2030 {WEM}	2030 {WAM}
Agriculture	154	252	202
Commercial	720	745	598
Industry	1,346	2,269	2,012
Residential	1,504	1,534	1,220
Transport	2,063	2,393	1,824
Total GWh	5,786	7,192	5,855

- Additional measures required to reduce a further 1,337 GWh
- Residential and Transport sector = 55 - 60% of energy use
- New National Energy Efficiency Action Plan expected end of '21

Limerick E. & E. Balance, MTCO₂ by Sector

Sector / MTCO ₂	2020 {WEM}	2030 {WEM}	2030 {WAM}
Agriculture	0.04	0.05	0.05
Commercial	0.20	0.12	0.08
Industry	0.32	0.42	0.33
Residential	0.41	0.27	0.19
Transport	0.52	0.63	0.46
Total GWh	1.49	1.50	1.10



Limerick Climate Action Plan

{Energy, not ETS}

Contributions to plans;

- Limerick City & County Development Plan
- Limerick Renewable Energy Guidelines
- Limerick City Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Plan (COM)
- Limerick Decarbonisation Zone
- Limerick Climate Action Plan {Mitigation element}



Q & A

Thank You

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Glossary

What do **WEM** and **WAM** scenarios in emissions projections mean?

With Existing Measures scenarios. Scenario assume that no additional policies and measures beyond those already in place by the end of the latest national GHG inventory year at the time of the projections compilation.

With Additional Measures scenarios assume implementation of the WEM scenario in addition to, based on current progress, further implementation of planned government policies and measures adopted after the end of the latest inventory year. In the case of the latest projections (published in June 2021), this includes the implementation of Ireland's 2019 Climate Action Plan. This Plan, published in June 2019, sets out a major programme of policies and measures aimed to help Ireland achieve its decarbonisation goals.

Source: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ghg/>

Glossary

What is LULUCF?

Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF), also referred to as forestry and other land use (FOLU), is defined by the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat as a "greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use such as settlements and commercial uses, land-use change, and forestry activities." It covers the following categories forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, other land and harvested wood products.

Reporting of the LULUCF sector

The UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Decision 24/CP.19) provide guidance on the estimation and reporting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol caused by activities relating to land use, land use change and forestry. The guidance stipulates that reporting under the UNFCCC covers all anthropogenic emissions and removals from the lands included in the LULUCF sector (land-based approach). In principle, this approach applies a wall-to-wall comprehensive inventory of anthropogenic sources and sinks of greenhouse gases over the land units subject to activities relating to land use, land use change and forestry.

Source: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ghg/>

Glossary

What are **ETS** and **ESD emissions**?

The **EU emissions trading system** (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the European Union's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. The first - and still by far the biggest - international system for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances, the EU ETS covers more than 11,000 power stations and industrial plants in 31 countries, as well as airlines.

Installations and aircraft operators covered by the EU ETS are those which carry out activities listed in Annex I of the **EU ETS Directive**. Emissions occurring from the activities listed in Annex I are referred to as ETS emissions, and these are excluded from the **Effort Sharing Decision** targets. Emissions from activities occurring outside of the EU emissions trading system are referred to as ESD emissions or **Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) emissions**. agriculture and transport accounted for 72.9% of total ESD emissions in 2018.

Source: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ghg/>