## Ireland

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## Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information			
Overall goal of the LTS	To achieve, by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate neutral economy. <sup>1</sup>	<ul> <li>The strategy is consistent with achieving net zero emissions for long-lived greenhouse gases (CO2 and N2O) and a significant reduction in methane emissions by 2050.</li> <li>All sectors are included, although LULUCF sector is still under development. Reference is also made to international navigation and aviation.</li> <li>Remaining emissions, in particular agriculture, will require sufficient levels of carbon removals.</li> <li>A carbon budget programme determines the maximum amount of emissions in a five-year period and sets sectoral emission ceilings.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>			
Scenarios presented in the LTS	The LTS acknowledges the alignment of the emission reduction objectives with the IPCC's 1.5-degree pathways but lacks details on specific scenarios and modelling approaches.				
	Emission targets by sectors:				
	Modelling results:	MtCO2-eq 2030 2040 2050*			
GHG reductions	n.a	<b>Power</b> 3 - 0			
		Industry 4 - 0.2			
	Target:	Transport 6 - 0			
	-	<b>Buildings</b> 5 - 0			
	To reduce GHG	<b>Agriculture</b> 17.25 - 5			
	emissions to 33.5	<b>Waste</b> 0.45 - n.a			
	MtCO2-eq by 2030, (corresponding to the target of 51% emission reduction target, compared to 2018)	<b>LULUCF</b> tbd - ~5**			
		Unallocated 5.25 - n.a			
		* Values for 2050 are indicatives. ** At 14 to 18% of forest cover. *** The Sectoral Emissions Ceilings leave an annual unallocated savings of 5.25 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq from 2026 to 2030, awaiting the identification of supplementary abatement measures.			
Renewable Energy Sources		Main drivers and features:			
	Modelling results: n.a Target: Share of renewables in electricity generation in 2030: 80%	• The target requires a complete phase out of coal and peat fired electricity generation.			
		• The strategy envisages the continued roll out of competitive auctions for onshore and offshore renewables under the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS).			
		<ul> <li>A new Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDP II) will boost renewable energy in Ireland's maritime area.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>The strategy also includes community participation elements.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>			
		The LTS outlines measures to develop a renewable gas industry.			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ireland's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 also outlines Ireland's 2030 targets committing to a 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy also emphasizes a commitment to just transition to a low-carbon economy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The average annual reduction proposed over the first five years is 4.8%; for the second period it is 8.3%; and for the final provisional period it is 3.5%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Climate Action Plan 2023 commits to delivering at least 500 MW of renewables through local community-based projects and to supporting the deployment of at least 1000MW of new micro-generation and small scale-generation.

Metric	Value		Further information
			Main drivers and features:
Energy efficiency	n.a		<ul> <li>The LTS does not provide any likely estimate of final energy consumption by 2050. Efficiency improvements are only described in a broad and qualitative manner, and only for few sectors.</li> <li>By 2030, the completion of the equivalent of 500,000 residential retrofits, including the installation of 400,000 heat pumps (expected savings 735 KtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)</li> <li>By 2030, delivery of up to 2.7 TWh of district</li> </ul>
	6 405 1		heating.
Estimated investment needs	<ul> <li>€ 125 bn</li> <li>(total investment over the period 2021-2030)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>€ 200 to € 250 bn</li> <li>(total investment over the period 2030-2050)</li> </ul>		• The revised National Development Plan will underpin public investment in climate action over the next decade. It will support climate actions in areas such as renewable electricity generation, retrofit and public transport.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	Yes	• The LTS considers the benefits of actions across the economy, improved health, and enhanced living conditions. As well as the financial, technological, and economic risks of inaction. Indicators for the socio-economic impacts have not been provided.	
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	• The LTS refers to <u>Ireland's National Adaptation Framework</u> (NAF), outlines the national strategy for climate change adaptation. It focuses on reducing vulnerability to climate impacts across 12 key sectors, encouraging both national and local efforts.	
Public consultation	Yes	• In 2019 a public consultation was carried out on Ireland's Climate Act 2015. Results are included in Annex II of the LTS. Further consultations on the revised LTS have been carried out in 2023.	
Legal status of the LTS and targets	Yes	<ul> <li>Ireland's Climate Act 2021 sets the statutory basis to achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2050.</li> </ul>	

## **Overall completeness of the LTS**

- The LTS defines a clear goal for Ireland, aiming to be climate neutral by 2050.
- In general, the strategy is developed in detail and trajectories have been completed up to 2050, although not for all sectors. However, only greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2030, following the carbon ceilings, have been adequately defined and milestones for 2040 are missing.
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents. Gaps in mandatory elements are:
  - a) Emission reductions and removals in LULUCF (under development);
  - b) Socio-economic impact assessment.
- The LTS includes some of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. adaptation policies and measures). However, there is no or little information on the likely estimates on the share of renewable energy and energy consumption by 2050, expected emission reductions by industrial sectors, transport types, or emission by sources from agriculture or LULUCF sectors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> It includes around EUR 45 billion in additional investment compared to a scenario with no climate action and an additional EUR 80 billion from reallocated funds (both public and private).