

Annual Report 2023 on Public Sector Energy Performance

An SEAI Report prepared for the Department of the Environment, Climate & Communications



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1. Executive Summary

This is the tenth annual report on the energy efficiency performance of Government Departments and public bodies in Ireland, as defined by SI 426 of 2014¹. It is set in the context of Ireland's EU and national commitments and wider energy and climate change goals, as captured in the *Climate Action Plan (2023)*², the *National Energy & Climate Plan (2020)* and the *Programme for Government (2020)*.

The public sector is required to take a leadership role in delivering on national energy and climate objectives. Public bodies do this by pursuing operational energy savings in day-to-day use, using energy efficient equipment, ensuring employees are climate-aware and aware of energy efficient practices and are implementing them and that the heating and/or air conditioning systems in the buildings public bodies occupy are optimised to avoid energy wastage. Retrofit over time of the buildings owned by the public sector to the highest standards is required and is being pursued, as is the gradual electrification of vehicles utilised by public bodies. The public sector is required to reduce Ireland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 51% by 2030, and to become climate neutral no later than 2050.

A Public Sector Climate Action Strategy was approved by Government and published in March 2023. This over-arching public sector strategy provides consistency in climate action activity across the public sector. It runs to 2025, to align with the end of the first Carbon Budget period. It focuses on governance, which has been identified as a key pillar in supporting the leadership role that public sector decarbonisation and energy efficiency must play in the broader nation-wide net-zero transition.

Additionally, a Public Sector Climate Action Mandate supports public bodies in leading by example on climate action. The Mandate, first introduced in 2022, is reviewed annually and was updated in 2023. All public bodies, with the exception of local authorities, commercial semi state bodies and the school sector³, must take action on and report on the actions set out in the Mandate. Public bodies must also prepare Climate Action Roadmaps that set out their plans for implementing the Mandate. Guidance for the second iteration of the Roadmaps was prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) and is now available on the SEAI website⁴.

To report their annual energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions performance data, over 99% of public bodies and 79% of schools are using the online energy monitoring and reporting (M&R) system developed by the SEAI and Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC). The system provides an important record and dataset as to how the public sector is performing against a baseline period. The system is being updated to monitor new metrics and track energy efficiency and decarbonisation targets to 2030 and other national and EU reporting requirements. M&R data for 2022 shows overall public sector energy efficiency gains of 32.5% (compared to a 2009 baseline). Covid-19 may still have impacted energy consumption by public bodies in 2022, although to a lesser extent than in 2020 and 2021. In addition, due to changes in public bodies and schools reporting on M&R, it is not always possible to compare annual data on a like-for-like basis.

- For 2022, 348 public bodies were requested to report data to SEAI, of which 345 submitted complete reports by the reporting deadline.
- In addition, 3,667 standalone schools were requested to report data, of which 3,015⁵ submitted complete reports.

It is clear, from the data, that efficiency gains are being achieved by public bodies through the implementation of thousands of diverse projects, ranging from structured energy management, building and facility upgrades, retrofits, changes in transportation, better energy procurement and through behavioural change in organisations.

The report analysed the Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) data submitted by public bodies on energy consumption and GHG emissions for 2022 and compares progress against 2030 efficiency and emissions targets. Public bodies should be aware that a new EU directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency that came into force on 10 October 2023 contains specific targets for public bodies that will need to be achieved by 2030. The new Directive requires, inter alia, absolute reductions in energy consumption compared with consumption in 2021. This is a new departure and differs from the way in which energy efficiency has been measured to date. While the new targets have not been taken into account in this report, new performance indicators will have to be introduced in this regard and further information will be provided to public bodies about this in 2024.

Public bodies are obliged to report annual data on business travel to SEAI since 2021. It is not however, within the scope of the 2030 public sector targets.

¹ Regulation 4 of SI 426 2014 sets out the definition of a "public body".

² The Climate Action Plan 2023 was published in December 2022.

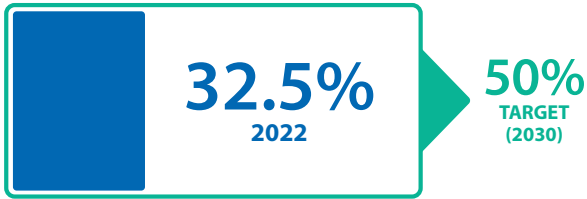
³ Sector-specific mandates apply for these sectors

⁴ www.seai.ie/publications/Public_Sector_Bodies_Climate_Action_Roadmaps_Guidance.pdf

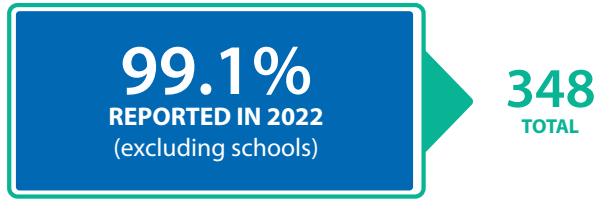
⁵ An additional 164 schools attempted to submit reports, but their data was incomplete and is not included in this report.

Current Position

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT



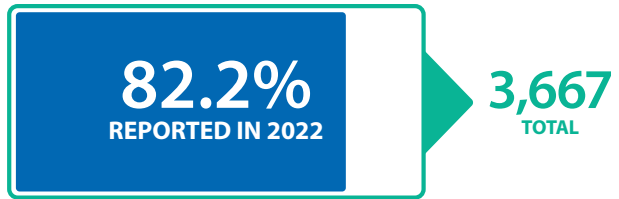
PUBLIC BODY REPORTING RATE



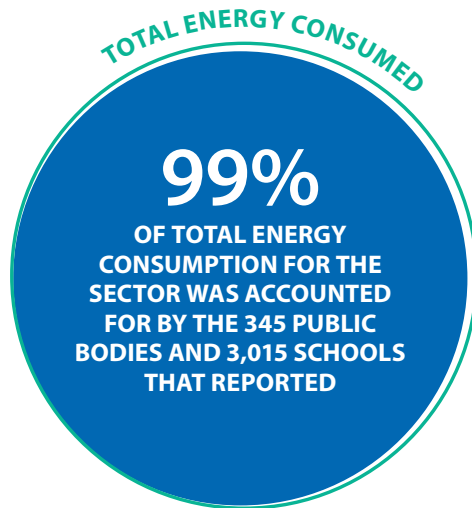
FOSSIL CO₂ EMISSIONS REDUCTION⁶



SCHOOL REPORTING RATE



TOTAL ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS REDUCTION



Key findings from the analysis of the data reported by 345 public bodies and 3,015 schools for 2022:

- Their combined total primary energy consumption was 9,888 GWh, their total energy-related CO₂ was 1,732 ktCO₂ and their total energy spend was €1,097 million.
- This is estimated to represent 99% of the energy consumption of the sector.
- The improvement in energy efficiency amounts to 32.5% on business as usual, this improvement is equivalent to 4,627 GWh of avoided primary energy consumption, representing €327 million in cost savings for the sector.
- Fossil CO₂ emissions had decreased by 3.9% since the greenhouse gas baseline, while total CO₂ emissions had decreased by 17.3%.

The cumulative avoided primary energy saving since energy efficiency baseline amounts to 37,965 GWh, while the cumulative value of energy savings over the same period is €2,511 million.

Reporting compliance by public sector organisations continues to be very strong at 99.1% in 2022 (excluding standalone schools).

Standalone schools are recognised as a separate category. Although 3,667 schools were requested to report, they account for just a small proportion (some 6%) of overall public sector energy consumption. Their circumstances and energy use profiles are significantly different to other public bodies (more limited capacity to invest, with building usage profiles that mean building fabric investments of any scale have very long payback periods). The compliance rates for public bodies and for schools are therefore reported separately.

⁶ See Section 5 of this report for more information on greenhouse gas targets

The reporting compliance rate for standalone schools for 2022 was 82%, which is an increase on the 79% compliance rate the previous year.

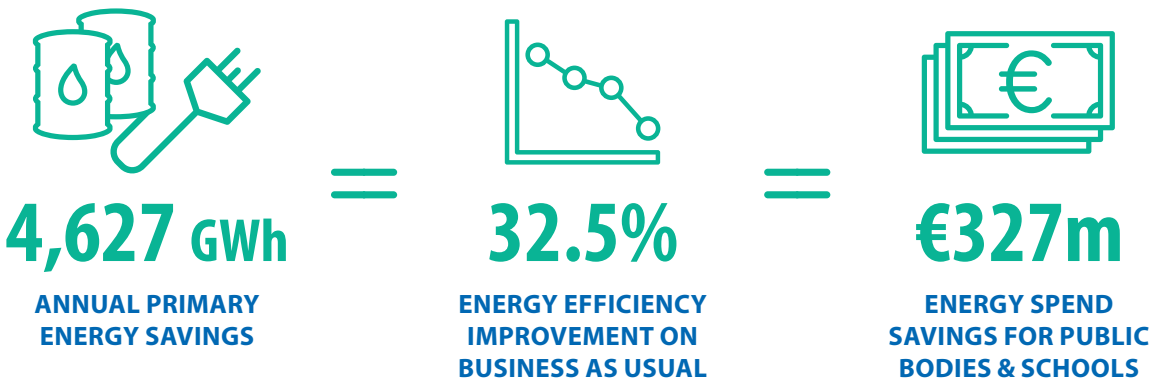
Between now and the end of the decade, it is clear that continued, proactive engagement by all public bodies, and their *Energy Performance Officers*, through the existing governance structures and supports that are in place, will be essential in ensuring that the public sector’s 2030 energy and emissions targets are met.

The annual M&R process continues to be an enabling tool, providing public bodies, their Energy Performance Officers and key stakeholders with the performance information that enables strategic decision-making and actions to facilitate further progress and achievement of the national targets

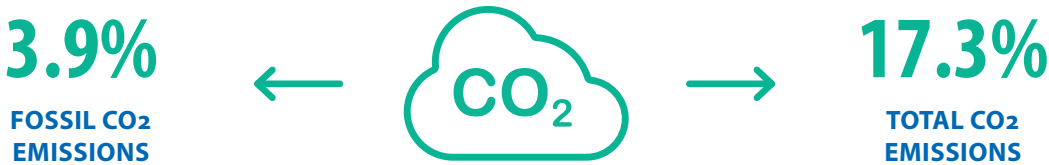
Key Findings for 2022



FOR 2022, THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS ACHIEVED WERE:



FOR 2022, THE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION WAS:



2. Background and Context

2.1 Policy and legislative requirements

Energy efficiency is central to Ireland's energy policy. It supports the achievement of climate and energy objectives and reduces environmental impact, avoiding the production of unnecessary energy. It supports security of supply, sustainability and affordability/competitiveness, the so-called energy trilemma. At an EU level, successive energy efficiency directives have highlighted the imperative of energy efficiency.

In 2023, the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications formally delegated most of the functions related to energy efficiency in the public sector under SI 426 of 2014 to Minister of State Ossian Smyth, in view of the importance of public bodies making progress on energy efficiency.

Winter 2022/23 saw an additional concerted effort across the public sector to demonstrate leadership via the 'Reduce Your Use' energy efficiency initiative delivered to public sector bodies by SEAI and OPW. The campaign highlighted key actions public bodies could take in relation to heating, lighting, electricity use at peak times, energy auditing and maintenance. The purpose of the campaign was to ensure that public sector bodies actively managed energy use and implemented actions to reduce energy consumption in their organisations and implemented energy awareness campaigns to ensure ongoing awareness and behavioural change amongst employees. There were some very good examples of energy savings and SEAI has highlighted useful case studies on its website⁷. The Reduce Your Use campaign for public bodies is being run again in Winter 2023/24.

SEAI Pathfinder programme has been the driving force behind public sector capital retrofit in the last 6 years. Under the Pathfinder programme SEAI provides technical support and capital support. Projects are complex and require management under a detailed project management approach. SEAI has entered into individual agreements under Pathfinder with the national estate portfolio leads and provided co-funding for deep retrofit projects. The national estate portfolio leads are at various stages of advancement, with some having now completed several deep retrofits (e.g. in the education and higher education sectors) and others having done shallow retrofit measures only and at the early stages of the deep retrofit process.

The Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) place specific legal obligations on Member States in relation to public sector buildings. This stems from the logic that the public sector must lead by example – the rationale being that Governments cannot ask others to reduce their energy use, if they are not prepared to do the same.

The latest EU directive on energy efficiency (EU 2023/1791) that came into force on 10 October 2023, sets specific obligations for the public sector. These include achieving an annual energy consumption reduction of 1.9% when compared to 2021 and an annual renovation rate of 3% of the total floor area of buildings owned by public bodies. Member States have to establish a baseline related to the final energy consumption of all public bodies, except in public transport or the armed forces, for 2021 and in this regard the M&R data submitted to SEAI will prove particularly useful. The move at an EU level to a requirement related to an absolute reduction in final energy consumption by public bodies compared to 2021 represents a new departure in measuring energy efficiency, especially in the context of the rate of Ireland's population growth, which has a consequent impact on demand for public services. These targets will be extremely challenging to achieve.

The targets and their implications for public bodies and reporting on M&R are not addressed in this report, but will be further discussed with public bodies in 2024 as we prepare to implement the Directive requirements and assess the implications for public bodies.

Overall the new EU Directive requires the EU's final energy consumption to be reduced by 11.7% by 2030 (relative to a 2020 reference scenario). It places the energy efficiency first principle on a legal footing, obliging Member States to pursue a policy of first reducing energy use before pursuing other energy policies.

In addition, a new Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) also contains significant implications for public bodies in Member States. While negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council concluded in December 2023, it will be Q1 2024 before the final version of the Directive is published. Amongst the requirements are the standards to apply to new buildings owned or leased for public servants, a requirement for existing buildings occupied by public servants to meet minimum energy performance standards by specific dates and a requirement to install solar energy by certain dates, once buildings meet certain criteria.

Overall, the main objective of the new EPBD is that all new buildings should be zero-emission buildings by 2030 and that all existing buildings should be transformed into zero-emission buildings by 2050. The revised EPBD contains measures to improve the strategic planning of renovations. Ireland will have to establish national Building Renovation Plans to set out the national strategy to decarbonise the building stock and how to address remaining barriers, and set up a national building renovation passport scheme to guide building owners in their staged renovations towards zero-emission buildings.

⁷ www.seai.ie/reduceyouruse/public-bodies/energy-efficiency-campaig

A third new EU Directive on Renewable Energy (EU 2023/2413) requires, inter alia, that Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used. Member States may allow that obligation to be fulfilled by, inter alia, providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources. This new requirement will also be discussed with public bodies in 2024.

A Heat and Built Environment Taskforce has been established in the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications to oversee and coordinate the acceleration of system wide delivery in relation to retrofitting, renewable heat, district heat, decarbonisation and overall energy use needs of the building stock. This is across all sectors. A Public Sector Working Group under the Heat and Built Environment Taskforce was set up to accelerate and drive delivery in relation to retrofitting, renewable heat, district heat and decarbonisation of the building stock, specifically in the public sector built environment.

The public sector working group has contributed to guidance for public sector bodies on building stock plans to be submitted to SEAI. The building stock plans are aimed at enabling a strategic overview of the national portfolio of buildings occupied by public bodies. This is intended to contribute to the development of a prioritisation exercise in delivering building retrofit across the public sector. The public sector working group intends to develop a public sector built environment roadmap and a Public Sector Buildings Stock Decarbonisation Annual Planning Framework that will set out ongoing public sector energy efficiency activities, as well as the pathways to achieve the sector's energy efficiency and decarbonisation targets.

The *Programme for Government (2020)* set out a commitment to an average 7% per annum reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from 2021 to 2030 (a 51% reduction over the decade) and to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. It also committed to a clear pathway for all sectors (including the public sector) to become less reliant on fossil fuels.

It also set more ambitious targets for the public sector including a 51% emissions reduction target.

Targets

Improved energy efficiency and decarbonisation continue to be national imperatives and are key enablers in Ireland meeting its national and international energy and climate goals and objectives.

An overarching Public Sector Climate Action Strategy was published in March 2023, in fulfilment of Action 53b of the Climate Action Plan 2021. It provides consistency in climate action activity across the public sector. This Strategy runs to 2025, to align with the end of the first Carbon Budgets period.

The focus of this Strategy is on leadership and governance. Leadership, underpinned by strong governance at all levels, is essential for the achievement of our 2030 emissions reduction and energy efficiency targets. Given that the total emissions from the public sector make up a small percentage of

Improved energy efficiency and decarbonisation continue to be national imperatives and are key enablers in Ireland meeting its national and international energy and climate goals and objectives

national emissions, the role of public sector will be to catalyse the overall transition to a decarbonised society. Public sector leadership will involve transforming operations and supply chains by promoting new workforce behaviours, including green considerations in public-sector procurement decisions, and embedding climate considerations in the budgeting process.

Climate Action Plan 2023

The public sector plays a leadership role in driving far-reaching climate action across its buildings, transport, waste, and energy usage, as well as wider society. To achieve this, the public sector is:

- Strengthening climate governance frameworks in public sector bodies
- Increasing climate literacy in the public sector
- Implementing policies to decarbonise the public sector vehicle fleet
- Procuring only Zero Emission Vehicles
- Retrofitting public sector buildings
- Fully implementing green public procurement in the public sector

By 2025, the public sector will achieve the buildings and retrofitting targets laid out in the Public Sector Climate Action Mandate and in chapter 14 of Climate Action Plan 2023.

By 2030, the public sector will:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the public sector by 51%
- Increase the improvement in energy efficiency in the public sector from the 33% target in 2020 to 50% by 2030

The public sector will also implement and review the Public Sector Climate Action Mandate annually. The first Public Sector Mandate was included in Climate Action Plan 2021 and received Government approval in 2022. The Climate Action Mandate is reviewed as part of the CAP drafting process each year and an updated Climate Action Mandate can be found in the Public Sector chapter of the annual Climate Action Plan.

Further details on these targets and commitments are set out in the Public Sector chapter of the Climate Action Plan 2023.

2.2 The monitoring and reporting (M&R) process

Since 2010, public sector organisations bodies have been required by Irish statute to report on their energy usage and actions taken to reduce consumption. There are two key obligations for public sector organisations:

- Requirement – under the provisions of SI 426 of 2014 – to report energy management and performance data directly to SEAI each year in order to track progress towards the targets.
- Requirement to publish an annual statement on energy performance. This statement must describe ‘the actions it is taking, or has taken, to improve its energy efficiency and an assessment of the energy savings arising from those actions’.

The reporting methodology is illustrated below in Figure 1 and summarised in Appendix 2.

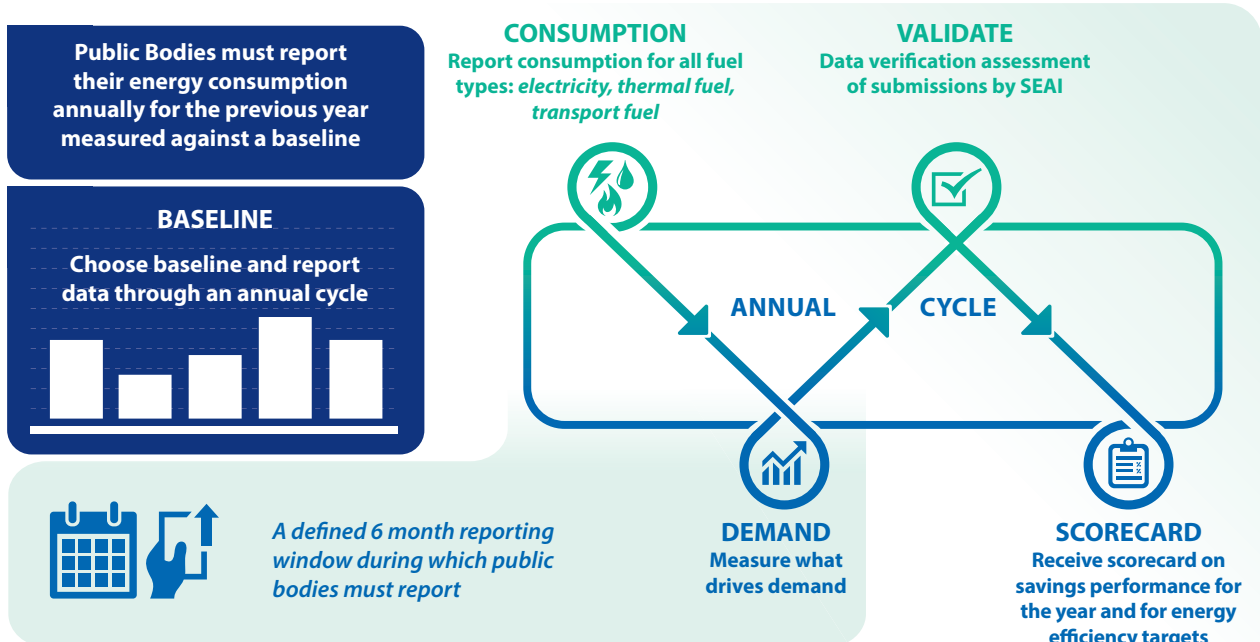
A comprehensive description of the methodologies used to track progress towards the energy efficiency target and greenhouse gas reduction targets is provided in SEAI’s M&R-2030 methodology guidance document. One notable difference between the approaches used for tracking energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions relates to the treatment of changes in activity level in public sector organisations:

- For energy efficiency, an organisation’s energy performance is tracked using an energy performance indicator⁸. This indicator accounts for changes in the organisation’s activity level, so that fluctuations in activity that have an impact on energy consumption are taken into account in determining energy performance (energy efficiency).
- For energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, the organisation’s emissions are tracked on an absolute basis, i.e. there is no adjustment for changes in activity levels, capacity, organisational structure, service levels or demographics.

Progress towards the energy efficiency and greenhouse gas targets are both tracked against a baseline period, so improvements can be measured and assessed. The baseline periods used for energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions are different.

SEAI is re-developing the M&R process, as well as enhancing the online system, in order to meet the requirement to track 2030 public sector targets as set out in the Climate Action Plan and the Programme for Government. The system will be able to provide a platform for public bodies to track their energy performance and their carbon footprint, among other reporting requirements, including those set out under the EU Clean Vehicles Directive.

FIGURE 1: HOW PUBLIC BODIES REPORT



⁸ An energy performance indicator (EnPI) is a way of measuring an organisation’s energy performance. Each year, an EnPI is calculated by dividing the organisation’s total primary energy consumption by an activity metric.

2.3 Analysis of reporting by public sector organisations

In Ireland the definition of the public sector is broad and encompasses a wide range of organisations, including the civil service, local authorities, non-commercial state bodies/agencies, commercial state bodies and organisations in the health, justice, defence and education sectors.

348⁹ public bodies and 3,667 standalone schools were requested to report data to SEAI through the 2022 reporting cycle. The public bodies and schools that were requested to report during the 2022 reporting cycle are broken down as follows:

- 348 public bodies, including 16 Education & Training Boards (ETBs)¹⁰, were requested to report energy performance data using SEAI's online reporting system and to report data on their business travel via a spreadsheet-based reporting template.
- Another 3,667 schools were requested to report energy performance data via the online system as standalone entities. They were not requested to report data on business travel.

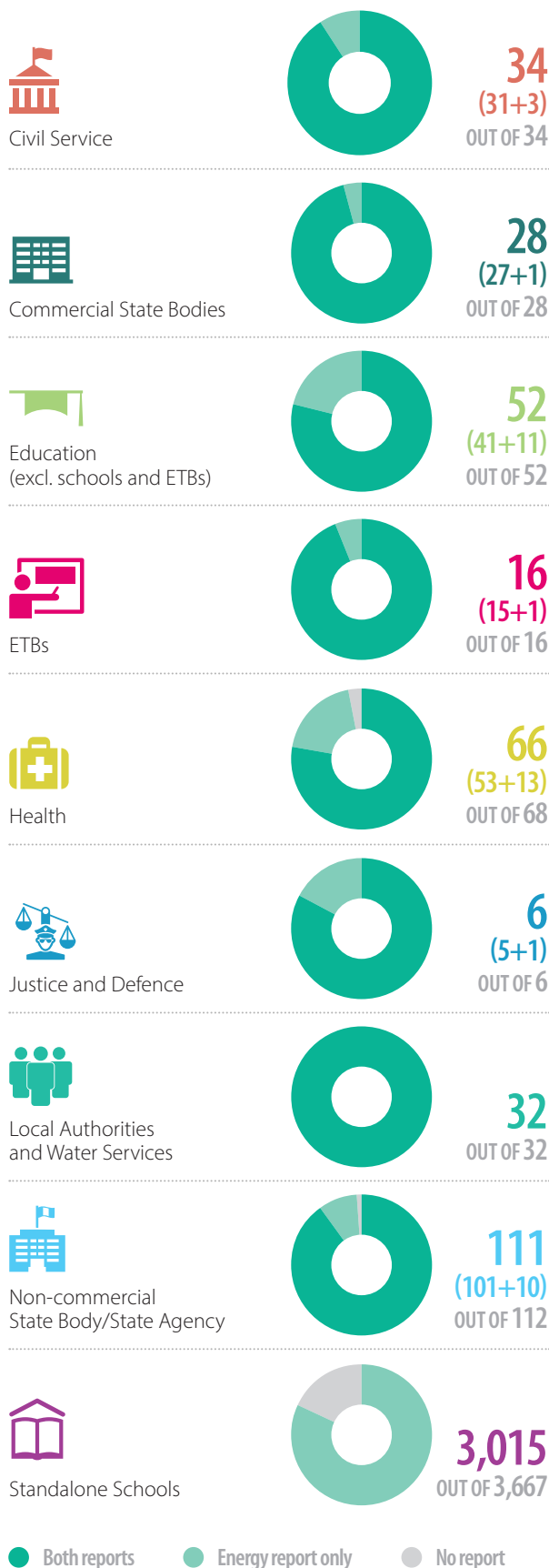
By the reporting deadline, 347 public bodies and 3,179 standalone schools had submitted energy performance data to SEAI. Some of these submissions were not fully complete and are not taken into account in the analysis of the data presented in this report. The data presented in this report is an analysis of 345 complete submissions from public bodies and 3,015 from standalone schools. The 345 complete submissions made by public bodies represents a compliance rate of 99.1%. SEAI estimates that the consumption of all of the organisations that reported represents over 99% of total public sector energy consumption.

By the reporting deadline, 305 public bodies had also submitted data on their business travel to SEAI.

Figure 2 shows the number of complete reports submitted from each subsector as a proportion of the total number of organisations in each subsector. The charts show the proportion of organisations that submitted both reports (i.e. energy and business travel) and the proportion that submitted energy reports only

SEAI estimates that the consumption of all of the organisations that reported represents over 99% of total public sector energy consumption

FIGURE 2: BREAKDOWN OF SUBMISSIONS BY SUBSECTOR



⁹ The number of public sector organisations that are required to report in Ireland may change each year due to organisational changes in line with government policy and legislation.

¹⁰ The facilities under the aegis of the ETBs, including over 250 schools, were requested to report via their ETBs.

3. Energy Consumption and Emissions

The data presented in section 3 is based on the complete reports submitted by 345 public bodies and 3,015 schools¹¹.

3.1 Total energy consumption and emissions

The total energy consumption reported for 2022 was 7,168 GWh of final energy, which was equivalent to 9,888 GWh of primary energy.

This energy consumption gave rise to 1,736,000 tonnes of energy-related GHG¹² emissions in 2022, expressed as 1,736 kilotonnes of CO₂ (ktCO₂). SEAI estimates that the public sector energy spend amounted to €1,097 million in 2022.

The subsectoral breakdowns of these totals are shown in Table 1 and the breakdown of final energy consumption is shown in Figure 3.

Final energy and primary energy

Final energy consumption or total final consumption (TFC) is the energy used by public sector organisations and other final consuming sectors of the economy, e.g. industry, transport, residential, etc. It excludes the energy used in the energy sector, e.g. for electricity generation, oil refining, etc.

Primary energy or total primary energy requirement (TPER) accounts for energy that is consumed and/or lost in transformation, transmission and distribution processes. It is calculated by applying primary energy conversion factors, which vary by fuel type, to final energy consumption values.

Iterations of this report up to and including the 2021 report focussed on primary energy only because the 2020 energy efficiency target was tracked on the basis of primary energy. The 2030 energy efficiency target is also tracked on this basis.

This report presents final and primary energy data, with all tables and charts being labelled final or primary. The reason for the inclusion of final energy is to make the interpretation of greenhouse gas emissions data more intuitive, when evaluated alongside energy consumption data.

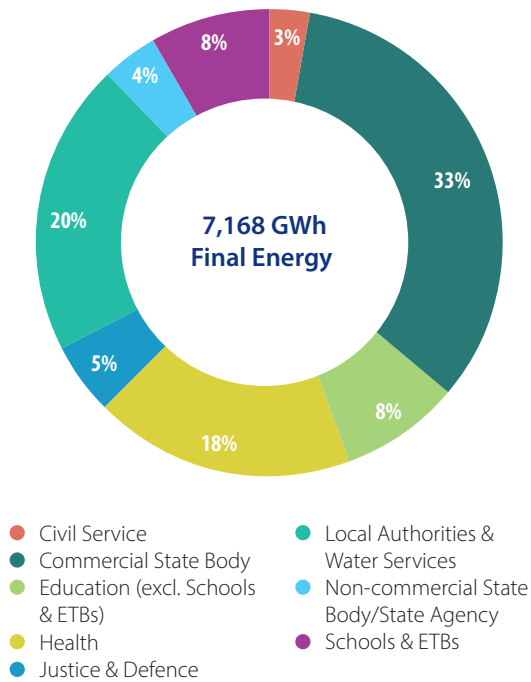
TABLE 1: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 ENERGY USE BY SUBSECTOR

Subsector	Final energy consumption	Primary energy consumption	Total energy-related CO ₂	Energy spend total
	GWh	GWh	ktCO ₂	€M
Civil Service	231	337	61	34
Commercial State Body	2,355	2,925	482	394
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	539	796	140	74
Health	1,322	1,799	332	168
Justice & Defence	392	513	101	56
Local Authorities & Water Services	1,452	2,287	389	246
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	289	414	78	46
Schools & ETBs	588	816	152	79
Total	7,168	9,888	1,736	1,097

¹¹ All of the values presented in this report for energy (GWh), expenditure (€ millions) and GHG emissions (ktCO₂) have been rounded. There are minor rounding differences in some of the tabular data.

¹² All greenhouse gas emissions data presented in this report are energy-related emissions.

FIGURE 3: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUBSECTOR



3.2 Energy consumption and emissions by energy type

Breakdowns of the 2022 final energy consumption, the 2022 primary energy consumption and the 2022 greenhouse gas emissions by energy type are provided in Table 2. These breakdowns are also illustrated in Figure 4 (final energy), Figure 5 (primary energy) and Figure 6 (energy-related emissions).

While the three charts show broadly similar breakdowns, there are several notable differences between them:

- Electricity accounted for one third of final energy consumption in 2022, but 45% of primary energy and 45% of GHG emissions. This is because the amount of primary energy required to supply an average unit of final energy and the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of final energy were both proportionately higher for electricity than for other energy types. This has been the case for electricity for many decades. However, the primary energy intensity and greenhouse gas intensity of electricity have both been trending generally downwards since the late 1990s and are expected to continue to do so as Ireland decarbonises its electricity system in accordance with climate targets for 2030 and beyond.
- Renewable heat and renewable transport fuels accounted for 10% of final energy consumption in 2022, but because their use does not give rise to greenhouse gas emissions, they did not account for any of the emissions shown in Figure 6.
- Oil (transport fuels and heating oils) accounted for 32% of final energy consumption and 34% of GHG emissions in 2022, whereas natural gas accounted for 23% of consumption but only 20% of emissions. This is because the use of diesel and heating oils give rise to more emissions per unit of energy than natural gas does.

The primary energy intensity and greenhouse gas intensity of electricity have both been trending generally downwards since the late 1990s and are expected to continue to do so as Ireland decarbonises its electricity system in accordance with climate targets for 2030 and beyond

TABLE 2: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 ENERGY USE BY ENERGY TYPE

Subsector	Final energy consumption	Primary energy consumption	Total energy-related CO ₂
	GWh	GWh	ktCO ₂
Electricity	2,368	4,470	773
Natural gas	1,672	1,919	342
LPG	98	113	22
Heating oils	462	534	121
Solid fossil fuels	0	0	0
Renewable heat	673	767	-
Transport fuels (fossil)	1,819	2,001	478
Transport fuels (renewable)	76	84	-
Total	7,168	9,888	1,736

FIGURE 5: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY TYPE

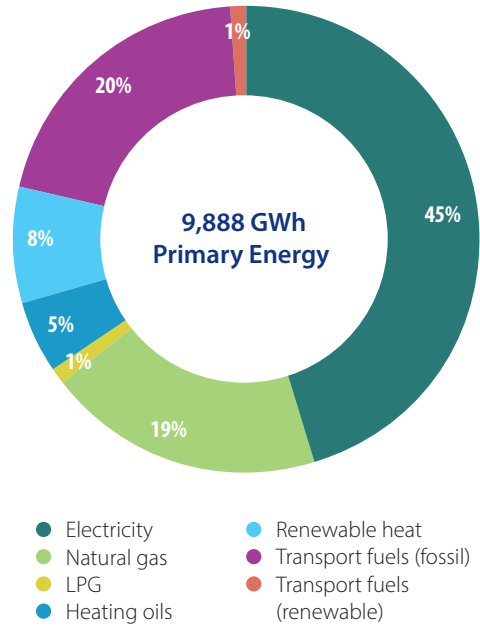


FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY TYPE

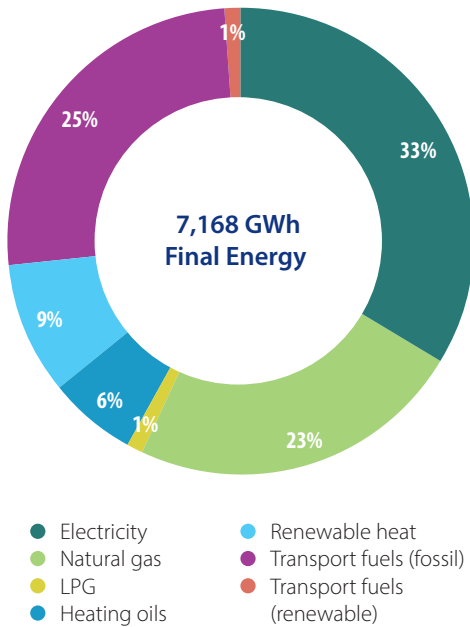
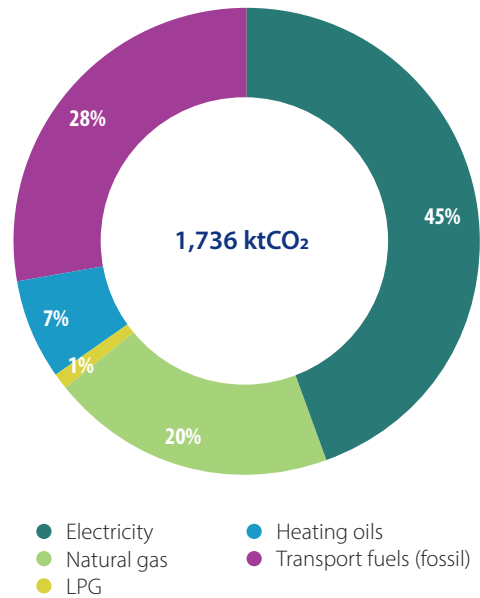


FIGURE 6: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ BY ENERGY TYPE



3.3 Energy consumption and emissions by end-use

Further breakdowns of final energy consumption, primary energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in 2022 are provided in Table 3. The breakdown of the 7,168 GWh of final energy consumption by end-use is also illustrated in Figure 7. These breakdowns are not definitive because unlike all other breakdowns provided in this report, they are not solely based on data directly reported to SEAI by public bodies and schools¹³.

Altogether, buildings accounted for 45-50% of the energy consumed¹⁴, with transport accounting for 28%.

FIGURE 7: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY END USE

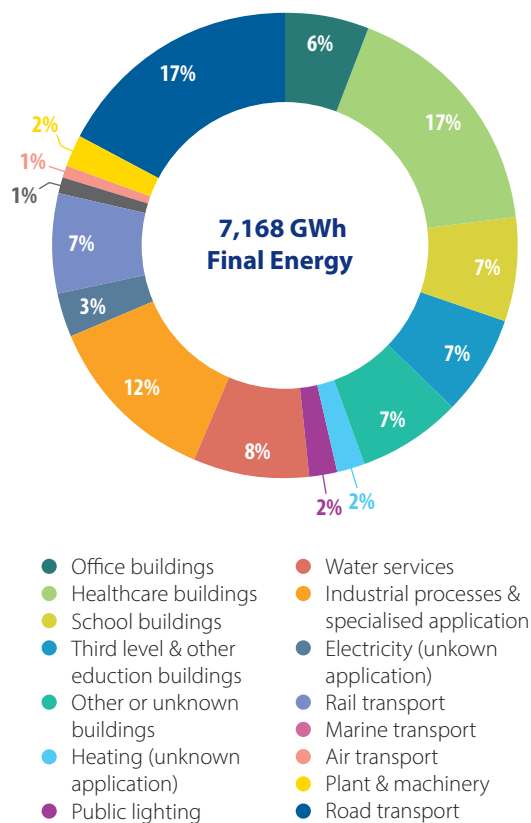


TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 ENERGY USE BY END USE

Breakdown by use	Final energy consumption	Primary energy consumption	Total energy-related CO ₂
	GWh	GWh	ktCO ₂
Office buildings	461	712	132
Healthcare buildings	1,211	1,675	317
School buildings	522	803	155
Third level & other education buildings	497	659	121
Other or unknown buildings	515	752	137
Heating (unknown application)	160	290	34
Public lighting	179	341	64
Water services	576	888	177
Industrial processes & specialised applications	832	1,117	87
Electricity (unknown application)	222	387	-
Rail transport	534	657	141
Marine transport	87	96	23
Air transport	43	47	11
Plant & machinery	130	143	33
Road transport	1,198	1,318	303
Total	7,168	9,888	1,736

¹³ Public bodies and schools are not required to provide a comprehensive breakdown of energy consumption by end-use in their reports. Therefore, it is not possible to calculate a definitive end-use breakdown directly from the reported data. The breakdowns provided in Table 3 and Figure 7 are based on electricity and gas meter categorisations reported by organisations and on an energy end-use apportionment methodology, which incorporates assumptions based on known energy end-use patterns for specific subsectors and energy types.

¹⁴ Together, the five categories of buildings shown in Table 3 and Figure 7 accounted for 45% of consumption. An unknown proportion of the heating and electricity use that is classified above as 'unknown application' (accounting for another 5%) was also used in buildings.

3.4 Energy consumption and emissions by subsector and mode

The energy consumption patterns in the different subsectors are illustrated in Table 4 and Figure 8.

TABLE 4: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUBSECTOR

Subsector	Final energy consumption		
	Thermal	Transport	Electricity
	GWh	GWh	GWh
Civil Service	88	43	99
Commercial State Body	696	1,255	404
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	297	7	235
Health	851	95	376
Justice & Defence	134	164	95
Local Authorities & Water Services	371	223	858
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	68	106	115
Schools & ETBs	401	2	184
Total	2,905	1,895	2,368

The greenhouse gas emissions arising from the energy consumption in these subsectors is illustrated in Table 5 and Figure 9.

TABLE 5: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 GHGS BY SUBSECTOR

Subsector	GHGs		
	Thermal	Transport	Electricity
	ktCO ₂	ktCO ₂	ktCO ₂
Civil Service	18	11	33
Commercial State Body	32	319	131
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	62	2	76
Health	185	23	123
Justice & Defence	29	42	31
Local Authorities & Water Services	55	54	280
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	14	27	38
Schools & ETBs	91	1	60
Total	485	478	773

FIGURE 8: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUBSECTOR & MODE

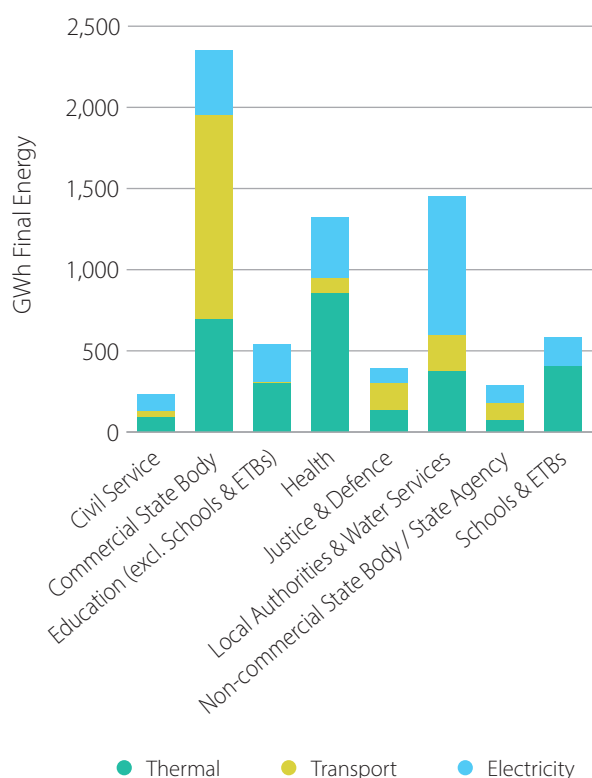
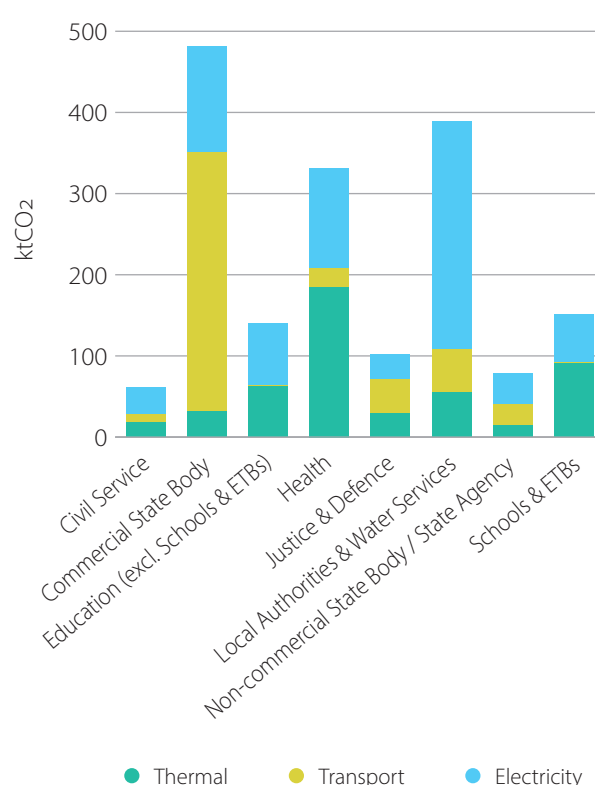


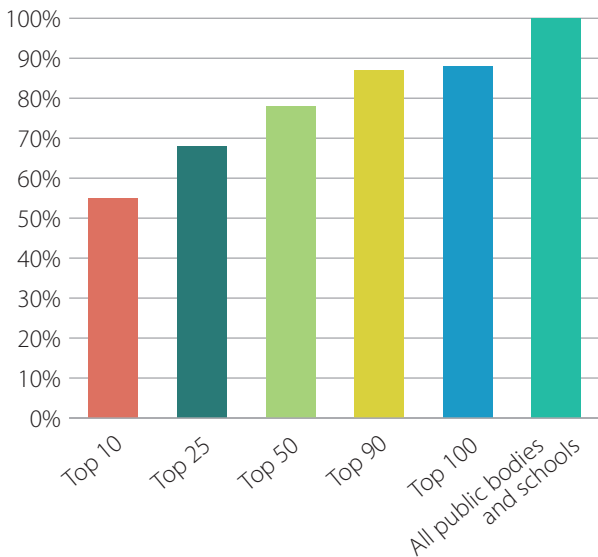
FIGURE 9: BREAKDOWN OF 2022 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SUBSECTOR & MODE



3.5 Main energy consumers

Altogether, the total final energy consumption in 2022 of the ten largest energy consumers was 3,926 GWh, which accounted for 55% of total reported consumption. The 100 largest energy consumers that reported accounted for 88% of the total reported consumption.

FIGURE 10: LARGEST ENERGY USERS (FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION)



3.6 Change in energy consumption and emissions since 2021

Overall, final energy consumption in the public sector decreased by 51 GWh, or 1%, between 2021 and 2022, with thermal energy decreasing by 4%, and electricity and transport both increasing by 1%. This followed a 3% increase in consumption between 2020 and 2021, which was due, at least in part, to a rebound in consumption following the lifting of some COVID-19 restrictions¹⁵.

Figure 11 shows the changes in final electricity, thermal and transport consumption between 2021 and 2022, broken down by subsector. Overall, final energy consumption decreased in four of the eight subsectors and increased in the other four.

Final energy consumption decreased by 1% across the public sector between 2021 and 2022

FIGURE 11: CHANGE IN FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION 2021-2022



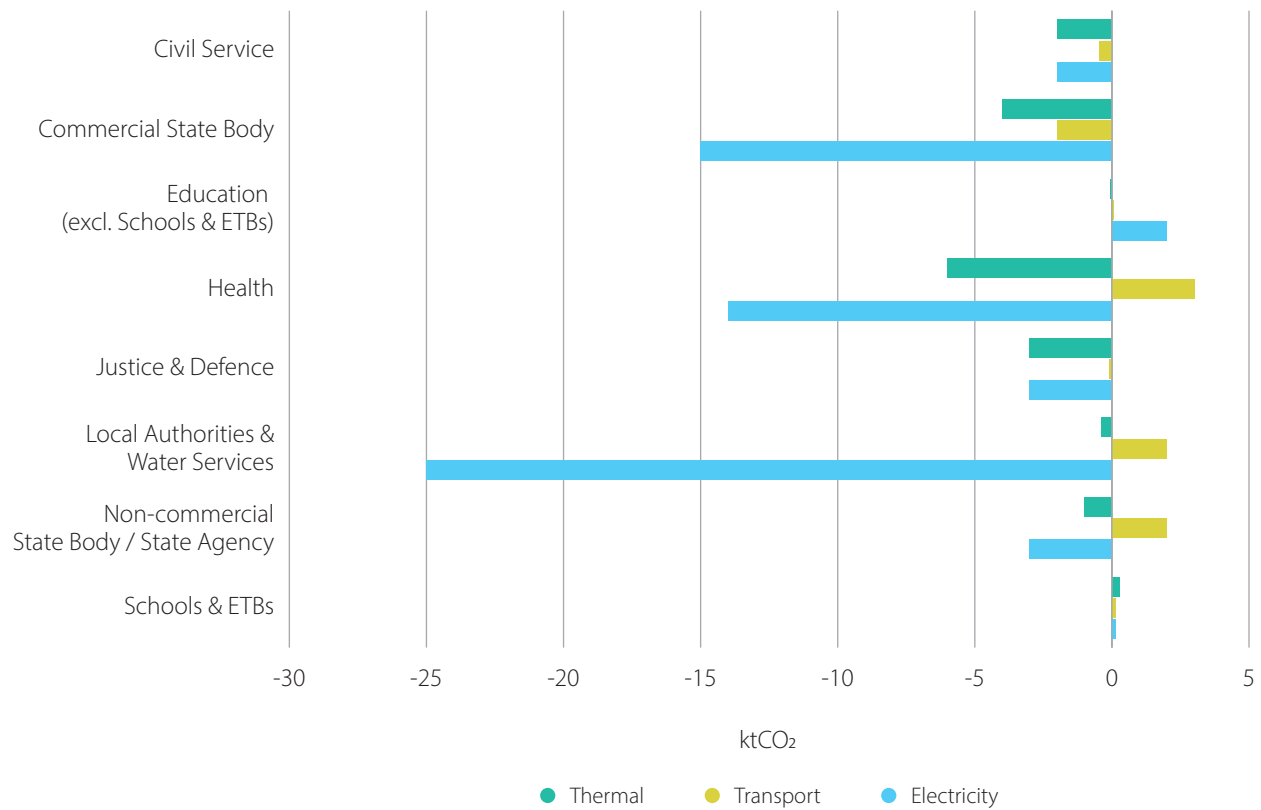
¹⁵ Although COVID-19 caused reductions in energy use in most public bodies, it is important to note that the pandemic affected the underlying drivers of energy use differently in different organisations.

Greenhouse gas emissions also decreased between 2021 and 2022, with thermal emissions reducing by 3% and transport emissions increasing by 1%. Even though electricity consumption increased by 1%, electricity emissions reduced by 7%, due to the emission intensity of Ireland's electricity system decreasing by 8% between 2021 and 2022¹⁶. Together, thermal and transport emissions – or fossil CO₂ emissions – decreased by 1%.

Figure 12 shows the changes in greenhouse gas emissions arising from electricity, thermal and transport consumption between 2021 and 2022 in the different subsectors. Fossil CO₂ decreased in all subsectors except for local authorities & water services, non-commercial state bodies / state agencies and schools & ETBs. Electricity emissions and total emissions decreased in all subsectors except education and schools & ETBs.

Electricity emissions decreased by 7%, even though electricity consumption increased by 1%, because the emission intensity of Ireland's electricity system decreased by 8% between 2021 and 2022

FIGURE 12: CHANGE IN GHGS 2021-2022



¹⁶ This 8% decrease followed a 19% increase between 2020 and 2021.

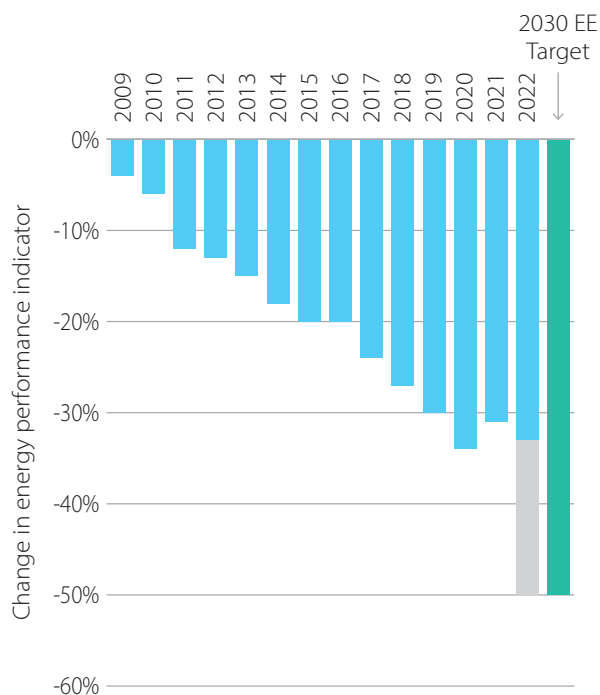
4. Energy Efficiency Target

4.1 Progress towards 2030 energy efficiency target

The combined improvement in energy efficiency in 2022 of the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports is equivalent to 32.5%¹⁷. This is the primary indicator used for tracking the sector's performance against the 50%-by-2030 energy efficiency target. This improvement is equivalent to 4,627 GWh of avoided primary energy consumption¹⁸.

The graph in Figure 13 tracks how the total savings achieved in each year since 2009 compare to the 2030 target¹⁹. It shows how the result for 2022 (32.5%) is an improvement from 2021 (31.5%).

FIGURE 13: IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY



4.2 Energy efficiency by subsector

The breakdown of avoided energy consumption (primary) and percentage improvement in energy efficiency by subsector is set out in Table 6. The bar chart in Figure 14 illustrates percentage savings for each subsector.

TABLE 6: PROGRESS TOWARDS ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGET BY SUBSECTOR

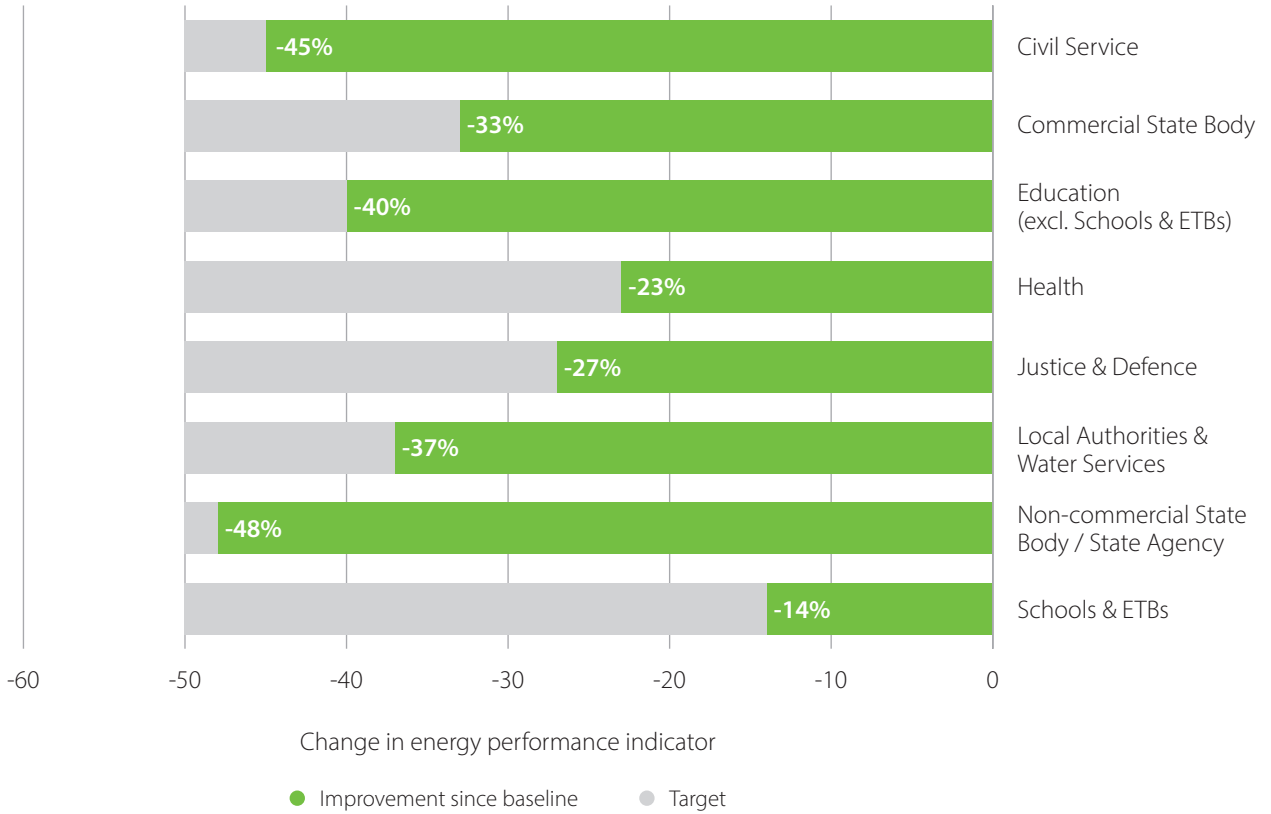
Subsector	Avoided energy consumption (primary)	Change in energy performance indicator	Gap to target
	GWh	%	%
Civil Service	277	-45%	-5%
Commercial State Body	1,409	-33%	-17%
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	531	-40%	-10%
Health	530	-23%	-27%
Justice & Defence	193	-27%	-23%
Local Authorities & Water Services	1,205	-37%	-13%
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	351	-48%	-2%
Schools & ETBs	132	-14%	-36%
Total	4,627	-33%	-17%

¹⁷ The calculation of these results incorporates adjustments to the business-as-usual consumption for local authorities to account for the transition of water services to Irish Water.

¹⁸ Calculated by subtracting each organisation's actual 2022 primary energy consumption from its business-as-usual primary energy consumption. The business-as-usual consumption is the amount that each public body would have consumed in 2022 had it not made the reported efficiency gains since its energy efficiency baseline.

¹⁹ This chart, and other equivalent charts in this report, present improvements in energy efficiency as reductions in an energy performance indicator, i.e. negative values indicate savings. This convention was introduced in the 2022 report. Previous iterations of this report adopted the opposite convention. The reason for the change to presenting improvements as negative values is to make the interpretation of results for energy efficiency more intuitive, when combined with the greenhouse gas emissions savings shown elsewhere in the report. Emissions savings are all shown as reductions.

FIGURE 14: ENERGY EFFICIENCY BY SUBSECTOR



5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets

5.1 Two 2030 targets

The energy consumption reported for the public sector for 2022 was equivalent to 1,736 ktCO₂ of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. This comprised 963 ktCO₂ of fossil CO₂ emissions and 773 ktCO₂ of electricity emissions.

Every public sector organisation has two greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2030 – a fossil CO₂ target and a total CO₂ target. Both are summarised in the boxed text.

5.2 Progress towards fossil CO₂ target

Figure 15 shows the actual fossil CO₂ from the sector since 2013, split between thermal and transport. The emissions profile has shown little change since 2013.

The chart also shows the fossil CO₂ emissions baseline calculated for the sector, which is 1,002 ktCO₂. On this basis, the public sector must reduce its fossil CO₂ by 511 ktCO₂ from its baseline to achieve a 2030 target of 491 ktCO₂²⁰. By 2022, the sector's fossil CO₂ had decreased by just 39 ktCO₂, or 4%, since the baseline.

The public sector must reduce its fossil CO₂ emissions by 511 ktCO₂ from its baseline to achieve a 2030 target of 491 ktCO₂. By 2022, the sector's fossil CO₂ had decreased by just 39 ktCO₂, or 4%, since the baseline

2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets – key methodology points

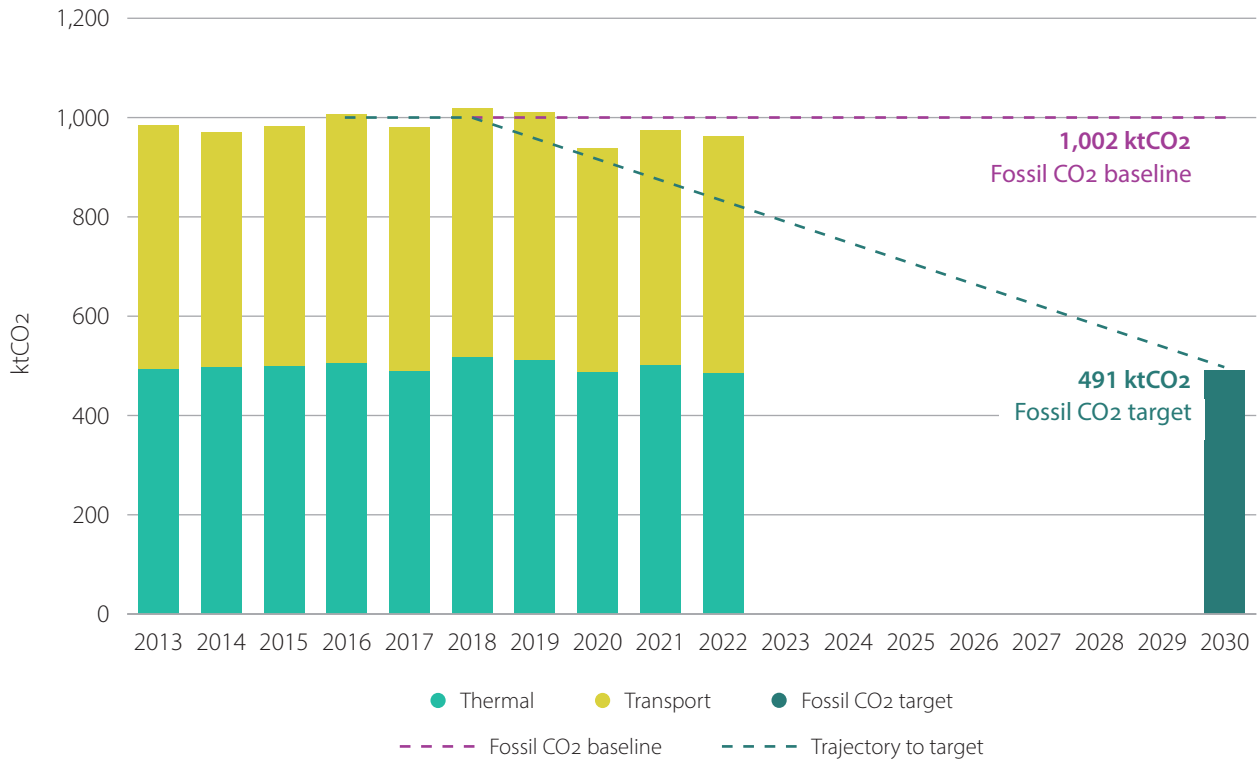
- Every public sector organisation has two emissions reduction targets for 2030.
- Both are calculated on the basis of absolute reductions in emissions from an organisation's greenhouse gas baseline period, i.e. there is no adjustment for changes in activity levels, service levels or demographics.
- The baseline period for both emissions targets is 2016-2018 (average).
- The first target applies to the organisation's fossil emissions: every organisation must reduce its fossil CO₂ by 51% by 2030.
- The second target applies to the organisation's total energy-related emissions: every organisation's total CO₂ target for 2030, in tonnes, equals its fossil CO₂ target for 2030 plus its electricity emissions at its greenhouse gas baseline less the projected supply-side emissions reduction from electricity by 2030, in tonnes.

Each public body's emissions baselines and targets are included in section 6²¹. The calculations underpinning each public body's targets, and explanatory charts, are available via the M&R system.

This methodology is described in detail in SEAI's *M&R-2030 methodology guidance* document.

²⁰ These baseline and target calculations are based on the data reported to SEAI during the 2022 reporting cycle. They differ slightly from the values presented in the 2022 report, which were based on data reported to SEAI during the 2021 reporting cycle. The calculated values will be refined further as better data becomes available.

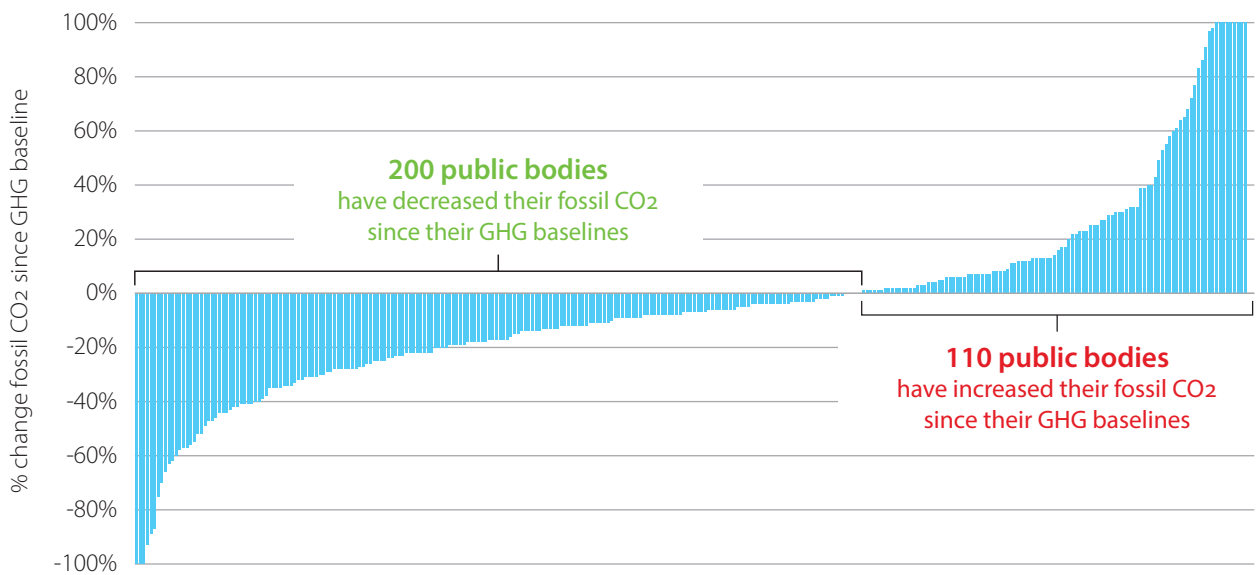
FIGURE 15: FOSSIL CO₂ – EMISSIONS SINCE 2013, BASELINE & TARGET



The distribution of changes in fossil CO₂ emissions since the greenhouse gas baseline is shown in Figure 16. 200 of the 345 public bodies that reported data to SEAI²¹ had reduced their

emissions by 2022, with 110 having increased their emissions. 35 public bodies had zero non-electricity emissions at their greenhouse gas baselines²².

FIGURE 16: FOSSIL CO₂ – DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGES SINCE GHG BASELINE

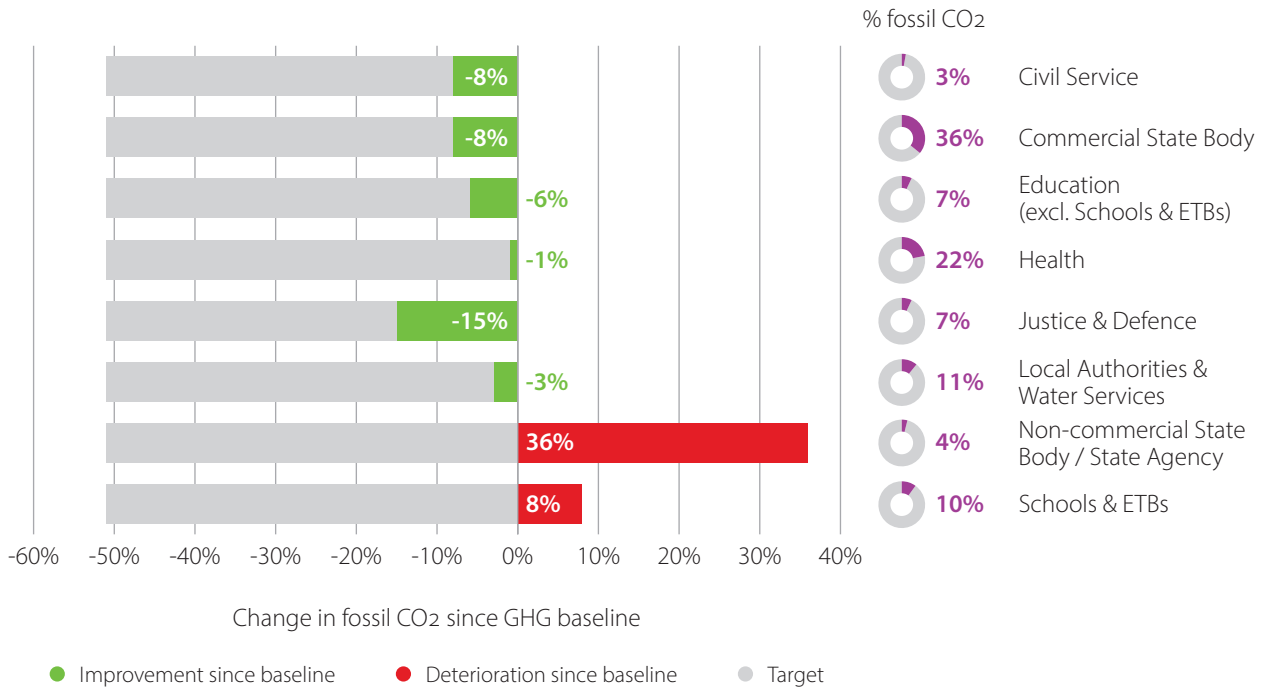


²¹ Schools are not shown in this chart.

²² These are typically smaller office-based organisations that only use electricity, including for heating.

Each subsector's progress towards the fossil CO₂ target is shown in Figure 17 as a percentage change in its fossil CO₂ since the greenhouse gas baseline. The figure also shows each subsector's relative share of 2022 emissions.

FIGURE 17: PROGRESS TOWARDS FOSSIL CO₂ TARGET BY SUBSECTOR



5.3 Progress towards total emissions target

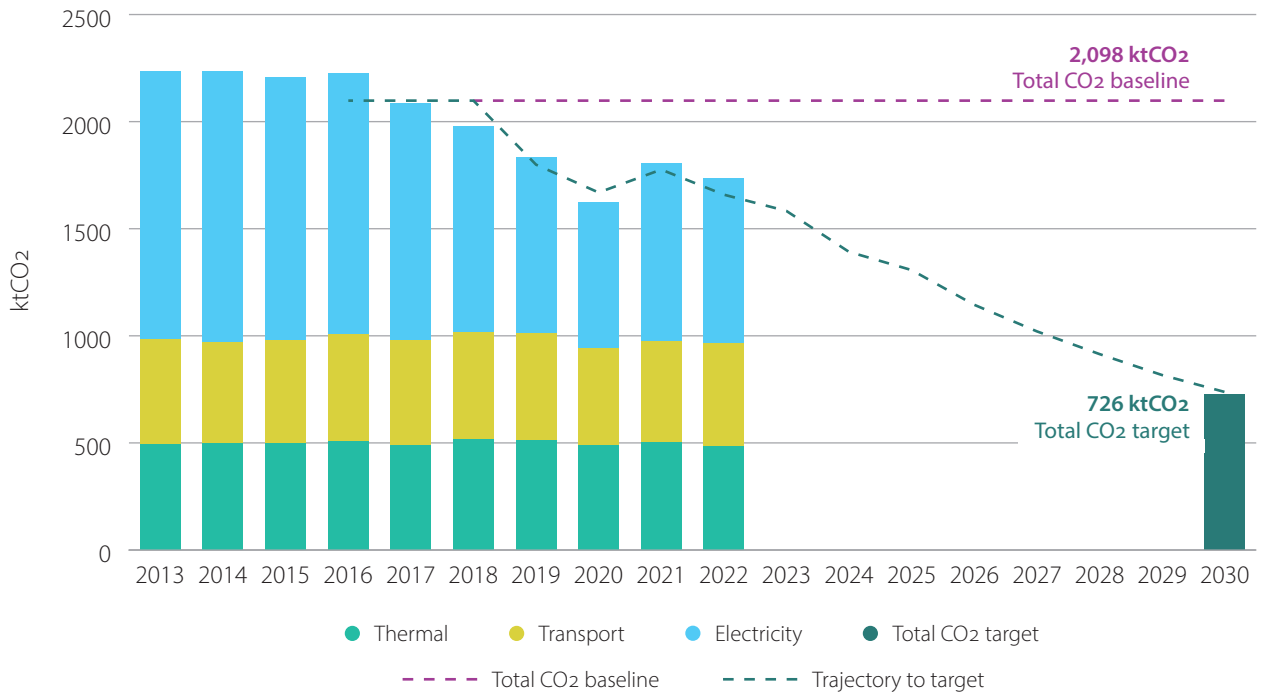
The second emissions target encompasses electricity emissions as well as fossil emissions. Figure 18 shows the actual total emissions since 2013, broken down between electricity, thermal and transport. The decrease in total emissions since 2013 is mainly due to the decarbonisation of Ireland's electricity supply, i.e. the reduction is because the electricity system has become 'cleaner' between the baseline period and 2022.

The total CO₂ emissions baseline calculated for the sector is 2,098 ktCO₂. On this basis, the public sector must reduce its total emissions by 1,372 ktCO₂, or approximately 65%²³, from its baseline level to achieve its total CO₂ target of 726 ktCO₂ by 2030. SEAI anticipates that electricity supply-side decarbonisation will result in a 861 ktCO₂ reduction between the baseline and 2030²⁴. By 2022, the sector's total emissions had decreased by 362 ktCO₂, or 17%, since the baseline.

23 This is the aggregate percentage reduction for the entire public sector. The percentage reduction required by each public sector organisation to achieve its total emissions target is dependent on the makeup of its energy use at its greenhouse gas baseline. Each organisation's baseline and target calculation is available via the M&R system.

24 SEAI estimates Ireland's electricity network could decarbonise by 79% between 2016-18 (average) and 2030 – as fossil fuels are phased out of power generation.

FIGURE 18: TOTAL CO₂ – EMISSIONS SINCE 2013, BASELINE & TARGET

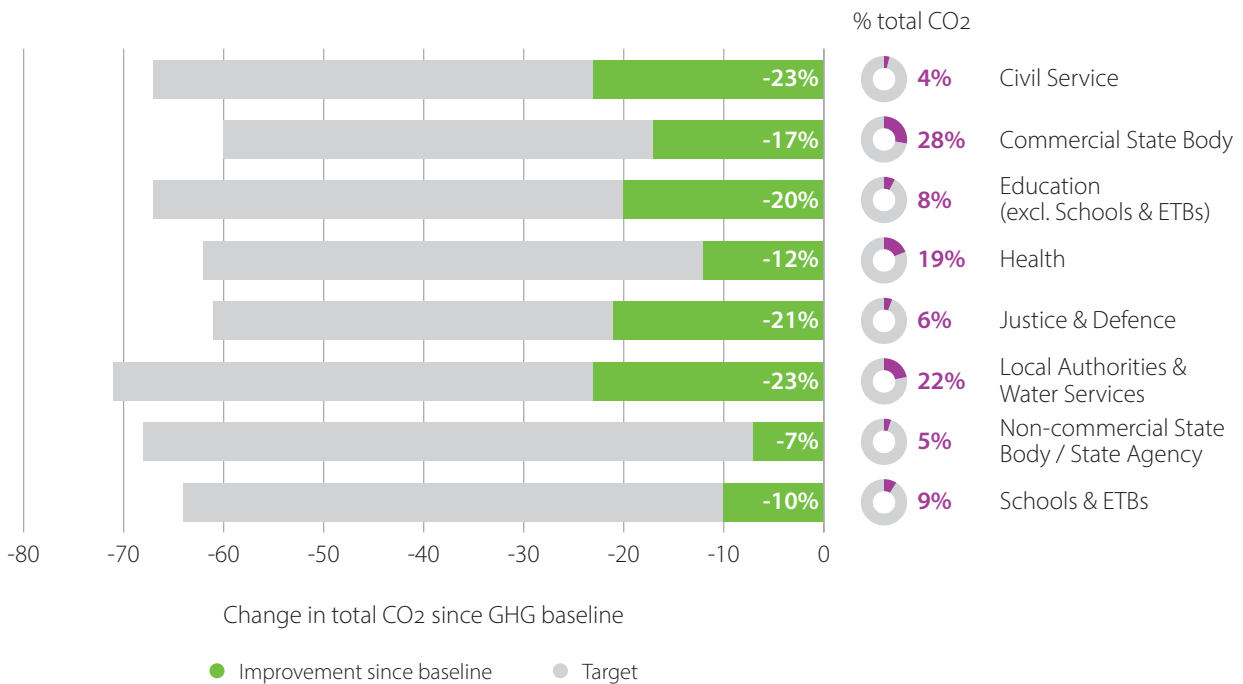


Each subsector's progress towards the total CO₂ target is shown in Figure 19 as a percentage change in its total CO₂ since the greenhouse gas baseline. The figure also shows each subsector's relative share of 2022 emissions.

The percentage reduction required by each subsector to achieve its aggregate total CO₂ target is different.

The percentage is dependent on the types of energy used by each subsector at the greenhouse gas baseline. This accounts for the fact that subsectors with higher proportions of baseline energy consumption from electricity can expect to benefit from more supply-side emissions reductions than those with higher proportions of fossil fuels, and vice versa²⁵.

FIGURE 19: PROGRESS TOWARDS TOTAL CO₂ TARGET BY SUBSECTOR



²⁵ This principle also applies to the calculation of targets for individual public sector organisations.

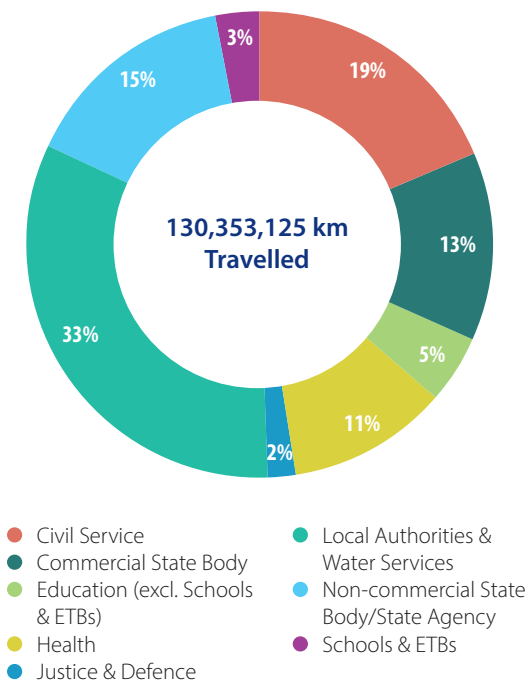
5.4 Business travel

The energy consumption associated with business travel²⁶ is not within the scope of the 2030 energy efficiency target or the 2030 emissions targets. However, public bodies are obliged to report annual data on business travel to SEAL for the years 2021 onwards.

The data presented in section 5.4 is based on submissions received from 305 public bodies.

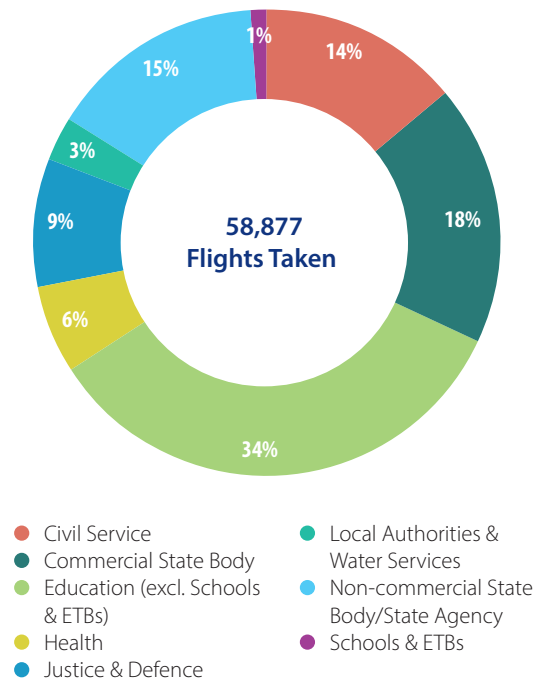
Altogether, these public bodies reported over 130 million kilometres of business travel by private road vehicle in 2022. Figure 20 provides a breakdown of this travel by subsector.

FIGURE 20: SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF BUSINESS TRAVEL BY PRIVATE ROAD VEHICLE



The 305 public bodies also reported 58,877 individual flight segments in 2022. Figure 21 provides a breakdown of these flights by subsector.

FIGURE 21: SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF BUSINESS TRAVEL BY AIR (NO. FLIGHTS)



Public bodies were also requested to report data on the number of kilometres travelled by different modes of commercial and public transport in 2022. Unlike data for travel by private road vehicle and commercial airline, which are generally recorded by public bodies for other purposes²⁷, data on distances travelled by other forms of transport are not generally readily available to organisations. SEAL recognises that there is a trade-off between the level of effort required to gather this data and the value of the data. Public bodies are encouraged to focus on gathering robust data for the modes of travel by commercial and public transport that are likely to be most material to their organisation's emissions from business travel. For this reason, SEAL believes that the data reported by the 305 public bodies for travel by commercial and public transport in 2022 is likely to be an underestimate of actual travel.

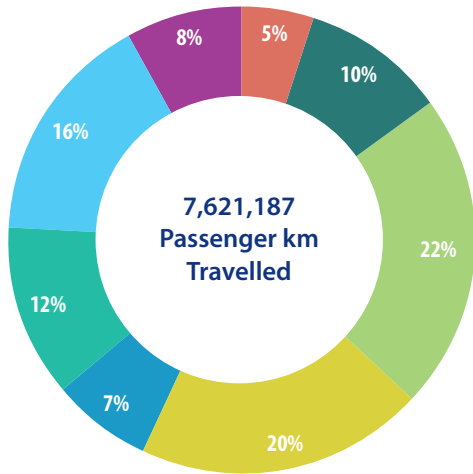
²⁶ Business travel occurs when people travel from one place of work to another place of work as part of their work duties. It does not include travel to and from a person's normal place of work, i.e. commuting. This is a person's own private travel and is not a business journey.

²⁷ For example, records of distances travelled by private road vehicle are retained for reimbursing staff expenses.

Figure 22 provides a breakdown of the travel that was reported, in passenger-kilometres, by subsector.

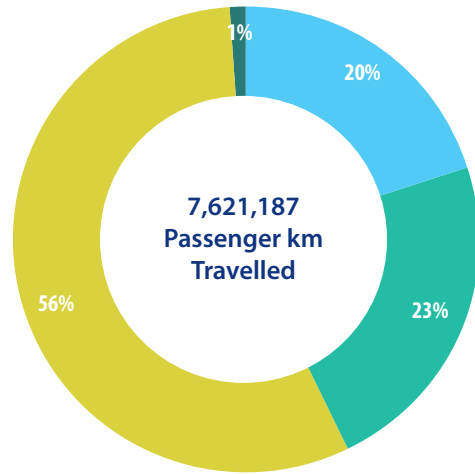
Figure 23 provides a breakdown of the same data by mode of public transport.

FIGURE 22: SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF BUSINESS TRAVEL BY COMMERCIAL & PUBLIC TRANSPORT



- Civil Service
- Local Authorities & Water Services
- Commercial State Body
- Non-commercial State Body/State Agency
- Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)
- Schools & ETBs
- Health
- Justice & Defence

FIGURE 23: MODE BREAKDOWN OF BUSINESS TRAVEL BY COMMERCIAL & PUBLIC TRANSPORT



- Taxi
- Bus
- Rail
- Ferry

Making Progress

The data submitted demonstrates savings achieved through the implementation of thousands of efficiency measures. 22% of the measures reported addressed lighting, 12% were heating projects, 9% upgraded building fabric and 12% related to structured energy management improvements. Projects in schools accounted for a further 23%.

The projects illustrated on these pages are a selection of the 5,600 projects that were reported to SEAI in 2022. While the overall level of project reporting is improving, many of the measures are still relatively small scale.



5,530,000 kWh

UCD Belfield District Heating System Heat Pump Retrofit

The UCD Belfield DHS supplies 11 buildings on campus. The system had been upgraded over time from turf to oil, to gas-fired CHP. The campus Energy Centre also incorporates a 900 kW biomass boiler, and two condensing gas-fired boilers. UCD's decarbonisation strategy includes reducing thermal demand through the retrofit of buildings coupled with a phased decarbonisation of thermal energy away from fossil fuel. This Pathfinder project involved the integration of a 1 MW, two-stage hydrocarbon air source heat pump into the Energy Centre. The heat pump now runs as lead plant, followed by the biomass boiler and CHP, with the gas boilers supporting peak heat demand only. It is expected that this project will deliver over 5,530,000 kWh per annum energy savings, avoiding approximately 800 tCO₂ p/a.



844 tCO₂

Atlantic Seaboard North – Regional Energy Bureau

5 local authorities located in the Atlantic Seaboard North Region identified a lack of resources as a barrier to achieving the targets. Specialist dedicated expertise, structured energy management and an ongoing investment strategy were identified as key requirements. SEAI's Pathfinder Programme provided 50% funding towards setting up a regional Energy Bureau with Mayo County Council acting as the lead local authority. A Regional Manager and 5 Energy Officers (1 per LA) were appointed to work with each LA Energy Team. Initial focus was on analysing energy consumption and emissions in each LA, completing Gap to Target analysis and development of a Register of Opportunities and project pipeline for each LA. As a result, 15 local authority building retrofits are planned for 2024 with a budget estimate of €6.7 million and calculated carbon savings of 844 tCO₂. The Bureau will evolve into a project implementation unit delivering these and other significant decarbonisation projects.



150,000 kWh

Mercy Hospital

Mercy University Hospital, Cork completed a plant decommissioning project to reduce energy losses and improve energy efficiency. All existing plantrooms were connected to establish a unified system. Three smaller, less efficient gas boilers were decommissioned, and new pipework was installed to bypass the obsolete boilers and connect with the main header. The project delivered energy savings of almost 150,000 kWh. Following measurement and verification, the hospital reinvested the value of the energy credits received into its comprehensive energy programme.



225,000 kWh

OPW managed Lighting Upgrade at Collins Barracks

Collins Barracks is a former military barracks, originally built in 1702 and now home to the National Museum of Ireland – Decorative Arts and History exhibitions. An extensive lighting upgrade was completed in March 2022 when over 800 fittings were replaced with high efficiency LED fittings across the museum. Due to the nature of the exhibitions, the Office of Public Works (OPW) and contractors liaised closely with the museum curators to design, specify and install optimal lighting levels and controls, both for aesthetics and for the preservation of the artefacts. As well as enhanced service, the project achieved saving of approximately 225,000 kWh per annum.



93,000 kWh

Scoil Mhuire, Abbeyleix

Scoil Mhuire underwent a deep retrofit through the Pathfinder programme. Fabric works included pumped cavity wall, external wall insulation and new insulated roof covering. It also involved replacement of doors and windows and improved air tightness. Mechanical works included a new air source heat pump combined with new radiators throughout, room thermostats and a BMS system supplying high levels of control. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery units were installed. All existing light fittings were replaced with LED and improved controls. Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and electric vehicle charging points were also installed. The project has estimated energy savings of 93,000 kWh per annum (87% efficiency improvement) and 22,190 kgCO₂ emissions savings (77% reduction). The Building Energy Rating went from a D2 to a B1.



2,339,000 kWh

St. Mary's Hospital, Phoenix Park

St. Mary's Hospital, a provider of extended stay and day care services for the elderly, faced soaring energy bills. An Audit and Building Management Survey by the Health Service Executive (HSE) revealed energy-saving opportunities primarily linked to the heating system's control and operation. The hospital swiftly acted upon these findings, launching a transformative Pathfinder project. Collaborating with the Energy Green Team, St. Mary's Implemented various strategies including behavioural changes, educating staff on energy-conscious practices, upgrades to the building management system (BMS), lighting upgrades, fabric improvements, pump upgrades, and the installation of solar PV. These concerted efforts led to a remarkable reduction of 703,500 kWh in electricity and 2,339,000 kWh in gas consumption compared to previous years. Notably, this resulted in significant cost savings and improved comfort levels for occupants.



21% energy saving

Private Security Authority (PSA) – Reduce Your Use Campaign

PSA took part in the Reduce Your Use initiative promoted by government in 2022. A number of initiatives were implemented addressing the high energy areas. For example, heating was turned off during lunch time and shut down 1-2 hours before buildings closed, internal temperature was set to 19 degrees, hot water temperature set points were optimised to avoid waste. In addition, all lighting switches were labelled using traffic light switch off advice, supported by a campaign focusing on switching off lights during daylight hours. Regular Out of Hours Audits were completed. Energy clinics, energy awareness days, staff energy quiz and Bright Ideas competition all helped to keep staff engaged throughout the period. The combined efforts resulted in a 21% energy saving that winter compared to 2019.



780,000 kWh

Maynooth University John Paul II Library

Maynooth University began a programme of works in John Paul II Library aimed at upgrading the building from a C3 to a B2 Building Energy Rating. The initial scope of works, supported by the Pathfinder programme included replacement of boilers, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and roof fabric. The new roof insulation and variable speed drive AHUs resulted in a reduction in heat demand. The 2 No. existing 300-350 kW boilers were replaced with an 85 kW air source heat pump, delivering approximately 66% of annual heat demand. This was backed up by 2 No. 125 kW condensing gas boilers. A 10.9 kW PV array installed on the roof helped offset a portion of the increased electricity demand. The project is expected to deliver over 780,000 kWh energy savings, avoiding approximately 159 tonnes CO₂ per annum.



6. Towards 2030

6.1 Departmental group performance

The analysis of the data reported by 345 public bodies and 3,015 schools shows that the annual energy efficiency savings at 2022 represents an overall efficiency gain of 32.5% since the energy efficiency baseline. By 2022, fossil greenhouse gas emissions had decreased by 3.9% since the greenhouse gas baseline, while total emissions had decreased by 17.3%.

Figure 24 illustrates the 2022 position of each departmental group with respect to the 2030 energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Additional detailed data

Additional detailed data for the departmental groups is provided in tabular format in Appendix 1.

FIGURE 24: DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST 2030 TARGETS

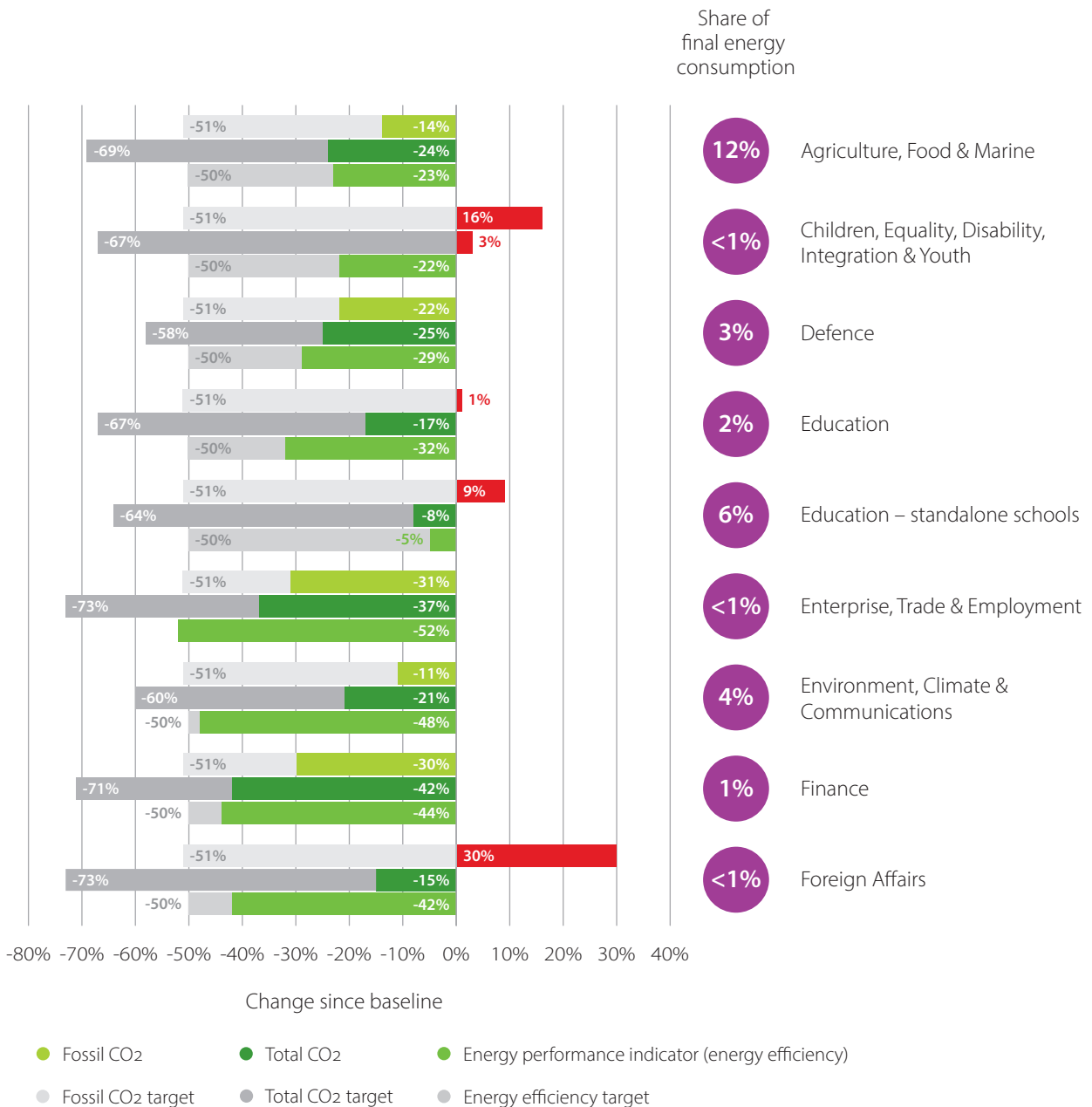


FIGURE 24: DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST 2030 TARGETS (CONTINUED)



6.2 Performance of public bodies

SEAI recognises that building complete energy and emissions profiles for organisations is an iterative process that will take time as public bodies are in a better position to submit improved data each year. This work is ongoing.

SEAI continues to work with public bodies and schools to improve the quality of their data through the provision of guidance materials, training and bespoke support services.

The public bodies and schools are listed as follows:

Public bodies (excluding standalone schools)

The 345²⁸ public bodies that made a complete submission to SEAI by the deadline are alphabetically listed in section 6.2.1. Each listing comprises the following elements:

- The public body's energy consumption in 2022 and its energy performance result for 2022. The performance result is presented alongside the energy saving values for all years since the public body's energy efficiency baseline. This indicates the extent to which each public body's 2022 performance may have deviated from established trends arising from the impacts of the pandemic.
- The public body's fossil CO₂ emissions at its GHG baseline and in 2022, its 2030 target value and its change in fossil CO₂ since its baseline²⁹. The annual change in fossil CO₂ for all years since the public body's GHG baseline is also indicated.
- The public body's total CO₂ emissions at its GHG baseline and in 2022, its 2030 target value and its change in total CO₂ since its baseline²⁹. The annual change in total CO₂ for all years since the public body's GHG baseline is also indicated.
- Additional SEAI notes on the data submitted.

Non-reporting Public Bodies

The public bodies that did not report are listed alphabetically in section 6.2.2.

Standalone Schools

The 3,015 standalone schools that made complete submissions to SEAI by the deadline account for 6% of total reported energy consumption. They are listed in an annex to this report, which is available at www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport.

Additional Detailed Data

SEAI publishes public sector energy data online, including detailed organisation-level energy consumption and performance data, and a database of energy-saving projects. This is available at www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport.




²⁸ Including ETBs but excluding standalone schools.

²⁹ These baseline and target calculations are based on the data reported to SEAI during the 2022 reporting cycle. In some cases, they differ from the values presented in the 2022 report, which were based on data reported to SEAI during the 2021 reporting cycle. The calculated values will be refined further as better data becomes available.

6.2.1 Public bodies (excluding schools)

LIST OF PUBLIC BODIES THAT REPORTED

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		2030 target	Energy performance indicator Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh			GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Abbey Theatre	1.4	1.9	-50%	-48%	167.9	180.4	82.3	+7%	419.9	338.1	136.4	-19%	
Ability West	2.4	3.3	-50%	-2%	417.3	423.2	204.5	+1%	613.4	660.2	245.8	+8%	
Adoption Authority of Ireland	<0.1	0.2	-50%	-72%	0.0	0.0	0.0		37.4	26.9	8.0	-28%	
AHEAD	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-37%	0.9	0.8	0.4	-4%	1.9	1.5	0.6	-22%	
An Bord Pleanála	0.4	0.8	-50%	-55%	0.0	0.0	0.0		215.0	142.6	46.2	-34%	
An Foras Teanga – Foras na Gaeilge	0.4	0.6	-50%	-58%	46.6	50.1	22.8	+7%	193.2	113.3	54.7	-41%	
An Foras Teanga – Ulster Scots Agency	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-40%	0.0	0.0	0.0		15.8	9.5	3.4	-40%	
An Garda Síochána	134.3	180.0	-50%	-31%	24,763.1	23,041.5	12,133.9	-7%	41,865.7	35,335.4	15,801.3	-16%	
An Post	120.7	148.1	-50%	-39%	24,274.5	24,515.7	11,894.5	+1%	32,155.2	30,331.7	13,576.9	-6%	
Arts Council	0.1	0.2	-50%	-75%	0.0	0.0	0.0		96.3	41.0	20.7	-57%	
Athlone Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-33%	16.4	15.1	8.0	-8%	28.6	23.0	10.7	-20%	
Athlone Institute of Technology	6.9	10.7	-50%	-31%	834.2	681.5	408.8	-18%	2,480.2	1,856.9	761.1	-25%	
Atlantic Technological University, Sligo	5.1	8.0	-50%	-54%	893.3	616.8	437.7	-31%	2,266.3	1,496.7	730.4	-34%	
Atlantic Technological University, Donegal	3.7	5.5	-50%	-56%	603.9	522.6	295.9	-13%	1,418.6	1,038.2	469.9	-27%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Bantry Bay Port Company DAC ²			-50%										
Beaumont Hospital	43.5	63.0	-50%	-12%	4,910.7	5,288.3	2,406.2	+8%	12,365.2	11,085.1	4,003.0	-10%	
Blackrock Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-52%	19.1	8.3	9.4	-56%	35.4	17.9	12.9	-50%	
Bord Bia	0.3	0.6	-50%	-47%	0.0	0.0	0.0		101.2	95.4	22.0	-6%	
Bord Iascaigh Mhara	2.3	3.6	-50%	-1%	260.3	249.2	127.5	-4%	1,052.1	679.8	296.2	-35%	
Bord na Móna plc ⁶	53.4	37.9	-50%	-63%	14,888.1	11,009.9	7,295.2	-26%	20,326.5	13,049.5	8,464.5	-36%	
Brothers of Charity Services Ireland CLG	34.9	42.9	-50%	-18%	6,285.7	7,709.3	3,080.0	+23%	8,161.3	9,030.2	3,483.1	+11%	
Bus Éireann	283.0	315.3	-50%	-22%	75,599.4	72,407.4	37,043.7	-4%	77,992.3	73,838.3	37,556.1	-5%	
Camphill Communities (Ireland)	5.2	6.7	-50%	-18%	1,098.9	947.0	538.5	-14%	1,654.9	1,294.1	658.2	-22%	
Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital	5.0	7.1	-50%	-40%	734.2	636.8	359.8	-13%	1,578.4	1,257.2	540.5	-20%	
Carlow County Council ³	7.2	11.0	-50%	-37%	838.0	794.5	410.6	-5%	2,808.7	2,027.1	832.7	-28%	
Carrick-on-Shannon Education Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-25%	13.0	9.9	6.4	-23%	23.2	15.0	8.5	-35%	
Carriglea Cáirde Services	2.8	3.6	-50%	-27%	559.3	598.8	274.1	+7%	814.7	750.6	328.7	-8%	
Cavan & Monaghan Education & Training Board	7.7	11.3	-50%	-27%	793.2	808.9	388.6	+2%	2,017.2	1,850.6	652.7	-8%	

Note 2: SEAI identified aspects of the data submitted at the reporting deadline that needed to be addressed. Public body may have addressed these aspects prior to calculation of the published savings result.

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Note 6: The scope of energy consumption counted for this public body's energy efficiency target differs from that counted for its total greenhouse gas emissions target. This is because of differences in the methodological treatment of certain electricity generation facilities for the purposes of the two targets. Any apparent inconsistencies between values shown for this public body are attributable to this.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Cavan County Council ^{3,6}	7.9	12.2	-50%	-31%	836.3	887.8	409.8	+6%	3,219.9	2,287.5	920.7	-29%	
Central Bank of Ireland	11.5	18.1	-50%	-62%	1,558.6	1,006.5	763.7	-35%	5,520.5	3,181.7	1,603.0	-42%	
Central Remedial Clinic	2.9	4.0	-50%	-42%	663.9	479.1	325.3	-28%	1,149.3	747.1	429.4	-35%	
Central Statistics Office	2.0	3.2	-50%	-48%	192.6	138.9	94.4	-28%	853.0	560.3	235.2	-34%	
Charities Regulator	<0.1	<0.1	-36%	-55%	0.0	0.0	0.0		16.4	10.8	3.5	-34%	
Cheeverstown House	5.3	6.8	-50%	-6%	858.9	925.1	420.9	+8%	1,310.0	1,241.6	517.4	-5%	
Cheshire Ireland	4.2	5.5	-50%	-30%	989.3	799.3	484.8	-19%	1,448.1	1,080.1	582.6	-25%	
Chief State Solicitor's Office	1.0	1.4	-50%	-53%	97.1	109.3	47.6	+13%	351.1	250.2	101.8	-29%	
Children's Health Ireland (CHI)	38.1	54.3	-50%	-13%	4,730.1	4,839.5	2,317.7	+2%	9,780.0	9,580.0	3,400.7	-2%	
Children's Sunshine Home/ Laura Lynn	0.8	1.1	-50%	-31%	147.8	127.0	72.4	-14%	269.1	200.6	98.5	-25%	
Citizens Information Board	0.4	0.7	-50%	-47%	32.7	31.2	16.0	-5%	163.0	117.0	44.3	-28%	
City of Dublin Education & Training Board	18.1	25.7	-50%	-16%	2,274.8	2,405.1	1,114.7	+6%	5,558.5	4,582.3	1,818.6	-18%	
Clare County Council ³	19.2	29.4	-50%	-34%	2,055.1	2,099.2	1,007.0	+2%	6,590.5	5,461.5	1,986.0	-17%	
Clare Education Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-62%	22.4	13.2	11.0	-41%	38.9	18.8	14.5	-52%	
Cobh Community Hospital	0.3	0.5	-50%	-5%	43.5	39.5	21.3	-9%	95.7	81.9	32.5	-14%	
Coillte Teoranta	786.9	1,010.7	-50%	-20%	30,495.0	25,194.6	14,942.6	-17%	95,489.1	71,150.3	28,871.9	-25%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Note 6: The scope of energy consumption counted for this public body's energy efficiency target differs from that counted for its total greenhouse gas emissions target. This is because of differences in the methodological treatment of certain electricity generation facilities for the purposes of the two targets. Any apparent inconsistencies between values shown for this public body are attributable to this.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Coimisiún na Meán	0.1	0.2	-50%	-48%	19.3	16.9	9.5	-13%	57.7	37.8	17.7	-35%	
Commission for Aviation Regulation	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-77%	24.2	6.1	11.9	-75%	46.2	17.6	16.6	-62%	
Commission for Communications Regulation	0.4	0.8	-50%	-55%	18.0	18.1	8.8	+1%	201.8	139.0	48.1	-31%	
Commission for Railway Regulation	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-77%	11.8	13.2	5.8	+12%	24.6	16.5	8.4	-33%	
Commission for the Regulation of Utilities	0.1	0.2	-50%	-79%	0.0	0.0	0.0		76.1	39.7	16.3	-48%	
Commissioners of Irish Lights	9.9	11.8	-50%	-45%	2,467.2	2,285.6	1,208.9	-7%	3,093.2	2,656.9	1,342.7	-14%	
Companies Registration Office & Registrar of Friendly Societies	0.2	0.3	-50%	-70%	57.1	7.3	28.0	-87%	184.5	51.8	54.7	-72%	
Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	0.2	0.3	-50%	-79%	22.4	7.7	11.0	-66%	86.7	50.6	24.6	-42%	
Coombe Women & Infants University Hospital	7.1	10.1	-50%	-10%	959.0	921.8	469.9	-4%	1,963.8	1,779.5	685.3	-9%	
Cope Foundation	17.9	22.9	-50%	-1%	2,145.0	3,539.8	1,051.0	+65%	3,588.0	4,484.9	1,361.0	+25%	
Cork Airport	7.8	13.3	-50%	-64%	806.3	453.2	395.1	-44%	4,195.3	2,303.4	1,119.8	-45%	
Cork City Council ^{3,6}	33.0	50.9	-50%	-56%	4,052.4	3,172.6	1,985.7	-22%	10,840.0	9,251.4	3,437.5	-15%	
Cork County Council ³	47.8	71.5	-50%	-25%	5,361.0	6,254.5	2,626.9	+17%	19,097.6	13,416.3	5,566.4	-30%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Note 6: The scope of energy consumption counted for this public body's energy efficiency target differs from that counted for its total greenhouse gas emissions target. This is because of differences in the methodological treatment of certain electricity generation facilities for the purposes of the two targets. Any apparent inconsistencies between values shown for this public body are attributable to this.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Cork Education & Training Board	13.4	19.9	-50%	-26%	1,994.6	1,610.7	977.3	-19%	4,772.9	3,527.5	1,573.0	-26%	
Cork Education Support Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-36%	12.9	8.4	6.3	-35%	37.1	18.5	11.5	-50%	
CORU	0.2	0.3	-50%	-54%	13.6	26.7	6.7	+97%	40.7	54.9	12.6	+35%	
Courts Service	19.7	29.5	-50%	-35%	2,671.8	2,295.8	1,309.2	-14%	7,189.0	5,253.2	2,281.3	-27%	
Crawford Art Gallery Cork	0.8	1.1	-50%	-8%	93.6	106.1	45.9	+13%	184.9	184.6	66.0	-0%	
daa plc	77.1	120.3	-50%	-56%	9,335.1	7,166.3	4,574.2	-23%	28,808.1	21,264.3	8,763.4	-26%	
Data Protection Commissioner	0.2	0.3	-50%	-75%	8.5	8.6	4.2	+1%	57.8	56.0	14.9	-3%	
Daughters of Charity – Child & Family Services	0.7	0.9	-50%	-3%	60.7	104.5	29.8	+72%	140.2	158.0	46.9	+13%	
Daughters of Charity – Intellectual Disability Services	18.2	23.0	-50%	-19%	3,384.4	3,303.5	1,658.3	-2%	4,952.1	4,294.4	1,993.8	-13%	
Defence Forces	178.5	221.7	-50%	-29%	46,621.4	36,399.7	22,844.5	-22%	60,596.4	45,566.3	25,838.5	-25%	
Dental Council	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-44%	3.3	6.2	1.6	+91%	8.6	9.3	2.8	+8%	
Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine	31.3	46.9	-50%	-49%	3,575.7	3,305.5	1,752.1	-8%	10,230.1	8,119.0	3,177.0	-21%	
Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth	3.6	5.3	-43%	-9%	76.4	410.4	37.4	+437%	277.5	930.5	81.3	+235%	
Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	0.8	1.2	-50%	-91%	247.5	74.2	121.3	-70%	707.4	190.5	220.0	-73%	
Department of Defence	1.9	3.0	-50%	-49%	175.9	119.8	86.2	-32%	771.1	472.2	213.9	-39%	
Department of Education & Skills	3.9	6.4	-50%	-46%	355.3	306.3	174.1	-14%	1,531.7	1,106.5	427.0	-28%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment	1.7	2.5	-50%	-65%	240.0	157.7	117.6	-34%	749.1	400.8	225.4	-46%	
Department of Finance	1.1	1.7	-50%	-48%	114.8	101.6	56.2	-12%	390.8	290.6	115.1	-26%	
Department of Foreign Affairs	5.1	8.0	-50%	-42%	350.0	454.9	171.5	+30%	1,654.1	1,402.4	450.6	-15%	
Department of Health	1.9	2.9	-50%	-50%	353.7	178.9	173.3	-49%	749.0	507.0	258.8	-32%	
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	3.6	5.4	-50%	-38%	288.9	380.3	141.6	+32%	1,033.8	931.3	300.5	-10%	
Department of Justice	5.9	8.7	-50%	-44%	677.2	618.5	331.8	-9%	2,133.5	1,478.6	643.5	-31%	
Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	2.1	3.3	-43%	-72%	330.7	197.0	162.0	-40%	1,272.7	562.8	358.6	-56%	
Department of Rural & Community Development	0.2	0.3	-29%	-46%	32.9	24.7	16.1	-25%	64.3	48.4	23.9	-25%	
Department of Social Protection	24.0	38.1	-50%	-52%	2,730.1	2,224.2	1,337.7	-19%	10,936.1	6,814.4	3,086.8	-38%	
Department of The Environment, Climate and Communications	2.8	3.7	-50%	-51%	890.3	471.9	436.2	-47%	1,364.5	728.7	537.3	-47%	
Department of the Taoiseach	2.2	3.2	-50%	-26%	225.4	161.3	110.4	-28%	639.6	471.0	199.7	-26%	
Department of Transport	28.9	33.7	-50%	-33%	5,764.7	6,741.6	2,824.7	+17%	6,915.9	7,528.0	3,070.9	+9%	
Design & Crafts Council Ireland	0.1	0.2	-50%	-50%	33.9	18.3	16.6	-46%	97.7	36.4	30.3	-63%	
Digital Hub Development Agency	1.3	2.0	-50%	-56%	327.6	141.2	160.5	-57%	1,022.0	346.7	309.3	-66%	
Donegal County Council ³	32.5	44.3	-50%	-35%	6,721.7	3,945.4	3,293.6	-41%	11,992.6	7,203.0	4,421.8	-40%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Donegal Education & Training Board	7.1	10.3	-50%	-11%	1,205.4	1,147.9	590.6	-5%	2,311.5	2,032.2	827.5	-12%	
Donegal Education Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-45%	0.0	0.0	0.0		21.4	11.4	4.6	-47%	
Drogheda Port Company	0.4	0.5	-50%	-64%	89.9	73.6	44.0	-18%	156.1	107.7	58.3	-31%	
Drumcondra Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-51%	9.9	10.0	4.9	+0%	31.0	18.4	9.4	-41%	
Dublin & Dún Laoghaire Education & Training Board	24.0	33.7	-50%	-38%	3,049.6	3,221.8	1,494.3	+6%	6,827.1	5,934.9	2,304.6	-13%	
Dublin Bus	258.2	288.0	-50%	-24%	75,147.0	66,455.0	36,822.0	-12%	77,244.8	67,925.0	37,271.4	-12%	
Dublin City Council ³	116.2	167.3	-50%	-40%	15,522.8	15,004.0	7,606.2	-3%	38,326.1	30,215.9	12,482.6	-21%	
Dublin City University	40.3	59.4	-50%	-51%	5,240.9	4,696.9	2,568.0	-10%	14,587.0	10,383.4	4,567.3	-29%	
Dublin Dental Hospital & School	1.3	1.9	-50%	-39%	140.5	129.0	68.8	-8%	479.8	335.8	140.9	-30%	
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies	0.9	1.6	-50%	-39%	67.4	64.0	33.0	-5%	371.7	279.5	98.4	-25%	
Dublin Port Company	10.3	13.3	-50%	-42%	2,451.1	2,038.1	1,201.0	-17%	3,870.4	2,788.5	1,501.8	-28%	
Dublin West Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-50%	10.4	5.8	5.1	-44%	29.5	17.6	9.2	-40%	
Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design & Technology	3.4	5.1	-50%	-31%	443.8	367.5	217.5	-17%	1,257.8	895.6	392.4	-29%	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council ³	24.1	38.3	-50%	-48%	2,516.9	2,097.8	1,233.3	-17%	11,087.9	6,840.9	3,064.3	-38%	
Dundalk Institute of Technology	10.6	14.1	-50%	-13%	1,165.3	1,292.5	571.0	+11%	2,687.9	2,228.1	898.0	-17%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)	0.4	0.7	-50%	-45%	87.7	34.8	43.0	-60%	279.2	114.4	83.8	-59%	
Educampus Services	<0.1	0.1	-33%	-54%	0.0	0.0	0.0		18.2	21.0	4.0	+15%	
EirGrid Plc	3.4	5.9	-50%	-52%	164.5	150.7	80.6	-8%	1,483.6	1,019.6	362.5	-31%	
Electricity Supply Board	69.6	93.5	-50%	-50%	13,524.0	11,858.8	6,626.7	-12%	24,688.0	18,787.0	9,018.5	-24%	
Enable Ireland	7.6	9.9	-50%	-67%	951.4	1,316.9	466.2	+38%	1,793.0	1,889.3	646.1	+5%	
Enterprise Ireland	2.8	4.7	-50%	-60%	200.9	152.9	98.5	-24%	1,392.4	824.5	353.0	-41%	
Environmental Protection Agency	2.7	4.0	-50%	-54%	315.7	255.6	154.7	-19%	848.5	609.1	268.8	-28%	
Fáilte Ireland	1.2	2.2	-50%	-71%	100.6	69.6	49.3	-31%	813.7	373.0	201.7	-54%	
Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman	0.2	0.3	-50%	+46%	18.1	23.1	8.9	+27%	18.1	53.9	8.9	+197%	
Fingal County Council ³	30.4	47.6	-50%	-48%	3,122.6	3,049.2	1,530.1	-2%	13,166.7	8,683.7	3,677.7	-34%	
FOLD Ireland	1.3	1.8	-50%	-14%	199.7	206.8	97.8	+4%	346.1	311.1	129.0	-10%	
Food Safety Authority of Ireland	0.1	0.2	-50%	-83%	21.8	0.0	10.7	-100%	177.4	38.8	42.7	-78%	
Forensic Science Laboratory	1.0	1.6	-50%	-42%	49.4	60.5	24.2	+23%	257.9	277.0	69.0	-7%	
Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission	0.3	0.3	-50%	-55%	90.8	59.6	44.5	-34%	103.8	62.6	47.3	-40%	
Galway City Council ³	12.8	19.2	-50%	-34%	1,432.5	1,522.8	701.9	+6%	4,803.6	3,438.9	1,424.5	-28%	
Galway County Council ³	17.1	24.8	-50%	-40%	2,866.3	2,349.1	1,404.5	-18%	6,342.8	4,679.5	2,148.0	-26%	


Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Galway Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-43%	24.8	24.1	12.2	-3%	31.0	24.1	13.4	-22%	
Galway Mayo Institute of Technology	9.4	13.5	-50%	-31%	1,159.5	1,306.1	568.1	+13%	2,896.1	2,387.8	939.4	-18%	
Galway Roscommon Education & Training Board	9.1	13.6	-50%	-30%	1,179.6	1,253.0	578.0	+6%	2,853.8	2,493.5	937.3	-13%	
Garda Inspectorate	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-68%	12.1	5.2	5.9	-57%	21.3	8.5	7.9	-60%	
Garda Ombudsman Commission	0.6	1.0	-50%	-68%	98.2	69.9	48.1	-29%	244.1	180.9	79.5	-26%	
Gas Networks Ireland	6.1	8.9	-50%	-52%	892.7	827.3	437.4	-7%	2,252.5	1,674.6	728.1	-26%	
Good Shepherd Cork	0.6	0.8	-50%	+40%	27.2	70.3	13.3	+159%	95.7	140.9	28.0	+47%	
Grangegorman Development Agency	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-92%	26.6	10.1	13.0	-62%	53.0	17.2	18.7	-68%	
Health & Safety Authority	0.4	0.7	-50%	-51%	1.8	1.2	0.9	-32%	188.5	118.3	41.1	-37%	
Health Products Regulatory Authority	0.6	1.0	-50%	-65%	59.5	51.2	29.2	-14%	356.1	177.6	92.4	-50%	
Heritage Council	0.2	0.2	-50%	-27%	21.6	27.0	10.6	+25%	40.7	39.0	14.7	-4%	
Higher Education Authority Irish Research Council	0.1	0.2	-50%	-78%	15.3	8.5	7.5	-44%	67.9	33.2	19.0	-51%	
Horse Racing Ireland	5.4	7.8	-50%	-38%	543.0	678.3	266.1	+25%	1,543.1	1,425.6	480.6	-8%	
Houses of the Oireachtas Service	7.2	11.6	-50%	-45%	502.6	446.8	246.3	-11%	2,658.8	1,898.7	708.8	-29%	
Housing and Sustainable Communities Agency	0.2	0.4	-38%	-67%	0.0	22.2	0.0		66.9	64.3	14.3	-4%	
Housing Finance Agency	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-58%	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.0	5.7	2.8	-56%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
HSE	794.7	1,087.0	-50%	-20%	136,422.3	126,883.7	66,846.9	-7%	229,463.0	202,122.1	86,791.1	-12%	
Iarnród Éireann / Irish Rail	515.4	615.4	-50%	-35%	116,776.3	112,131.4	57,220.4	-4%	144,346.6	131,731.3	63,131.2	-9%	
IDA Ireland	3.9	6.8	-50%	-26%	162.0	161.9	79.4	-0%	1,436.4	1,180.0	353.2	-18%	
Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland	1.9	2.7	-50%	-43%	278.2	239.8	136.3	-14%	605.8	479.0	206.6	-21%	
Inland Fisheries Ireland	4.5	5.7	-50%	-45%	1,234.7	897.7	605.0	-27%	1,756.2	1,180.4	716.9	-33%	
Inspector of Prisons and Places of Detention	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-57%	0.0	0.0	0.0		10.1	7.3	2.2	-27%	
Institute of Public Administration	0.6	0.8	-50%	-28%	96.2	78.5	47.1	-18%	213.3	140.1	72.1	-34%	
Institute of Public Health ¹	<0.1	<0.1	-50%		0.0	0.0	0.0		17.4	5.3	3.7	-69%	
Institute of Technology Carlow	5.8	8.8	-50%	-48%	554.9	623.4	271.9	+12%	1,960.3	1,551.7	572.0	-21%	
InterTradeIreland	0.2	0.3	-50%	-53%	36.2	26.6	17.7	-27%	77.1	51.5	26.5	-33%	
Irish Aviation Authority	12.9	21.9	-50%	-41%	923.0	893.8	452.3	-3%	4,959.3	3,878.8	1,315.9	-22%	
Irish Blood Transfusion Service	8.2	12.4	-50%	-40%	934.7	849.0	458.0	-9%	2,949.4	2,171.9	888.7	-26%	
Irish Film Classification Office	<0.1	0.1	-50%	+4%	0.0	0.0	0.0		39.9	24.9	8.5	-38%	
Irish National Stud	1.5	2.1	-50%	-30%	249.1	241.4	122.1	-3%	507.6	421.5	177.1	-17%	
Irish Prison Service	75.4	105.9	-50%	-15%	11,068.4	10,408.6	5,423.5	-6%	23,168.2	18,880.1	8,009.3	-19%	
Irish Water ⁵	737.6	1,225.5	-50%	-30%	21,343.3	24,087.2	10,458.2	+13%	246,816.6	195,691.7	58,827.5	-21%	

Note 1: Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2022; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

Note 5: Irish Water's energy performance is calculated on the basis of the water services assets' performance since 2009. These assets were owned and operated by local authorities up to the end of 2013, during which time the water services sector had improved its performance by 6.6%. The savings figure may be revised in future years as the local authorities, Irish Water and SEAI continue to work together to improve the quality and quantity of energy data, including historical data.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Irish Wheelchair Association	4.4	5.6	-50%	-53%	1,264.6	866.7	619.6	-31%	1,749.2	1,143.2	722.9	-35%	
KARE	2.7	3.3	-50%	-9%	320.8	539.3	157.2	+68%	474.2	645.9	190.0	+36%	
Kerry County Council ^{3,6}	28.7	39.1	-50%	-45%	5,208.6	4,715.0	2,552.2	-9%	9,963.7	7,865.0	3,569.4	-21%	
Kerry Education & Training Board	4.2	6.5	-50%	-26%	509.0	503.7	249.4	-1%	1,307.8	1,217.3	421.3	-7%	
Kildare & Wicklow Education & Training Board	12.2	17.4	-50%	-9%	1,231.5	1,584.0	603.4	+29%	3,071.9	3,122.2	998.2	+2%	
Kildare County Council ³	25.6	41.6	-50%	-32%	2,418.1	2,017.0	1,184.9	-17%	9,549.4	7,499.5	2,712.2	-21%	
Kildare Education Support Centre	0.1	0.1	-50%	-40%	17.2	17.7	8.4	+3%	29.0	23.4	10.9	-19%	
Kilkenny & Carlow Education & Training Board	4.6	6.6	-50%	-45%	508.6	622.8	249.2	+22%	1,317.0	1,226.1	421.8	-7%	
Kilkenny County Council ³	15.2	22.1	-50%	-37%	1,574.6	2,054.0	771.5	+30%	5,059.9	4,198.4	1,516.3	-17%	
Kilkenny Education Centre	0.1	0.2	-50%	-24%	16.0	11.4	7.9	-29%	39.7	27.2	13.0	-32%	
Labour Court	0.2	0.2	-50%	-52%	31.7	22.9	15.6	-28%	60.2	39.4	21.8	-35%	
Laois & Offaly Education & Training Board	4.7	6.8	-50%	-21%	686.7	676.3	336.5	-2%	1,437.8	1,309.3	497.1	-9%	
Laois County Council ³	11.0	16.3	-50%	-48%	1,322.3	1,275.9	647.9	-4%	4,161.4	2,987.3	1,254.5	-28%	
Laois Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-10%	3.8	13.4	1.9	+250%	18.8	23.6	5.1	+25%	
Law Reform Commission	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-95%	0.0	5.5	0.0		92.9	6.3	18.8	-93%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Note 6: The scope of energy consumption counted for this public body's energy efficiency target differs from that counted for its total greenhouse gas emissions target. This is because of differences in the methodological treatment of certain electricity generation facilities for the purposes of the two targets. Any apparent inconsistencies between values shown for this public body are attributable to this.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Léargas – The Exchange Bureau	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-69%	15.4	9.4	7.5	-39%	19.0	11.5	8.3	-40%	
Legal Aid Board	1.7	3.0	-50%	-38%	56.6	58.0	27.7	+2%	732.4	513.2	172.8	-30%	
Legal Services Regulatory Authority	<0.1	<0.1	-31%	-73%	3.7	0.0	1.8	-100%	4.5	9.7	2.0	+115%	
Leitrim County Council ³	9.1	13.7	-50%	+6%	747.2	918.0	366.1	+23%	2,652.4	2,374.3	774.9	-10%	
Leopardstown Park Hospital	2.8	3.7	-50%	-34%	451.7	436.5	221.3	-3%	802.8	656.8	296.4	-18%	
Limerick & Clare Education & Training Board	12.2	17.8	-50%	-30%	1,565.7	1,610.8	767.2	+3%	3,808.8	3,270.6	1,249.2	-14%	
Limerick City & County Council ³	22.3	34.2	-50%	-41%	2,570.9	2,477.4	1,259.7	-4%	9,718.8	6,396.3	2,792.6	-34%	
Limerick Education Centre	0.1	0.3	-50%	+16%	29.3	2.1	14.4	-93%	92.0	47.7	27.7	-48%	
Limerick Institute of Technology	9.9	14.1	-50%	-44%	924.8	1,202.9	453.2	+30%	2,819.1	2,379.5	858.6	-16%	
Local Government Management Agency	0.8	1.2	-50%	-69%	90.6	87.7	44.4	-3%	382.8	216.9	106.7	-43%	
Longford & Westmeath Education & Training Board	3.8	5.7	-50%	-43%	638.3	515.8	312.8	-19%	1,477.1	1,087.2	492.9	-26%	
Longford County Council ³	7.3	10.5	-50%	-41%	780.8	817.8	382.6	+5%	2,303.2	1,769.5	708.5	-23%	
Louth & Meath Education & Training Board	14.2	20.7	-50%	-39%	1,631.1	1,764.4	799.2	+8%	3,765.9	3,719.1	1,258.9	-1%	
Louth County Council ³	16.4	25.0	-50%	-46%	1,997.5	1,771.8	978.8	-11%	6,101.9	4,499.8	1,855.7	-26%	
Marine Institute	22.2	26.4	-50%	-19%	5,698.3	5,223.2	2,792.1	-8%	6,857.2	5,955.6	3,039.2	-13%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Marino Institute of Education	2.9	3.7	-50%	-60%	554.0	469.2	271.5	-15%	872.3	660.6	339.5	-24%	
Mary Immaculate College Limerick	6.2	8.7	-50%	-30%	977.2	888.3	478.8	-9%	1,913.7	1,560.8	680.6	-18%	
Marymount University Hospital and Hospice	3.7	5.1	-50%	-36%	631.8	550.1	309.6	-13%	957.9	889.5	379.6	-7%	
Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	54.7	70.7	-50%	-30%	5,079.6	8,973.4	2,489.0	+77%	14,962.5	12,547.5	4,598.7	-16%	
Maynooth University, NUIM	24.1	34.6	-50%	-47%	4,008.7	3,121.2	1,964.3	-22%	7,757.1	6,076.2	2,766.9	-22%	
Mayo County Council ³	23.9	36.2	-50%	-29%	2,988.0	2,811.7	1,464.1	-6%	8,030.5	6,609.0	2,547.7	-18%	
Mayo Education Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	+48%	17.4	13.6	8.5	-22%	32.8	22.4	11.8	-32%	
Mayo Sligo & Leitrim Education & Training Board	6.7	10.1	-50%	+0%	1,209.2	945.3	592.5	-22%	2,566.1	1,927.4	883.4	-25%	
Meath County Council ³	23.3	35.3	-50%	-30%	2,874.6	2,608.3	1,408.6	-9%	8,218.6	6,467.7	2,553.2	-21%	
Medical Bureau of Road Safety	0.6	1.1	-50%	-41%	32.7	33.5	16.0	+2%	200.0	187.9	52.1	-6%	
Mental Health Commission	0.1	0.2	-50%	-72%	23.2	9.7	11.4	-58%	59.4	28.6	19.3	-52%	
Mercy Hospital	8.9	13.2	-50%	-41%	1,346.3	1,038.0	659.7	-23%	2,923.2	2,299.2	997.1	-21%	
Met Éireann	1.1	1.9	-50%	-24%	87.1	88.1	42.7	+1%	422.1	334.0	114.5	-21%	
Milford Care Centre	4.3	5.4	-50%	+24%	726.8	757.1	356.1	+4%	1,017.1	975.8	418.9	-4%	
Monaghan County Council ³	6.9	10.1	-50%	-52%	1,055.6	934.4	517.2	-11%	3,160.4	1,874.1	966.9	-41%	
Monaghan Education Centre	0.1	0.1	-50%	-19%	21.3	18.1	10.4	-15%	36.4	27.4	13.7	-25%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Muiriosa Foundation	8.7	10.4	-50%	-24%	1,233.2	1,883.6	604.3	+53%	1,771.3	2,161.9	718.9	+22%	
Munster Technical University Kerry Campus	4.2	6.4	-50%	-52%	597.2	477.4	292.6	-20%	1,466.9	1,178.7	479.5	-20%	
Munster Technological University – Cork	14.8	22.3	-50%	-52%	1,784.0	1,633.0	874.2	-8%	5,234.8	3,888.6	1,612.9	-26%	
National Archives	0.7	1.0	-50%	-61%	96.5	96.4	47.3	-0%	240.6	176.6	78.2	-27%	
National Cancer Registry Board	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-23%	0.0	0.0	0.0		31.5	21.5	6.7	-32%	
National College of Art and Design	2.7	3.9	-50%	-47%	459.6	345.6	225.2	-25%	926.2	692.4	325.3	-25%	
National Council for Special Education	0.4	0.6	-50%	-55%	60.0	39.6	29.4	-34%	153.2	101.0	49.3	-34%	
National Disability Authority	0.2	0.3	-50%	-66%	45.0	23.9	22.1	-47%	96.0	47.9	33.0	-50%	
National Economic and Social Development Office	0.1	0.2	-50%	-49%	10.9	9.7	5.4	-11%	57.3	42.0	15.3	-27%	
National Gallery	7.6	11.2	-50%	-28%	891.9	894.1	437.0	+0%	2,393.8	1,954.0	758.7	-18%	
National Library of Ireland	1.6	2.5	-50%	-52%	285.1	164.5	139.7	-42%	747.0	441.3	238.3	-41%	
National Maternity Hospital	6.7	10.3	-50%	-10%	670.7	662.8	328.6	-1%	2,068.7	1,803.0	628.3	-13%	
National Milk Agency	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-57%	0.7	1.6	0.3	+132%	5.1	2.3	1.2	-54%	
National Museum of Ireland	9.0	12.8	-50%	-7%	1,119.4	1,197.7	548.5	+7%	2,573.1	2,286.6	860.4	-11%	
National Oil Reserves Agency	0.2	0.3	-50%	-52%	0.0	0.0	0.0		47.5	53.7	10.2	+13%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
National Rehabilitation Hospital ¹	11.4	15.1	-50%		946.4	1,893.5	463.8	+100%	1,609.9	2,817.5	606.1	+75%	
National Shared Services Office	1.8	2.7	-29%	-24%	217.2	191.6	106.4	-12%	675.6	466.1	219.4	-31%	
National Transport Authority	54.1	60.0	-50%	-69%	416.9	13,188.3	204.3		540.5	13,395.0	231.0	+2378%	
National Treasury Management Agency	2.0	2.8	-50%	-77%	162.1	255.6	79.4	+58%	987.0	498.8	255.5	-49%	
National Treatment Purchase Fund	0.2	0.3	-50%	-50%	24.9	28.2	12.2	+13%	74.1	54.7	22.8	-26%	
Navan Education Centre	0.1	0.1	-50%	+93%	12.7	14.4	6.2	+13%	31.8	24.9	10.3	-22%	
NCCA (National Council for Curriculum and Assessment)	0.1	0.2	-50%	-52%	13.9	13.3	6.8	-4%	58.5	40.8	16.3	-30%	
Northern & Western Regional Assembly	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-69%	0.0	0.0	0.0		33.2	16.5	7.1	-50%	
NSAI	1.7	2.7	-50%	-50%	261.3	155.0	128.0	-41%	786.7	477.6	240.6	-39%	
Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland	0.3	0.5	-50%	-28%	26.1	29.2	12.8	+12%	110.1	79.1	30.8	-28%	
Oberstown Children Detention Campus	3.8	5.6	-50%	-24%	699.7	518.8	342.9	-26%	1,557.4	1,030.3	526.4	-34%	
Offaly County Council ³	10.7	16.3	-50%	-40%	1,341.3	1,177.6	657.2	-12%	3,903.4	3,011.7	1,205.5	-23%	
Office of Public Works	38.3	52.1	-50%	-27%	6,499.0	6,103.1	3,184.5	-6%	12,265.3	9,978.4	4,419.9	-19%	
Office of the Attorney General	0.7	1.1	-50%	-54%	75.2	53.8	36.8	-28%	397.6	161.8	105.8	-59%	

Note 1: Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2022; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General	0.5	0.7	-50%	-55%	54.7	35.8	26.8	-35%	188.8	130.4	55.4	-31%	
Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement	0.3	0.5	-50%	-51%	21.1	19.8	10.4	-6%	114.7	85.5	30.4	-25%	
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	0.9	1.4	-50%	-57%	140.9	109.4	69.0	-22%	424.6	241.9	129.0	-43%	
Office of the Ombudsman	0.2	0.3	-50%	-79%	44.9	0.0	22.0	-100%	187.5	56.6	52.7	-70%	
Office of the Ombudsman for Children	0.1	0.2	-50%	+4%	0.0	0.0	0.0		35.3	33.9	7.6	-4%	
Office of the Ombudsman for the Defence Forces	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-24%	1.7	3.1	0.8	+83%	6.7	6.0	1.9	-10%	
Office of the Planning Regulator	<0.1	0.1	-24%	+72%	11.8	13.7	5.8	+16%	12.0	19.6	5.9	+63%	
Oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-26%	0.0	0.0	0.0		27.5	19.3	5.9	-30%	
Ordnance Survey Ireland	2.2	3.4	-50%	-23%	322.5	256.7	158.0	-20%	942.1	609.5	290.5	-35%	
Our Lady's Hospice Harold's Cross Limited	8.6	11.4	-50%	-30%	1,476.3	1,341.4	723.4	-9%	2,699.9	2,022.7	984.9	-25%	
Peamount Hospital Newcastle	6.7	8.2	-50%	-46%	1,294.6	1,240.1	634.4	-4%	1,882.2	1,481.4	760.5	-21%	
Personal Injuries Assessment Board	0.3	0.6	-50%	-49%	0.0	0.0	0.0		109.2	96.8	23.1	-11%	
Pobal	0.3	0.5	-50%	-86%	0.0	0.0	0.0		169.9	84.4	36.6	-50%	
Port of Cork Company	22.2	30.4	-50%	-18%	2,993.3	3,864.4	1,466.7	+29%	5,115.0	6,321.6	1,922.6	+24%	
Port of Galway	0.7	1.1	-50%	-52%	55.4	109.8	27.1	+98%	222.3	217.1	62.7	-2%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Port of Waterford Company	7.8	9.8	-50%	-39%	1,153.1	1,651.4	565.0	+43%	1,702.3	2,148.6	683.2	+26%	
Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-86%	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.5	5.2	2.8	-62%	
President's Establishment	1.9	2.6	-50%	+17%	313.4	256.8	153.6	-18%	607.1	459.3	216.4	-24%	
Private Security Authority	0.1	0.1	-50%	-39%	22.5	16.3	11.0	-28%	46.1	28.6	16.1	-38%	
Probation Service Agency of Dept of Justice & Equality	2.8	4.6	-50%	-26%	239.6	255.3	117.4	+7%	983.6	776.3	276.9	-21%	
Professional Development Service for Teachers	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-63%	0.0	0.0	0.0		26.3	25.6	5.5	-2%	
Property Service Regulatory Authority	0.1	0.2	-50%	-79%	14.3	13.1	7.0	-8%	36.5	27.0	11.8	-26%	
PSI – The Pharmacy Regulator	0.3	0.5	-50%	-62%	50.9	36.5	24.9	-28%	145.7	88.6	45.3	-39%	
Public Appointment Service	0.6	0.9	-50%	-70%	44.7	35.9	21.9	-20%	312.6	165.2	79.7	-47%	
Quality and Qualifications Ireland	0.3	0.3	-50%	+25%	35.8	43.8	17.6	+22%	84.2	58.5	28.0	-31%	
Raidió Teilifís Éireann	30.9	53.5	-50%	-59%	2,008.9	1,412.7	984.3	-30%	15,047.1	9,373.8	3,773.6	-38%	
Rásaíocht Con Éireann/ Greyhound Racing Ireland	3.8	6.2	-50%	-49%	414.1	323.0	202.9	-22%	1,622.4	1,086.1	461.1	-33%	
Regulator of the National Lottery	<0.1	<0.1	-36%	+0%	3.2	5.9	1.6	+86%	8.6	8.4	2.7	-2%	
RehabGroup	10.9	15.2	-50%	-38%	1,863.8	1,743.0	913.3	-6%	3,601.8	2,959.0	1,289.1	-18%	
Residential Tenancies Board	0.4	0.6	-50%	-77%	43.1	45.2	21.1	+5%	176.5	102.3	49.9	-42%	

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Revenue Commissioners	28.8	45.4	-50%	-35%	3,529.8	2,641.4	1,729.6	-25%	10,824.5	8,099.9	3,280.9	-25%	
Road Safety Authority	1.4	2.2	-50%	-15%	168.3	157.7	82.4	-6%	422.2	393.8	139.9	-7%	
Roscommon County Council ³	11.5	16.2	-50%	-40%	1,931.1	1,697.6	946.2	-12%	3,933.3	3,134.6	1,374.9	-20%	
Rotunda Hospital	7.8	11.2	-50%	+3%	751.9	985.0	368.4	+31%	1,942.5	1,967.6	623.6	+1%	
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	9.9	15.5	-50%	-45%	851.7	879.3	417.3	+3%	3,386.5	2,703.5	965.5	-20%	
Royal Hospital	5.2	6.6	-50%	+20%	936.5	926.8	458.9	-1%	1,294.8	1,156.3	534.4	-11%	
Royal Irish Academy	0.2	0.3	-50%	-43%	30.5	31.2	15.0	+2%	95.3	59.7	28.8	-37%	
Royal Irish Academy of Music	0.3	0.4	-50%	-63%	67.3	32.1	33.0	-52%	146.6	67.5	50.0	-54%	
Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital	2.9	3.8	-50%	+40%	484.0	468.4	237.2	-3%	739.4	676.5	292.1	-9%	
safefood	0.1	0.3	-50%	-57%	0.0	0.0	0.0		93.3	44.5	19.9	-52%	
Saint John of God Community Services clg	28.1	35.2	-50%	-12%	5,728.9	5,299.0	2,807.2	-8%	8,002.0	6,680.2	3,294.4	-17%	
Science Foundation Ireland	0.5	0.7	-50%	-44%	47.4	62.4	23.2	+32%	131.7	116.4	41.3	-12%	
Screen Ireland	<0.1	0.1	-50%	+132%	0.0	0.0	0.0		14.8	23.7	3.5	+61%	
Sea Fisheries Administration Division	3.0	5.1	-50%	-32%	134.1	219.4	65.7	+64%	986.4	926.8	248.7	-6%	
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority	0.8	1.2	-50%	-47%	225.0	84.1	110.2	-63%	371.8	227.3	141.8	-39%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Shannon Airport Authority DAC	14.7	22.6	-50%	-45%	1,645.3	1,454.3	806.2	-12%	6,045.0	4,014.2	1,745.9	-34%	
Shannon Commercial Properties	0.4	0.7	-50%	-64%	23.2	15.0	11.4	-35%	202.6	115.8	49.5	-43%	
Shannon Foynes Port Company	2.4	3.2	-50%	-24%	471.0	479.2	230.8	+2%	742.8	674.1	289.1	-9%	
Sligo County Council ³	10.3	15.3	-50%	-5%	1,345.5	1,399.8	659.3	+4%	3,878.7	2,933.5	1,202.7	-24%	
Sligo Education Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-11%	14.5	12.7	7.1	-12%	27.6	18.6	9.9	-33%	
SOLAS	0.6	1.0	-50%	-54%	0.0	24.7	0.0		358.5	170.2	76.5	-53%	
SOS Kilkenny Ltd	1.1	1.4	-50%	-60%	203.9	206.1	99.9	+1%	314.4	271.6	123.4	-14%	
South Dublin County Council ³	28.9	45.9	-50%	-41%	2,846.2	2,663.0	1,394.6	-6%	12,021.9	8,238.2	3,360.1	-31%	
South Infirmary – Victoria Hospital	6.2	9.9	-50%	+19%	590.8	587.7	289.5	-1%	2,065.6	1,727.6	604.9	-16%	
Southern Regional Assembly	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-86%	7.7	5.8	3.8	-24%	44.8	10.5	11.4	-77%	
Special EU Programmes Body	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-59%	0.0	0.0	0.0		14.0	7.2	3.0	-48%	
Sport Ireland ²	21.8	29.3	-50%		3,570.4	3,276.1	1,749.5	-8%	5,858.9	5,184.3	2,246.8	-12%	
St. Josephs Foundation ²			-50%										
St. Angela's College Sligo	1.3	1.9	-50%	-62%	177.4	197.0	86.9	+11%	414.0	352.9	137.6	-15%	
St. Catherine's Association Ltd	1.0	1.3	-50%	+1%	133.8	214.6	65.6	+60%	218.1	276.7	83.6	+27%	
St. Christopher's Services Ltd	1.4	2.0	-50%	-19%	214.2	227.5	105.0	+6%	346.3	388.0	133.5	+12%	

Note 2: SEAI identified aspects of the data submitted at the reporting deadline that needed to be addressed. Public body may have addressed these aspects prior to calculation of the published savings result.

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
St. Cronan's Association CLG	0.4	0.5	-50%	-1%	49.5	76.5	24.2	+55%	109.3	106.9	37.1	-2%	
St. Francis Hospice	3.6	4.9	-50%	-28%	495.1	539.4	242.6	+9%	975.4	870.1	345.5	-11%	
St. James's Hospital	55.6	73.3	-50%	-27%	7,813.4	8,712.9	3,828.6	+12%	17,034.5	12,998.8	5,821.6	-24%	
St. John's Hospital	2.5	3.6	-50%	-38%	317.8	322.7	155.7	+2%	783.6	635.8	255.4	-19%	
St. Michael's Hospital	3.7	5.2	-50%	-22%	525.8	507.2	257.6	-4%	1,093.8	922.1	379.5	-16%	
St. Michael's House	9.8	12.6	-50%	-27%	1,720.4	1,713.5	843.0	-0%	2,619.6	2,370.5	1,035.2	-10%	
St. Patrick's Centre Kilkenny ¹	1.3	1.5	-50%		661.9	299.6	324.3	-55%	905.6	327.6	375.9	-64%	
St. Vincent's Hospital Fairview	2.8	3.8	-50%	+16%	529.5	422.6	259.4	-20%	851.2	664.7	328.5	-22%	
St. Vincent's University Hospital	29.9	45.1	-50%	-45%	3,441.2	3,114.7	1,686.2	-9%	10,411.7	7,911.0	3,176.9	-24%	
State Examinations Commission	1.0	1.5	-50%	-32%	87.2	89.4	42.7	+2%	348.4	258.0	98.5	-26%	
State Laboratory	5.3	7.9	-50%	-80%	685.0	561.7	335.7	-18%	1,740.8	1,383.4	563.1	-21%	
Stewarts Care Ltd	12.4	15.1	-50%	-51%	2,209.5	2,363.3	1,082.6	+7%	2,975.3	2,791.9	1,247.4	-6%	
Sunbeam House Services	2.8	3.5	-50%	-24%	602.5	588.3	295.2	-2%	822.3	729.9	342.5	-11%	
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	0.4	0.7	-50%	-55%	16.6	38.2	8.1	+130%	81.0	120.0	21.9	+48%	
Tallaght University Hospital	29.5	42.0	-50%	-29%	3,167.0	3,804.1	1,551.8	+20%	8,591.3	7,422.3	2,714.4	-14%	
Teaching Council	0.2	0.4	-50%	-56%	1.6	1.1	0.8	-31%	127.1	74.1	27.6	-42%	

Note 1: Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2022; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Teagasc	25.6	37.1	-50%	-35%	3,553.2	3,310.3	1,741.1	-7%	8,307.1	6,724.7	2,759.5	-19%	
Technological University Dublin	44.4	62.0	-50%	-12%	4,053.4	6,031.3	1,986.2	+49%	10,062.8	10,947.4	3,271.6	+9%	
TG4	1.2	2.0	-50%	-53%	93.8	69.9	45.9	-25%	594.8	359.2	153.2	-40%	
The Health Information & Quality Authority (HIQA)	0.7	1.2	-50%	-64%	64.3	50.1	31.5	-22%	306.1	205.7	83.4	-33%	
The Health Insurance Authority	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-10%	3.5	8.2	1.7	+134%	16.7	20.9	4.5	+26%	
The Health Research Board	0.3	0.4	-50%	-47%	11.4	30.4	5.6	+168%	77.7	67.5	19.7	-13%	
The Insolvency Service of Ireland	0.2	0.4	-38%	-70%	62.9	7.2	30.8	-89%	170.4	63.0	53.9	-63%	
The Irish Museum of Modern Art	3.7	4.9	-50%	-27%	682.7	569.9	334.5	-17%	1,392.5	875.8	485.9	-37%	
The Land Development Agency ¹	0.1	0.1	-26%		0.0	14.4	0.0		78.9	26.0	22.1	-67%	
The Medical Council	0.3	0.5	-50%	-71%	52.0	24.9	25.5	-52%	190.3	81.9	54.9	-57%	
The National Concert Hall	2.0	3.2	-50%	-68%	148.5	195.8	72.8	+32%	671.8	547.9	184.9	-18%	
The Pensions Authority	0.1	0.2	-50%	-73%	0.0	0.0	0.0		64.5	40.1	14.2	-38%	
The Property Registration Authority	2.5	3.5	-50%	-34%	320.4	279.7	157.0	-13%	768.8	584.3	252.9	-24%	
Tipperary County Council ³	29.3	42.2	-50%	-43%	3,390.4	3,142.8	1,661.3	-7%	9,103.9	7,112.2	2,883.6	-22%	

Note 1: Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2022; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

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Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline 	
Tipperary Education & Training Board	5.7	8.1	-50%	-47%	787.6	845.4	385.9	+7%	1,593.3	1,520.8	558.9	-5%	
Tourism Ireland	0.1	0.2	-50%	-67%	0.0	0.0	0.0		62.1	33.8	13.2	-46%	
Tralee Education Support Centre ¹	<0.1	<0.1	-50%		4.7	6.6	2.3	+40%	16.6	11.9	4.8	-29%	
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	81.0	134.2	-50%	-31%	5,415.6	5,869.7	2,653.7	+8%	28,533.0	24,284.0	7,617.7	-15%	
Trinity College Dublin	76.9	114.3	-50%	-34%	8,522.8	8,555.0	4,176.2	+0%	24,689.2	20,051.9	7,641.1	-19%	
Údarás na Gaeltachta	2.6	4.2	-50%	-26%	62.2	100.1	30.5	+61%	756.3	606.0	178.2	-20%	
University College Cork	55.6	88.8	-50%	-45%	6,980.7	4,661.4	3,420.5	-33%	19,460.9	15,388.7	6,121.7	-21%	
University College Dublin	80.3	114.7	-50%	-42%	10,911.6	10,123.4	5,346.7	-7%	25,583.1	19,802.5	8,496.6	-23%	
University of Galway	26.6	42.3	-50%	-50%	3,635.5	2,266.8	1,781.4	-38%	11,222.5	7,275.5	3,407.9	-35%	
University of Limerick	44.9	69.3	-50%	-31%	4,818.5	4,525.1	2,361.1	-6%	14,846.4	12,027.8	4,512.6	-19%	
Valuation Office	0.4	0.7	-50%	-26%	33.0	19.3	16.2	-41%	184.5	120.0	48.7	-35%	
Valuation Tribunal	0.3	0.4	-50%	-63%	0.0	58.6	0.0		9.3	64.3	2.0	+592%	
Voluntary Health Insurance Board	6.5	11.1	-50%	-38%	229.1	319.7	112.3	+40%	1,920.8	1,922.9	475.0	+0%	
Water Safety Ireland	0.1	0.2	-50%	-48%	46.4	26.9	22.8	-42%	58.2	33.1	25.4	-43%	
Waterford & Wexford Education & Training Board	8.5	12.9	-50%	-51%	897.2	1,026.9	439.6	+14%	4,483.5	2,381.2	1,187.9	-47%	

Note 1: Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2022; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

Public Body	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions				
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline tCO ₂	2022 tCO ₂	2030 target tCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	
Waterford City & County Council ³	25.6	39.5	-50%	-25%	3,374.4	3,009.8	1,653.5	-11%	8,985.2	7,154.1	2,855.0	-20%	
Waterford Institute of Technology	10.9	16.7	-50%	-48%	1,207.3	1,110.1	591.6	-8%	3,893.0	2,891.0	1,165.7	-26%	
Waterford Teachers' Centre	<0.1	0.1	-50%	-30%	14.7	13.1	7.2	-11%	34.6	21.9	11.4	-37%	
Waterways Ireland	6.8	8.9	-50%	+13%	944.0	1,314.0	462.6	+39%	1,770.1	1,867.2	638.6	+5%	
West Cork Education Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-22%	0.0	0.0	0.0		24.4	13.4	5.2	-45%	
Western Care Association	2.8	3.4	-50%	-55%	1,066.1	603.2	522.4	-43%	1,211.8	712.4	553.7	-41%	
Western Development Commission	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-64%	13.4	17.0	6.6	+27%	18.0	17.9	7.6	-1%	
Westmeath County Council ³	15.1	22.1	-50%	-28%	2,159.0	1,981.6	1,057.9	-8%	5,503.8	4,120.2	1,773.0	-25%	
Wexford County Council ³	22.2	30.2	-50%	-39%	2,527.7	3,166.3	1,238.6	+25%	7,114.5	5,448.2	2,219.6	-23%	
Wexford Education Support Centre	<0.1	<0.1	-50%	-40%	14.0	11.7	6.8	-16%	26.0	16.7	9.4	-36%	
Wicklow County Council ³	22.8	33.6	-50%	-19%	2,849.8	2,736.6	1,396.4	-4%	7,350.5	6,131.7	2,360.0	-17%	
Workplace Relations Commission	0.5	0.8	-50%	-59%	97.4	68.4	47.7	-30%	313.3	136.1	93.6	-57%	

Note 3: Each local authority's result includes the performance of water services assets up to and including 2013, but excludes water services since then.

6.2.2 Other public bodies

The number of public bodies that are required to report in their own right changes from year to year due to organisational changes within the sector. Some smaller organisations that were requested to report in the past did not report data in their own right for 2022, but their data was reported via 'parent' organisations, while others may no longer come under the definition of a public body, as set out in SI 426 of 2014. Such organisations are not listed here. These organisational changes are the subject of continual review by SEAI.

The following public bodies did not submit complete reports for 2022:

Non-reporting public bodies

Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission

The Bessborough Centre

Nua Healthcare Services

The following organisations will begin reporting as standalone public bodies in 2024:

Approved Housing Bodies Regulatory Authority

The Parole Board

Appendix 1 – Departmental Groups Performance Results

Each listing comprises the following elements:

- The departmental group's energy consumption in 2022 and its energy performance result for 2022. The performance result is presented alongside the energy saving values for all years since 2009. This indicates the extent to which each group's 2022 performance may have deviated from established trends arising from the impacts of the pandemic.

- The group's fossil CO₂ emissions at the GHG baseline and in 2022, its 2030 target value and its change in fossil CO₂ since the baseline³⁰. The annual change in fossil CO₂ for all years since the GHG baseline is also indicated.
- The group's total CO₂ emissions at the GHG baseline and in 2022, its 2030 target value and its change in

total CO₂ since the baseline³⁰. The annual change in total CO₂ for all years since the GHG baseline is also indicated.

- Summary of the reporting status of the aegis bodies within each departmental group.

Departmental Group	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS									Reports completed
	2022 energy consumption		2030 target	Energy performance indicator Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions					
	Final GWh	Primary GWh			GHG baseline ktCO ₂	2022 ktCO ₂	2030 target ktCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline ktCO ₂	2022 ktCO ₂	2030 target ktCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad		
Agriculture, Food & Marine	883.2	1,147.7	-50%	-23%	45.1	38.8	22.1	-14%	127.1	96.8	39.7	-24%	12/12	
Children, Equality, Disability, Integration & Youth	7.8	11.5	-50%	-22%	0.8	1.0	0.4	+16%	2.0	2.1	0.7	+3%	5/6	
Defence	180.4	224.7	-50%	-29%	46.8	36.5	22.9	-22%	61.4	46.0	26.1	-25%	3/3	
Education	166.5	242.6	-50%	-32%	21.5	21.7	10.5	+1%	53.0	43.9	17.3	-17%	44/44	
Education – standalone schools	431.9	588.9	-50%	-5%	65.3	71.4	32.0	+9%	120.2	111.1	43.8	-8%	3,015/ 3,667	
Enterprise, Trade & Employment	12.4	20.6	-50%	-52%	1.2	0.8	0.6	-31%	5.6	3.5	1.5	-37%	13/13	
Environment, Climate & Communications	259.8	303.0	-50%	-48%	55.7	49.4	27.3	-11%	84.2	66.5	33.4	-21%	13/13	
Finance	73.2	117.2	-50%	-44%	9.2	6.4	4.5	-30%	35.3	20.6	10.1	-42%	8/8	

³⁰ These baseline and target calculations are based on the data reported to SEAI during the 2022 reporting cycle. In some cases, they differ from the values presented in the 2022 report, which were based on data reported to SEAI during the 2021 reporting cycle. The calculated values will be refined further as better data becomes available.

Departmental Group	ENERGY PERFORMANCE				GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS									Reports completed
	2022 energy consumption		Energy performance indicator		Fossil CO ₂ emissions				Total CO ₂ emissions					
	Final GWh	Primary GWh	2030 target	Change since EE baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline ktCO ₂	2022 ktCO ₂	2030 target ktCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad	GHG baseline ktCO ₂	2022 ktCO ₂	2030 target ktCO ₂	Change since GHG baseline ● good ● bad		
Foreign Affairs	5.1	8.0	-50%	-42%	0.3	0.5	0.2	+30%	1.7	1.4	0.5	-15%	1/1	
Further & Higher Education, Research, Innovation & Science	501.2	745.4	-50%	-41%	61.1	56.4	29.9	-8%	164.6	129.9	52.1	-21%	33/33	
Health	20.1	32.2	-50%	-46%	1.9	1.6	0.9	-9%	7.3	5.6	2.1	-22%	19/19	
Health – HSE	1,342.3	1,823.3	-50%	-22%	215.0	213.4	105.3	-1%	382.5	337.0	141.2	-12%	58/60	
Housing, Local Government & Heritage	763.1	1,262.2	-50%	-30%	24.4	27.5	12.0	+13%	255.3	202.5	61.5	-21%	19/19	
Housing, Local Government & Heritage – CCMA	714.7	1,062.5	-50%	-36%	90.7	84.6	44.5	-7%	259.1	193.4	80.5	-25%	32/32	
Justice	242.2	335.6	-50%	-28%	39.7	36.9	19.5	-7%	77.0	62.9	27.5	-18%	16/16	
Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery & Reform	49.3	68.8	-50%	-48%	8.0	7.2	3.9	-10%	17.0	12.9	5.9	-24%	10/10	
Rural & Community Development	0.7	1.1	-50%	-77%	0.1	0.1	0.0	-26%	0.3	0.2	0.1	-40%	5/5	
Social Protection	24.5	39.0	-50%	-53%	2.8	2.3	1.4	-18%	11.2	7.0	3.1	-38%	3/3	
Taoiseach	14.2	22.2	-50%	-46%	1.2	1.0	0.6	-17%	5.5	3.6	1.5	-34%	8/8	
Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport & Media	64.6	103.5	-50%	-53%	9.6	8.5	4.7	-12%	32.9	23.2	9.7	-30%	21/21	
Transport	1,388.9	1,698.4	-50%	-36%	301.7	297.4	147.8	-1%	395.2	365.7	167.9	-7%	22/22	

Appendix 2 – Reporting Methodology

The key principles of the reporting methodology are:

- Individual public sector organisations (public bodies and schools) report annually for the previous year. There is a defined reporting window during which public bodies must report and the cycle repeats annually.
- Public sector organisations report all their energy consumption for all fuel types (electricity, thermal fuels and transport fuels) at an organisational level.
- Public sector organisations report baseline data on a once-off basis.
- Public sector organisations then report their energy consumption annually for the previous year.
- For electricity & natural gas, public bodies submit their meter numbers once to SEAI (MPRNs & GPRNs) and then validate them annually. SEAI accesses the energy consumption data corresponding to these meter numbers directly from the regulated meter operators (ESB Networks and Gas Networks Ireland) each year.
- For all non-network-connected energy sources (e.g. heating oils, LPG, solid fuels, diesel), public sector organisations self-report their consumption subtotals directly to SEAI.
- Each year, each organisation must self-report a value for an activity metric that best corresponds with its energy usage.
- Each year, each public body must report data on its business travel.

Energy performance, energy efficiency and energy savings

In order to quantify energy savings, changes in given parameters that are related to energy use must be measured. The SEAI system uses energy performance indicators (EnPIs) to measure each organisation's energy performance. This enables organisations to determine how efficiently they are using energy because it accounts for changes in the activity level related to the energy use – or 'activity metric' – of each organisation.

Each year, an EnPI is calculated by dividing the organisation's total primary energy requirement (TPER) by an activity metric.

The primary indicator for tracking each organisation's energy savings is the change in the organisation's EnPI each year and is expressed as a percentage saving between an energy efficiency baseline period and the current year. This is a workable methodology which accounts for an organisation's energy performance as well as its energy consumption and enables organisations to determine if energy is being used efficiently or not in accordance with the definitions of 'energy efficiency' and 'energy savings' used by the European Commission.

The progress made by an organisation in meeting its 2030 energy efficiency target is measured against an historical

baseline. Organisations have a choice of baseline period for the energy efficiency target. Public bodies can choose whichever of the following baseline periods suits them best: 2001-2005 (averaged); 2006-2008 (averaged); 2009 (single year). 2009 is the default energy efficiency baseline period for public bodies. Schools can choose any of these baselines, or any single year up to and including 2013 (default).

Greenhouse gas emissions

Energy-related greenhouse gas emissions are calculated for each public sector organisation by SEAI by multiplying the final energy consumption reported by the organisations by energy-type-specific emission factors. The emission factors used for the calculations are set by SEAI and are generally 'tailpipe', or 'tank-to-wheel', emission factors, i.e. emission factors that account for the emissions that arise from burning the fuel at the point of use, e.g. in a boiler, in a vehicle, at a power station. This approach is aligned with methodologies for preparing Ireland's national energy balance and national emissions inventory.

The progress made by an organisation in meeting its 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets is tracked from a greenhouse gas baseline period, which is 2016-2018. Both targets are calculated on the basis of absolute reductions in emissions from baseline levels, i.e. there is no adjustment for changes in activity levels, capacity, organisational structure, service levels or demographics.

Data verification

The validity of submitted data is checked in two ways:

- Automated data verification assessment (DVA), which consists of validation rules built into the reporting software and processes to check for errors.
- DVAs undertaken by SEAI-appointed assessors, which entail assessments of specific aspects of submissions. A DVA of a public body's submission consists of direct interaction(s) between an SEAI assessor and the public body to verify that the data submitted falls within certain acceptability criteria.

The purpose of the data verification system is threefold:

- To ensure, insofar as practical, that the data which is submitted is robust and verifiable.
- To provide an incentive for organisations to submit accurate data.
- To provide a means for supporting organisations in improving how they gather and submit M&R data and for providing feedback on the M&R system.

SEAI would like to thank the meter registration system operators of ESB Networks and Gas Networks Ireland for their continued support in providing the data required to measure and monitor energy efficiency.

Appendix 3 – Glossary

Activity metric

A measure of the activity that an organisation undertakes that should be directly relevant to what drives energy consumption in the organisation.

Business travel

Business travel occurs when people travel from one place of work to another place of work as part of their work duties.

Emission factor

An emission factor is a figure that is used to calculate the quantity of emissions per unit of energy consumption or activity. Different energy types (fuel types) have different emission factors, e.g. heating oil (gasoil) has a higher emission factor than natural gas does. The emission factors for some energy types remain largely unchanged over time. The factors for some energy types, especially electricity, change from year to year. These changes can have a material impact on total greenhouse gas emissions calculated via M&R.

Energy efficiency baseline

The period from which an organisation's progress towards the 2030 energy efficiency target is tracked. Most public bodies use a 2009 baseline, while most schools use a baseline of 2013.

Energy performance indicator (EnPI)

An energy performance indicator (EnPI) is a way of measuring an organisation's energy performance. Each year, an EnPI is calculated by dividing the organisation's total primary energy consumption by an activity metric.

Final energy consumption or total final consumption (TFC)

This is the energy used by public sector organisations and other final consuming sectors of the economy, e.g. industry, transport, residential, etc. It excludes the energy used in the energy sector, e.g. for electricity generation, oil refining, etc.

Fossil CO₂ emissions

Fossil CO₂ emissions comprise thermal emissions and transport emissions. They arise from the combustion of fuels for heat and transport. Fossil CO₂ emissions were labeled 'non-electricity' emissions in the 2022 report. Both terms refer to the same emissions.

GPRN

A gas point registration number is a unique reference number assigned to every gas point on the natural gas network.

MPRN

A meter point reference number is a unique 11-digit number assigned to every single electricity connection and meter in the country.

Primary energy or total primary energy requirement (TPER)

Primary energy accounts for energy that is consumed and/or lost in transformation, transmission and distribution processes. It is calculated by applying primary energy conversion factors, which vary by fuel type, to final energy consumption values.

Primary energy conversion factors

These are factors for converting quantities of final energy consumption to quantities of primary energy. The conversion factors for thermal and transport fuels typically remain unchanged over time. The conversion factor for electricity changes from year to year as the efficiency of the electricity system changes. These changes can have a material impact on energy efficiency savings calculated via M&R.

Public bodies

Public sector organisations that are not standalone schools are referred to as public bodies.

Public sector organisations

For the purposes of the target, public sector organisations are considered to encompass the Civil Service, commercial and non-commercial State Bodies, State-owned financial institutions, the Defence Forces, An Garda Síochána, Health Service Executive hospitals and other facilities, Local and Regional Authorities, schools and universities.

Standalone schools

Schools that are not part of Education & Training Boards (ETBs) are referred to as standalone schools.

Thermal energy, thermal fuels & thermal emissions

For the purposes of this report, thermal energy (thermal fuels) comprises all solid, liquid and gas fuels used for non-transport purposes. This includes both fossil and renewable fuels used in boilers, space & process heating systems, catering, fuel-based electricity generators (on site), combined heat and power (CHP) and in all plant, equipment & other non-road-mobile vehicles. Thermal greenhouse gas emissions are the emissions that arise from the combustion of thermal energy.

Total CO₂ emissions

Total CO₂ emissions comprise fossil CO₂ emissions and emissions arising from the consumption of electricity.

Transport energy, transport fuels & transport emissions

For the purposes of this report, transport energy (transport fuels) comprises all liquid fuels used for transport vehicles (road, rail, air, water). This includes both fossil and renewable fuels. The electricity used for transport (rail, electric vehicles) is included within the electricity totals in this report. Transport greenhouse gas emissions are the emissions that arise from the combustion of transport energy.



Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

3 Park Place
Hatch Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland
D02 FX65

t +353 1 808 2100 | e info@seai.ie
f +353 1 808 2002 | w www.seai.ie

 |  |  @seai_ie