



Public Sector Bodies Climate Action Roadmaps Guidance

Public Sector Bodies Climate Action Roadmaps Guidance

25th October 2022

V1.0

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

SEAI is Ireland's national energy authority investing in, and delivering, appropriate, effective and sustainable solutions to help Ireland's transition to a clean energy future. We work with the public, businesses, communities and the Government to achieve this, through expertise, funding, educational programmes, policy advice, research and the development of new technologies.

SEAI is funded by the Government of Ireland through the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications.

EPA

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

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

Regulation: Implementing regulation and environmental compliance systems to deliver good environmental outcomes and target those who don't comply.

Knowledge: Providing high quality, targeted and timely environmental data, information and assessment to inform decision making.

Advocacy: Working with others to advocate for a clean, productive and well protected environment and for sustainable environmental practices

© Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Reproduction of the contents is permissible provided the source is acknowledged.

Contents

1.	Overview	1
1.1	Public Sector Strategy	1
1.2	Climate Action Mandate.....	1
1.3	Format of the Roadmap	1
1.4	Compliance with legal requirements.....	2
1.5	Approval and sign off.....	2
1.6	Updates and reporting.....	3
2.	Content of Climate Action Roadmaps	3
2.1	Our People.....	3
2.1.1	Leadership and Governance for Climate Action	3
2.1.2	Engaging and Training Staff	4
2.2	Our Targets.....	5
2.2.1	Achieving the carbon emissions reduction targets (51% reduction by 2030)	5
2.2.2	Achieving the energy efficiency target (50% improvement by 2030).....	7
2.3	Our way of working	8
2.3.1	Energy & environmental management systems and accreditation.....	8
2.3.2	Green public procurement	9
2.3.3	Resource use.....	9
2.4	Our Buildings and Vehicles	10
2.5	Optional content	10
3.	Template for small public bodies	11
4.	Mapping to requirements of the Climate Action Mandate	12
	Glossary	13

1. Overview

The Climate Action Plan 2021 (CAP21) committed that public sector bodies will complete Climate Action Roadmaps by the end of 2022. CAP2021 also committed that the SEAI and the EPA would collaborate to produce public guidance for preparing Climate Action Roadmaps. This document is in fulfilment of the latter commitment and constitutes the guidance.

The Climate Action Roadmap is a document to be produced by public sector bodies which communicates how each public body aims to meet the requirements of the Climate Action Mandate 2022 (the Mandate) and reach its 2030 carbon and energy efficiency targets. This requirement applies to all public bodies, other than Local Authorities, commercial semi-state bodies and schools, all of whom have their own requirements.

In the first Roadmap, to be completed by the end of 2022, public bodies should focus most attention on their plans for reducing total energy related emissions and fossil fuel related emissions from their operations in line with the targets in the Climate Action Plan 2021 (CAP21).

Future iterations of the Roadmap Guidance will cover how to expand the scope of the Roadmap, which could potentially include other non-energy greenhouse gases, indirect emissions, and adaptation to climate change.

Organisations that already have plans for wider climate action, such as reductions of other greenhouse gases, reductions in indirect emissions, or for adaptation activities, may include them in their Roadmap.

1.1 Public Sector Strategy

CAP21 committed that “we will prepare a new Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Decarbonisation Strategy”.

This strategy is currently under development and will be published as part of the Climate Action Plan 2023.

1.2 Climate Action Mandate

The [Public Sector Climate Action Mandate](#) is set out at Box 9.2 of CAP21 (pg. 71). The Mandate requires public sector bodies to show leadership in climate action by taking, and reporting on, the actions of the Mandate. The Mandate was approved by Government on 4th July 2022 and issued to all departments by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications.

The adoption of the Mandate will support public sector bodies leading by example in demonstrating the necessary climate action to reduce Ireland’s GHG emissions by 51% by 2030.

For the Mandate, and to ensure consistency of reporting requirements with energy use and energy efficiency, it has been decided to base the definition of Public Body on that used in S.I. No. 426/2014 - European Union (Energy Efficiency) Regulations 2014. Therefore, all Public Bodies who report under the existing SEAI Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) system already in place are to follow the Mandate (except for Local Authorities, Commercial Semi-State Bodies, and the School Sector where separate mandates will apply). The Public Sector Climate Action Mandate will be reviewed annually.

1.3 Format of the Roadmap

The roadmap should cover each public body’s plan for implementing the Mandate. It may be compiled in whatever format is most useful, so long as the minimum content listed in this document is included for all public bodies. Larger public bodies, as defined by CAP21, must also include the additional content listed.

For smaller public bodies, the structure of this guidance may be used as a template for the roadmap. The minimum content covers the required content for smaller public bodies.

Large public bodies, for the purposes of the Mandate, include:

- *government departments (smaller departments may be aggregated as strategically appropriate).*
- *organisations that consume over 50 GWh of energy per annum; and*
- *homogenous sectors such as education and health.*

1.4 Compliance with legal requirements

The Climate Action Roadmap should be focussed on meeting or going beyond the requirements of the Climate Action Mandate 2022. However, public bodies need to be aware of the legal requirements relating to energy and climate action and acknowledge these in their roadmaps.

These requirements include:

- Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, which requires all public bodies to perform their functions in a manner consistent with Ireland's climate ambition.
- SI393/2021 Energy Performance of buildings, which requires installation of Building Automation and Control by 2025, for buildings with HVAC rated output over 290kW; requires installation of electric vehicle charging points in carparks for new or refurbished buildings with more than 10 car parking spaces.
- SI381/2021 Clean Vehicles Directive, which sets targets for the procurement of clean light and heavy-duty vehicles, with the first target falling in 2025 and the second in 2030. The definition of clean vehicle changes to zero emission vehicles in 2025.
- SI4/2017 Energy Performance of Buildings, which requires all new public sector buildings built since 2018 to be "nearly zero emissions".
- SI646/2016, which requires that public bodies procure only energy using products and vehicles that are on the Triple E register.
- SI426/2014, which requires the public sector to demonstrate exemplary energy management and requires public bodies to undertake energy audits every four years.

1.5 Approval and sign off

Climate Action Roadmaps for all public body organisations must be approved by the Board (if applicable) and signed by the CEO or equivalent.

Public body organisations Roadmap's will be monitored at sectoral group level, with the lead or coordinating body of the sectoral group responsible for ensuring roadmaps are completed and in line with the Climate Action Mandate.

1.6 Updates and reporting

The Climate Action Mandate may be changed in updates to the Climate Action Plan. Additional guidance will be issued by SEAI and EPA if necessary. Public bodies have 3 months from issue of such guidance to update their Roadmaps to reflect the revised Mandate requirements.

Irrespective of whether the Climate Action Mandate is updated in the CAP, public bodies should review their Roadmaps annually. The annual review should include a summary of progress made against the plans set out in the previous year's roadmap, assess progress against meeting the Mandate requirements, and a statement on when they will be achieved or delivered.

SEAI's Public Sector M&R system will track progress towards the energy efficiency and energy related carbon targets, as well as progress against SI281/2021 Clean Vehicles Directive procurement targets.

The leadership and governance elements will be tracked by lead departments and centrally by DECC, as is the current practice under the Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy of 2017.

Government Departments will continue to report annually on progress on implementation of Green Public Procurement using the template and guidance provided by the EPA.

The Climate Action Mandate also requires public bodies to report on greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability activities in their annual reports.

2. Content of Climate Action Roadmaps

This section covers the content required in Climate Action Roadmaps. The minimum content must be included by all organisations. Larger public bodies, as defined by CAP21, must also include the additional content listed.

2.1 Our People

The Climate Action Mandate requires that leadership and governance structures for climate action are set up, and that staff are engaged with climate action and have appropriate training.

Our People

- *Establish and resource Green Teams, reporting to senior management, to become integrated drivers of sustainability in every public sector body*
- *Nominate a member of the Management Board as the Climate and Sustainability Champion with responsibility for implementing and reporting on the Mandate*
- *Incorporate appropriate climate action and sustainability training (technical and behavioural) into learning and development strategies for staff*
- *Organise staff workshops (at least annually) to engage on climate issues, including a focus on decreasing the organisation's carbon footprint*

2.1.1 Leadership and Governance for Climate Action

Minimum Content

- Governance structure for climate and sustainability including chart showing responsibilities.
- Name of nominated Climate and Sustainability Champion.
- Name and role of Energy Performance Officer (EPO).

- Names and roles of individuals appointed to Green Team, and terms of reference for Green Team (note that the first version of roadmap should focus on the energy targets).

Additional Content

- How climate action links to strategic energy management (if in place) and to Energy Performance Officer responsibilities.
- As annex: energy strategy or policy/environmental strategy or policy.
- Sustainability strategy if available.

Guidance/Best Practice

- The nominated Climate and Sustainability Champion should be a member of the Management Board reporting directly to CEO or equivalent.¹ The Climate and Sustainability Champion has responsibility for implementing and reporting on the Mandate.
- Appointment of a member of the senior management team as an Energy Performance Officer was a requirement of the Public Sector Energy Strategy 2017. EPOs should have decision making powers with respect to facilities, corporate budgets, and procurement. This is usually at director level.
- An appropriately ranked EPO may also serve as an organisation's Climate and Sustainability Champion. For larger public bodies it's preferable that the EPO be a separate person, at director level, to ensure there is a specific focus on achieving the energy targets
- The nominated "Green Team" should include the key roles required to deliver on climate action, for example sustainability manager (if there is one), EPO, estates manager and fleet manager at minimum. Procurement and HR functions may also have a role. Climate action responsibilities should be built into job role descriptions.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

- SEAI Carbon Basics Training ².

2.1.2 Engaging and Training Staff

Minimum Content

- Set out plans for at least annual staff engagement workshops, focussed specifically and initially on energy related emissions, and over time on wider climate issues and reducing organisational carbon footprint.
- Set out a plan to identify appropriate climate action training for staff that will be incorporated into ongoing staff learning and development (training needs analysis and plan for delivery).

Additional Content

- Information of any training needs analysis undertaken.
- Information on staff engagement already undertaken.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

- [SEAI Energy Academy](#).

¹ E.g., in a Government Department the Climate and Sustainability Champion should be at Assistant Secretary level, reporting to the Secretary General.

² SEAI courses for the public sector are listed on the Energy Link platform <https://energylink.seai.ie>

- SEAI Engaging People at Work Accelerator.
- SEAI Energy Basics and Carbon Basics training.
- SEAI Public sector partnership programme.

2.2 Our Targets

The Climate Action Mandate sets emission reduction and energy efficiency targets for public bodies:

Our targets

- *Reduce GHG emissions by 51% in 2030*
- *Increase the improvement in energy efficiency in the public sector from the 33% target in 2020 to 50% by 2030*
- *Put in place a Climate Action Roadmap by the end of 2022*

For the purposes of the public sector Mandate, greenhouse gas emissions are taken to be energy-related carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. The baseline will be the average of 2016-2018 emissions. The target comes in two parts – both emissions associated with thermal energy (for heating and transport) and overall energy related emissions (including electricity) must be reduced by 51%.

2.2.1 Achieving the carbon emissions reduction targets (51% reduction by 2030)

Minimum Content

Set out analysis of target to 2030 based on the SEAI Gap to Target tool or equivalent. The analysis should cover:

- Energy related carbon emissions baseline (average of 2016-18 emissions).
- Total emissions and thermal (heating and transport) emissions if no new projects implemented.
- Any growth in emissions between the baseline and target years based on planned increase/growth in services (if applicable).
- Any planned energy related carbon reduction activities.
- Analysis of significant emitters.
- Identify any 'Gap to Target' that needs to be addressed.

If there is a gap, identify additional decarbonisation pathway(s), covering:

- Proposed actions to achieve energy related carbon target, detailing specific projects and timelines.
- Resources in place or to be mobilised.
- Resources, both people and financial.
- Project readiness status.

For this first Climate Action Roadmap, outline the specific actions to be undertaken in the next 2-3 years, in particular, specific project(s) that will be undertaken in the immediate years to mobilise towards 2030. (Note, to meet the 2030 targets, projects delivering 7% reductions per annum are required, if starting from 2023).

Additional Content

- Incorporating opportunities from any Register of Opportunities from your energy management programme, or an SI426 compliant audit³.
- Opportunities arising from a detailed design team-led assessments for the purposes of achieving a high Building Energy Rating (B or higher).
- Detail the project pipeline to 2030, including specific projects and actions, timelines, financing requirements and responsibilities. For multi-site organisations, there may be a capacity building phase where one or two projects are completed to develop learnings and models and a delivery phase where the programme is ramped up and the remainder of projects are completed.
- Plans for financing projects.

Guidance/Best Practice

The carbon emissions baseline for each organisation is calculated by SEAI's Public Sector M&R system. Public bodies can access it by downloading their Gap to Target tool from the M&R system. The tool allows organisations to model approaches to achieving the targets. The tool estimates carbon emissions up to 2030 based on the energy data available for the baseline period of 2016/18 modelled data based on meeting policy and national targets. Projected factors will change as policy develops. It allows organisations to model approaches to achieving the target. The Gap to Target will be updated whenever new figures become available from SEAI's modelling team.

Decarbonisation of buildings and fleets is a long-term activity and will involve fundamental change and deep retrofit. Some organisations may have a project pipeline with project and timescales ready for the first iteration of the Roadmap (end of 2022). Others may only have identified the key areas to focus on to achieve the carbon reduction target. For these, the first stage of their plan should therefore set the timeline and process for firming up on project pipeline analysis to 2030.

Larger public bodies should develop an outline Building Stock Retrofit Plan to outline an approach to retrofit their building stock specifically to meet 2030 and ultimately 2050 targets (initial plan to be complete by end 2023). Ireland's Long Term Renovation strategy outlines targets to decarbonise public sector buildings and retrofit them to a high energy rating by 2050. Public bodies should begin to consider these and upcoming long-term objectives in any asset renewal or infrastructure planning.

The Building Stock Retrofit plan should identify those buildings with the most saving potential in terms of delivering the targets. For these buildings, the plan should consider the long-term needs of the building, not only energy related, such that any energy investment can be aligned with wider asset renewal investment. Specifically, to use the energy retrofit opportunity to also ensure the building is renovated at the same time so it is fit for purpose to 2050 and beyond. Some buildings may undertake such retrofit/renovation over a staged timeframe, as is allowed under the EU building passport approach.

The plan should identify the resultant savings in energy and ancillary costs (i.e. maintenance, waste etc), the finance required, and resources required. For larger projects, business cases will be required as per the Public Spending Code. Incorporate such plans into the organisation's strategic infrastructure investment planning process.

As the proposed recast Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy Performance of Buildings Directives progress,

³ An energy audit to SI426 is required for every public body with individual buildings with a total useful floor area of more than 500m² or an annual energy spend of more than €35,000 - <https://www.seai.ie/business-and-public-sector/energy-auditing>

more guidance on long term building renovation requirements will be reflected in future Climate Action Plans and revised guidance materials.

Public bodies are encouraged to engage with SEAI to understand their individual organisational target, and specifically their supports for energy related Climate Action Roadmap development.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

- [SEAI Partnership Programme](#) can provide support to SEAI partners on developing gap to target analysis, developing pathways and project pipelines, as well as support with developing energy management and energy efficient design.
- Various agencies may be able to assist business case analysis and financing for larger projects i.e.
 - Ireland - <https://www.ndfa.ie/our-services>, <https://isif.ie/>,
 - EU - <https://advisory.eib.org/index.htm>, https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/life_en. Many of these schemes also can provide capital support also. There are numerous Irish public sector projects availing of these schemes i.e. <https://publiclighting.ie/>, <https://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/elena-project-factsheet-irish-water-energy-en.pdf>, <https://www.codema.ie/projects/european-projects/deliverree>
- SEAI Pathfinder programme provides capital support for public sector building retrofit projects <https://www.seai.ie/business-and-public-sector/building-retrofit/pathfinder-programme/>
- SEAI [Energy Contracting Support Scheme](#) - technical assistance for developing and supporting project implementation through an energy contracting approach.
- [Gap to Target Model User Guide](#) v3.09.
- M&R guidance document Chapter 6 – to understand the target methodology.
- Building Energy Ratings (BER) - use the BER tool to assess your retrofit options.

2.2.2 Achieving the energy efficiency target (50% improvement by 2030)

Minimum Content

Set out analysis of target to 2030 based on the SEAI Gap to Target tool or equivalent. The analysis should cover:

- Energy efficiency baseline (note that baseline(s) for energy efficiency differs from energy related carbon emissions baseline).
- Energy efficiency in target year if no new projects implemented.
- Any growth in energy use or change in the activity metric between the baseline and target years based on planned increase/growth in services (if applicable).
- Any planned energy efficiency activities.
- Analysis of significant energy users.
- Identify any 'Gap to Target' that needs to be addressed.

If there is a gap, identify additional energy efficiency pathway, covering:

- Proposed actions to achieve energy efficiency target, detailing specific projects and timelines.
- Resources in place or to be mobilised.
- Resources, both people and financial.
- Project readiness status.

Guidance/Best Practice

- The Gap to Target tool available from the Public Sector M&R system also allows modelling of energy efficiency performance against the 50% efficiency improvement target, including expected growth in energy use.
- This section should include information on the contribution of good energy management systems on reducing energy wastage/improving energy productivity.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

In addition to supports listed above:

- [SEAI Energy Academy](#).
- SEAI, [Demonstrating Exemplar Energy Management](#)
- SEAI Energy MAP training.
- SEAI ISO50001 accelerator.

2.3 Our way of working

Our way of working

- *Report GHG emissions and sustainability activities in the annual report*
- *Review any paper-based processes, and evaluate the possibilities for digitisation so it becomes the default approach*
- *Achieve formal environmental accreditation for large public sector bodies, such as ISO 50001 (Energy Management Standard) or ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System), with a view to going beyond ISO14001 to adopting EMAS (Eco Management and Audit Scheme)*

2.3.1 Energy & environmental management systems and accreditation

The Climate Action Mandate requires large public sector bodies to achieve formal environmental and/or energy management system accreditation. All public sector bodies should have some form of energy management system in place, even if not accredited.

Minimum Content

- SEAI's guide to Demonstrating Exemplar Energy Management details the appropriate energy management programme depending on the energy spend of the organisation, how it should be assessed annually and relevant SEAI supports.
- Set target date for achievement of the energy management programme appropriate to your organisation. For larger public bodies, detail specifically when formal accreditation to ISO50001 energy management system will be achieved.

Additional Content

- State any environmental management system accreditation achieved or planned, such as ISO140001, EMAS, Green Campus etc.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

- SEAI, [Demonstrating Exemplar Energy Management](#)
- SEAI Partnership programme provides a range of energy management supports to embed the appropriate level of energy management in every organisation, namely:
 - Basic and advanced energy management diagnostics.

- Energy MAP training.
- ISO 50001 gap analysis.
- ISO 50001 Accelerator.
- [I.S. EN ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management Systems](#)
- [I.S. EN ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems](#)
- [EMAS – Environment - European Commission](#)

2.3.2 Green public procurement

Green Public Procurement (GPP) is a process where public authorities seek to source goods, services or works with a reduced environmental impact. The EPA has published GPP guidance and ten accompanying criteria sets that support the inclusion of sustainable and green practices into public sector procurement procedures.

The ten criteria sets published are Road Transport Vehicles & Services; ICT Products & Services; Food & Catering Services; Indoor Cleaning Services; Office Buildings Design, Construction & Management; Indoor & Outdoor Lighting; Heating Equipment; Energy related Products and Paper Products & Printing Services.

There are opportunities to introduce green criteria in procurement to support climate action ambitions including improved energy efficiency.

Minimum Content

- Include green criteria for selection and award criteria when procuring all goods and services (reference Circular 20/2019), using the published GPP guidance and criteria sets.
- Set up a system to gather and record data on GPP implementation in your organisation, using the reporting template and guidance developed for government department reporting as a reference.

Additional Content

- Measure the environmental and climate benefits achieved through the application of green criteria in future procurements

Additional information, training or SEAI/EPA supports

- [Green Public Procurement: guidance for the public sector, EPA 2021.](#)
- GPP training for public sector procurers & specifiers (EPA led).
- GPP implementation reporting template and guidance (EPA).
- [Circular 20/2019 Promoting the use of Environmental and Social Considerations in Public Procurement](#)

2.3.3 Resource use

The Climate Action Mandate requires public bodies to review any paper-based processes and evaluate the possibilities for digitisation, so it becomes the default approach.

Minimum Content

- Timeline for review of paper-based processes to understand potential for digitisation.

Additional Content

- Describe plans to digitise paper- based processes.

2.4 Our Buildings and Vehicles

Our buildings and vehicles

- *Create bicycle friendly buildings for employees and visitors, by putting bicycle parking in place by 2022 – which is secure, accessible, and simple for cyclists to recognise and use*
- *Display an up-to-date Display Energy Certificate in every public building that is open to the public to clearly show energy use*
- *The public sector will not install heating systems that use fossil fuels after 2023, unless at least one of the following exceptions applies:*
 - *the fossil-fuel use is only through the use of electricity from the grid*
 - *there is no technically viable non-fossil alternative (generally only related to applications for a purpose other than space heating)*
 - *the installation of a renewable space heating system would increase final CO2 emissions*
 - *the fossil-fuel use is provided for backup, peaking, or operational purposes (and makes up less than 10% of annual heating energy)*
 - *where the direct replacement of existing fossil fuel heating is required for an emergency maintenance purpose*
- *Purchase only zero-emission vehicles where available and operationally feasible from end of 2022, enabling Ireland to go beyond the requirements of the Clean Vehicle Directive and act as an international leader in this area.*

Minimum Content

- Ensure procurement of vehicles to meet CAP21 target for purchase of zero emission vehicles where operationally feasible, as well as the minimum targets set out by SI381/2021 Clean Vehicles Directive.
- Ensure there is a Display Energy Certificate (DEC) in every building 'frequently visited by the public'.
- Plan for creating bicycle friendly buildings for employees and visitors, by putting bicycle parking in place by 2022.
- Update procurement and design procedures to comply with the requirement for no fossil fuel heating after 2023.

Additional information, training or SEAI supports

- [SEAI, Guidance on Display Energy Certificates.](#)
- [SEAI Support Scheme for Renewable Heat](#)

2.5 Optional content

While there currently is no requirement to report on climate action plans that contain measures wider than those required by the Mandate, public bodies are encouraged to include any firm plans on wider climate action in their Climate Action Roadmaps. This could include:

- Reducing emissions of other greenhouse gases (e.g., methane, F gases).
- Reducing other indirect emissions (Scope 3) e.g., from commuting, purchased goods and services etc.
 - Identifying impact of climate change on organisational operations and undertaking climate adaptation measures.
 - Activities to raise awareness of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Public bodies may also report on other climate action initiatives/pledges/reporting schemes they participate in.

3. Template for small public bodies

Smaller public bodies can use the following headings as a structure for their climate action roadmap, including at least the minimum content set out above.

Climate Action Roadmap

- 1 Introduction and progress to date
- 2 Leadership and Governance for climate action
- 3 Engaging our people
- 4 Achieving our carbon target
- 5 Achieving our energy efficiency target
- 6 Energy and environmental management systems
- 7 Greening our procurement
- 8 Baselining and reducing resource use
- 9 Improving our buildings
- 10 Our wider climate action plans [OPTIONAL]

4. Mapping to requirements of the Climate Action Mandate

2022 Climate Action Mandate	Section of Roadmap Guidance
Nominate a member of the Management Board as the Climate and Sustainability Champion with responsibility for implementing and reporting on the mandate.	Section 2.1 Our people
Establish and resource Green Teams, reporting to senior management, to become integrated drivers of sustainability in every public sector body.	Section 2.1 Our people
Report GHG emissions and sustainability activities in the annual report.	Section 1.5 Reporting
Organise staff workshops (at least annually) to engage on climate issues, including a focus on decreasing the organisation's carbon footprint.	Section 2.1 Our people
Incorporate appropriate climate action and sustainability training (technical and behavioural) into learning and development strategies for staff.	Section 2.1 Our people
Reduce GHG emissions by 51% in 2030.	Section 2.2 Our targets
Increase the improvement in energy efficiency in the public sector from the 33% target in 2020 to 50% by 2030.	Section 2.2 Our targets
Achieve formal environmental accreditation for large public sector bodies, such as ISO 50001 (Energy Management Standard) or ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System), with a view to achieving EMAS ISO 14001 (Eco Management and Audit Scheme).	Section 2.3 Our way of working
Review any paper-based processes and evaluate the possibilities for digitisation so it becomes the default approach.	Section 2.3 Our way of working
Purchase only zero-emission vehicles where available and operationally feasible from end of 2022, enabling Ireland to go beyond the requirements of the Clean Vehicle Directive and act as an international leader in this area.	Section 2.4 Our buildings and vehicles
The public sector will not install heating systems that use fossil fuels after 2023 (except in specific circumstances set out in the mandate).	Section 2.4 Our buildings and vehicles
Display an up-to-date Display Energy Certificate in every public building that is open to the public to clearly show energy use.	Section 2.4 Our buildings and vehicles
Create bicycle friendly buildings for employees and visitors, by putting bicycle parking in place by 2022.	Section 2.4 Our buildings and vehicles

Glossary

Climate and Sustainability Champion	Member of the management board with responsibility for implementing and reporting on the Climate Action Mandate
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
EMAS	Eco-management and Audit Scheme.
Energy MAP	SEAI bespoke energy management system training
Energy Performance Officer (EPO)	Member of senior management appointed to lead on energy management and performance
Gap to Target Tool	Spreadsheet model developed by SEAI for use by public bodies to evaluate their energy efficiency (EE) performance and energy related greenhouse gases
GHG	Greenhouse gases
Green Campus Ireland	Environmental management and award scheme for third level education
Green Public Procurement (GPP)	Green Public Procurement is a process where public authorities seek to source goods, services or works with a reduced environmental impact.
GWh	Giga Watt hour
HVAC	Heating, ventilation and air conditioning
ISO14001:2015	International standard, setting requirements for environmental management systems
ISO50001	International standard, setting requirements for energy management systems
kW	kilo Watt
Public Sector M&R	SEAI's Monitoring and Reporting system for public sector energy efficiency and carbon emissions
Register of Opportunities	List of energy efficiency opportunities developed as part of an energy management system
Triple E register	List of energy efficient products. Products on this register all meet a minimum set of stringent energy efficiency criteria and typically will be of a best-in-class efficiency standard.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Three Park
Place Hatch
Street Upper
Dublin 2
Ireland
D02 FX65

w: www.seai.ie
e: info@seai.ie
t: 01 8082100

