seai SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

An Roinn Aeráide, Fuinnimh agus Comhshaoil
Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment

2025

Annual Report

on Public Sector Energy Performance

Contents

Foreword from the Minister for Climate, Energy and the Environment

I am glad to present SEAI's Annual Report 2025 on Public Sector Energy Performance. Over 2024, we made further significant strides in reducing energy consumption, cutting emissions, and embedding sustainability into the very fabric of public service delivery.

The Government and my Department are actively championing the energy transition. As we are all aware, decarbonising our energy system and delivering fully sustainable public services presents many challenges; but it also provides opportunities and is a platform to drive innovation and collaboration across the public and private sectors; as well as across our society, communities and economy.

We are committed to achieving net zero emissions for all buildings by 2050, aligning our national targets with the ambitious targets set by the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Energy Performance in Buildings Directive. The public sector will lead by example, not just through providing funding and expertise but by being the pathfinder for others on the decarbonisation journey. My Department is developing Ireland's national building renovation plan to show how we will achieve the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050. In this process we acknowledge the crucial role that experts and service providers play in providing the data and experience which underpins the decision-making of Government policy.

The achievements so far are the result of a shared commitment, across Government Departments, Local Authorities, schools, hospitals, and public agencies, through our **Public Sector Pathfinder Programme,** which commenced as a pilot project in 2017 and developed through the Climate Action Plan process. The Pathfinder programme means we are **leading by example** in the transition to a low-carbon future, from minor works to deep retrofitting of public buildings to adopting smart energy management systems, and the progress outlined in this report demonstrates that change is both possible and impactful.

While we **celebrate these successes, we recognise that our delivery is far from complete.** In the year ahead, we will continue to accelerate our efforts, ensuring that every public sector body plays its part in striving to achieve our targets.

I extend my sincere thanks to all those whose dedication and expertise have driven this progress. Through our collaboration we are demonstrating that the public sector is and can be an example of a vehicle for change by delivering cleaner, more efficient, and more sustainable services for the benefit of all our citizens.

I look forward to collaborating further with all our stakeholders to achieve this goal and transition our energy system to one that is more secure, sustainable, and affordable for all.

Darragh O'Brien TD
Minister for Climate, Energy and the Environment

Foreword from the Chief Executive Officer of SEAI

By reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, we are building a country where our citizens lead healthier, more comfortable lives. Where our small and large businesses are more competitive and resilient. Where our economy and quality of life are on a more secure, sustainable footing.

Our public sector: our hospitals and schools, our public transport, utilities and other vital services – essentially the infrastructure of the state, must lead out on achieving that vision.

This report gives us an invaluable insight into how we are progressing towards our shared goal and provides a really important assessment of the work that still needs to be done.

In a nutshell: we are doing more with less energy and fewer emissions, but the scale of the reduction clearly demonstrates that we need to do a lot more.

Renewable energy share is increasing, but slowly, while the public sector's energy demand is increasing, leaving our reliance on fossil fuel remaining at a stubborn 55%. The good news is our energy efficiency – doing more with less – has improved significantly, with our public sector organisations achieving a 40% improvement on efficiency since 2009. If we maintain this momentum, we will reach the target we've set ourselves for 2030.

There are some other really interesting findings. Perhaps unsurprisingly, our public buildings accounted for about half of the total energy used, underscoring the importance and effectiveness of excellence in energy management and targeted retrofitting in reducing our overall energy emissions. Transport accounts for a substantial component as well, while water services, public lighting and other specialised processes round out the balance.

A small number of organisations continue to dominate consumption, with the ten largest users accounting for more than half of all energy use. SEAI continues to work with these large energy users in particular, to help them shift the dial.

Looking forward then, while we have some really promising energy projects planned between now and 2030, we need to go further. We need to continue to drive forward renewable share on the grid, while helping our public sector reduce their reliance on fossil fuel for heating, mobility and the operation of essential services. We must work together to achieve this, helping everyone no matter what stage they're at. Thank you to all of the public organisations who took part and provided the data necessary to pull together this vital report. It represents a comprehensive look at nearly the entire public sector and should serve as both a benchmark and a catalyst – driving us to act with urgency, responsibility, and leadership on behalf of the people and communities we serve.

William Walsh
Chief Executive Officer, SEAI

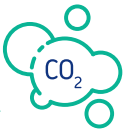
Technical highlights

Compliance with reporting obligation

- 352 public bodies were requested to report energy performance and emissions data to SEAI for 2024. 346 submitted sufficient data to enable the Authority to calculate their progress towards the 2030 energy efficiency and emissions reduction targets.
- 3,083 of 3,653 standalone schools also submitted sufficient data to calculate results for 2024.
- The consumption of all the organisations that reported data represents 99% of total public sector energy consumption.
- In addition, 293 public bodies were also requested to complete and submit a statement on compliance with the Climate Action Mandate to the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment. 218 public bodies submitted complete statements.

Energy consumption

- The public sector consumed 7,105 GWh of final energy in 2024.
- Buildings accounted for 46-48% of consumption, water services for 10%, industrial and specialised processes 11% and public lighting 2%. Public transport services by road and rail accounted for 8% each, with other road transport accounting for 10% and other transport, plant and machinery consuming 3%.
- Altogether, the ten largest energy users accounted for 56% of total consumption.
- Overall, final energy consumption increased by 118 GWh, or 2%, between 2023 and 2024, with thermal energy increasing by 3%, transport by 2% and electricity by 1%.
- 55% of the sector's energy consumption was from fossil fuels, with 32% from electricity and 13% from renewable energy sources.



Energy-related CO2 emissions

- Public sector energy consumption gave rise to 1,545 ktCO2 of energy-related CO2 emissions in 2024, including 928 ktCO2 of emissions directly from fossil fuels.
- Fossil CO2 emissions – arising from the consumption of fossil fuels for heating and transport – increased by 0.4% (4 ktCO2) between 2023 and 2024.
- Total CO2 was 2% lower in 2024 compared to 2023, primary because of further supply-side decarbonisation in the electricity sector.

Progress towards targets

- The sector is not on a trajectory that is consistent with meeting either the 2030 fossil CO2 target or the 2030 total CO2 target.
- The fossil CO2 target is the key emissions reduction target for the sector. By 2024, fossil CO2 had only decreased by 6.7% since the 2016-2018 baseline period, to 928 ktCO2, leaving a gap to the 51%-by-2030 target of 441 ktCO2, or 44.3 percentage points.
- By 2024, 88 public bodies were on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving the fossil CO2 target. Another 110 had reduced their fossil CO2 since their baselines but were not yet on track for the target, and another 112 had seen their fossil CO2 increase since their baselines.
- The total CO2 target is a secondary emissions reduction target that encompasses electricity emissions as well as fossil emissions. The sector must reduce its total emissions by 1,357 ktCO2, or approximately 65%, from its baseline level to achieve its total CO2 target of 719 ktCO2 by 2030. By 2024, the sector's total emissions had decreased by 531 ktCO2, or 25.6%, since the baseline.

- By 2024, the aggregate improvement in energy efficiency was 40%, which indicates that the sector is on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving its 50%-by-2030 energy efficiency target.
- Public bodies and schools have reported details of 1,110 energy projects that are planned for implementation in the years 2025-2030. If implemented in accordance with reported timelines the sector could further reduce its fossil CO_2 by 7% by 2030, compared to 2024 levels, leaving it 38 percentage points short of the 2030 target.

Buildings

- SEAI estimates that the full portfolio of public sector buildings could amount to over 18,000 buildings and over 20 million square meters. Public bodies had reported details for 14,844 buildings as of the end of 2024 – with a total combined floor area of 16.4 million square meters.
- There were 949 buildings reported with floor areas over 4,000 m^2. Together, these accounted for over half the total floor reported area.
- Almost one third of the building units reported were healthcare facilities, nearly one fifth were offices and 12% were education facilities. Education buildings and healthcare facilities accounted for one quarter of the total reported floor area each.

Vehicles

- There were 43,204 vehicles reported as being in the public sector fleet as of the end of 2024. Eight public bodies had over 1,000 vehicles each, accounting for 60% of the total fleet. Approximately half of public bodies reported having no vehicles.
- 84 public bodies reported procuring a total of 12,826 vehicles between August 2021 and 31 December 2024. Fossil-fuelled vehicles (including non-plug-in hybrids) accounted for 94% of the procurements, with only 678 battery electric vehicles being added to the public sector fleet over the period, equivalent to 5% of total procurements.

Business travel

- Public bodies reported almost 409 million kilometres of business travel by private road vehicle in 2024, and almost 112,000 individual flights on commercial airlines.

1 Public sector monitoring & reporting framework

This is the twelfth annual report on public sector energy performance. The scope of public sector energy consumption 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.

1.1 Obligation to report data

All public sector organisations are required to report energy and related data annually to SEAI, in accordance with Regulation 5(3) in SI 426 of 2014, using the public sector energy monitoring & reporting (M&R) system. Public bodies are also required to report relevant vehicle procurements annually through the M&R system in accordance with Regulation 8 in SI 381 of 2021.

Public bodies and schools use this web-based software system to report their data each year in accordance with annual reporting cycles. The deadline for reporting data for 2024 was 16 May 2025:

- 352 public bodies, including 16 education & training boards (ETBs)[1], were requested to report energy performance and emissions data for the 2024 reporting cycle. These organisations were also asked to report data on energy-saving projects, buildings, vehicles and business travel.
- Another 3,653 schools were requested to report energy performance, emissions and project data for the 2024 reporting cycle.

The M&R system is a web-based software system through which public bodies and schools report energy, emissions and related data to SEAI each year[2].

All public sector organisations are required to report energy and related data annually to SEAI, in accordance with Regulation 5(3) in SI 426 of 2014

1 The facilities under the aegis of the ETBs, including over 275 schools, were requested to report via their ETBs.
2 There is additional information available on the M&R system at https://seai-psmr2030-wiki-app.azurewebsites.net/en/About

1.2 2030 targets

The key energy-related data that public sector organisations are required to report enables SEAI to track every organisation's progress towards three headline targets for 2030:

- **Fossil CO_2 target:** every organisation must reduce its fossil CO_2 emissions by 51% by 2030, from an emissions baseline period of 2016-2018 (average). This is the key greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for public bodies, and for the sector.
- **Total CO_2 target:** every organisation must also achieve a total (energy-related) CO_2 target for 2030, which equals its fossil CO_2 target plus its electricity emissions at its emissions baseline less the projected supply-side emissions reduction from electricity by 2030. This target is secondary to the fossil CO_2 target.
- **Energy efficiency target:** every organisation must improve its energy efficiency by 50% by 2030, compared to an energy efficiency baseline, which is 2009 for most organisations[3].

There is a comprehensive description of the methodologies used to track progress towards these targets provided in SEAI's online M&R 'help wiki'[4].

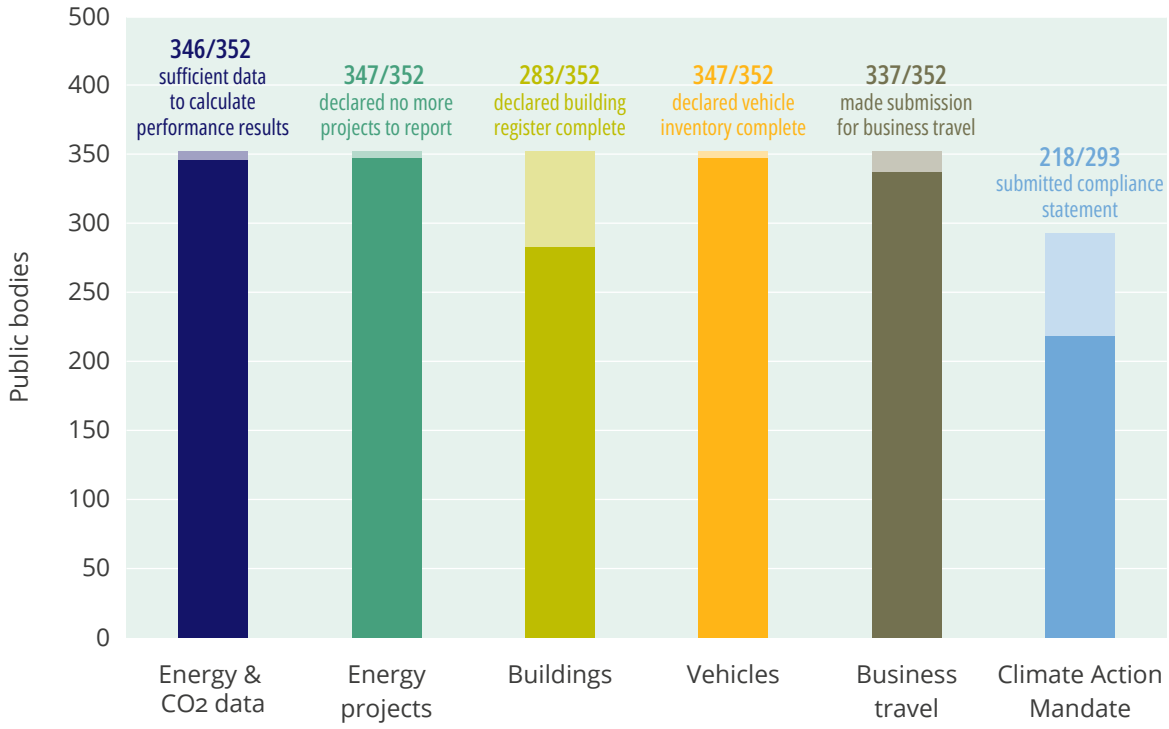
1.3 Compliance with reporting obligation

346 of the 352 public bodies, and 3,083 of the 3,653 standalone schools submitted sufficient energy performance and emissions data to SEAI for 2024 to enable the Authority to calculate their progress towards the three targets. The 346 submissions made by public bodies represents a reporting compliance rate of 98%. The compliance rate for standalone schools was 84%, which is an increase on the 81% compliance rate the previous year. SEAI estimates that the consumption of all the public bodies and schools that reported represents 99% of total public sector energy consumption.

A significant majority of public bodies also submitted data for energy projects, buildings, vehicles and business travel, as summarised in Figure 1. In addition, 293 public bodies were requested to complete and submit a statement on compliance with the Climate Action Mandate to the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment, via the M&R system[5]. 218 public bodies submitted complete statements.

3 Some public bodies have earlier energy efficiency baseline periods; a small number have later baselines and most standalone schools use a 2013 baseline.
4 The M&R help wiki is available at https://seai-psmr2030-wiki-app.azurewebsites.net/en/home
5 The 2024 Climate Action Mandate, which is set out in box 10.2 of the 2024 Climate Action Plan, applies to 293 public bodies. It does not apply for local authorities, commercial semi-state bodies or the school sector.

Figure 1: Public body compliance with reporting requirements 2024[6]



1.4 Data quality

The data presented in this report is based on the complete reports submitted by 346 public bodies and 3,083 standalone schools.

Some consumption and emissions data reported by public bodies and schools has been identified by SEAI as not being within the expected range of credible values and is therefore subject to further verification. Such data has been omitted from the aggregate data presented in the main body of this report, but it is included in the organisation-level data presented in Annex A.

All values presented in this report for energy (MWh or GWh) and greenhouse gas emissions (tCO_2 or $ktCO_2$) have been rounded[7]. There are minor rounding differences in some of the data presented.

1.5 Annual Energy Statements

SEAI publishes an Annual Energy Statement online for each organisation that submits data via the M&R reporting cycle[8]. Each Statement summarises the organisation's progress towards the 2030 energy efficiency and emissions reduction targets.

6 This chart provides a high-level overview of compliance with the reporting obligations, but it does omit some noteworthy underlying detail. For instance, some organisations with large portfolios of buildings have populated the building register with data for their larger buildings but have not declared their building registers to be complete because they are still gathering data for smaller buildings. Some organisations may have reported details for some energy-saving projects but not declared their submissions complete pending collation of data for other projects, while other organisations may have declared their project submissions complete without reporting any details for planned projects.

7 A gigawatt hour (GWh) is a unit of energy. 1 GWh = 1,000 MWh = 1,000,000 kWh. A kilotonne of CO_2 ($ktCO_2$) is a unit of CO_2 emissions. 1 $ktCO_2$ = 1,000 tCO_2 = 1,000,000 $kgCO_2$.

8 The Annual Energy Statements are available at www.seai.ie/plan-your-energy-journey/public-sector/monitoring-and-reporting/public-sector-results/public-body-results/annual-energy

2 Progress towards targets

2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Every public sector organisation has two energy-related greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2030 – a fossil CO_2 target and a total CO_2 target. The fossil CO_2 target is the key emissions reduction target. Both are summarised in the boxed text.

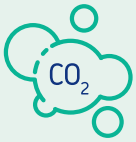
2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets

The greenhouse gas emissions quantified in this report are energy-related CO_2 emissions only, i.e. they account for the CO_2 arising from the combustion of fossil fuels. Energy-related means the emissions arise from the combustion of fossil fuels – either directly in boilers, vehicles and other plant that are within the scope of the public sector, or in the generation of electricity used in the public sector. This report does not present any data on emissions that are not energy related.

Both emissions reduction targets are calculated as absolute reductions in emissions from an organisation's greenhouse gas emissions 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 **fossil CO_2 target** applies to an organisation's fossil emissions: every organisation must reduce its fossil CO_2 by 51% by 2030. Fossil CO_2 refers to CO_2 emissions arising from an organisation's consumption of fossil fuels, including for heating and transport. The fossil CO_2 target is the primary emissions reduction target for public bodies and the public sector for 2030.



A **secondary emissions reduction target** applies to an organisation's total energy-related emissions, or total CO_2, which encompasses CO_2 emissions arising from an organisation's consumption of fossil fuels and electricity. Every organisation's total CO_2 target for 2030, in tonnes, equals its fossil CO_2 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[9,10].

All public bodies' emissions baselines and targets are included in Annex A. The calculations underpinning each public body's targets, and explanatory charts, are available via the M&R system.

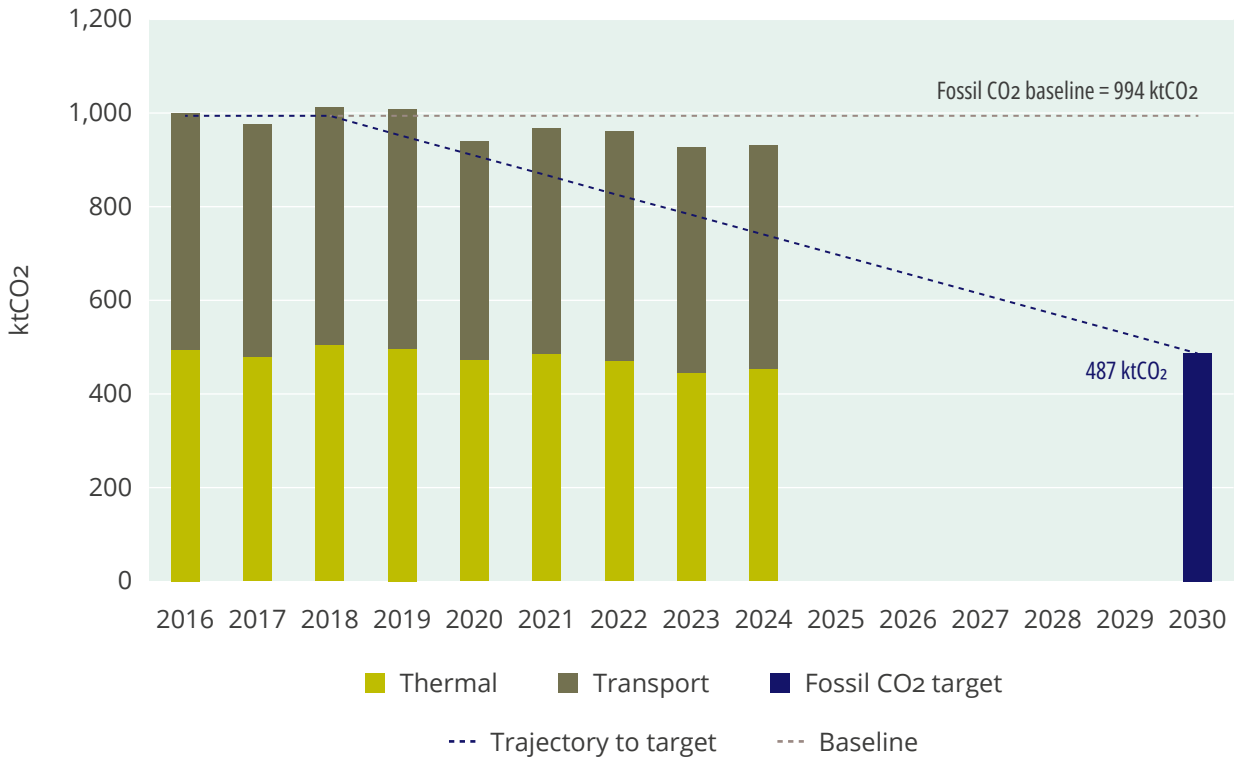
All emissions are expressed in terms of the quantity of carbon dioxide generated (CO_2). CO_2 is the most prevalent of the six greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol, and accounts for the vast majority of greenhouse gases emitted from the burning of fossil fuels[11].

9 Example: if an organisation's fossil CO_2 at its baseline was 200 tCO_2, its fossil CO_2 target would be 98 tCO_2 (200 minus 51%). If its electricity CO_2 at its baseline was 100 tCO_2, its total CO_2 at its baseline would have been 300 tCO_2 (200 + 100 = 300). If Ireland's electricity network is anticipated to decarbonise by 79% between 2016-2018 (average) and 2030, the electricity consumption that gave rise to the 100 tCO_2 of electricity CO_2 at the baseline could be expected to give rise to just 21 tCO_2 by 2030 (100 x (1 - 79%)). Note that the 79% value is based on SEAI forecast data and accounts for significant phasing out of fossil fuels from power generation over the period. This value will be updated over time. The organisation's total CO_2 target would therefore be 119 tCO_2, which is calculated by adding this contribution from electricity CO_2 to the fossil CO_2 target (98 + 21 = 119).

10 Additional information on the methodology for the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets is available in the M&R help wiki at https://seai-psmr2030-wiki-app.azurewebsites.net/en/Public-bodies/Methodology/2030-GHG-targets.

11 The six greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). CO_2, methane and nitrous oxide are all emitted from the use (burning) of fossil fuels. Different greenhouse gases have different effects on the Earth's warming. CO_2eq (carbon dioxide equivalent) refers to a method used to calculate and compare the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential. In due course, SEAI anticipates that it will also use CO_2eq emission factors within the M&R framework.

Figure 2: Progress towards 2030 fossil CO_2 target



2.1.1 Fossil CO_2 target

Figure 2 shows actual fossil CO_2 emissions from the public sector since the start of the baseline period for the emissions targets (2016), split between thermal and transport. It also shows the fossil CO_2 emissions baseline value calculated for the sector, which is 994 $ktCO_2$. On this basis, the public sector must reduce its fossil CO_2 by 508 $ktCO_2$ from its baseline to achieve a 2030 target of 487 $ktCO_2$[12].

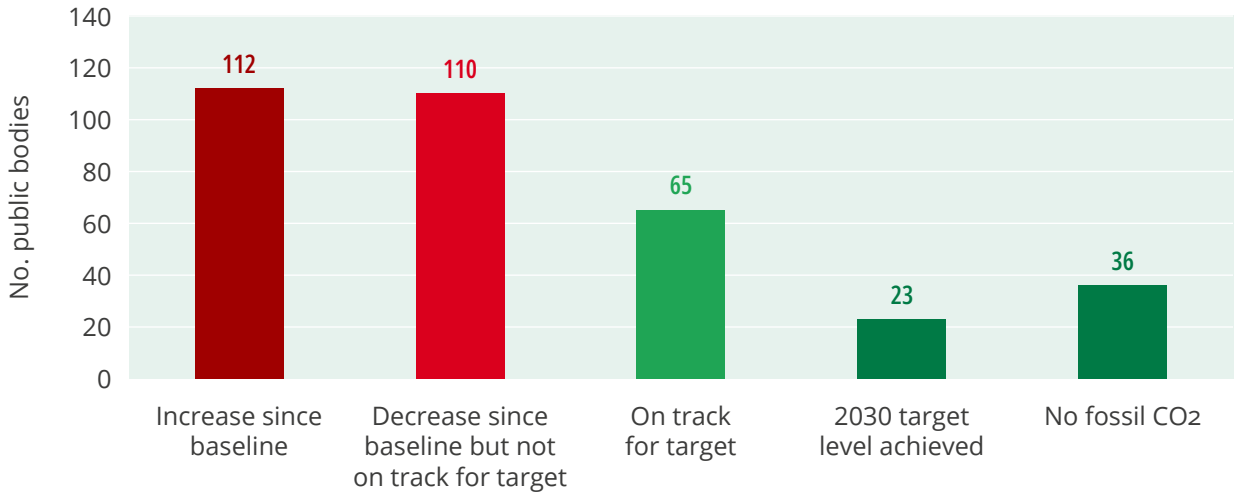
The data reported for 2024 indicates that the sector is not on a trajectory that is consistent with meeting this target. If the sector had followed a constant emissions reduction trajectory between the emissions baseline period and 2030, it would have reduced fossil CO_2 by 25% by 2024. Instead, by 2024, the sector's fossil CO_2 had only decreased by 6.7%, or 66 $ktCO_2$, since the baseline to 928 $ktCO_2$, leaving a gap to the 2030 target of 443 $ktCO_2$, or 44.4 percentage points.

To achieve the target, fossil CO_2 emissions must reduce from the 2024 level of 928 $ktCO_2$ by 7.9% **per annum** between 2025 and 2030.

The distribution of all public bodies' performance with respect to the fossil CO_2 target is shown in Figure 3. Based on the data reported, 23 of the 346 public bodies[13] had already achieved their 2030 target level by 2024, and another 65 were on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving the target. A further 36 public bodies had zero fossil CO_2 emissions at their baselines and in 2024[14]. These three cohorts of public bodies are shown in green in Figure 3. Another 110 public bodies had reduced their fossil CO_2 since their baselines but were not yet on track for the target, and another 112 had seen their fossil CO_2 increase since their baselines. These are shown in red in Figure 3.

12 This baseline and target calculation is based on the data reported to SEAI during the 2024 reporting cycle. The calculated values will be refined if better data becomes available.
13 Schools are not shown in this chart.
14 These are typically smaller office-based organisations that only use electricity, including for heating.

Figure 3: Fossil CO_2 target – distribution of public body progress towards 2030 target

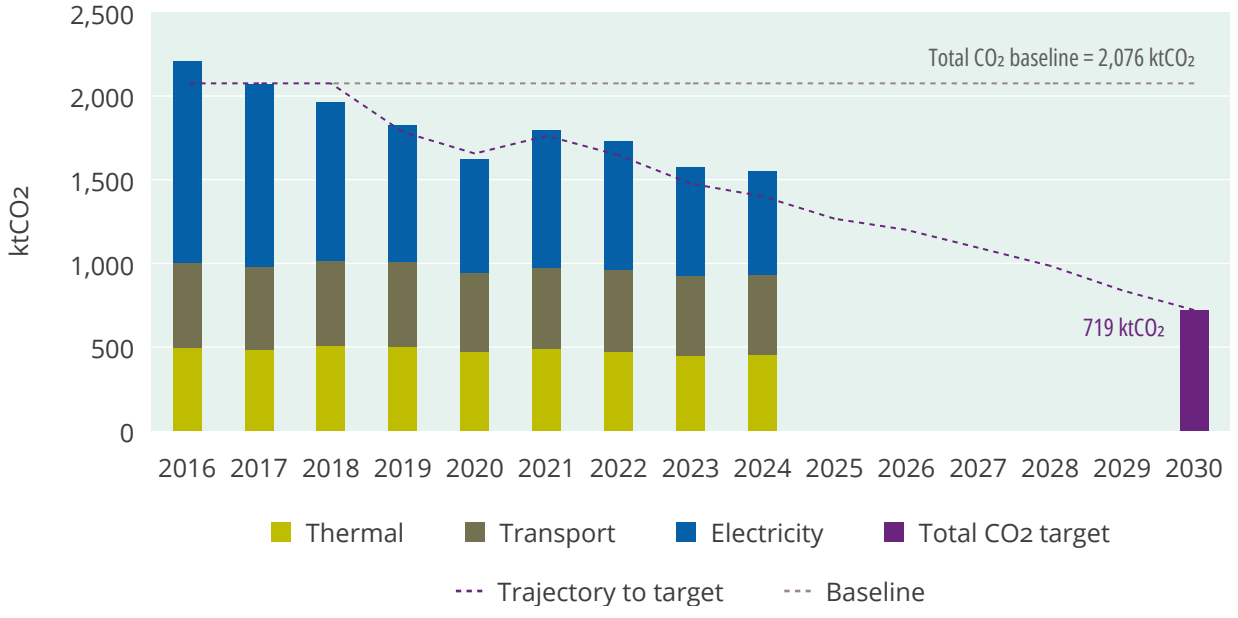


2.1.2 Total CO_2 target

The total CO_2 target is a secondary emissions reduction target that encompasses electricity emissions as well as fossil emissions. Figure 4 shows the actual total CO_2 emissions since 2016, broken down between electricity, thermal and transport. The decrease in total CO_2 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 2024.

The total CO_2 emissions baseline calculated for the sector is 2,076 $ktCO_2$. On this basis, the public sector must reduce its total emissions by 1,357 $ktCO_2$, or approximately 65%[15], from its baseline level to achieve its total CO_2 target of 719 $ktCO_2$ by 2030. By 2024, the sector's total emissions had decreased by 531 $ktCO_2$, or 25.6%, since the baseline.

Figure 4: Progress towards 2030 total CO_2 target



15 This is the aggregate percentage reduction for the entire public sector. The percentage reduction required by each public sector organisation to achieve its total CO_2 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.

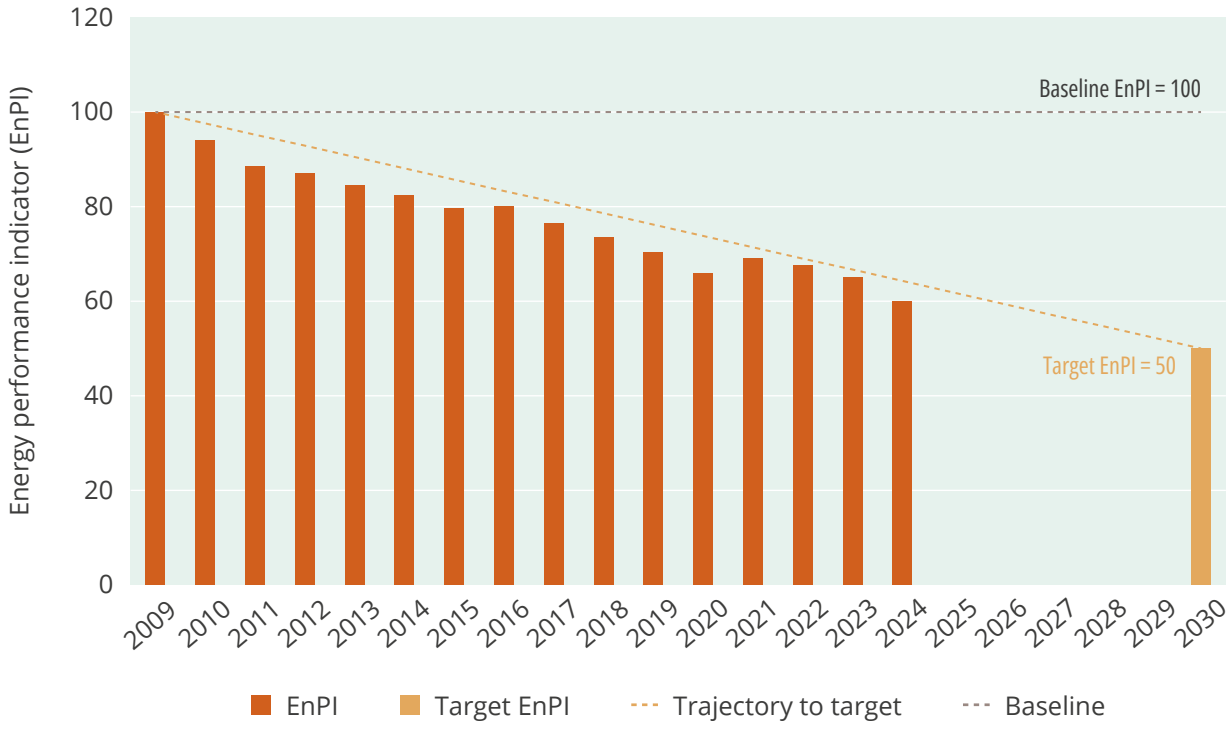
2.2 Energy efficiency target

The combined improvement in energy efficiency in 2024 of the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports is equivalent to 40%[16]. This is the primary indicator used for tracking the sector's performance against the 50%-by-2030 energy efficiency target.

The graph in Figure 5 tracks how the energy performance of the sector has changed since its 2009 energy efficiency baseline using an aggregate energy performance indicator (EnPI) for the sector[17]. It shows how the result for 2024 is an improvement from 2023 and that the sector is on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving this target.

The combined improvement in energy efficiency in 2024 of the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports is equivalent to 40%

Figure 5: Progress towards 2030 energy efficiency target



16 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.

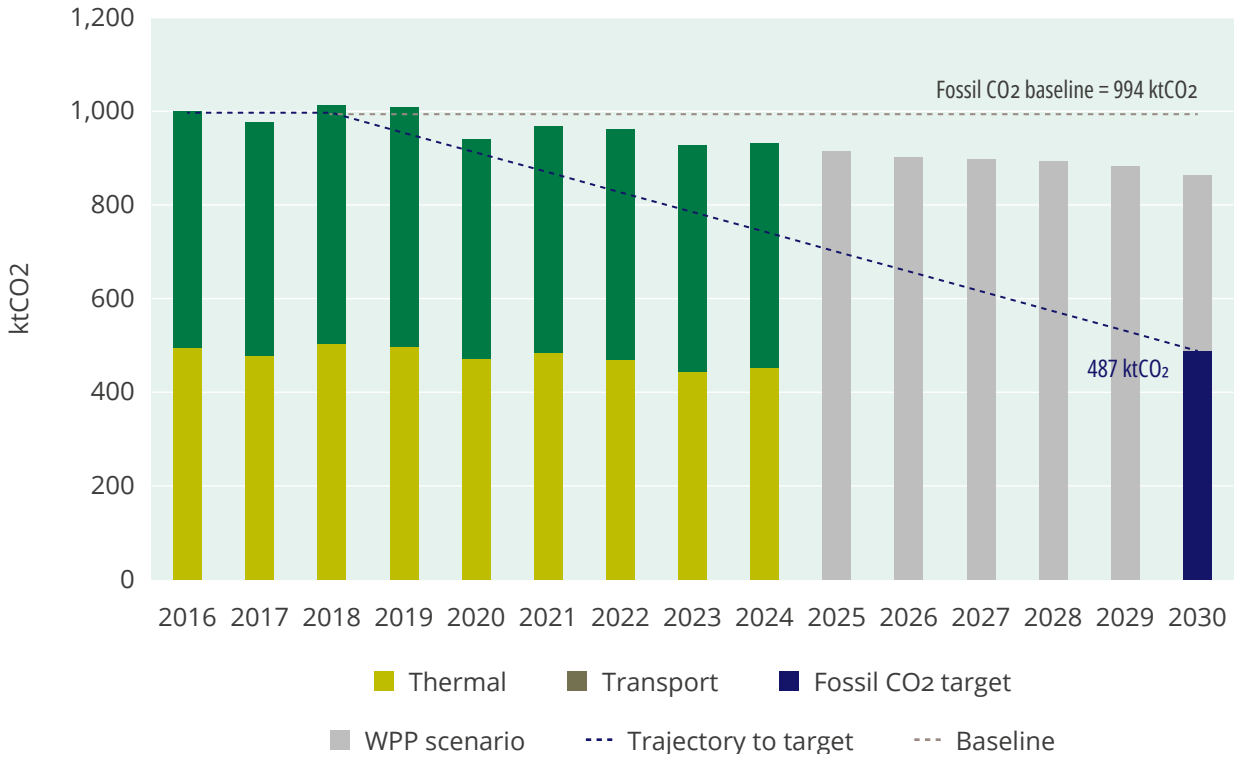
17 An EnPI is a way of measuring an organisation's energy performance. It is calculated by dividing energy consumption by an activity metric. A decreasing EnPI is an indicator of improving energy efficiency. And vice versa.

2.3 Impact of planned projects

Public bodies and schools have reported details of 1,110 energy projects that are planned for implementation in the years 2025-2030[18]. If implemented in accordance with the reported timelines and if energy consumption levels remain otherwise unchanged, these projects could reduce final energy consumption in the sector by 4% and reduce fossil CO_2 by 7% by 2030, compared to 2024 levels.

The limited impact of these planned projects on closing the gap to the fossil CO_2 target is presented via the grey bars in Figure 6, which indicate a with-planned-projects (WPP) scenario to 2030[19]. Altogether, these projects could reduce fossil CO_2 by an additional 66 $ktCO_2$ by 2030, contributing another 7% of progress towards the fossil CO_2 target and reducing 2030 emissions to 862 $ktCO_2$. However, this would leave an outstanding gap of 374 $ktCO_2$ to the target by 2030, equivalent to 38% of the baseline. This is to say, even if all the planned projects that have been reported are implemented by 2030 the sector would only achieve 13 percentage points of its 51% target.

Figure 6: Impact of planned projects on progress towards fossil CO_2 target



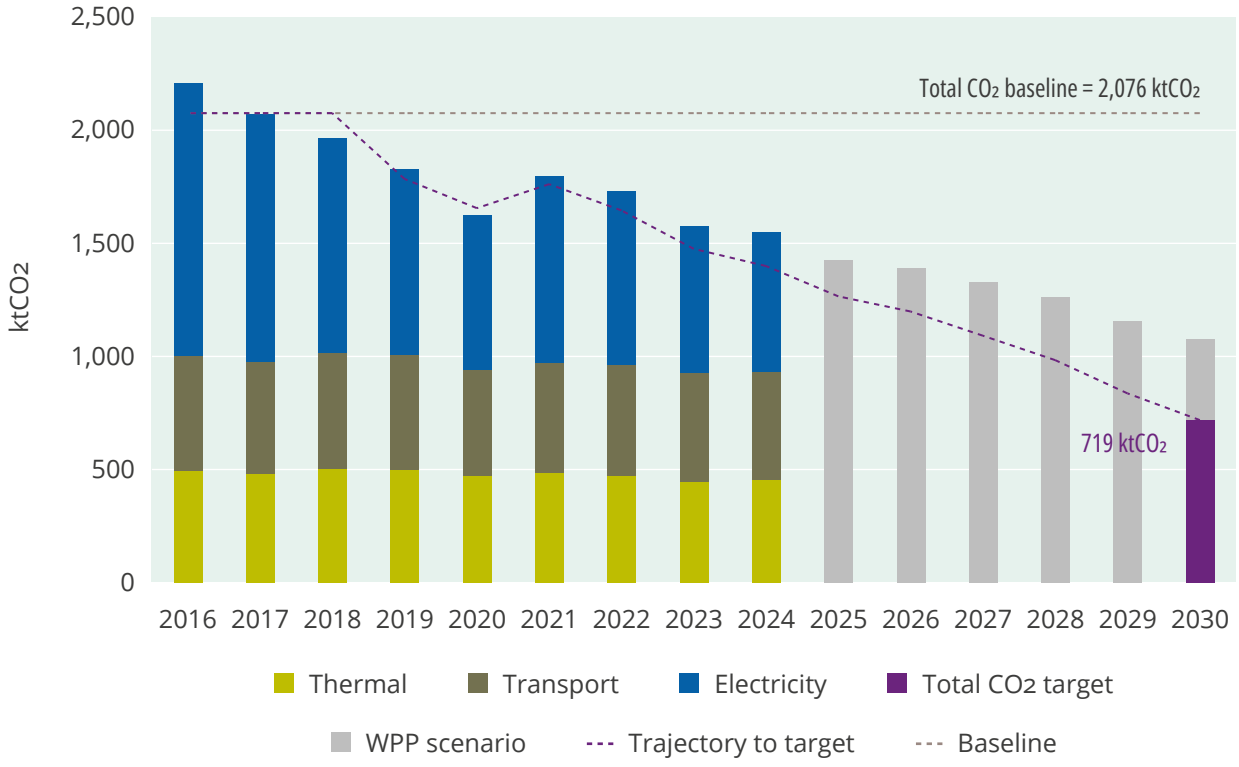
18 A planned project is a project that an organisation plans to implement in a specific future year. Reporting a planned project is an indication that the organisation is committed to implementing it. Every organisation is also requested to report tentative projects and potential project opportunities; these are projects for which the organisation may be less certain about implementation and may have fewer details on projected savings and timelines.

19 The WPP scenario accounts for future impacts on energy consumption and CO_2 emissions arising from the implementation of the 1,110 planned energy projects that have been reported by public sector organisations to SEAI. The WPP scenario incorporates the following assumptions: (1) 'business as usual' final energy consumption will remain constant between 2024 and 2030; (2) the only changes to final energy consumption over this period will arise from the implementation of the 1,110 planned projects, in accordance with the implementation dates reported to SEAI; (3) emission factors will change in line with SEAI forecasts to 2030. These forecasts incorporate several variables and assumptions, and are refined periodically.

If the impacts of tentative projects and potential project opportunities that have been reported as proposed for implementation by 2030 are also included, then the sector could achieve a further 4 percentage point reduction by 2030, which would bring 2030 fossil CO_2 emissions to a level 17% below the baseline and 34 percentage points short of the target. It should also be noted that public bodies may have additional projects that they propose to implement in the second half of this decade, but which have not been reported via the M&R system.

Figure 7 illustrates how the planned projects would also be insufficient to achieve the total CO_2 target. If all the projects are implemented, the current gap to this target of 826 $ktCO_2$ could be reduced to 355 $ktCO_2$, after the projected contribution from electricity supply-side decarbonisation is also accounted for.

Figure 7: Impact of planned projects on progress towards total CO_2 target



2.4 Departmental groups

Figure 8 shows the share of 2024 final energy consumption accounted for by the thirteen largest departmental groups (by energy consumption). There are nine other departmental groups which, altogether, accounted for 2% of public sector energy consumption in 2024. The energy consumption of all departmental groups is shown in Annex B.

Figure 8: Share of 2024 final energy consumption by departmental group

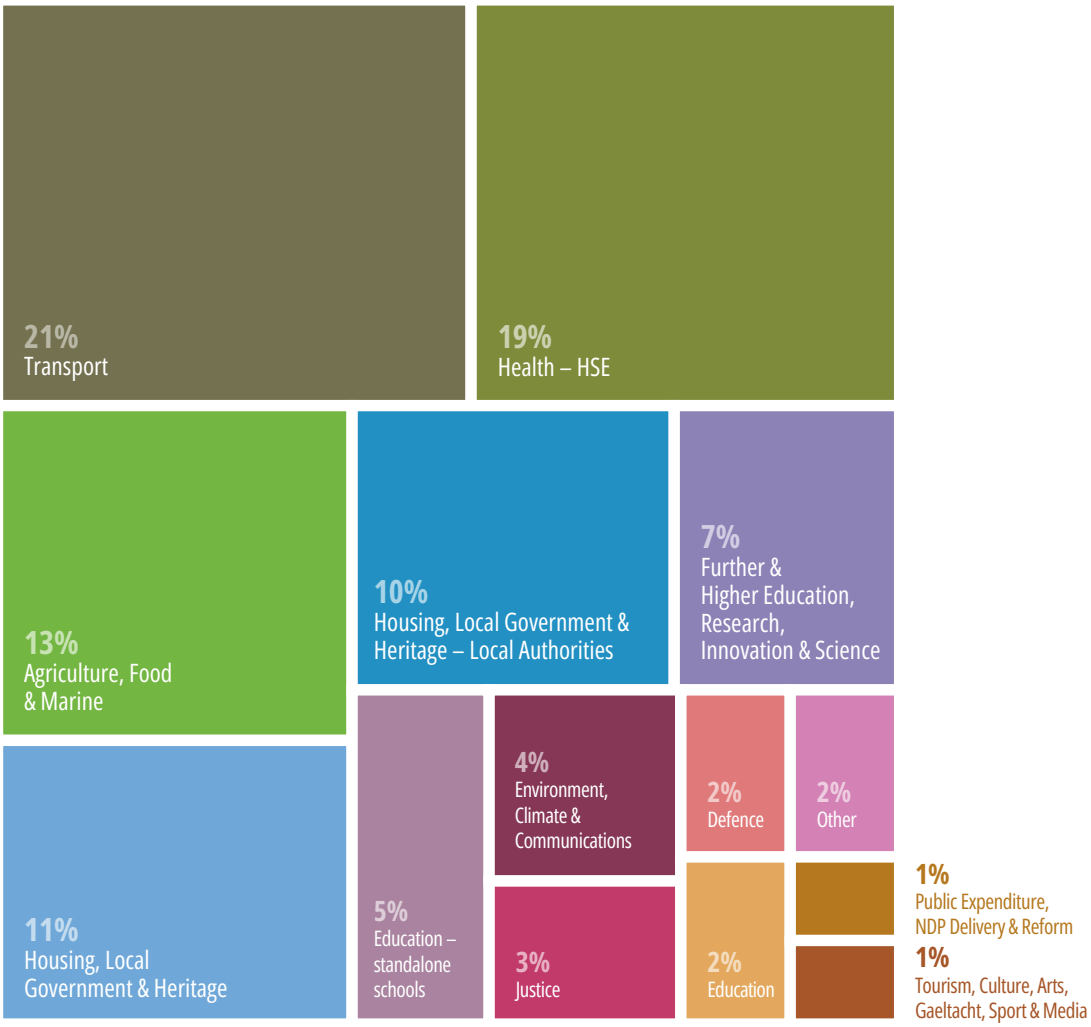


Figure 9 illustrates the 2024 position of each departmental group with respect to the 2030 emissions reduction and energy efficiency targets. For all three targets, green indicates that the group is on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving the target, whereas red indicates that the group is not on track for the target. Additional detailed data for the departmental groups is provided in tabular format in Annex B.

Figure 9: Departmental group performance against 2030 targets

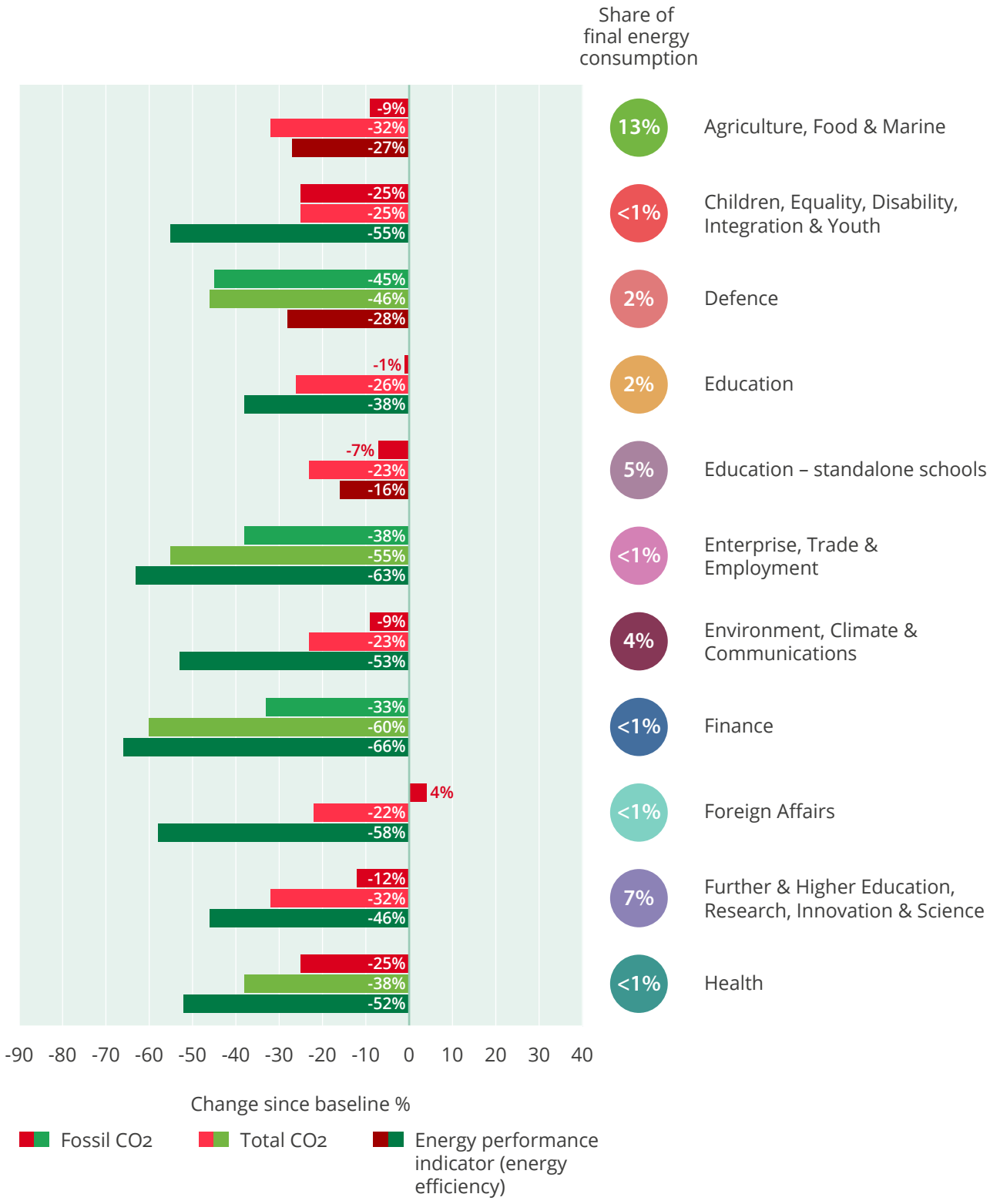
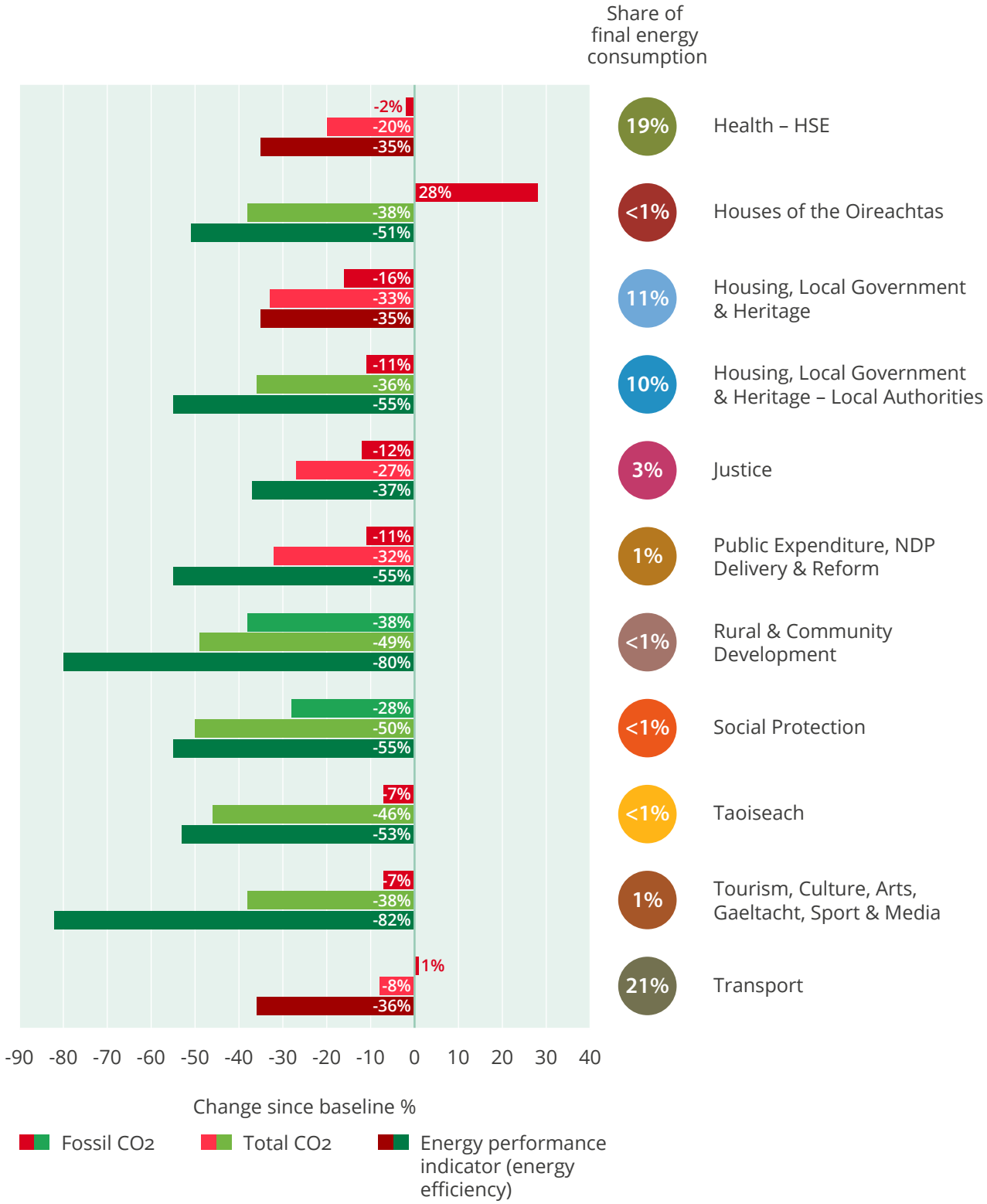


Figure 9: Departmental group performance against 2030 targets (continued)



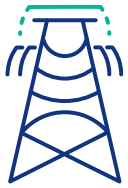
3 Energy consumption & energy-related CO2 emissions

3.1 2024 energy & emissions by mode

The public sector consumed 7,105 GWh of final energy in 2024, giving rise to 1,545 ktCO2 of energy-related CO2 emissions, including 928 ktCO2 of emissions directly from fossil fuels. This final energy consumption was equivalent to 9,565 GWh of primary energy use.

A note on final energy, primary energy and CO2 emissions

Final energy consumption or total final consumption 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.



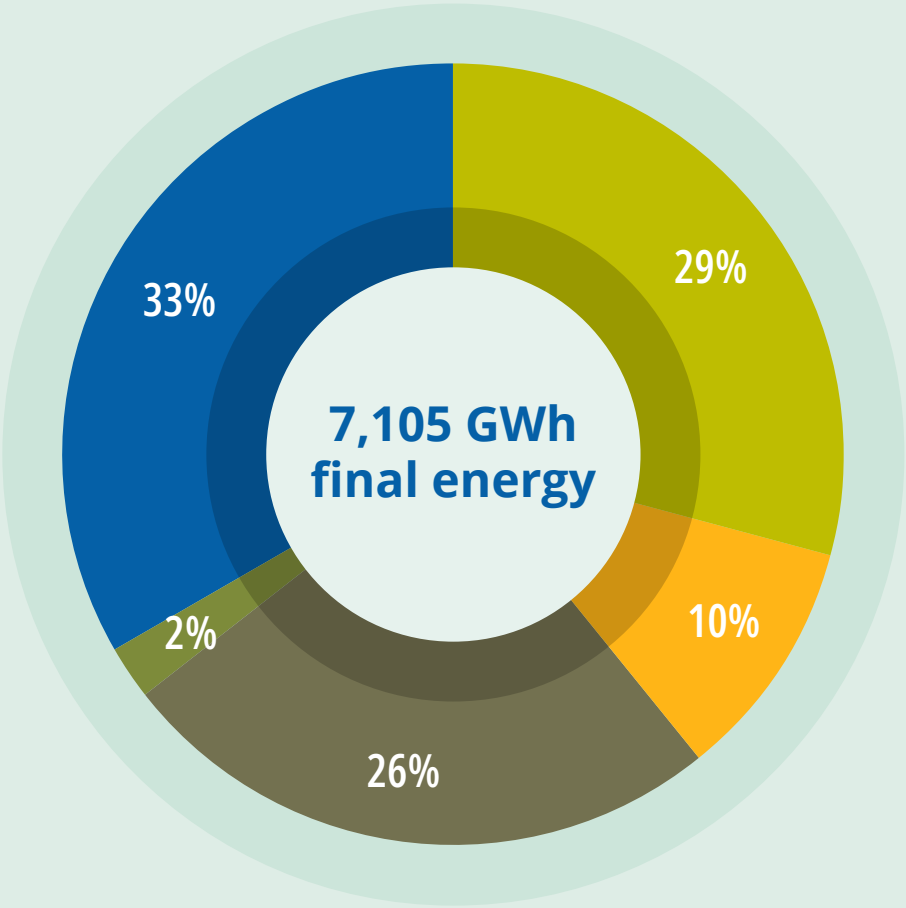
Primary energy or total primary energy requirement accounts for energy that is consumed and/or lost in transformation, transmission and distribution processes. It is calculated by applying primary energy conversion factors, which vary by fuel type, to final energy consumption values. The 2030 energy efficiency target is tracked using primary energy.

Table 1 and Figures 10-12 present high-level breakdowns of final energy consumption, primary energy and CO2 emissions – between thermal energy used for heating, transport fuels and electricity.

Table 1: 2024 energy & CO2 by mode

Mode	Final energy consumption GWh	Primary energy consumption GWh	Total energy-related CO2 ktCO2
Thermal	2,777	3,204	449
Transport fuels	1,969	2,166	479
Electricity	2,358	4,195	617
Total	**7,105**	**9,565**	**1,545**

Figure 10: 2024 final energy consumption by mode



- Thermal fossil – 29%
- Thermal renewables – 10%
- Transport fossil – 26%
- Transport renewables – 2%
- Electricity – 33%

Renewable energy accounted for 8% of transport consumption (equivalent to 2% of overall consumption) and 25% of thermal energy consumption (equivalent to 10% of overall consumption), with two large public bodies accounting for 95% of the latter[20].

20 Coillte and Irish Water.

The data presented in Figure 12 illustrates how thermal energy and transport fuels gave rise to similar levels of CO_2 emissions in 2024 and therefore accounted for roughly half of fossil CO_2 emissions each from the public sector.

Figure 11: 2024 primary energy by mode

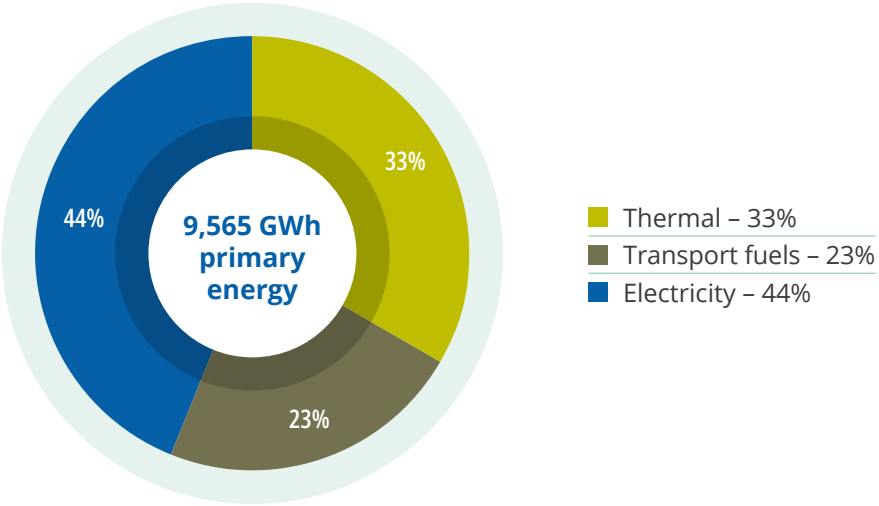
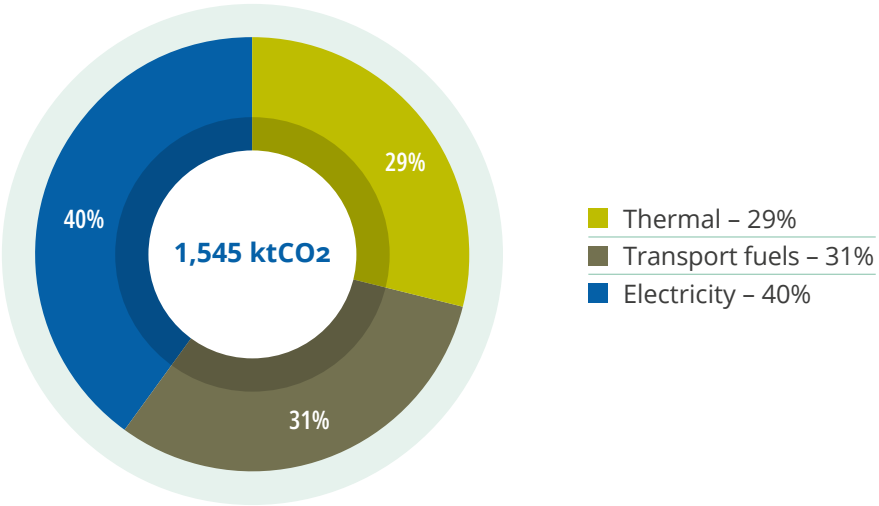


Figure 12: 2024 energy-related CO_2 by mode



3.2 2024 energy & emissions by energy type

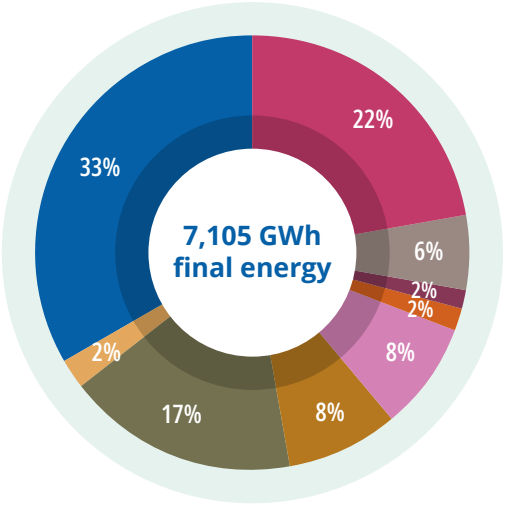
Breakdowns of the 2024 final energy consumption and CO_2 emissions by energy type are provided in Table 2. These breakdowns are also illustrated in Figure 13 and Figure 14.

Electricity accounted for one third of final energy consumption in 2024 (Figure 13), but 40% of CO_2 emissions (Figure 14). This is because the amount of CO_2 emissions per unit of final energy was proportionately higher for electricity than for other energy types (in aggregate). This has been the case for electricity for many decades. However, the CO_2 intensity of electricity has been trending generally downwards since the late 1990s and is expected to continue to do so as Ireland decarbonises its electricity system in accordance with climate targets for 2030 and beyond. The amount of primary energy required to supply an average unit of final electricity consumption was also proportionately higher than that for other energy types (in aggregate), which is the reason why electricity accounted for 44% of primary energy use in 2024, as shown in Figure 10.

Table 2: 2024 energy & CO_2 by energy type

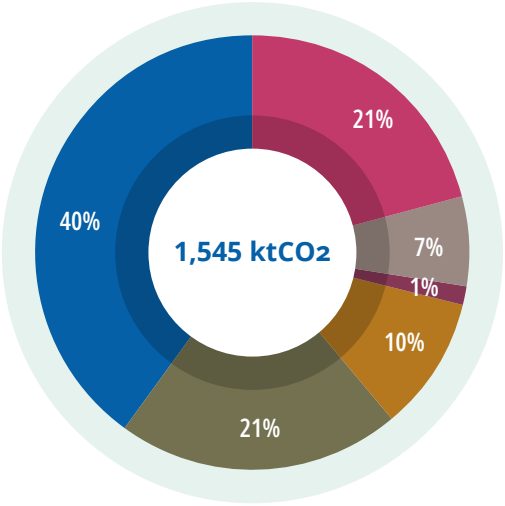
Energy type	Final energy consumption GWh	Fossil CO_2 $ktCO_2$	Total energy-related CO_2 $ktCO_2$
Natural gas	1,585	325	325
Heating oils	388	101	101
LPG	100	23	23
Solid fossil fuels	0	0	0
Bioliquids	110	0	0
Solid biomass	589	0	0
District heating	4	0	0
Other thermal renewables	0	0	0
Marked diesel (non thermal)	586	155	155
Transport fuels (fossil)	1,230	324	324
Transport fuels (biofuels)	153	0	0
Electricity	2,358	0	617
Total	**7,105**	**928**	**1,545**

Figure 13: 2024 final energy consumption by energy type[21]



- Natural gas – 22%
- Heating oils – 6%
- LPG – 2%
- Bioliquids – 2%
- Solid biomass – 8%
- Marked diesel (non thermal) – 8%
- Transport fuels (fossil) – 17%
- Transport fuels (biofuels) – 2%
- Electricity – 33%

Figure 14: 2024 total CO_2 by energy type[22]



- Natural gas – 21%
- Heating oils – 7%
- LPG – 1%
- Marked diesel (non thermal) – 10%
- Transport fuels (fossil) – 21%
- Electricity – 40%

21 District heating (0.06%), other thermal renewables (0.01%) and solid fossil fuels (<0.01%) are not shown in this chart.
22 District heating (0.02%) and solid fossil fuels (<0.01%) are not shown in this chart.

Figure 15 and Figure 16 show similar data to that presented in Figure 13 and Figure 14 respectively, except the energy types are aggregated into higher-level fuel groups, e.g. heating oils, diesel and other petroleum-based transport fuels are aggregated into 'oil'.

The data presented shows how the sector still relies on oil for one third of its energy, i.e. oil products used for transport and heating accounted for 33% of final energy consumption in 2024, giving rise to 39% of the sector's CO_2 emissions. Natural gas accounted for similar proportions of consumption (22%) and emissions (21%) in 2024. The disparity between oil's share of consumption and its share of emissions is because diesel, gasoil and heating oils give rise to more emissions per unit of energy than natural gas does.

The consumption of bioenergy for heat and transport accounted for 12% of final energy consumption in 2024, but because their use does not give rise to CO_2 emissions, they did not account for any of the emissions shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16 shows how oil-based fuels gave rise to approximately twice as much fossil CO_2 in 2024 than natural gas consumption did and therefore accounted for approximately two-thirds of fossil CO_2 from the public sector.

Figure 15: 2024 final energy consumption by fuel group[23]

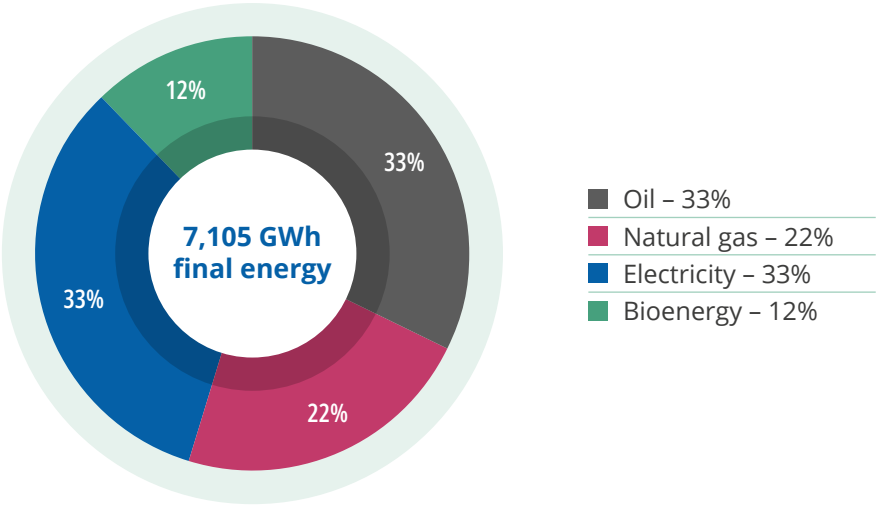
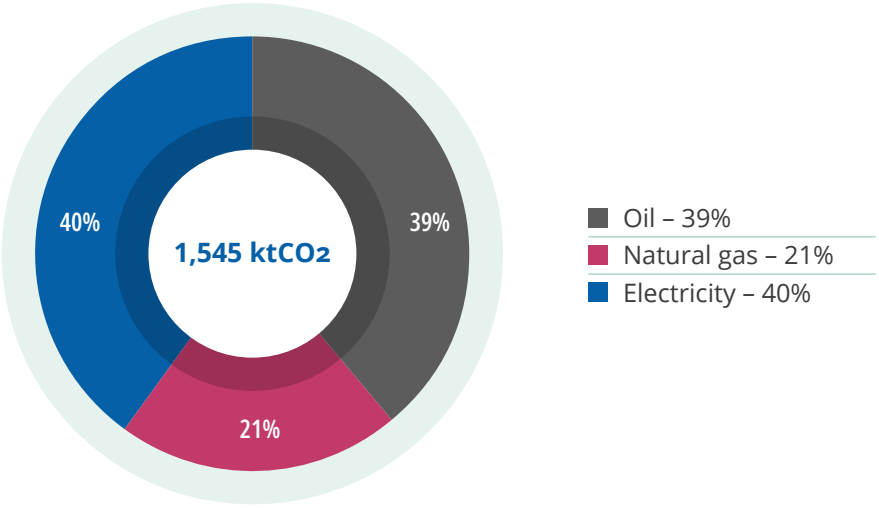


Figure 16: 2024 total CO_2 by fuel group[24]

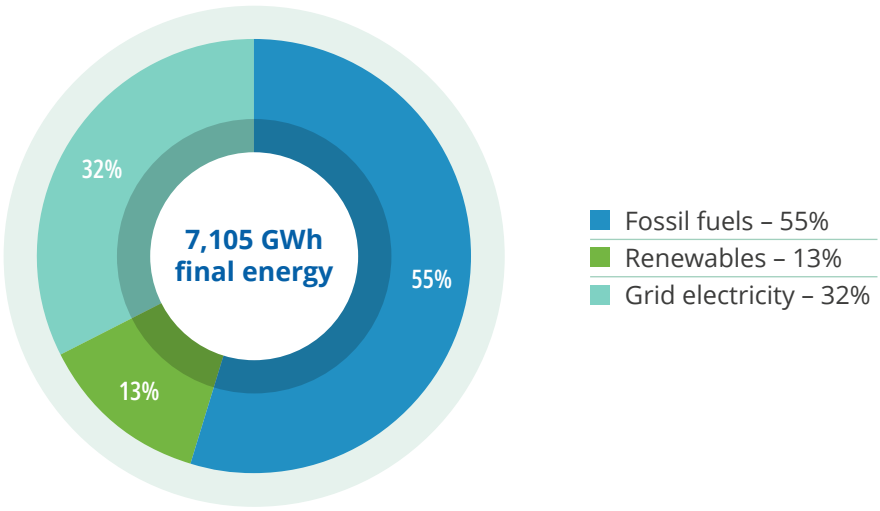


23 Other renewables (0.07%) and coal & peat (<0.01%) are not shown in this chart.
24 Coal & peat (<0.01%) is not shown in this chart.

Figure 17 presents the contribution of renewable energy, fossil fuels and grid electricity to the public sector energy mix in 2024:

- 55% of the sector's energy consumption in 2024 was from fossil fuels, with 32% from electricity and 13% from renewable energy sources.
- Most of the renewable energy consumed was bioenergy (12 percentage points, as illustrated in Figure 15), with a much smaller contribution from other forms of renewable energy, including onsite renewable electricity generation such as rooftop solar PV.

Figure 17: 2024 final energy – fossil fuel & renewable energy contributions



3.3 2024 energy & emissions by end-use

Further breakdowns of final energy consumption and CO_2 emissions in 2024 are provided in Table 3. The breakdowns of the final energy consumption, fossil CO_2 and total energy-related CO_2 by end-use are also illustrated in Figure 18, Figure 19 & Figure 20 respectively. This disaggregation of energy consumption and emissions incorporates some assumptions regarding the end-use of some of the energy consumption data reported to SEAI by public bodies and schools[25].

Altogether, buildings accounted for 46-48% of the energy consumed[26], between 45-46% of fossil CO_2 and between 49-51% of total energy-related CO_2. Water services accounted for 10% of consumption, industrial and specialised processes 11% and public lighting 2%. Public transport services by road and rail accounted for 8% each, with other road transport accounting for 10% and other transport, plant and machinery consuming 3%.

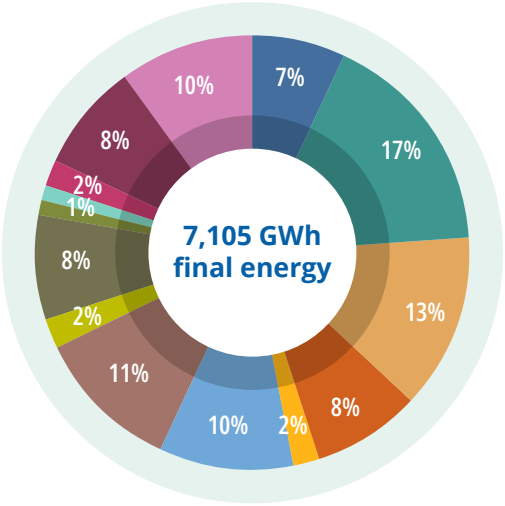
Table 3: 2024 energy & CO_2 by energy end-use

Breakdown by use	Final energy consumption GWh	Fossil CO_2 GWh	Total energy-related CO_2 $ktCO_2$
Office buildings	503	51	118
Healthcare buildings	1,202	179	278
Education buildings	952	123	222
Other buildings	603	62	139
Public lighting	164	0	43
Water services	694	12	151
Industrial processes & specialised applications	788	14	57
Other & unknown	130	6	32
Rail transport	558	124	147
Marine transport	66	17	17
Air transport	38	10	10
Plant & machinery	118	31	31
Road transport – public transport services	600	148	148
Road transport – other	691	151	151
Total	**7,105**	**928**	**1,545**

25 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 in Figure 18, Figure 19 & Figure 20 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.

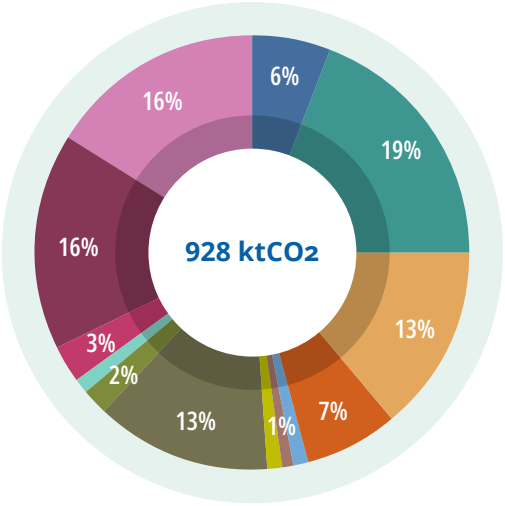
26 Together, the four categories of buildings shown in Table 3 and the corresponding figures accounted for 46% of consumption. An unknown proportion of the heating and electricity use that is classified above as 'other & unknown' (accounting for another 2%) was also used in buildings. Chapter 5 provides additional details on public sector buildings.

Figure 18: 2024 final energy consumption by end-use



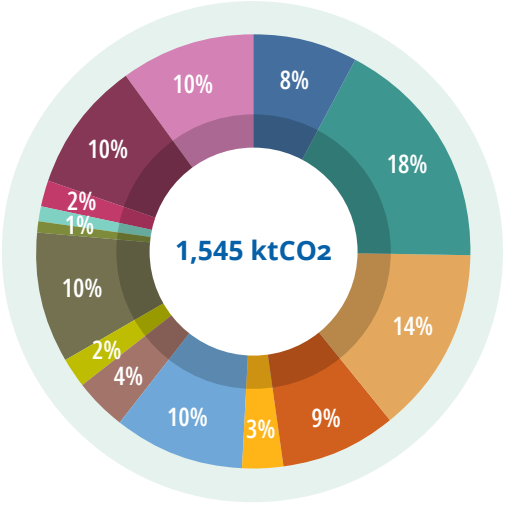
- Office buildings – 7%
- Healthcare buildings – 17%
- Education buildings – 13%
- Other buildings – 8%
- Public lighting – 2%
- Water services – 10%
- Industrial processes & specialised applications – 11%
- Other & unknown – 2%
- Rail transport – 8%
- Marine transport – 1%
- Air transport – 1%
- Plant & machinery – 2%
- Road transport (public transport services) – 8%
- Road transport (other) – 10%

Figure 19: 2024 fossil CO2 by end use



- Office buildings – 6%
- Healthcare buildings – 19%
- Education buildings – 13%
- Other buildings – 7%
- Water services – 1%
- Industrial processes & specialised applications – 1%
- Other & unknown – 1%
- Rail transport – 13%
- Marine transport – 2%
- Air transport – 1%
- Plant & machinery – 3%
- Road transport (public transport services) – 16%
- Road transport (other) – 16%

Figure 20: 2024 total CO2 by end use



- Office buildings – 8%
- Healthcare buildings – 18%
- Education buildings – 14%
- Other buildings – 9%
- Public lighting – 3%
- Water services – 10%
- Industrial processes & specialised applications – 4%
- Other & unknown – 2%
- Rail transport – 10%
- Marine transport – 1%
- Air transport – 1%
- Plant & machinery – 2%
- Road transport (public transport services) – 10%
- Road transport (other) – 10%

3.4 Large energy users

The public sector energy landscape is dominated by a relatively small number of very large energy users:

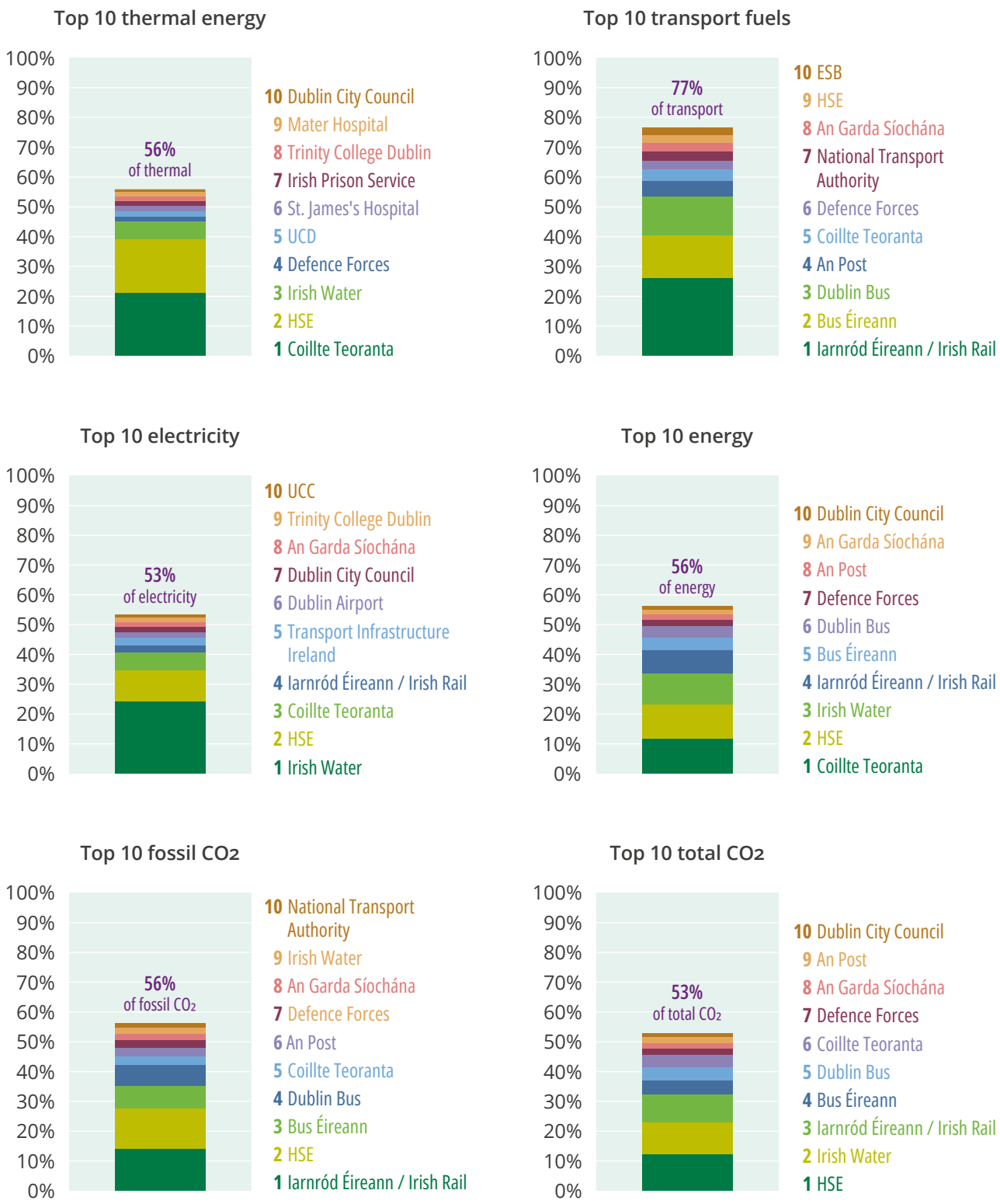
- Altogether, the ten largest energy users consumed 4,016 GWh of final energy in 2024, which was equivalent to 56% of total consumption reported across the entire sector.
- Coillte, Irish Water and the HSE are the three largest energy users in the sector – in 2024 each accounted for approximately 11% of public sector consumption.
- Coillte accounted for one fifth of thermal energy consumption in the public sector, including 95% of the reported consumption of solid biomass and two-thirds of the consumption of bioenergy.
- Irish Water accounted for almost one quarter of public sector electricity consumption.
- The HSE accounted for 18% of thermal energy, one fifth of total natural gas consumption, and 23% of energy consumption in buildings.
- Altogether, the public bodies within the CIÉ Group[27] accounted for 16% of overall consumption, including 53% of transport consumption.
- The 4 largest consumers of oil products (transport fuels and heating oils) in the sector were Bus Éireann, Dublin Bus, the HSE and Iarnród Éireann / Irish Rail. Together they accounted for 53% of oil consumption.
- The 100 largest energy consumers accounted for 91% of the total reported consumption.

Figure 21 illustrates the share of the top 10 consumers and emitters for different energy and CO_2 subtotals, stacked from largest to tenth largest (bottom to top)[28].

27 The CIÉ Group reports data as four separate public bodies: Bus Éireann, Dublin Bus, Iarnród Éireann / Irish Rail and CIÉ Group.

28 In total, 20 different public bodies are represented across the six 'top 10' cohorts, with only Coillte and the HSE included in all six. Note that the same colour is used for the largest contributor across all six cohorts, and the same colour for the second largest, third largest, etc., but different organisations fulfil these positions across the different cohorts. For example, the same colour is used to show the largest thermal and transport energy consumers, but these are different organisations.

Figure 21: Share of final energy consumption & CO_2 accounted for by 'top 10' public bodies



3.5 Energy & emissions over time

Final energy consumption in the public sector has not changed significantly over the last decade, as shown in Figure 22. There was a 6% drop in consumption in 2020, which was largely attributable to the restrictions in place arising from the COVID-19 pandemic[29]. This was followed by a 3% rebound in 2021, and final consumption in the intervening years has fluctuated by ±2%. Final consumption in 2024 was just 1% lower than that reported for 2014, and 0.4% lower than that reported for 2021.

Primary energy use has decreased more significantly since 2014 (-9%), as shown in Figure 23. The greater reduction, compared to that for final energy consumption, was because of supply-side changes in Ireland's electricity system, i.e. because of increased contributions from wind energy, the phase-out of older and less efficient oil and coal-fired generators, and other improvements in the efficiency of electricity supply.

Figure 22: Final energy 2014-2024

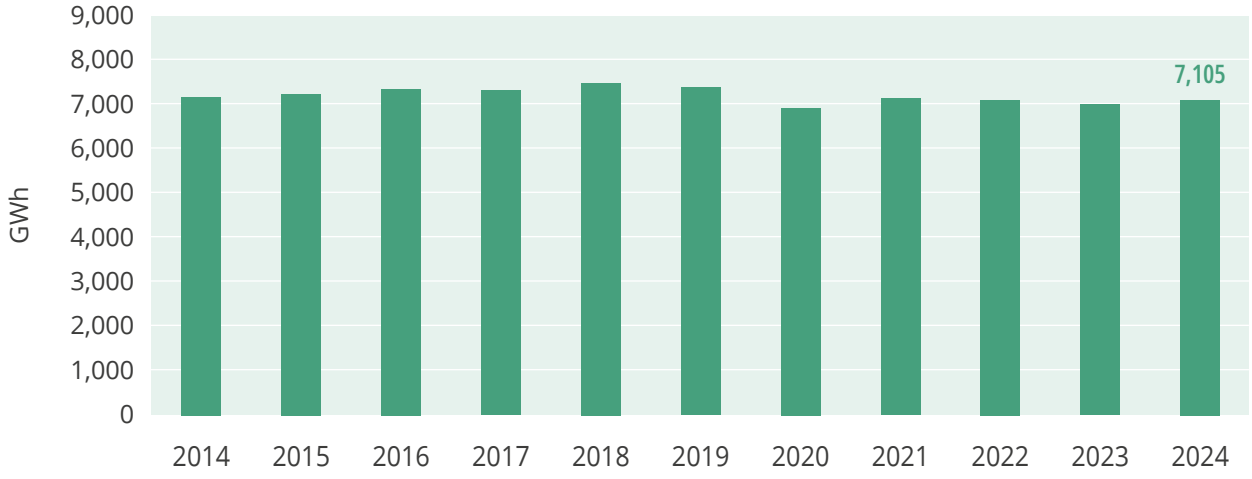
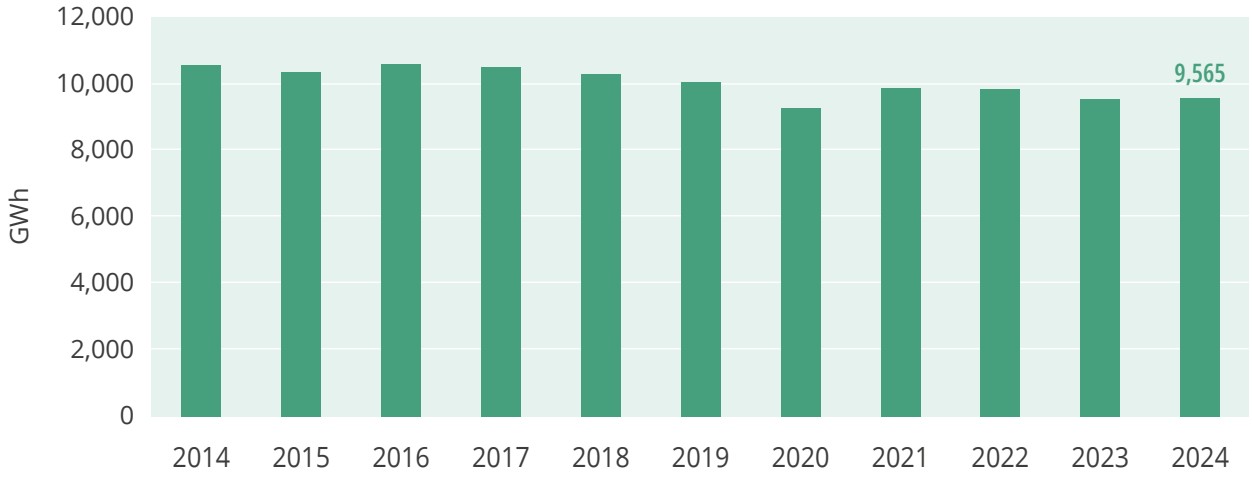


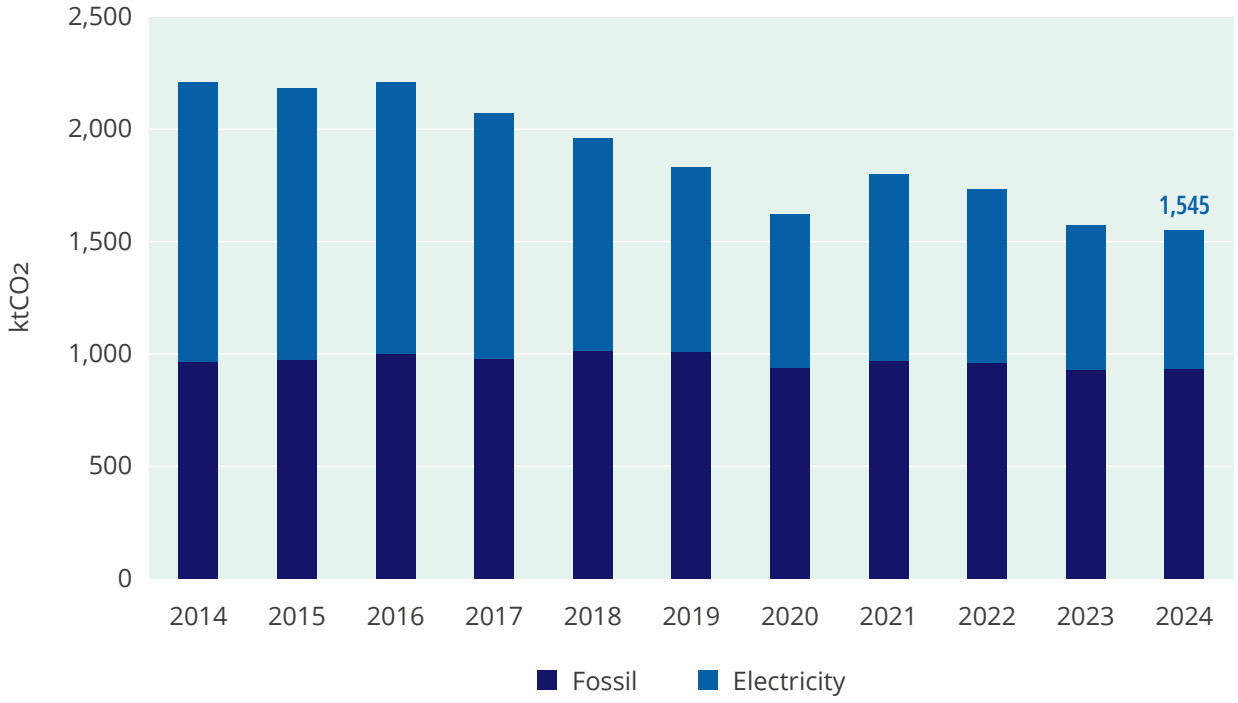
Figure 23: Primary energy 2014-2024



29 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.

The changes in energy-related CO_2 emissions over time are presented in Figure 24. Total energy-related CO_2 has decreased by 30% over the period shown, but a significant proportion of this reduction was also driven by supply-side changes in Ireland's electricity system, i.e. because the carbon intensity of electricity supply has reduced by almost 50% over the period shown. Fossil CO_2 only reduced by 3% since the start of the period shown.

Figure 24: Energy-related CO_2 2014-2024



The extent to which CO_2 emissions have become decoupled from final energy consumption in the sector since 2014 can be seen in Figure 25 – the solid lines indicate the percentage change in consumption since 2014, while the dashed lines indicate the percentage change in associated CO_2 emissions. The energy modes which exhibit greater divergence between the solid and dashed lines are those in which renewable energy and other lower carbon alternatives have played an increasing role over time:

- Thermal energy consumption in 2024 was 3% below that in 2014, with thermal CO2 being 6% below the 2014 level.
- Transport consumption trended upward over the period shown, except for the notable pandemic-related drop in 2020, with 2024 consumption being 7% above that in 2014. However, by 2024 transport CO_2 had reverted to the 2014 level after increasing in the intervening period.
- Electricity consumption has followed a similar trend over time as transport consumption, but with a less pronounced post-pandemic rebound, resulting in 2024 consumption being 4% below that in 2014. Electricity CO_2 has reduced significantly over period, with 2024 electricity emissions being half the level in 2014, primarily because of supply-side decarbonisation.

The relative contribution of fossil fuels, grid electricity and renewable energy to the public sector energy mix have changed very little since 2014, as illustrated in Figure 26. The fossil-fuel share has reduced from 56% to 55% over the period shown, having peaked at 57% in 2019.

Figure 25: Change in final energy & CO_2 since 2014

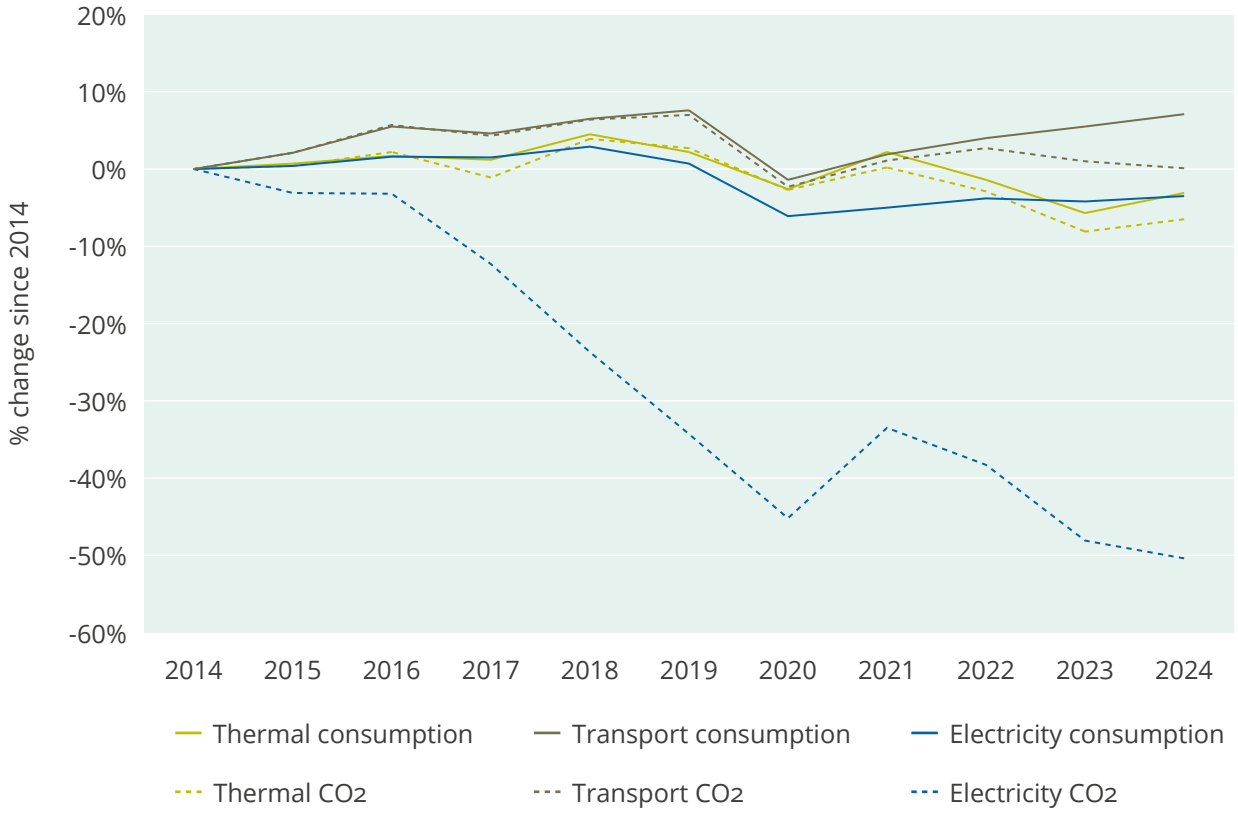
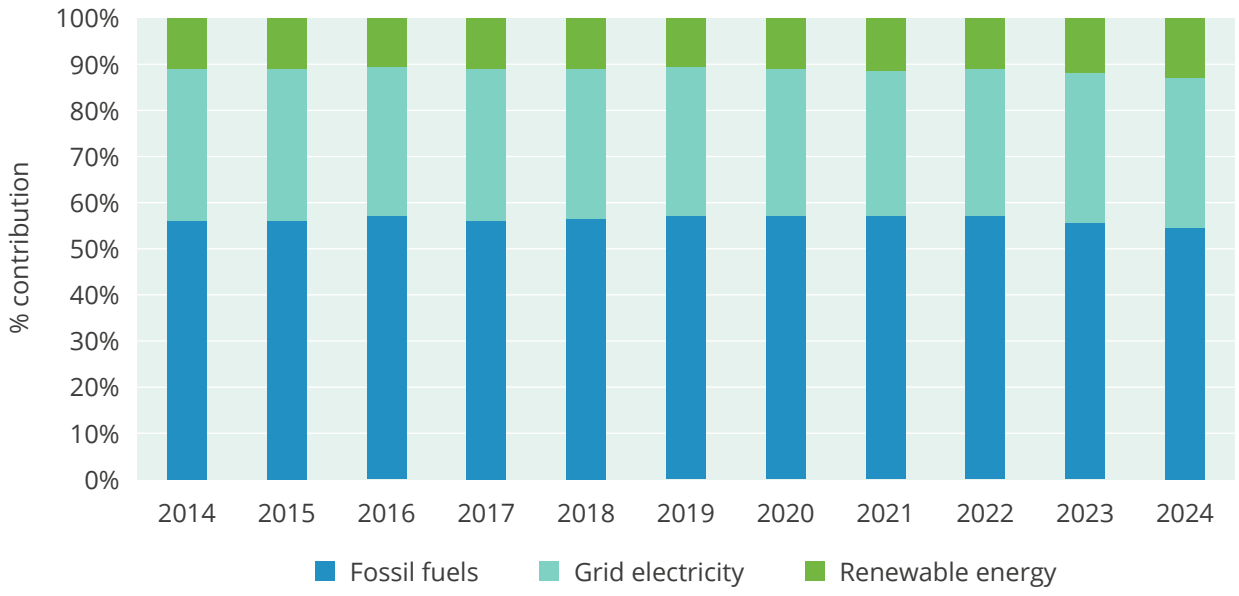
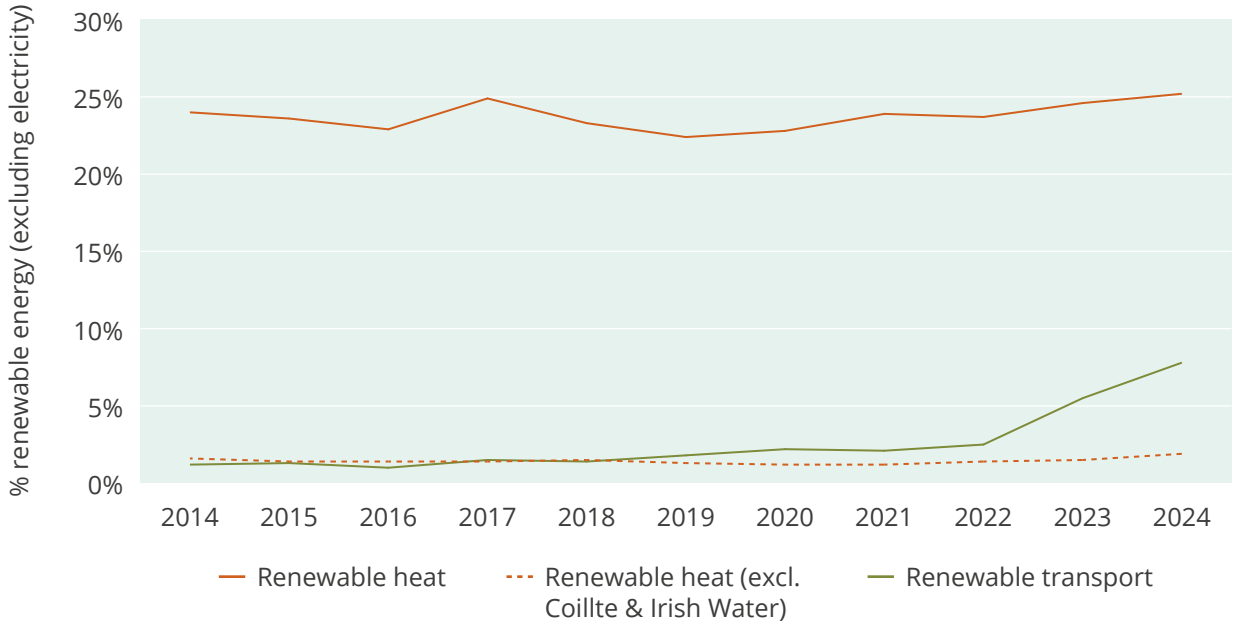


Figure 26: Contributions of fossil fuels, grid electricity & renewable energy 2014-2024



The share of renewable energy in heating and transport over the period, excluding electricity, is shown in Figure 27. Two large public bodies consumed 95% of the non-transport bioenergy consumption reported for 2024, for industrial and process applications[30]. When these consumers are excluded, the share of renewable heat in the public sector amounted to 1.9% in 2024. The increase in renewable energy use in transport to 7.8% by 2024 is largely attributable to the increase in the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) over time[31].

Figure 27: Share of renewable energy in heat and transport 2014-2024 (excluding electricity)



30 Coillte and Irish Water.

31 The RTFO places an obligation on transport fuel suppliers to ensure that certain minimum levels of the motor fuel they place on the market in Ireland is renewable, e.g. bioethanol or biodiesel.

3.6 Change in energy consumption and emissions since 2023

Overall, final energy consumption in the public sector increased by 117 GWh, or 2%, between 2023 and 2024, with thermal energy increasing by 3%, transport by 2% and electricity by 1%. This followed a 2% reduction in consumption between 2022 and 2023. Figure 24 shows the different contributors to the overall 117 GWh increase in energy consumption in 2024, broken down between thermal, transport and electricity, and between fossil fuels and renewables. Total fossil fuel consumption increased by 1% in 2024 (21 GWh).

Final energy consumption in the public sector increased by 2%, between 2023 and 2024, with thermal energy increasing by 3%, transport by 2% and electricity by 1%

Figure 28: Change in final energy consumption 2023-2024

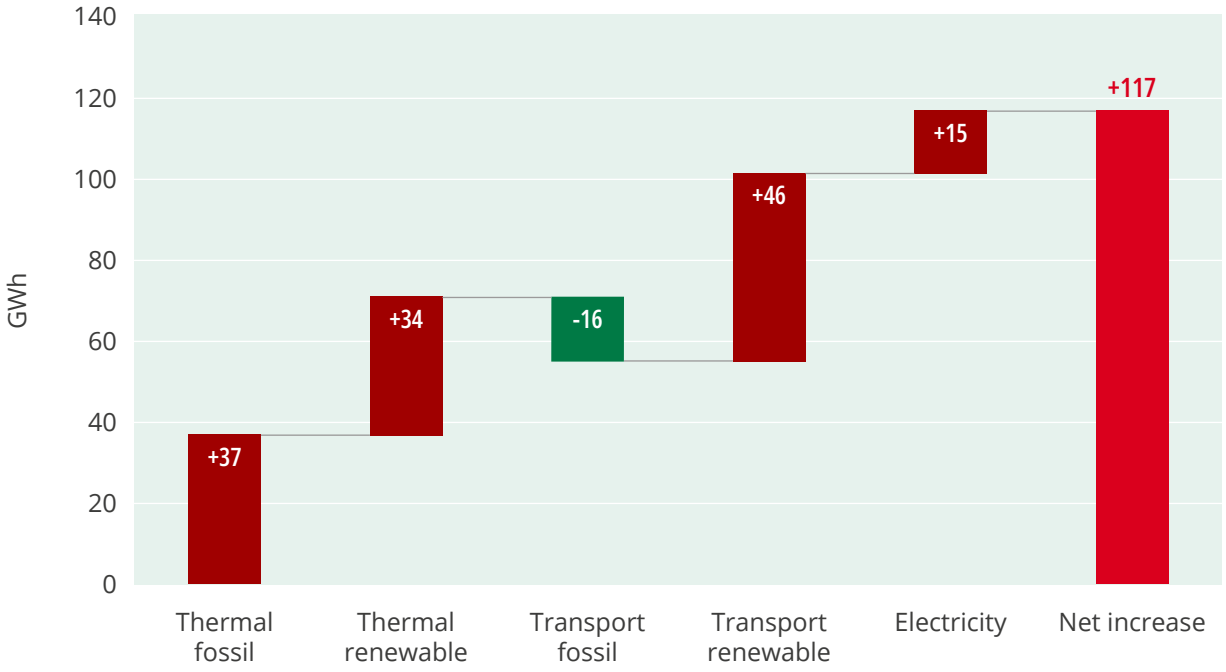
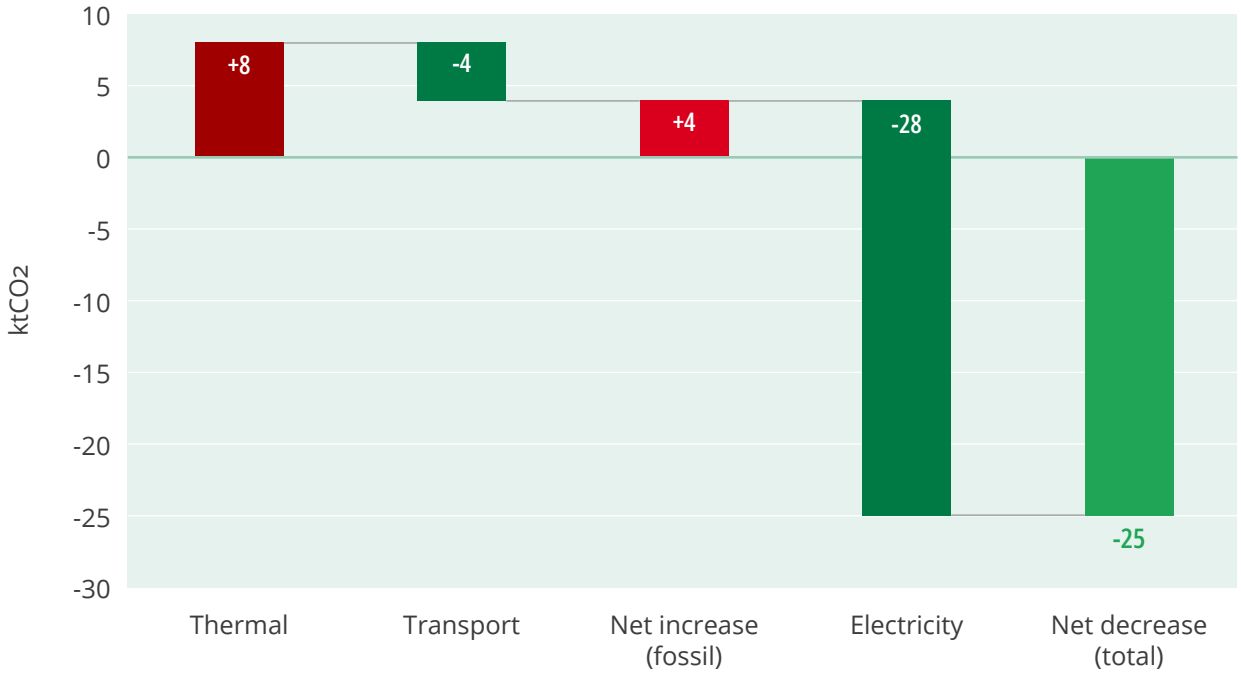


Figure 29 summarises the changes in energy-related CO_2 between 2023 and 2024.

- Thermal CO_2 increased by 8 $ktCO_2$ (2%) arising from a 37 GWh increase in fossil fuel consumption for heat.
- Transport CO_2 decreased by 4 $ktCO_2$ (1%) despite a 2% increase in transport consumption. This was because the fossil fuel component of transport energy consumption decreased in 2024, primarily because of increased rates of biofuel blending in standard specification diesel arising from the implementation of the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation.
- Fossil CO_2 increased by 4 $ktCO_2$, or 0.4%.
- Even though electricity consumption increased by 15 GWh (1%), electricity CO_2 reduced by 28 $ktCO_2$ (4%), because the emission intensity of Ireland's electricity system decreased by 5% between 2023 and 2024.
- There was a net decrease in total CO_2 of 25 $ktCO_2$, or 2%.

Figure 29: Change in CO_2 emissions 2023-2024



4 Case studies

The data submitted demonstrates savings achieved through the implementation of thousands of energy-saving projects. The projects illustrated on these pages are a selection of the projects that were reported to SEAI in 2024.

34%
energy efficiency improvement

HSE achieves ISO 50001

In 2024 the Health Service Executive (HSE) achieved certification to the ISO 50001 global energy management standard for its approach to continuously improving energy efficiency and performance.

This certification builds on the work done to date by HSE Capital and Estates, in partnership with the Department of Health and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, to establish the systems and processes necessary to improve energy performance. These include monitoring consumption, conducting energy audits, setting energy performance targets and identifying opportunities for energy improvement.

As one of the largest energy users in the public sector, the HSE plays a significant role in the public sector achieving its targets. Achieving ISO 50001 certification together with the establishment of regional Energy Bureaus and an extensive ongoing programme of shallow and deep retrofit projects highlights the HSE's commitment to act as an exemplar and provide leadership in the public sector.

The HSE achieved a 19% reduction in total CO_2 emissions and 34% improvement in energy efficiency performance by the end of 2024.

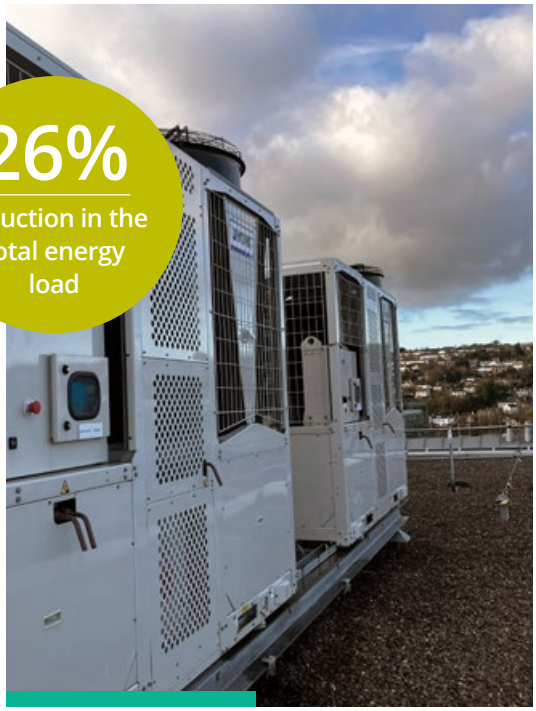
UCC School of Pharmacy implements bivalent heat pump retrofit

The University College Cork (UCC) School of Pharmacy building was opened in 2006 and was therefore relatively energy efficient. This made it a suitable candidate for a low temperature heat pump.

In 2024, following a heat pump feasibility study, UCC decided to opt for a bivalent parallel system (i.e. heat pump and boilers operating together in very cold weather). The project involved the installation of two 148 kW electric air source heat pumps backed up by gas boilers operating only during very cold conditions.

A separate heat pump supplies domestic hot water, utilising waste heat to enhance system efficiency.

Analysis of data over the past year suggests the heat pumps are likely to meet 95% of annual space heating needs in this building while achieving a 26% reduction in the total energy load. By 2030 the project will deliver an 83% reduction in CO_2 emissions from the building, contributing to a 4% decrease in UCC's total scope 1 and 2 emissions.



26%
reduction in the total energy load

100%
reduction in fossil CO_2

Wicklow County Council's decarbonisation of Bray Fire Station

Wicklow County Council identified Bray Fire Station as one of the largest fossil fuel users in its building stock. Developing on energy measures completed over the previous three years and following an in depth energy audit, the Energy Office proposed window replacement and new appliance bay doors to seal the building, combined with a complete overhaul of the heating system transitioning to an air to water heat pump with new radiators and pipework.

The project was completed in June 2024 with support from the SEAI Pathfinder Programme and the Mid-East Energy Unit. It has resulted in Wicklow County Council's first fully decarbonised building, removing the requirement for natural gas heating.

The project will reduce the energy use in Bray Fire Station by 60% while also reducing direct carbon emissions by 100%. As well as helping Wicklow County Council reach its 2030 energy and carbon targets, the building has reduced operating costs, improved thermal comfort and acts as a demonstration project for other fire services to follow.

Hazelwood College deep retrofit

A3
Building Energy Rating (BER)

Hazelwood College underwent a deep energy retrofit supported by the Pathfinder Programme.

The flat roof was upgraded, walls were pumped with cavity insulation and older blocks were externally insulated. New high-performance windows and doors were installed along with air tightness improvements.

Low-carbon heating was installed via an air source heat pump, with new radiators and controls. Each classroom and large space had mechanical ventilation with heat recovery installed to maintain a high level of air quality and low CO_2 levels in the school. New LED lighting and upgraded controls were provided, along with electric vehicle charging points, solar PV panels and upgraded distribution for all the mechanical services. The school achieved an A3 Building Energy Rating (BER) from a C2 before the works.

The principal, staff and students are delighted with the improved building which feels bright, fresh and warm.

Energise Offaly: Driving behavioural change through staff engagement

13%
reduction in electricity use

Offaly County Council successfully delivered the *Energise Offaly* programme in 2024. The campaign aimed to foster a culture of energy awareness and climate action among staff, while achieving measurable reductions in energy consumption across council operations.

Strong leadership commitment was instrumental in building momentum, recognising achievements and encouraging staff participation. A celebratory and inclusive tone was adopted throughout, reinforcing the message that collective efforts could lead to meaningful impact.

A variety of engagement activities were rolled out over the year, including seasonal "Switch Off" campaigns, the Woolly Jumper Competition, and the Switch Off Monitor Campaign. The programme culminated in the *Energise Offaly Awards,* where senior management recognised the most energy-efficient sections.

Staff across all offices, particularly libraries, responded enthusiastically, contributing to a 13% reduction in electricity use in the main council building. This translated into a cost saving of €16,796, demonstrating the effectiveness of behavioural change as an energy management tool.

Beyond the immediate savings, the programme delivered broader benefits such as awareness of energy targets and the council's climate agenda, confidence to continue with further initiatives, and valuable learnings for future campaigns.

The National Museum uses digital technology to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions

The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) used innovative digital technology to monitor, understand and improve the energy performance of its large and diverse portfolio of buildings through retro commissioning and other low/no cost measures.

Using small sensor devices requiring very little set up or maintenance, they collected data on the performance of key assets. This data was fed into a central dashboard providing valuable real time information for facilities management to monitor energy performance and identify where intervention, retro commissioning upgrades or other energy saving opportunities were required.

The Internet of Things (IoT) project rolled out over 2023/24 and the resulting energy saving initiatives implemented has yielded a 26% reduction in natural gas usage, a 25% reduction in electricity consumption, and a 32% decrease in CO2 emissions

As well as helping the organisation achieve its climate action goals, the success of the project has helped foster greater energy awareness and active engagement among staff and management.

32%
decrease in CO2 emissions

150t
CO2 emissions avoided

Vhi Sustainable Transport Transformation Project

In 2024, Vhi launched a phased transformation of its transport strategy, marking a strategic shift toward sustainable mobility. This initiative is a cornerstone of Vhi's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030 and reflects its broader ambition to embed sustainability into healthcare delivery.

The project focused on the electrification of 43% of its fleet. It achieved a 37% reduction in vehicle kilometres powered by fossil fuels in 2024, through the deployment of forty seven EVs. This shift has already delivered substantial environmental and financial benefits, including an estimated 150 tonnes of CO2 emissions avoided annually and projected cost savings of €400,000 over five years.

This fleet upgrade forms part of Vhi's wider sustainable transport transformation – a holistic initiative combining infrastructure, behavioural change, colleague engagement, and long-term planning.

5 Buildings

Three hundred and twenty-three public bodies reported details for 14,844 buildings as of the end of 2024. Altogether, these buildings had a total combined floor area of 16.4 million square meters (m^2).

Completeness & quality of building data

SEAI recognises that developing a comprehensive profile of public sector buildings is an iterative process as public bodies collate and report improved data for their buildings. This work is ongoing. SEAI continues to support public bodies to improve the quality of their data through the provision of guidance materials, training and bespoke support services.

While details for 14,844 buildings (16.4 million m^2 floor area) have been reported via the M&R system, SEAI estimates that the full portfolio of public sector buildings could amount to over 18,000 buildings and over 20 million m^2. There are several known gaps in the data:

- Some public bodies with large building portfolios have prioritised collating and reporting data for their largest buildings, leaving potential long tails of smaller buildings for which data has not yet been reported.
- Almost 17% of the buildings for which data has been reported by public bodies were reported as having floor areas of 10 m^2 or less. While many of these data entries correspond to legitimately small buildings (e.g. small workshops and stores), it is likely that others are buildings for which public bodies did not have robust floor area data available and therefore entered dummy values for floor area. (331 buildings were reported as having a floor area of 1 m^2.)
- Standalone schools are not required to explicitly report details for their buildings. Therefore, the data presented in this chapter, including for education buildings, does not include data for any school buildings that are not within the portfolios of the sixteen education and training boards.

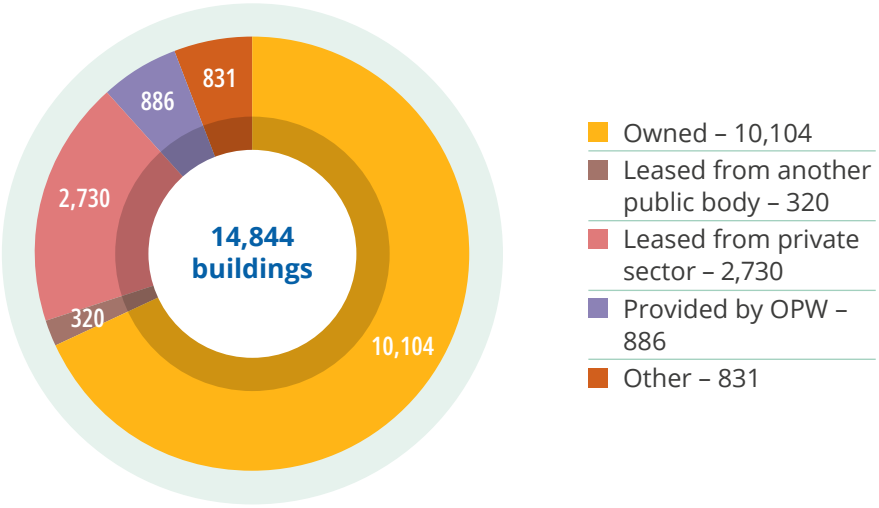
The limited energy consumption and emissions data that can be explicitly quantified for buildings is summarised in section 3.3. During the 2025 M&R reporting cycle (December 2025 – May 2026), public bodies are required to report building-level consumption data for larger buildings.

5.1 Building ownership

Almost 70% of reported buildings were owned by the public bodies that reported them, with 20% being leased and 6% provided to the public bodies by the OPW – as shown in Figure 30. On a floor area basis, owned buildings accounted for almost three quarters of the reported portfolio, with OPW-provided buildings making up 11% and leased buildings 8%.

183 public bodies indicated that they owned at least one building, with 13 organisations reporting owned portfolios comprising more than 100 buildings each.

Figure 30: Number of public sector buildings by ownership status

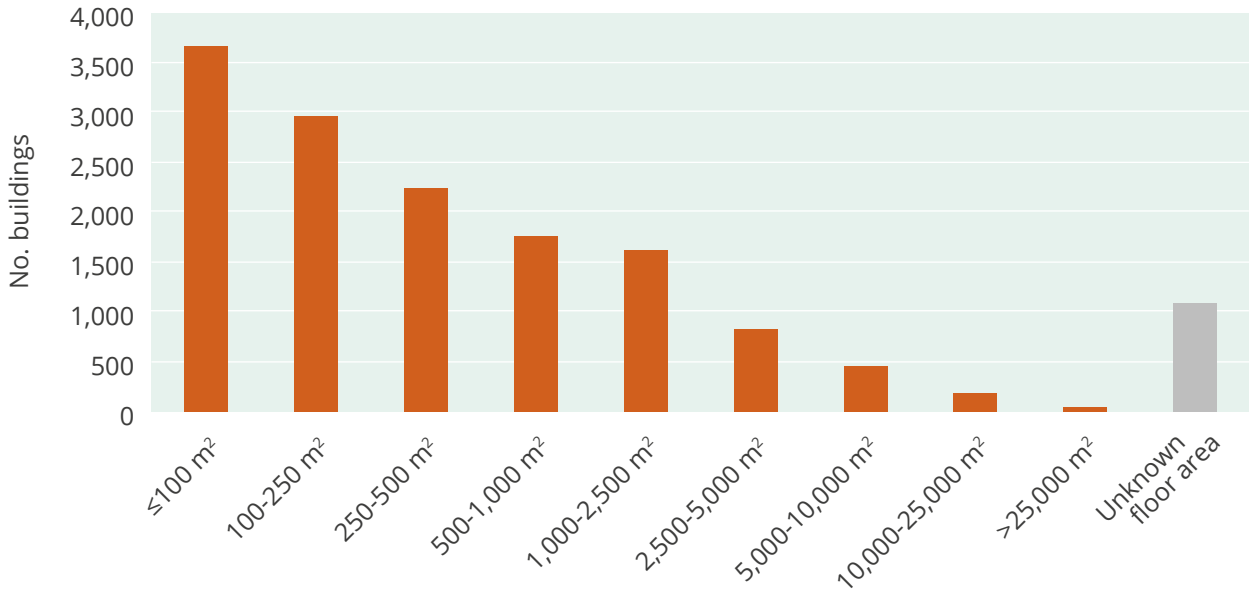


5.2 Building size

Figure 31 presents a distribution of the reported floor area for the 14,844 buildings. Almost one quarter of the buildings had reported floor areas less than 100 m^2, which is smaller than the average-sized home in Ireland[32]. Another 45% had floor areas between 100-1,000 m^2, meaning that 71% of reported buildings were smaller than 1,000 m^2.

32 The average floor area of all dwellings that have undergone a BER assessment is 117 m^2 (CSO, Domestic Building Energy Ratings Quarter 3 2025).

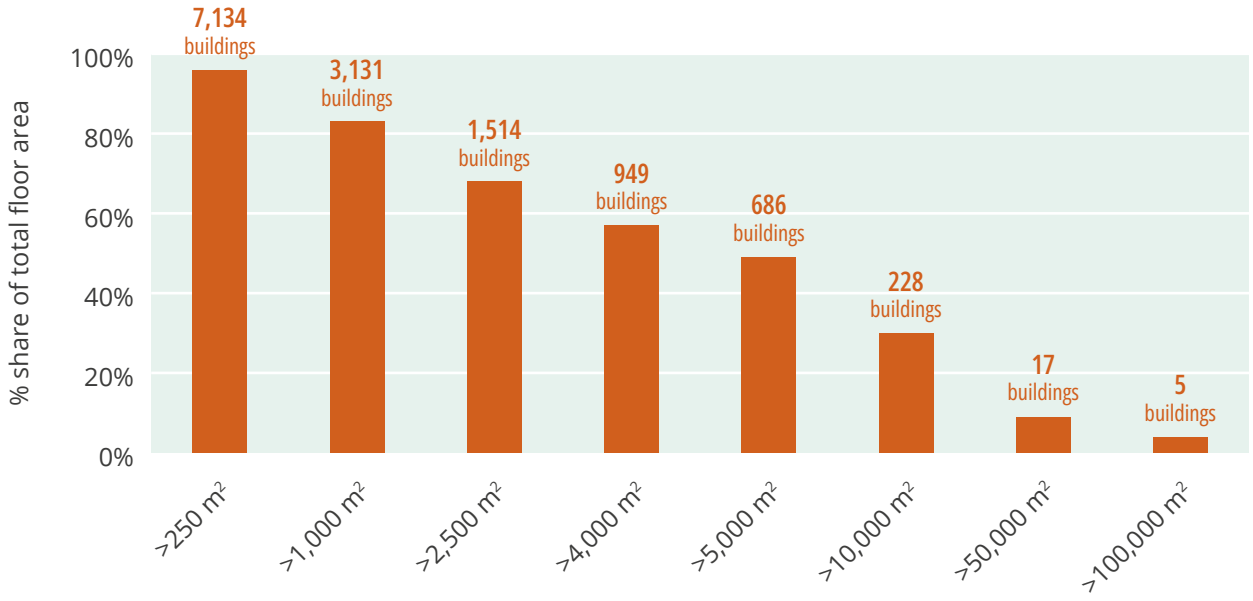
Figure 31: Distribution of public sector buildings by floor area



A relatively small number of the 14,844 buildings accounted for a significant proportion of the reported floor area, as shown in Figure 32:

- 228 buildings, occupied by 89 different public bodies, had floor areas over 10,000 m² and accounted for 30% of the total floor area.
- 686 buildings had floor areas over 5,000 m² and accounted for almost half the total floor area (150 public bodies).
- 1,514 buildings had floor areas over 2,500 m² and accounted for just over two-thirds of the total floor area (191 public bodies).

Figure 32: Share of total reported floor area by buildings of different size



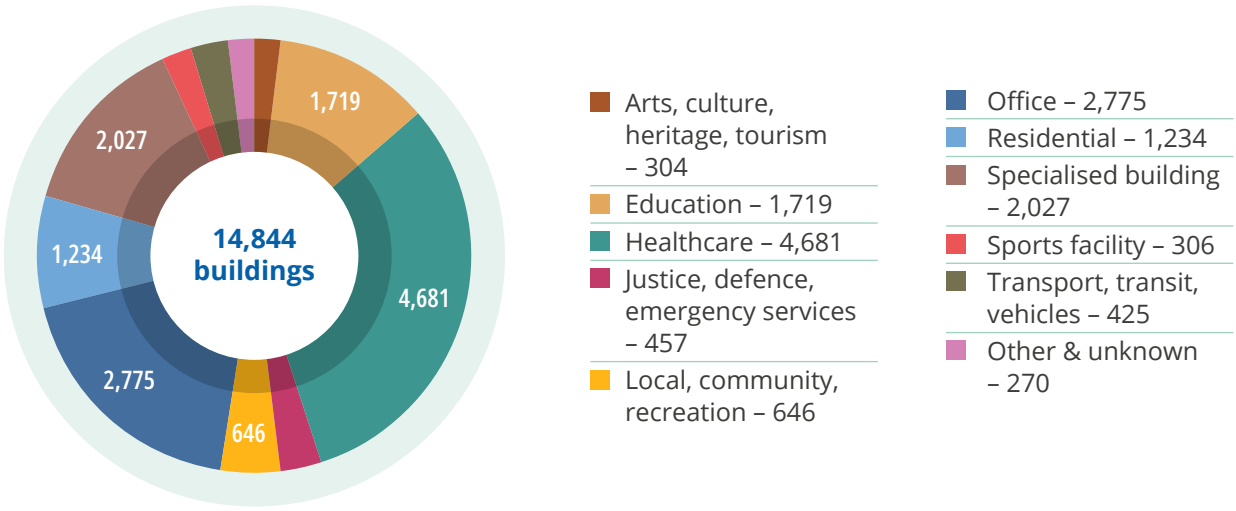
The building size threshold of 250 m² is notable in the context of existing and emerging legislation[33]. The 7,134 buildings with reported floor areas above 250 m² accounted for 96% of the total area. 81% of these buildings were reported as being owned by public bodies; altogether, these owned buildings >250 m² had an aggregate reported floor area of 13.6 million m², equivalent to 83% of the reported building stock.

5.3 Building type

Almost one third of the buildings reported were healthcare facilities, nearly one fifth were offices, 12% were education facilities and 14% were specialised buildings (including laboratories, workshops, stores, warehouses, etc.). Figure 33 provides a full breakdown of the number of buildings reported by type, and Figure 38 shows an equivalent breakdown by floor area.

Education buildings, healthcare facilities and office buildings accounted for 68% of the total reported floor area, with education and healthcare facilities accounting for one quarter each. Figure 35, Figure 36 and Figure 37 present more detailed breakdowns for these three largest segments.

Figure 33: Number of public sector buildings by building type



33 Article 6 of the revised Energy Efficiency Directive requires that at least 3% of floor area of buildings over 250 m² owned by public bodies be renovated to at least nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) or zero emission buildings (ZEB) every year. The recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive requires Member States to ensure the deployment of solar PV 'if technically suitable and economically and functionally feasible' on all new public buildings over 250 m² by the end of 2026, and on existing public buildings over 250 m² by the end of 2030.

Figure 34: Public sector building floor area by building type (floor area in million m²)

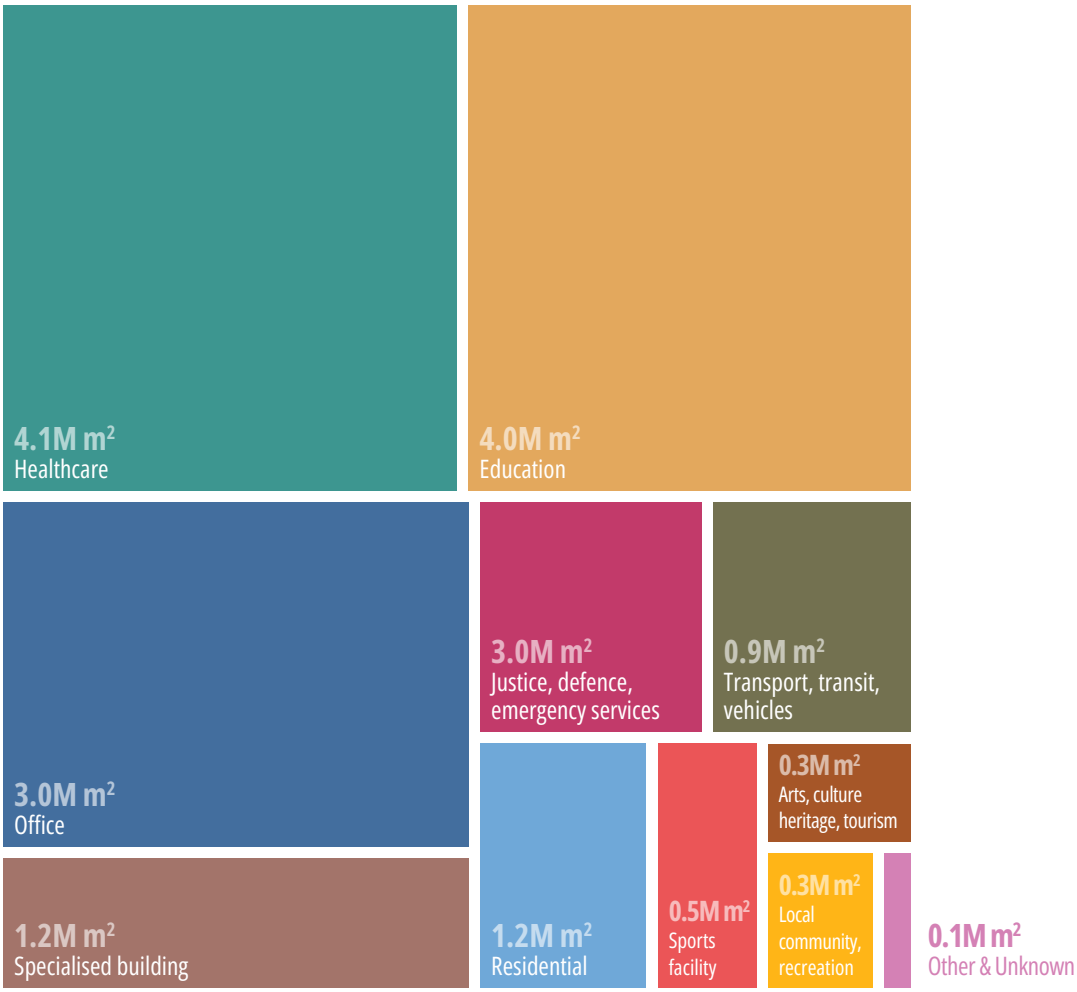
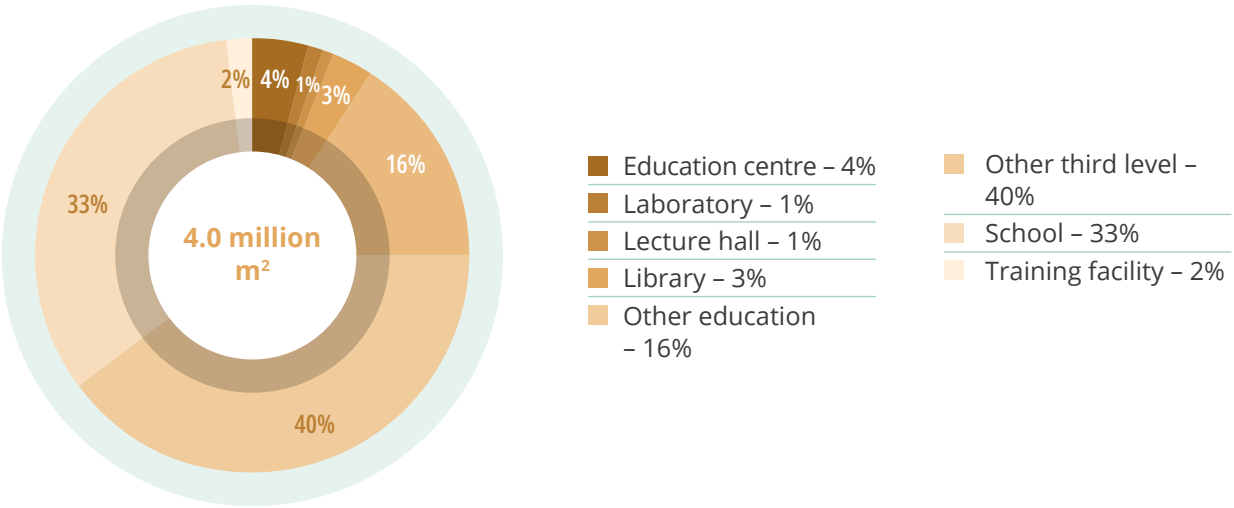


Figure 35: Education building floor area by building sub-type[34]



34 This chart does not include any data for standalone schools – see boxed text on page 41.

Figure 36: Healthcare building floor area by building sub-type

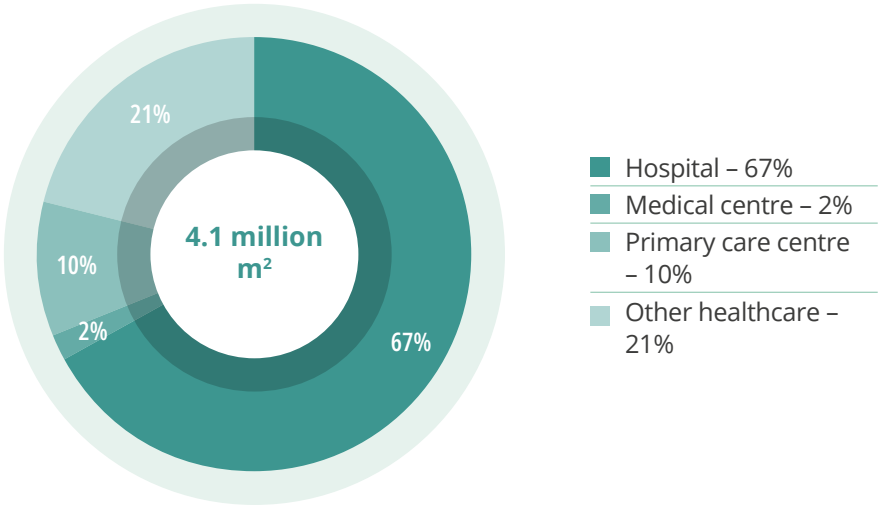
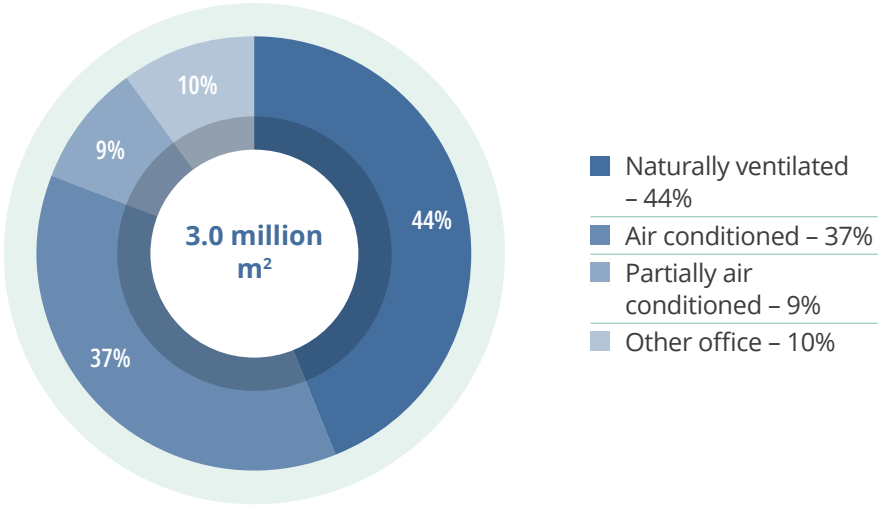


Figure 37: Office building floor area by building sub-type



6 Vehicles

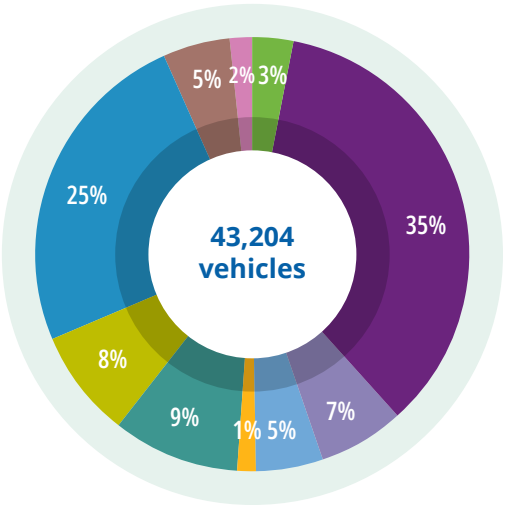
There were 43,204 vehicles[35] reported as being in the public sector fleet as of the end of 2024:

- 62 organisations had between 1-10 vehicles (257 vehicles total, <1% of fleet).
- 60 organisations had between 11-100 vehicles (2,147 vehicles total, 5% of fleet).
- 50 organisations had between 101-1,000 vehicles (14,613 vehicles total, 34% of fleet).
- Eight public bodies had over 1,000 vehicles each (26,108 vehicles, 60% of fleet).

Approximately half of public bodies reported having at least one vehicle as of the end of 2024, with the other half explicitly reporting that they had zero vehicles[36].

Figure 38 provides a breakdown of the 2024 vehicle inventory by vehicle type. Just over a third of the public sector fleet comprised vans, with 20% being passenger cars and another 8% minibuses. Larger buses and coaches accounted for 9%, with trucks accounting for a further 7%.

Figure 38: 2024 public sector vehicle inventory



- Agricultural and forestry vehicles – 3%
- Commercial vehicles (vans) – 35%
- Commercial vehicles (trucks) – 7%
- Mobile machinery – 5%
- Motorbikes, mopeds, trikes and quads – 1%
- Passenger vehicles (buses & coaches) – 9%
- Passenger vehicles (minibuses) – 8%
- Passenger vehicles (cars) – 25%
- Special purpose vehicles – 5%
- Other – 2%

35 The scope of vehicles reportable via M&R encompasses cars, vans, trucks, minibuses, buses, motorcycles, mopeds, trikes, quads, agricultural & forestry vehicles, ambulances, wheelchair accessible vehicles and several other categories of self-propelled vehicles. The following vehicle types are not reportable: aircraft, marine & river vessels, trains, light rail, bicycles & scooters.

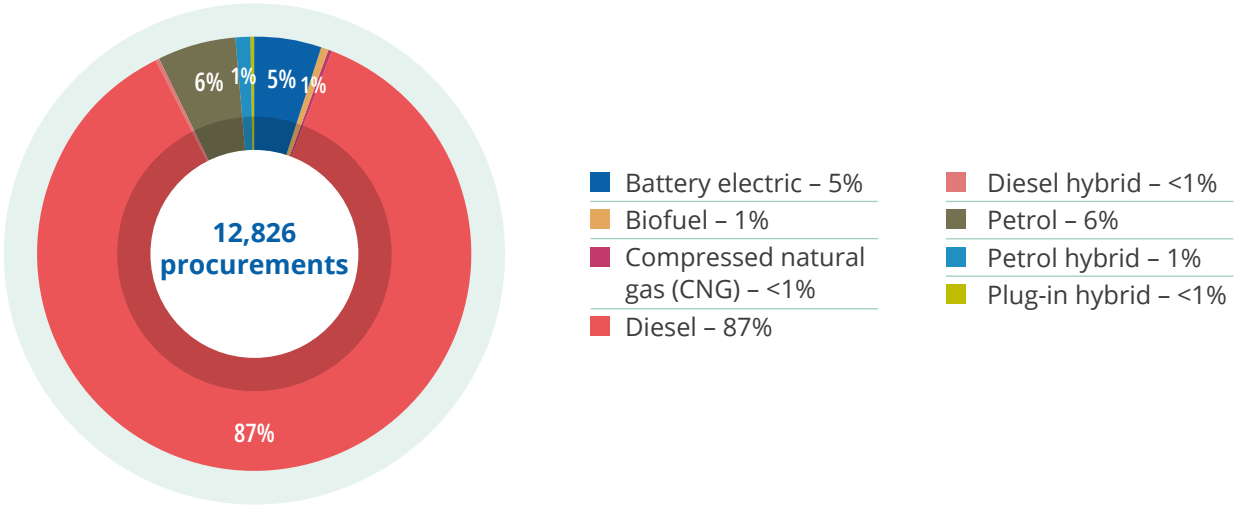
36 Five public bodies did not complete their submission for vehicles. SEAI has also identified a number of public bodies that are known to have vehicle fleets, but which did not report any vehicles for 2024. SEAI recognises that developing a comprehensive profile of the public sector fleet is an iterative process as public bodies collate and report improved data.

All public bodies must report details of their vehicle procurements since August 2021 to SEAI, to enable Ireland to track compliance with the Clean Vehicles Directive (CVD). The Directive provides for the setting of binding minimum targets for the share of 'clean' vehicles, as defined in the Directive, in procurements undertaken by public bodies[37].

84 public bodies reported procuring a total of 12,826 vehicles between August 2021 and 31 December 2024. Over 71% of the procured vehicles were categorised as light duty and a further 17% as heavy duty. Fossil-fuelled vehicles (including non-plug-in hybrids) accounted for 94% of the procurements, with only 678 battery electric vehicles being added to the public sector fleet over the period, equivalent to 5% of total procurements. Figure 39 provides a detailed breakdown of the vehicle technologies procured over the period between August 2021 and December 2024.

It should be noted that just over half of the total vehicle procurements reported for the period were service contracts procured for specific types of services set out in Table 1 of the Annex to the CVD[38]. Figure 40 shows the annual breakdown of vehicle procurements since August 2021, excluding these service contracts. While diesel and petrol were also the dominant technologies in this cohort, the share of battery electric vehicles procured increased from 3% in 2021 to 15% in 2024 (11% overall).

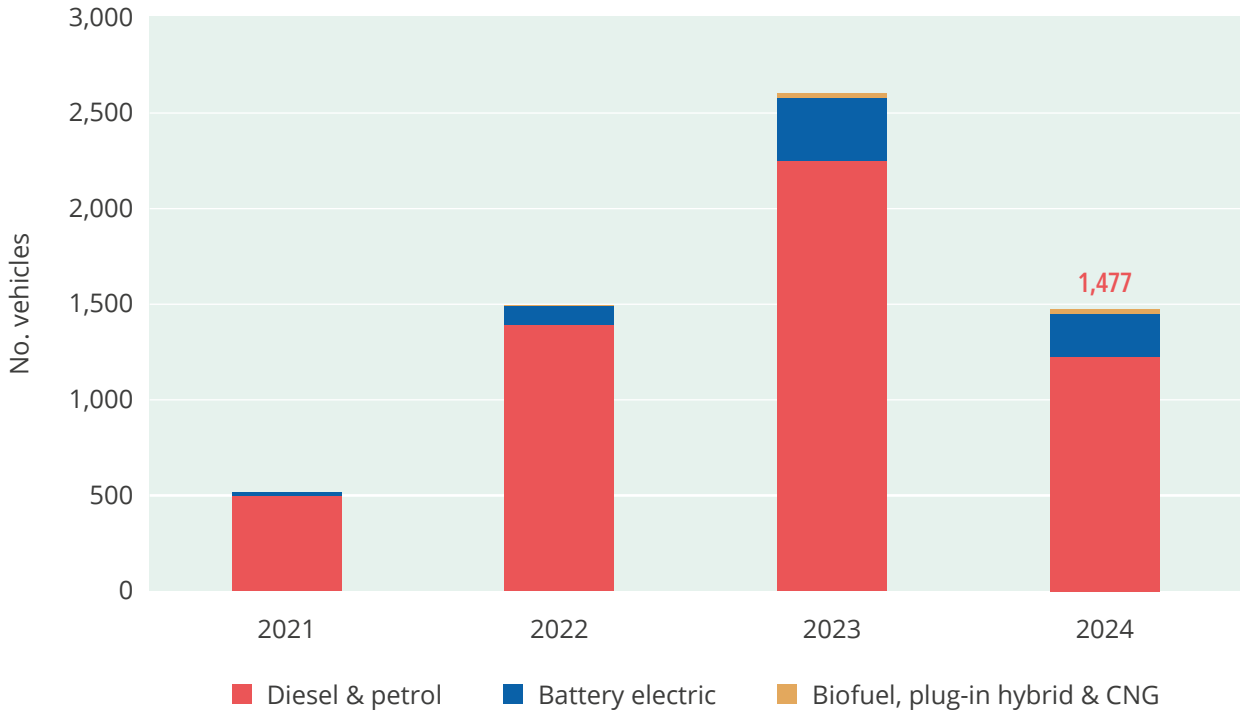
Figure 39: Vehicle procurements by technology August 2021 to December 2024



37 The Department of Transport provides an explanatory note on the key provisions of the CVD legislation at https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/explanatory-note.pdf.

38 A significant proportion of these service contract procurements were for the provision of passenger transport services by private operators via the School Transport Scheme. SEAI is aware that there are gaps in the data reported to date for these service contracts and the Authority is working with relevant public bodies to improve the completeness of this dataset. SEAI expects to present a more complete aggregation of these service procurements in next year's report.

Figure 40: Vehicle procurements since August 2021 (excl. service contracts)



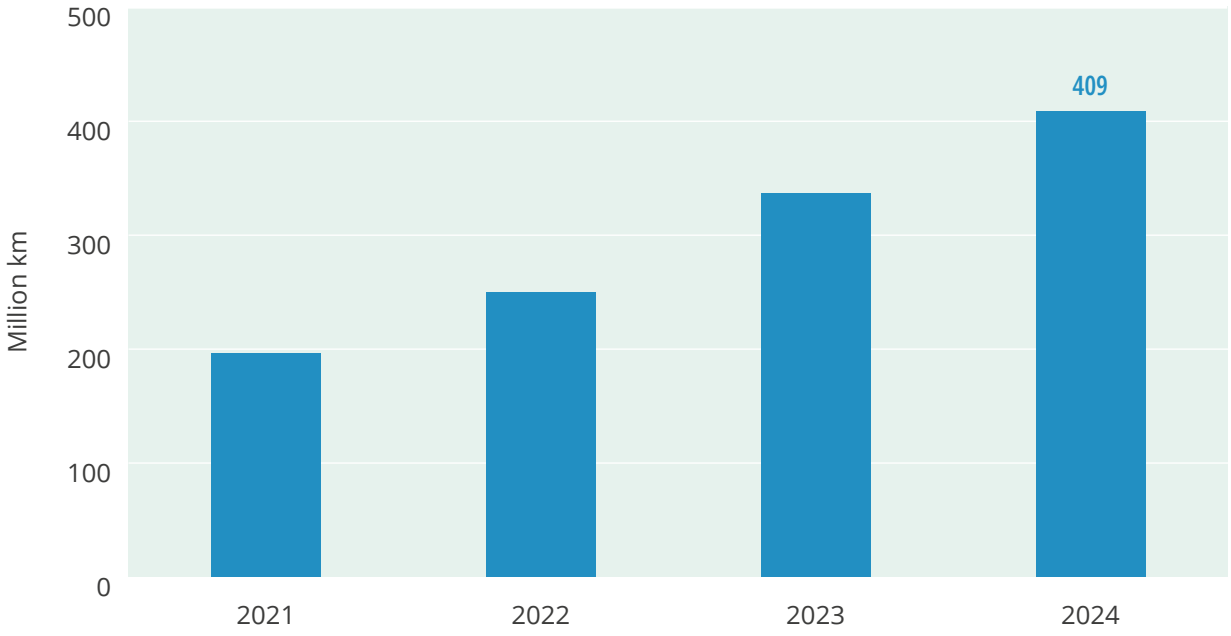
7 Business travel

The energy consumption associated with business travel[39] is not within the scope of the 2030 emissions reduction targets or the 2030 energy efficiency target. However, public bodies have been obliged to report annual data on business travel since 2021. The data presented in this chapter is based on submissions received from 337 public bodies.

Altogether, public bodies reported almost 409 million kilometres of business travel by private road vehicle in 2024, approximately 1% of which was reported as being in electric vehicles. Public bodies were also requested to report data on the number of kilometres travelled by different modes of commercial and public transport. The data reported for the years 2021-2024 for business travel by private road vehicle is summarised in Figure 41. There are two important factors that underly the notable increases in the level of travel shown in this chart:

- The extensive public health restrictions in place throughout 2021 and into early 2022 had a significant impact on travel in Ireland, including on business travel in the public sector.
- It took some time for many public bodies to establish systems to record and collate all data on distances travelled. It is likely that the overall level of business travel in the earlier years shown has been under-reported and that the completeness of the data reported has improved over time.

Figure 41: Business travel by private road vehicle 2021-2024



39 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.

Public bodies also reported 111,787 individual flight segments in 2024. Figure 42 summarises the number of flights reported for the years 2021-2024. As with the data presented above for other modes of business travel, both the lifting of public health restrictions and improvements in data collection and reporting underpin the significant increases in activity shown.

Unlike data for travel by private road vehicle, which is generally recorded by public bodies for other purposes[40], data on distances travelled by other forms of transport is not generally readily available to organisations[41]. For 2024, public bodies reported 24 million passenger-kilometres of travel by rail, 13 million passenger-kilometres of travel by bus and coach, 2.5 million passenger-kilometres of travel by taxi and 0.8 million passenger-kilometres of travel by ferry. This is summarised in Figure 43.

Figure 42: Number of commercial flight segments reported 2021-2024

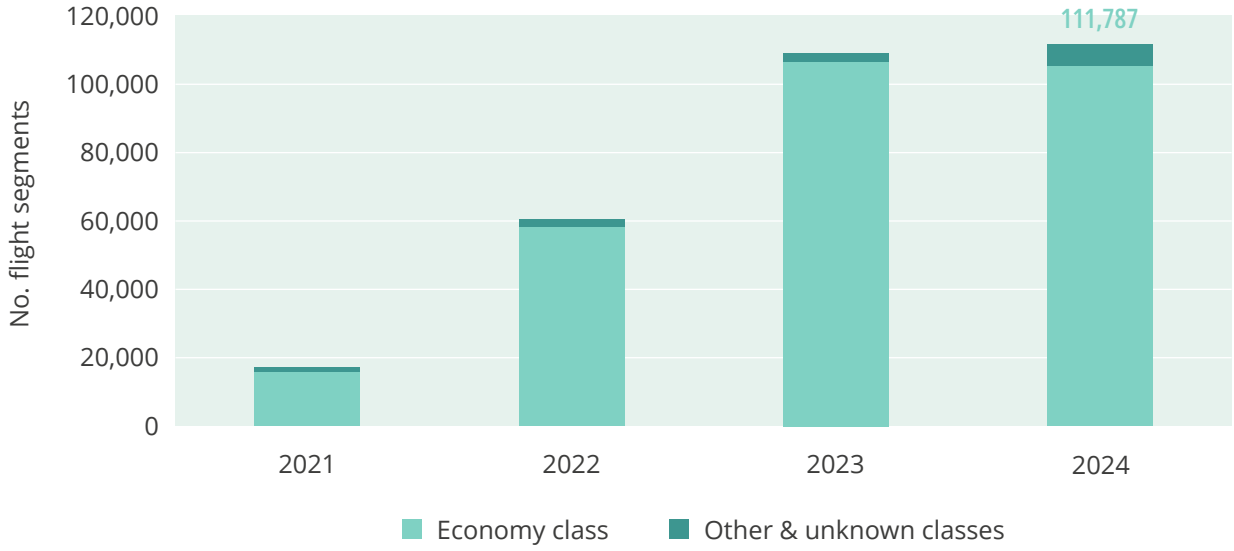
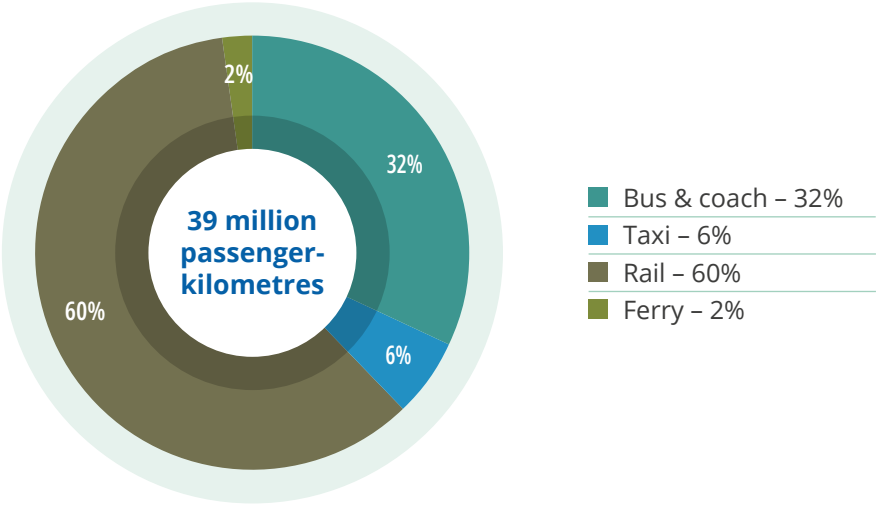


Figure 43: Business travel by commercial and public transport services 2024



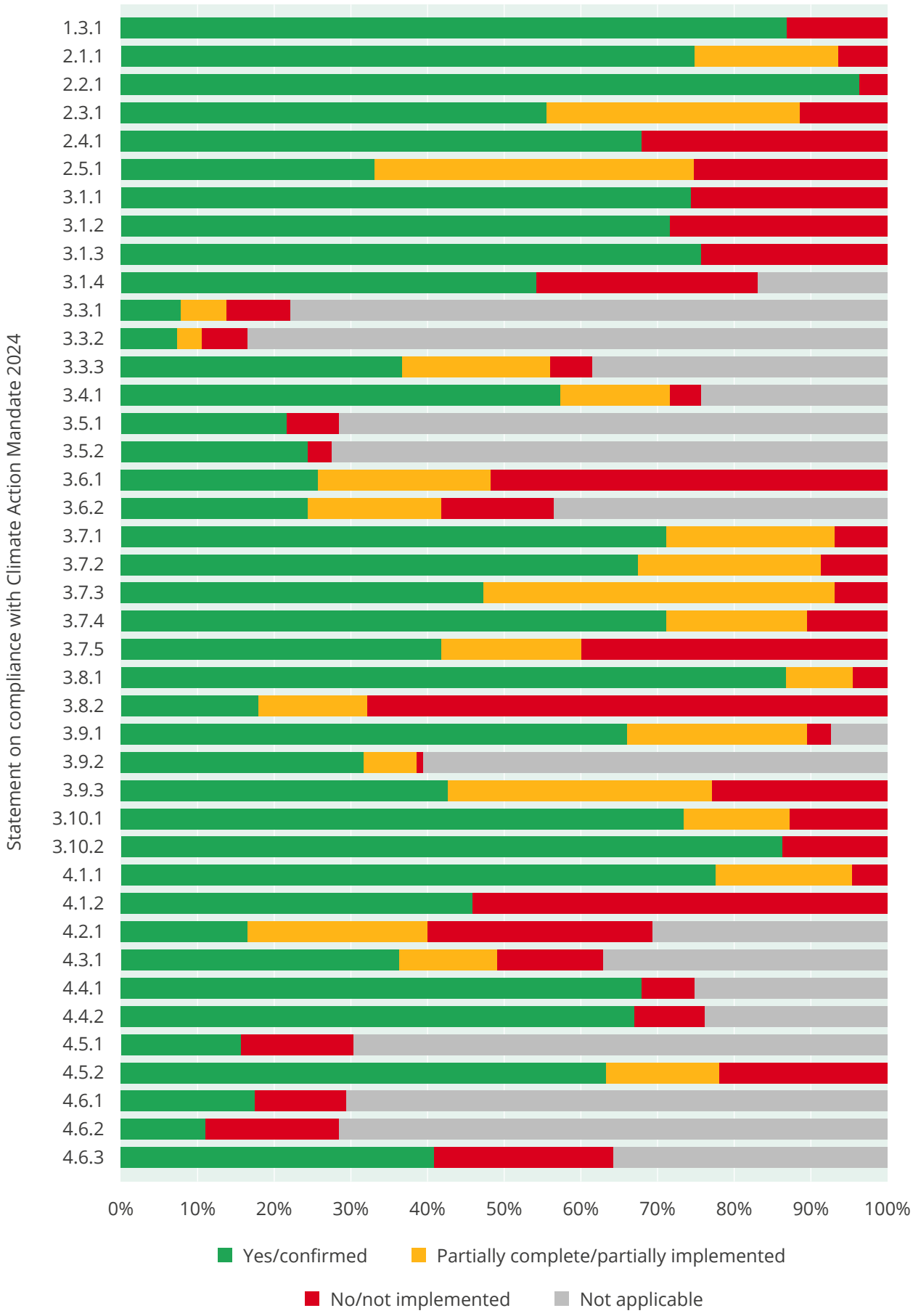
40 Records of distances travelled by private road vehicle are typically retained for reimbursing staff expenses.

41 SEAI recognises that there has been a trade-off between the level of effort required to gather this data for the years 2021-2024 and the value of the data. While the reporting of this data has been mandatory up to 2024, from 2025 onward, the reporting of data for business travel by commercial and public transport will be optional.

8 Compliance with Climate Action Mandate 2024

The 2024 Climate Action Mandate applies to all public bodies, except local authorities, commercial semi-state bodies and the school sector. These public bodies are required to submit an annual statement on compliance with the Mandate. For 2024, this involved providing responses to 45 items, including 42 multiple-choice questions, and a summary statement. 218 public bodies submitted complete compliance statements. Figure 44 provides a summary of the distribution of multiple-choice responses to 42 numbered questions. The questions are listed in Annex D.

Figure 44: Distribution of responses to questions on compliance with Climate Action Mandate 2024



List of figures & tables

Figures

Tables

Annex A – Performance by individual public bodies

The 346 public bodies that made complete submissions to SEAI by the deadline are listed alphabetically in Table 4. Each listing comprises the following elements:

- The public body's final energy consumption in 2024.
- The public body's fossil CO_2 emissions at the greenhouse gas baseline and in 2024, the percentage change in fossil CO_2 since the baseline and the organisation's fossil CO_2 target for 2030. This is the key CO_2 target for each organisation for 2030.
- The public body's total CO_2 emissions at the greenhouse gas baseline and in 2024, the percentage change in total CO_2 since the baseline and the organisation's total CO_2 target for 2030.
- The public body's baseline energy performance indicator (EnPI) at its energy efficiency baseline and in 2024, the percentage change since the baseline and its 2030 target EnPI.
- Additional SEAI footnotes on the data submitted.

For all three targets, **green** indicates that the public body is on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving the target, whereas **red** indicates that the organisation is not on track for the target.

The public bodies that did not submit complete report are listed alphabetically after the table.

Standalone schools

The 3,083 standalone schools that made complete submissions to SEAI by the deadline accounted for 5% of total reported energy consumption. They are listed in an additional annex to this report, which is available at www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport.

Annual Energy Statements and additional detailed data

SEAI publishes the following reports online for each organisation that submits complete data via the M&R reporting cycle:

- The Annual Energy Statement shows the organisation's progress towards the 2030 targets.
- The Energy and CO_2 report shows the organisation's energy consumption and CO_2 emissions over time, broken down by energy type, fuel group, contributions from fossil fuels and renewables, etc.
- The Project Impact report presents a projection of the impact of the organisation's planned and proposed projects on its energy performance and CO_2 emissions.
- The Public Body Performance Comparison report compares the organisation's performance with that of other peer organisations.
- The Climate Action Mandate report provides a summary of the public body's statement of compliance with the Climate Action Mandate.
- The Energy Projects report provides a list of energy-saving projects reported by all public bodies.

These reports are available at www.seai.ie/plan-your-energy-journey/public-sector/monitoring-and-reporting/public-sector-results/public-body-results.

Table 4: Public bodies that reported data for 2024

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Abbey Theatre	1,009	158.0	104.7	-34%	77.4	410.0	228.0	-44%	131.5	100.0	38.3	-62%	50.0
Ability West	3,146	417.3	632.1	+51%	204.5	674.5	802.5	+19%	259.7	100.0	138.2	+38%	50.0
Adoption Authority of Ireland	237	22.5	31.1	+38%	11.0	59.9	53.5	-11%	19.1	100.0	36.6	-63%	50.0
AHEAD	6	0.9	0.8	-10%	0.4	1.9	1.3	-30%	0.6	100.0	62.1	-38%	50.0
AirNav Ireland	11,788	924.7	710.1	-23%	453.1	4,982.1	2,988.9	-40%	1,321.5	100.0	56.6	-43%	50.0
An Bord Pleanála	474	0.0	0.0		0.0	215.0	124.6	-42%	46.2	100.0	34.9	-65%	50.0
An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta (COGG)[1]	18	0.0	0.0		0.0	4.1	4.7	+14%	0.9	100.0	96.7	-3%	50.0
An Foras Teanga – Foras na Gaeilge	403	49.9	46.7	-7%	24.5	182.2	90.4	-50%	52.3	100.0	37.9	-62%	50.0
An Foras Teanga – Ulster Scots Agency	29	0.0	0.0		0.0	15.8	7.5	-52%	3.4	100.0	59.6	-40%	50.0
An Garda Síochána	128,984	24,763.1	21,464.1	-13%	12,133.9	41,865.7	31,325.5	-25%	15,801.3	100.0	62.9	-37%	50.0
An Post	132,380	24,245.2	25,908.0	+7%	11,880.2	32,125.9	30,686.4	-4%	13,562.6	100.0	54.3	-46%	50.0
Approved Housing Bodies Regulatory Authority[1]	24	0.0	0.0		0.0	5.8	6.4	+11%	1.9	100.0	110.4	+10%	83.3
Arts Council	227	0.0	0.0		0.0	96.3	59.8	-38%	20.7	100.0	26.6	-73%	50.0
Athlone Education Support Centre	59	16.4	8.8	-46%	8.0	28.6	15.3	-46%	10.7	100.0	49.6	-50%	50.0
Atlantic Technological University	8,808	1,159.5	1,170.9	+1%	568.1	2,896.1	2,044.6	-29%	939.4	100.0	63.5	-36%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Atlantic Technological University, Sligo	5,719	893.3	671.8	-25%	437.7	2,504.3	1,469.9	-41%	781.3	100.0	59.3	-41%	50.0
Atlantic Technological University, Donegal	3,589	603.9	350.2	-42%	295.9	1,418.6	782.7	-45%	469.9	100.0	35.5	-65%	50.0
ATU St Angelas, Lough Gill Sligo[1]	863	177.4	92.6	-48%	86.9	414.0	213.4	-48%	137.6	100.0	51.5	-48%	50.0
Aurora, Enriching Lives, Enriching Communities formally known as St. Patrick's Centre Kilkenny[1]	790	661.9	171.8	-74%	324.3	905.6	191.5	-79%	375.9	100.0	8.7	-91%	50.0
Avista CLG	16,615	3,385.5	2,985.4	-12%	1,658.9	4,952.1	3,697.3	-25%	1,994.1	100.0	76.8	-23%	50.0
Bantry Bay Port Company DAC	52	0.0	0.0		0.0	7.2	13.6	+88%	1.6	100.0	151.5	+51%	50.0
Beaumont Hospital	41,606	4,910.7	5,562.1	+13%	2,406.2	12,365.2	9,359.1	-24%	4,003.0	100.0	79.6	-20%	50.0
Blackrock Education Centre	78	19.1	11.7	-39%	9.4	35.4	17.2	-51%	12.9	100.0	48.8	-51%	50.0
Bord Bia	340	0.0	0.0		0.0	101.2	89.3	-12%	22.0	100.0	26.6	-73%	50.0
Bord Iascaigh Mhara	1,646	260.3	151.7	-42%	127.5	1,052.1	412.9	-61%	296.2	100.0	69.8	-30%	50.0
Bord na Móna PLC	44,547	14,888.1	10,185.1	-32%	7,295.2	20,326.5	11,358.2	-44%	8,464.5	100.0	30.7	-69%	50.0
Brothers of Charity Services Ireland CLG	18,362	2,591.7	3,391.3	+31%	1,269.9	4,474.8	4,473.1	-0%	1,674.6	100.0	51.7	-48%	50.0
Bus Éireann	297,391	75,599.4	71,752.7	-5%	37,043.7	77,992.3	73,485.4	-6%	37,556.1	100.0	78.2	-22%	50.0
Camphill Communities (Ireland)	5,754	1,098.9	972.4	-12%	538.5	1,654.9	1,240.5	-25%	658.2	100.0	103.7	+4%	50.0
Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital	4,480	734.2	540.6	-26%	359.8	1,578.4	1,028.1	-35%	540.5	100.0	47.1	-53%	50.0
Carlow County Council	6,970	838.0	720.7	-14%	410.6	2,808.7	1,716.5	-39%	832.7	100.0	59.0	-41%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Carrick-on-Shannon Education Centre	61	13.0	12.7	-2%	6.4	23.2	15.7	-33%	8.5	100.0	78.8	-21%	50.0
Carriglea Cáirde Services	2,853	559.3	595.1	+6%	274.1	814.7	722.1	-11%	328.7	100.0	61.9	-38%	50.0
Cavan & Monaghan Education & Training Board	7,852	793.1	826.6	+4%	388.6	2,305.1	1,673.4	-27%	714.2	100.0	65.4	-35%	50.0
Cavan County Council[1]	8,510	1,607.1	1,051.6	-35%	787.5	3,990.7	2,157.1	-46%	1,298.4	100.0	69.2	-31%	50.0
Central Bank of Ireland	9,988	1,865.3	832.0	-55%	914.0	6,502.0	2,399.8	-63%	1,890.2	100.0	29.2	-71%	50.0
Central Remedial Clinic[1]	2,398	663.9	451.8	-32%	325.3	1,149.3	528.7	-54%	429.4	100.0	43.0	-57%	50.0
Central Statistics Office	1,669	192.6	122.3	-37%	94.4	853.0	404.8	-53%	235.2	100.0	42.3	-58%	50.0
Charities Regulator	37	0.0	0.0		0.0	16.4	9.8	-40%	3.5	100.0	48.0	-52%	64.3
Cheeverstown House	4,612	842.5	792.0	-6%	412.8	1,296.6	1,029.1	-21%	510.0	100.0	84.8	-15%	50.0
Cheshire Ireland	4,829	992.6	952.2	-4%	486.4	1,453.0	1,175.0	-19%	584.6	100.0	78.9	-21%	50.0
Chief State Solicitor's Office	937	97.1	101.3	+4%	47.6	351.1	217.5	-38%	101.8	100.0	36.1	-64%	50.0
Children's Health Ireland (CHI)	36,290	4,730.1	4,771.5	+1%	2,317.7	9,780.0	8,197.4	-16%	3,400.7	100.0	83.9	-16%	50.0
Children's Sunshine Home/Laura Lynn	822	119.4	117.7	-1%	58.5	240.7	184.0	-24%	84.6	100.0	234.8	+135%	50.0
Childvision[2]	916	160.4	129.4	-19%	78.6	269.4	210.4	-22%	103.3	100.0	0.0	-100%	50.0
CIÉ Group	948	113.6	133.8	+18%	55.7	231.2	211.1	-9%	80.5	100.0	89.7	-10%	66.7
Citizens Information Board	471	32.7	38.7	+18%	16.0	163.0	113.0	-31%	44.3	100.0	56.5	-43%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.
2 Final, but some results lie beyond expected range & are subject to verification.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
City of Dublin Education & Training Board	17,966	2,396.2	2,374.7	-1%	1,174.1	5,797.0	4,150.8	-28%	1,903.7	100.0	81.8	-18%	50.0
Clare County Council[1]	19,640	2,055.1	1,701.1	-17%	1,007.0	6,590.5	4,240.0	-36%	1,986.0	100.0	63.3	-37%	50.0
Clare Education Centre	94	22.4	20.2	-10%	11.0	38.9	24.2	-38%	14.5	100.0	47.2	-53%	50.0
Cobh Community Hospital	327	43.5	43.3	-1%	21.3	95.7	73.6	-23%	32.5	100.0	80.7	-19%	50.0
Coillte Teoranta	810,432	30,495.0	26,784.0	-12%	14,942.6	95,489.1	63,445.3	-34%	28,871.9	100.0	78.6	-21%	50.0
Coimisiún na Meán	237	19.3	9.5	-51%	9.5	57.7	59.6	+3%	17.7	100.0	49.7	-50%	50.0
Commission for Communications Regulation	395	12.9	10.8	-16%	6.3	37.3	102.8	+176%	11.0	100.0	48.8	-51%	50.0
Commission for Railway Regulation	76	11.8	10.6	-10%	5.8	30.2	16.9	-44%	9.7	100.0	53.5	-47%	50.0
Commission for the Regulation of Utilities	143	0.0	0.0		0.0	76.1	37.5	-51%	16.3	100.0	14.9	-85%	50.0
Commissioners of Irish Lights	10,258	2,467.2	2,380.4	-4%	1,208.9	3,093.2	2,667.7	-14%	1,342.7	100.0	55.0	-45%	50.0
Companies Registration Office & Registrar of Friendly Societies	195	57.1	7.1	-87%	28.0	184.5	49.2	-73%	54.7	100.0	33.6	-66%	50.0
Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	145	22.4	7.5	-67%	11.0	86.7	36.0	-59%	24.6	100.0	12.4	-88%	50.0
Cope Foundation	13,807	2,160.6	2,474.3	+15%	1,058.7	3,604.3	3,213.1	-11%	1,368.8	100.0	73.9	-26%	50.0
Cork Airport	8,992	806.3	566.7	-30%	395.1	4,195.3	2,239.2	-47%	1,119.8	100.0	39.1	-61%	50.0
Cork City Council	30,609	4,053.5	2,863.0	-29%	1,986.2	10,838.8	7,432.1	-31%	3,437.5	100.0	35.7	-64%	50.0
Cork County Council	48,049	5,361.0	5,750.2	+7%	2,626.9	19,098.7	11,541.5	-40%	5,566.7	100.0	72.1	-28%	50.0

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Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Cork Education & Training Board	15,614	1,994.6	2,162.9	+8%	977.3	4,772.9	3,669.4	-23%	1,573.0	100.0	68.9	-31%	50.0
Cork Education Support Centre	78	12.9	8.9	-31%	6.3	37.1	17.9	-52%	11.5	100.0	49.6	-50%	50.0
Corporate Enforcement Authority	250	31.3	15.9	-49%	15.3	125.6	61.2	-51%	35.5	100.0	39.9	-60%	50.0
CORU[1]	232	13.6	26.8	+97%	6.7	40.7	53.4	+31%	12.6	100.0	40.3	-60%	50.0
Courts Service	19,294	2,720.8	2,170.1	-20%	1,333.2	7,236.2	4,550.1	-37%	2,304.9	100.0	62.5	-37%	50.0
Crawford Art Gallery Cork	826	93.6	118.6	+27%	45.9	184.9	183.5	-1%	66.0	100.0	122.0	+22%	50.0
Daughters of Charity – Child & Family Services[1]	176	45.6	9.0	-80%	22.4	125.1	46.2	-63%	39.5	100.0	73.7	-26%	50.0
Defence Forces	137,872	46,624.6	25,606.0	-45%	22,846.1	60,599.6	32,976.1	-46%	25,840.1	100.0	72.3	-28%	50.0
Dental Council[1]	30	3.3	6.2	+90%	1.6	8.6	6.2	-28%	2.8	100.0	16.5	-83%	50.0
Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine	29,244	3,575.7	3,319.3	-7%	1,752.1	10,230.1	6,849.1	-33%	3,177.0	100.0	37.8	-62%	50.0
Department of Children, Disability and Equality[1]	2,290	76.4	134.3	+76%	37.4	277.5	564.0	+103%	81.3	100.0	41.0	-59%	57.1
Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment	3,774	890.3	619.2	-30%	436.2	1,364.5	934.3	-32%	537.3	100.0	54.4	-46%	50.0
Department of Defence	2,040	175.9	106.2	-40%	86.2	771.1	427.6	-45%	213.9	100.0	46.0	-54%	50.0
Department of Education and Youth[1]	4,374	438.9	366.5	-16%	215.0	1,692.2	1,050.7	-38%	484.5	100.0	45.7	-54%	50.0
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment	1,878	240.0	202.4	-16%	117.6	749.1	400.5	-47%	225.4	100.0	38.2	-62%	50.0

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Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Department of Finance	1,129	114.8	112.0	-2%	56.2	390.8	253.1	-35%	115.1	100.0	46.0	-54%	50.0
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	5,323	350.0	365.6	+4%	171.5	1,654.1	1,295.7	-22%	450.6	100.0	42.1	-58%	50.0
Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science	502	57.9	59.2	+2%	28.4	195.6	115.3	-41%	57.7	100.0	55.8	-44%	66.7
Department of Health	1,963	353.7	198.1	-44%	173.3	749.0	459.9	-39%	258.8	100.0	50.7	-49%	50.0
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	2,779	288.9	257.2	-11%	141.6	1,033.8	585.1	-43%	300.5	100.0	42.3	-58%	50.0
Department of Justice[1]	6,097	677.2	630.9	-7%	331.8	2,136.2	1,372.6	-36%	644.2	100.0	57.2	-43%	50.0
Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and and Reform	2,041	305.6	181.0	-41%	149.7	1,153.6	474.3	-59%	326.8	100.0	25.0	-75%	57.1
Department of Rural & Community Development	287	32.9	30.8	-6%	16.1	64.3	66.6	+4%	23.9	100.0	78.2	-22%	71.4
Department of Social Protection	21,804	2,730.1	1,962.3	-28%	1,337.7	10,936.1	5,406.2	-51%	3,086.8	100.0	45.2	-55%	50.0
Department of the Taoiseach	2,166	225.4	244.7	+9%	110.4	639.6	469.0	-27%	199.7	100.0	73.7	-26%	50.0
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	808	247.5	61.5	-75%	121.3	707.4	154.9	-78%	220.0	100.0	7.9	-92%	50.0
Department of Transport	25,413	5,764.7	5,852.6	+2%	2,824.7	6,916.5	6,477.1	-6%	3,071.1	100.0	59.0	-41%	50.0
Design & Crafts Council Ireland	163	33.9	25.9	-24%	16.6	97.7	42.1	-57%	30.3	100.0	46.6	-53%	50.0
Digital Hub Development Agency	1,341	327.6	137.2	-58%	160.5	1,022.0	311.5	-70%	309.3	100.0	44.2	-56%	50.0

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Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Donegal County Council	31,859	6,728.1	5,593.1	-17%	3,296.8	11,999.0	8,026.2	-33%	4,425.0	100.0	62.5	-38%	50.0
Donegal Education & Training Board	7,081	1,205.4	1,138.1	-6%	590.6	2,311.5	1,838.9	-20%	827.5	100.0	78.8	-21%	50.0
Donegal Education Centre	39	0.0	0.0		0.0	21.4	10.3	-52%	4.6	100.0	57.2	-43%	50.0
Drogheda Port Company	825	89.9	181.4	+102%	44.0	156.4	212.1	+36%	58.3	100.0	64.9	-35%	50.0
Drumcondra Education Centre	69	9.9	7.0	-30%	4.9	31.0	14.1	-54%	9.4	100.0	41.7	-58%	50.0
Dublin & Dún Laoghaire Education & Training Board	23,656	3,049.6	3,165.6	+4%	1,494.3	6,827.1	5,320.3	-22%	2,304.6	100.0	58.6	-41%	50.0
Dublin Airport	82,411	9,335.3	6,576.7	-30%	4,574.3	28,914.1	18,570.5	-36%	8,783.8	100.0	45.7	-54%	50.0
Dublin Bus	272,673	75,147.0	65,290.1	-13%	36,822.0	77,246.0	67,770.0	-12%	37,271.6	100.0	75.7	-24%	50.0
Dublin City Council	98,683	12,889.2	12,157.7	-6%	6,315.7	34,245.1	23,245.6	-32%	10,885.9	100.0	57.4	-43%	50.0
Dublin City University	41,237	5,240.9	4,772.6	-9%	2,568.0	14,587.0	9,477.6	-35%	4,567.3	100.0	47.2	-53%	50.0
Dublin Dental Hospital & School[1]	1,188	140.5	98.0	-30%	68.8	480.0	284.6	-41%	141.0	100.0	58.1	-42%	50.0
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies	884	70.9	64.5	-9%	34.7	404.3	221.6	-45%	107.3	100.0	55.0	-45%	50.0
Dublin Port Company	11,463	2,451.1	1,597.2	-35%	1,201.0	3,870.4	2,209.7	-43%	1,501.8	100.0	65.4	-35%	50.0
Dublin West Education Centre[1]	73	10.4	9.6	-8%	5.1	29.5	16.4	-44%	9.2	100.0	28.6	-71%	50.0
Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design & Technology	2,860	443.8	308.5	-30%	217.5	1,257.8	664.4	-47%	392.4	100.0	61.2	-39%	50.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	23,208	2,516.6	1,867.9	-26%	1,233.1	11,693.1	5,644.4	-52%	3,193.7	100.0	44.3	-56%	50.0

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Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Dundalk Institute of Technology	9,682	1,165.2	1,119.6	-4%	571.0	2,687.8	1,879.8	-30%	898.0	100.0	81.4	-19%	50.0
Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)	455	87.7	43.6	-50%	43.0	279.2	107.2	-62%	83.8	100.0	57.2	-43%	50.0
Educampus Services	79	0.0	0.0		0.0	18.2	20.8	+14%	4.0	100.0	48.5	-51%	66.7
Educational Research Centre	199	23.4	27.1	+16%	11.5	50.0	44.5	-11%	17.2	100.0	52.0	-48%	50.0
EirGrid PLC	3,034	164.5	103.3	-37%	80.6	1,483.6	768.4	-48%	362.5	100.0	37.4	-63%	50.0
Electricity Supply Board	74,724	13,524.0	12,456.3	-8%	6,626.7	24,717.2	18,399.2	-26%	9,025.7	100.0	44.9	-55%	50.0
Enable Ireland	7,757	951.4	1,351.6	+42%	466.2	1,793.0	1,794.2	+0%	646.1	100.0	29.7	-70%	50.0
Enterprise Ireland	2,289	200.9	136.1	-32%	98.5	1,392.4	572.4	-59%	353.0	100.0	31.3	-69%	50.0
Environmental Protection Agency	2,690	315.7	234.3	-26%	154.7	848.5	525.0	-38%	268.8	100.0	42.0	-58%	50.0
Fáilte Ireland	1,009	100.6	74.5	-26%	49.3	813.7	245.8	-70%	201.7	100.0	18.5	-82%	50.0
Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman	183	18.0	20.9	+16%	8.8	44.3	42.2	-5%	14.4	100.0	25.7	-74%	50.0
Fingal County Council	27,020	3,125.2	2,692.7	-14%	1,531.4	13,044.2	6,699.6	-49%	3,651.8	100.0	42.3	-58%	50.0
Fiosrú Office of the Police Ombudsman	706	98.2	76.1	-22%	48.1	274.7	175.7	-36%	86.3	100.0	38.5	-62%	50.0
FOLD Housing Association CLG	1,330	199.7	210.0	+5%	97.8	346.1	290.1	-16%	129.0	100.0	84.5	-16%	50.0
Food Safety Authority of Ireland	115	0.0	0.0		0.0	155.6	30.1	-81%	32.1	100.0	15.9	-84%	50.0
Forensic Science Laboratory	4,239	49.4	461.6	+835%	24.2	257.9	983.3	+281%	69.0	100.0	107.7	+8%	50.0
Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission	187	84.0	36.7	-56%	41.2	97.0	45.6	-53%	43.9	100.0	69.2	-31%	50.0

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Galway City Council	12,810	1,432.5	1,588.8	+11%	701.9	4,758.9	3,080.6	-35%	1,414.9	100.0	60.6	-39%	50.0
Galway County Council	17,136	2,869.2	2,364.6	-18%	1,405.9	6,353.1	4,186.6	-34%	2,151.0	100.0	56.1	-44%	50.0
Galway Education Centre[1]	115	24.8	24.1	-3%	12.2	41.1	30.2	-26%	15.6	100.0	79.1	-21%	50.0
Galway Roscommon Education & Training Board	8,824	1,180.1	1,166.5	-1%	578.3	2,854.3	2,185.9	-23%	937.5	100.0	65.7	-34%	50.0
Garda Inspectorate	51	12.1	8.1	-33%	5.9	21.3	11.1	-48%	7.9	100.0	40.0	-60%	50.0
Gas Networks Ireland	6,415	892.7	906.5	+2%	437.4	2,252.5	1,548.2	-31%	728.1	100.0	52.1	-48%	50.0
Grangegorman Development Agency	72	26.6	9.4	-64%	13.0	53.0	16.2	-70%	18.7	100.0	5.0	-95%	50.0
Health & Safety Authority	278	1.8	1.8	+2%	0.9	209.7	72.5	-65%	45.4	100.0	30.2	-70%	50.0
Health Products Regulatory Authority	605	59.5	46.5	-22%	29.2	356.1	146.0	-59%	92.4	100.0	32.2	-68%	50.0
HEAnet CLG	881	0.0	0.0		0.0	591.8	231.7	-61%	126.4	100.0	30.8	-69%	50.0
Heritage Council	156	21.6	24.5	+13%	10.6	40.7	33.7	-17%	14.7	100.0	54.5	-45%	50.0
Higher Education Authority	87	15.3	1.1	-93%	7.5	67.9	22.6	-67%	19.0	100.0	17.9	-82%	50.0
Horse Racing Ireland	5,309	543.0	672.4	+24%	266.1	1,543.1	1,255.3	-19%	480.6	100.0	63.3	-37%	50.0
Houses of the Oireachtas Service[1]	7,382	502.6	644.9	+28%	246.3	2,658.8	1,657.4	-38%	708.8	100.0	48.7	-51%	50.0
Housing and Sustainable Communities Agency[3]	161	0.0	8.2	++	0.0	66.9	40.1	-40%	14.3	100.0	16.3	-84%	61.9
Housing Finance Agency	18	0.0	0.0		0.0	13.0	4.7	-64%	2.8	100.0	43.5	-57%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.
3 This public body had zero fossil CO_2 at its baseline & non-zero fossil CO_2 in 2024.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
HSE	804,974	138,024.2	124,652.0	-10%	67,631.8	234,467.4	189,507.2	-19%	88,319.1	100.0	65.7	-34%	50.0
Iarnród Éireann / Irish Rail	580,824	121,680.9	129,109.6	+6%	59,623.7	149,251.2	145,075.2	-3%	65,534.5	100.0	66.5	-33%	50.0
IDA Ireland	2,864	162.0	100.1	-38%	79.4	1,436.1	724.9	-50%	353.1	100.0	51.4	-49%	50.0
Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland	1,999	278.2	262.6	-6%	136.3	605.8	451.0	-26%	206.6	100.0	47.2	-53%	50.0
Inland Fisheries Ireland	4,587	1,237.7	775.8	-37%	606.5	1,760.8	1,063.4	-40%	718.7	100.0	57.8	-42%	50.0
Inspector of Prisons and Places of Detention	10	0.0	0.0		0.0	10.1	2.8	-73%	2.2	100.0	15.1	-85%	50.0
Institute of Public Administration	538	96.2	78.7	-18%	47.1	213.3	119.1	-44%	72.1	100.0	49.2	-51%	50.0
Institute of Public Health	12	0.0	0.0		0.0	17.4	3.1	-82%	3.7	100.0	17.5	-82%	50.0
InterTradeIreland	187	36.2	22.0	-39%	17.7	77.1	42.8	-44%	26.5	100.0	44.3	-56%	50.0
Irish Aviation Authority[1]	414	26.7	6.5	-76%	13.1	248.1	107.0	-57%	60.7	100.0	60.6	-39%	50.0
Irish Blood Transfusion Service	7,980	1,189.1	931.0	-22%	582.7	3,203.8	1,872.0	-42%	1,013.3	100.0	53.3	-47%	50.0
Irish Film Classification Office	72	0.0	0.0		0.0	39.9	19.0	-52%	8.5	100.0	105.9	+6%	50.0
Irish Fiscal Advisory Council	30	4.6	2.8	-38%	2.2	15.2	7.0	-54%	4.5	100.0	84.2	-16%	59.5
Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission	165	0.0	0.0		0.0	68.0	43.5	-36%	14.7	100.0	21.3	-79%	50.0
Irish National Stud	1,419	249.1	237.8	-5%	122.1	507.6	365.5	-28%	177.1	100.0	87.9	-12%	50.0
Irish Prison Service	73,480	11,068.4	9,922.3	-10%	5,423.5	23,162.2	16,798.3	-27%	8,008.1	100.0	62.8	-37%	50.0
Irish Water[4]	752,007	21,432.7	17,087.6	-20%	10,502.0	246,906.0	166,048.0	-33%	58,871.4	100.0	65.7	-34%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

4 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 6.8%. The savings figure may be revised in future years.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Irish Wheelchair Association	4,812	1,264.6	929.2	-27%	619.6	1,749.2	1,171.0	-33%	722.9	100.0	50.5	-50%	50.0
KARE	2,158	320.8	363.9	+13%	157.2	474.2	459.9	-3%	190.0	100.0	111.2	+11%	50.0
Kerry County Council	28,658	5,208.6	4,751.0	-9%	2,552.2	9,988.2	7,203.1	-28%	3,575.2	100.0	53.9	-46%	50.0
Kerry Education & Training Board	4,367	509.0	514.5	+1%	249.4	1,307.8	1,097.8	-16%	421.3	100.0	63.9	-36%	50.0
Kildare & Wicklow Education & Training Board	10,850	1,231.5	1,242.5	+1%	603.4	3,101.5	2,511.3	-19%	1,004.6	100.0	97.9	-2%	50.0
Kildare County Council	25,529	2,420.5	1,847.4	-24%	1,186.0	9,547.5	6,375.7	-33%	2,712.3	100.0	63.2	-37%	50.0
Kildare Education Support Centre	103	17.2	18.2	+6%	8.4	29.0	22.1	-24%	10.9	100.0	64.6	-35%	50.0
Kilkenny & Carlow Education & Training Board	4,359	508.6	587.2	+15%	249.2	1,282.9	1,043.7	-19%	414.2	100.0	43.5	-57%	50.0
Kilkenny County Council	15,109	1,574.6	1,531.1	-3%	771.5	5,059.9	3,197.7	-37%	1,516.3	100.0	57.3	-43%	50.0
Kilkenny Education Centre	115	16.4	14.3	-13%	8.0	40.1	26.1	-35%	13.1	100.0	74.0	-26%	50.0
Labour Court	51	0.0	0.0		0.0	28.5	13.5	-53%	6.3	100.0	26.5	-73%	50.0
Laois & Offaly Education & Training Board	5,003	686.7	689.9	+0%	336.5	1,437.8	1,268.9	-12%	497.1	100.0	76.6	-23%	50.0
Laois County Council	10,771	1,323.7	1,299.1	-2%	648.6	4,171.8	2,578.6	-38%	1,257.2	100.0	48.3	-52%	50.0
Laois Education Centre	49	3.8	9.0	+136%	1.9	18.8	10.3	-45%	5.1	100.0	39.8	-60%	50.0
Law Reform Commission	52	7.6	5.4	-29%	3.7	100.5	12.2	-88%	22.5	100.0	23.7	-76%	50.0
Legal Aid Board	1,682	56.6	67.4	+19%	27.7	620.4	428.0	-31%	149.0	100.0	69.9	-30%	50.0
Legal Services Regulatory Authority[1]	77	3.7	0.0	-100%	1.8	9.4	20.4	+116%	3.1	100.0	34.3	-66%	69.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Leitrim County Council	8,056	741.5	762.4	+3%	363.3	2,646.7	1,778.0	-33%	772.2	100.0	89.8	-10%	50.0
Leopardstown Park Hospital	3,048	451.7	491.1	+9%	221.3	802.8	660.1	-18%	296.4	100.0	70.7	-29%	50.0
Limerick & Clare Education & Training Board	11,868	1,565.7	1,512.3	-3%	767.2	3,808.8	2,848.8	-25%	1,249.2	100.0	64.8	-35%	50.0
Limerick City & County Council[1]	24,090	2,498.8	2,222.2	-11%	1,224.4	9,636.4	5,911.9	-39%	2,755.2	100.0	61.1	-39%	50.0
Limerick Education Support Centre[2]	137	29.3	-0.3	-101%	14.4	92.0	36.2	-61%	27.7	100.0	103.7	+4%	50.0
Local Government Management Agency	687	90.6	80.3	-11%	44.4	382.8	157.9	-59%	106.7	100.0	20.2	-80%	50.0
Longford & Westmeath Education & Training Board	3,904	626.6	503.3	-20%	307.1	1,508.7	984.4	-35%	496.5	100.0	49.5	-51%	50.0
Longford County Council[1]	7,083	779.6	733.3	-6%	382.0	2,302.0	1,508.7	-34%	707.9	100.0	55.2	-45%	50.0
Louth & Meath Education & Training Board	13,858	1,631.1	1,717.6	+5%	799.2	3,765.9	3,253.3	-14%	1,258.9	100.0	49.1	-51%	50.0
Louth County Council	16,608	1,997.5	1,972.1	-1%	978.8	6,101.9	3,930.3	-36%	1,855.7	100.0	47.6	-52%	50.0
Marine Institute	30,054	5,698.3	6,014.6	+6%	2,792.1	6,857.2	6,461.9	-6%	3,039.2	100.0	44.3	-56%	50.0
Marino Institute of Education	3,138	554.0	516.0	-7%	271.5	872.3	667.9	-23%	339.5	100.0	40.0	-60%	50.0
Mary Immaculate College Limerick	7,240	977.2	1,092.6	+12%	478.8	1,913.7	1,632.2	-15%	680.6	100.0	78.3	-22%	50.0
Marymount University Hospital and Hospice	3,935	631.8	560.7	-11%	309.6	957.9	807.1	-16%	379.6	100.0	65.3	-35%	50.0
Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	54,461	5,079.6	7,761.2	+53%	2,489.0	14,962.5	12,114.7	-19%	4,598.8	100.0	59.9	-40%	50.0
Maynooth University, NUIM	23,173	4,005.1	2,756.1	-31%	1,962.5	7,753.4	5,099.2	-34%	2,765.2	100.0	46.0	-54%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.
2 Final, but some results lie beyond expected range & are subject to verification.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Mayo County Council	22,612	2,988.0	2,618.9	-12%	1,464.1	8,030.5	5,454.6	-32%	2,547.7	100.0	60.9	-39%	50.0
Mayo Education Centre	120	17.4	17.7	+2%	8.5	32.8	26.6	-19%	11.8	100.0	183.0	+83%	50.0
Mayo Sligo & Leitrim Education & Training Board	7,325	1,232.3	1,007.2	-18%	603.8	2,599.8	1,871.9	-28%	897.3	100.0	104.7	+5%	50.0
Meath County Council	23,647	2,874.6	2,440.4	-15%	1,408.6	8,281.5	5,619.6	-32%	2,566.4	100.0	72.4	-28%	50.0
Medical Bureau of Road Safety	661	32.7	39.4	+20%	16.0	200.0	162.7	-19%	52.1	100.0	56.1	-44%	50.0
Mental Health Commission	142	23.2	14.4	-38%	11.4	59.4	33.4	-44%	19.3	100.0	36.5	-64%	50.0
Mercy Hospital	9,186	1,346.3	1,061.7	-21%	659.7	2,923.2	2,120.8	-27%	997.1	100.0	50.7	-49%	50.0
Met Éireann	1,175	87.1	95.7	+10%	42.7	422.1	296.1	-30%	114.5	100.0	60.3	-40%	50.0
Milford Care Centre	4,221	726.8	744.7	+2%	356.1	1,017.1	908.8	-11%	418.9	100.0	68.0	-32%	50.0
Monaghan County Council	7,858	1,055.6	1,086.4	+3%	517.2	3,160.4	1,868.2	-41%	966.9	100.0	50.5	-50%	50.0
Monaghan Education Centre	117	21.3	19.3	-10%	10.4	36.4	27.9	-23%	13.7	100.0	88.0	-12%	50.0
Muiriosa Foundation	8,116	1,233.2	1,736.1	+41%	604.3	1,771.3	1,918.4	+8%	718.9	100.0	49.6	-50%	50.0
Munster Technological University	19,668	2,381.1	2,264.0	-5%	1,166.8	6,701.7	4,696.2	-30%	2,092.4	100.0	63.0	-37%	50.0
National Archives	782	96.5	84.5	-12%	47.3	240.6	182.0	-24%	78.2	100.0	33.0	-67%	50.0
National Cancer Registry Board	53	0.0	0.0		0.0	31.5	14.0	-55%	6.7	100.0	53.8	-46%	50.0
National College of Art and Design	2,977	459.6	407.2	-11%	225.2	926.2	667.0	-28%	325.3	100.0	7.2	-93%	50.0
National Council for Special Education	302	60.0	43.1	-28%	29.4	153.2	74.1	-52%	49.3	100.0	20.4	-80%	50.0
National Disability Authority	278	45.0	42.2	-6%	22.1	96.0	61.1	-36%	33.0	100.0	41.4	-59%	50.0

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
National Economic and Social Development Office	123	15.4	7.8	-49%	7.5	61.7	30.0	-51%	17.4	100.0	41.3	-59%	50.0
National Gallery	8,749	892.4	1,012.8	+13%	437.3	2,394.3	1,878.6	-22%	759.0	100.0	69.0	-31%	50.0
National Library of Ireland	1,802	285.1	198.6	-30%	139.7	747.0	417.5	-44%	238.3	100.0	49.4	-51%	50.0
National Maternity Hospital	6,263	670.7	698.7	+4%	328.6	2,068.7	1,469.2	-29%	628.3	100.0	79.5	-21%	50.0
National Milk Agency	3	0.7	0.4	-37%	0.3	5.1	0.6	-88%	1.2	100.0	38.7	-61%	50.0
National Museum of Ireland	6,579	1,077.2	772.9	-28%	527.8	2,530.9	1,549.8	-39%	839.7	100.0	47.5	-52%	50.0
National Oil Reserves Agency	240	5.5	22.4	+311%	2.7	52.9	58.8	+11%	12.9	100.0	54.1	-46%	50.0
National Rehabilitation Hospital	9,848	946.4	1,619.2	+71%	463.8	1,609.9	2,265.0	+41%	606.1	100.0	75.9	-24%	50.0
National Shared Services Office	1,563	217.2	160.0	-26%	106.4	675.6	370.4	-45%	219.4	100.0	72.8	-27%	71.4
National Transport Authority	61,477	416.9	14,540.8	+3,388%	204.3	540.5	14,803.8	+2,639%	231.0	100.0	35.7	-64%	50.0
National Treasury Management Agency	1,810	162.1	215.2	+33%	79.4	987.0	414.8	-58%	255.5	100.0	19.3	-81%	50.0
National Treatment Purchase Fund	219	24.9	26.4	+6%	12.2	74.1	50.1	-32%	22.8	100.0	28.1	-72%	50.0
Navan Education Centre	106	12.7	14.6	+15%	6.2	31.8	23.8	-25%	10.3	100.0	118.1	+18%	50.0
NCCA (National Council for Curriculum and Assessment)	104	13.9	9.0	-35%	6.8	58.5	24.9	-57%	16.3	100.0	16.3	-84%	50.0
Northern & Western Regional Assembly[3]	7	0.0	1.5	++	0.0	33.2	1.9	-94%	7.1	100.0	2.2	-98%	50.0
NSAI	1,397	261.3	132.5	-49%	128.0	786.7	332.1	-58%	240.6	100.0	36.1	-64%	50.0

3 This public body had zero fossil CO_2 at its baseline & non-zero fossil CO_2 in 2024.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland	257	26.1	29.5	+13%	12.8	110.1	59.1	-46%	30.8	100.0	37.3	-63%	50.0
Oberstown Children Detention Campus	3,460	699.7	424.0	-39%	342.9	1,557.4	820.9	-47%	526.4	100.0	54.7	-45%	50.0
Offaly County Council	11,109	1,341.3	975.6	-27%	657.2	3,908.7	2,310.6	-41%	1,206.7	100.0	58.4	-42%	50.0
Office of Public Works	38,461	6,536.1	5,986.5	-8%	3,202.7	12,380.8	9,007.4	-27%	4,455.0	100.0	64.2	-36%	50.0
Office of the Attorney General	769	75.2	81.6	+9%	36.8	397.6	159.8	-60%	105.8	100.0	39.7	-60%	50.0
Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General	355	54.7	39.7	-28%	26.8	188.8	82.1	-57%	55.4	100.0	31.7	-68%	50.0
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	907	98.7	100.1	+1%	48.4	382.4	210.0	-45%	108.3	100.0	41.4	-59%	50.0
Office of the Ombudsman	149	0.0	0.0		0.0	142.6	39.1	-73%	30.7	100.0	21.8	-78%	50.0
Office of the Ombudsman for Children	68	0.0	0.0		0.0	35.3	17.9	-49%	7.6	100.0	64.9	-35%	50.0
Office of the Ombudsman for the Defence Forces	6	0.0	0.0		0.0	5.0	1.6	-68%	1.1	100.0	38.1	-62%	50.0
Office of the Planning Regulator	86	11.8	12.9	+9%	6.8	12.0	18.9	+57%	6.9	100.0	79.6	-20%	76.2
Oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga	92	0.0	0.0		0.0	27.5	24.1	-12%	5.9	100.0	104.6	+5%	50.0
Our Lady's Hospice Harold's Cross Limited	9,063	1,476.3	1,409.2	-5%	723.4	2,699.9	1,988.1	-26%	984.9	100.0	52.8	-47%	50.0
PDST Oide	78	0.0	0.0		0.0	26.3	20.5	-22%	5.5	100.0	58.1	-42%	50.0
Peamount Hospital Newcastle	7,150	1,292.3	1,147.5	-11%	633.2	1,879.6	1,566.0	-17%	759.4	100.0	67.9	-32%	50.0
Personal Injuries Resolution Board	192	0.0	0.0		0.0	109.2	50.4	-54%	23.1	100.0	38.1	-62%	50.0
Pobal	240	0.0	0.0		0.0	169.9	63.1	-63%	36.6	100.0	11.5	-88%	50.0
Port of Cork Company	19,011	2,993.3	2,672.2	-11%	1,466.7	5,115.0	4,322.1	-16%	1,922.6	100.0	61.4	-39%	50.0

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Port of Galway	727	55.4	93.0	+68%	27.1	222.3	170.3	-23%	62.7	100.0	38.0	-62%	50.0
Port of Waterford Company	7,093	1,153.1	1,131.9	-2%	565.0	1,704.8	1,527.4	-10%	683.8	100.0	52.7	-47%	50.0
Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council	33	0.0	0.0		0.0	13.5	8.8	-35%	2.8	100.0	27.8	-72%	50.0
President's Establishment	2,032	313.4	290.8	-7%	153.6	607.1	451.6	-26%	216.4	100.0	87.4	-13%	50.0
Private Security Authority	106	22.5	16.3	-28%	11.0	46.1	27.4	-40%	16.1	100.0	63.0	-37%	50.0
Property Service Regulatory Authority	125	14.3	11.6	-19%	7.0	48.8	29.6	-39%	14.4	100.0	24.0	-76%	50.0
PSI – The Pharmacy Regulator	336	50.9	37.8	-26%	24.9	145.7	77.5	-47%	45.3	100.0	68.4	-32%	50.0
Public Appointments Service	375	44.7	10.7	-76%	21.9	312.6	95.5	-69%	79.7	100.0	20.1	-80%	50.0
Quality and Qualifications Ireland[1]	145	35.8	15.7	-56%	17.6	84.2	33.6	-60%	28.0	100.0	80.6	-19%	50.0
Raidió Teilifís Éireann	30,513	2,008.9	1,784.2	-11%	984.3	15,045.3	7,602.8	-49%	3,773.2	100.0	33.8	-66%	50.0
Rásaíocht Con Éireann/Greyhound Racing Ireland	3,277	409.5	252.4	-38%	200.7	1,617.9	803.8	-50%	458.9	100.0	63.2	-37%	50.0
Regulator of the National Lottery	48	3.2	5.0	+57%	1.6	40.0	11.1	-72%	9.4	100.0	20.9	-79%	64.3
RehabGroup	12,134	1,863.8	2,021.6	+8%	913.3	3,601.8	2,987.6	-17%	1,289.1	100.0	66.0	-34%	50.0
Research Ireland	452	23.2	41.9	+81%	11.4	107.5	106.9	-1%	29.4	100.0	45.8	-54%	50.0
Residential Tenancies Board[1]	382	43.1	52.6	+22%	21.1	176.5	85.5	-52%	49.9	100.0	23.8	-76%	50.0
Revenue Commissioners[1]	20,011	3,529.8	2,574.5	-27%	1,729.6	12,027.0	4,717.7	-61%	3,542.9	100.0	38.0	-62%	50.0
Road Safety Authority	1,724	168.3	153.0	-9%	82.4	518.6	430.2	-17%	157.8	100.0	92.9	-7%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Roscommon County Council[1]	12,411	1,931.1	1,815.0	-6%	946.2	3,987.0	2,806.5	-30%	1,387.2	100.0	59.8	-40%	50.0
Rotunda Hospital[1]	7,851	751.9	1,005.7	+34%	368.4	1,942.5	1,778.5	-8%	623.6	100.0	100.5	+1%	50.0
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	8,981	851.7	735.8	-14%	417.3	3,386.5	2,152.3	-36%	965.5	100.0	46.8	-53%	50.0
Royal Hospital	5,046	936.5	950.0	+1%	458.9	1,294.8	1,060.2	-18%	534.4	100.0	103.1	+3%	50.0
Royal Irish Academy	244	30.5	29.7	-3%	15.0	95.3	55.8	-41%	28.8	100.0	58.9	-41%	50.0
Royal Irish Academy of Music	427	67.3	43.4	-35%	33.0	146.6	100.0	-32%	50.0	100.0	53.8	-46%	50.0
Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital[1]	2,945	484.0	439.2	-9%	237.2	739.4	649.4	-12%	292.1	100.0	164.0	+64%	50.0
safefood	123	0.0	0.0		0.0	93.3	32.3	-65%	19.9	100.0	35.4	-65%	50.0
Saint John of God Community Services CLG	26,605	5,727.9	5,077.7	-11%	2,806.7	8,004.3	6,078.7	-24%	3,294.7	100.0	84.3	-16%	50.0
Screen Ireland	83	0.0	0.0		0.0	37.6	21.9	-42%	8.2	100.0	40.7	-59%	50.0
Sea Fisheries Administration Division	2,925	134.1	229.7	+71%	65.7	1,024.8	760.7	-26%	257.0	100.0	64.6	-35%	50.0
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority	583	225.0	91.2	-59%	110.2	371.8	152.5	-59%	141.8	100.0	30.7	-69%	50.0
Shannon Foynes Port Company	2,295	471.0	445.9	-5%	230.8	742.8	599.3	-19%	289.1	100.0	74.4	-26%	50.0
Skillnet Ireland CLG	44	0.0	0.0		0.0	27.8	11.5	-58%	5.9	100.0	344.4	+244%	50.0
Sligo County Council	9,793	1,345.5	1,328.0	-1%	659.3	3,878.7	2,477.5	-36%	1,202.7	100.0	84.5	-16%	50.0
Sligo Education Centre	76	14.5	15.1	+5%	7.1	27.6	19.7	-29%	9.9	100.0	95.5	-4%	50.0
SOLAS[1]	569	0.0	26.8	+71,643%	0.0	358.5	142.0	-60%	76.5	100.0	43.7	-56%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
SOS Kilkenny Ltd	1,164	181.8	216.9	+19%	89.1	292.3	271.2	-7%	112.5	100.0	58.3	-42%	50.0
South Dublin County Council	28,798	2,951.6	2,548.4	-14%	1,446.3	12,118.2	6,845.8	-44%	3,411.5	100.0	55.8	-44%	50.0
South East Technological University	16,651	1,761.4	1,784.5	+1%	863.1	5,853.1	3,854.2	-34%	1,737.4	100.0	54.8	-45%	50.0
South Infirmary – Victoria Hospital[1]	5,790	590.8	549.8	-7%	289.5	2,065.6	1,411.1	-32%	604.9	100.0	58.7	-41%	50.0
Southern Regional Assembly	62	7.7	8.9	+15%	3.8	52.1	13.9	-73%	13.0	100.0	13.2	-87%	50.0
Special EU Programmes Body	20	0.0	0.0		0.0	14.0	5.1	-63%	3.0	100.0	22.0	-78%	50.0
Sport Ireland	25,223	3,573.7	3,725.5	+4%	1,751.1	5,862.2	5,578.1	-5%	2,248.4	100.0	7.0	-93%	50.0
St Joseph's Foundation[1]	10,121	619.1	2,343.1	+278%	303.4	986.7	2,542.5	+158%	382.1	100.0	109.7	+10%	50.0
St. Catherine's Association Ltd	959	133.8	233.8	+75%	65.6	206.2	235.3	+14%	81.0	100.0	212.5	+112%	50.0
St. Cronan's Association CLG	416	49.5	71.8	+45%	24.2	109.3	103.5	-5%	37.1	100.0	95.4	-5%	50.0
St. Francis Hospice	3,446	495.1	524.8	+6%	242.6	975.4	758.8	-22%	345.5	100.0	66.6	-33%	50.0
St. James's Hospital[1]	52,518	7,811.7	9,118.4	+17%	3,827.7	17,032.7	11,222.8	-34%	5,820.7	100.0	66.0	-34%	50.0
St. John's Hospital	2,747	316.0	374.7	+19%	154.8	781.8	615.9	-21%	254.5	100.0	52.4	-48%	50.0
St. Michael's Hospital	2,898	525.8	353.2	-33%	257.6	1,093.8	661.6	-40%	379.5	100.0	113.6	+14%	50.0
St. Michael's House[1]	5,991	1,392.5	1,027.9	-26%	682.3	2,048.6	1,368.7	-33%	822.6	100.0	50.4	-50%	50.0
St. Vincent's Hospital Fairview	2,308	529.5	472.7	-11%	259.4	851.2	472.7	-44%	328.5	100.0	85.4	-15%	50.0
St. Vincent's University Hospital	32,193	3,441.2	3,831.2	+11%	1,686.2	10,411.7	7,376.0	-29%	3,176.9	100.0	49.3	-51%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
State Examinations Commission	945	95.1	80.7	-15%	46.6	393.4	225.7	-43%	110.3	100.0	52.2	-48%	50.0
State Laboratory	5,516	685.0	599.0	-13%	335.7	1,740.8	1,280.1	-26%	563.1	100.0	17.1	-83%	50.0
Stewarts Care Ltd	11,498	2,209.5	2,220.5	+1%	1,082.6	2,975.3	2,517.5	-15%	1,247.4	100.0	44.7	-55%	50.0
Sunbeam House Services	3,621	602.5	673.9	+12%	295.2	822.3	872.8	+6%	342.5	100.0	104.8	+5%	50.0
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	461	16.6	45.6	+175%	8.1	81.0	108.4	+34%	21.9	100.0	44.6	-55%	50.0
Tailte Éireann	4,863	642.9	519.0	-19%	315.0	1,862.5	1,125.1	-40%	576.0	100.0	75.0	-25%	50.0
Tallaght University Hospital[1]	31,022	3,167.0	5,588.7	+76%	1,551.8	8,591.3	6,597.7	-23%	2,714.4	100.0	57.0	-43%	50.0
Tax Appeals Commission	42	0.0	0.0		0.0	25.7	11.0	-57%	5.8	100.0	30.8	-69%	69.0
Teaching Council	211	1.6	4.2	+156%	0.8	127.1	54.3	-57%	27.6	100.0	37.4	-63%	50.0
Teagasc	25,736	3,553.2	3,533.9	-1%	1,741.1	8,307.1	6,127.3	-26%	2,759.5	100.0	65.1	-35%	50.0
Technological University Dublin	37,683	4,068.6	4,418.2	+9%	1,993.6	10,085.8	8,194.9	-19%	3,280.7	100.0	75.0	-25%	50.0
Technological University of the Shannon	18,338	1,723.3	1,896.4	+10%	844.4	5,283.9	4,108.3	-22%	1,607.1	100.0	84.5	-15%	50.0
TG4	1,187	93.8	94.1	+0%	45.9	581.9	292.9	-50%	150.4	100.0	41.1	-59%	50.0
The Coombe Hospital	8,005	959.0	1,097.6	+14%	469.9	1,963.8	1,792.9	-9%	685.3	100.0	97.5	-3%	50.0
The Health Information & Quality Authority (HIQA)	653	64.3	44.9	-30%	31.5	306.1	159.1	-48%	83.4	100.0	25.6	-74%	50.0
The Health Insurance Authority[1]	304	3.5	0.7	-79%	1.7	16.7	79.8	+378%	4.5	100.0	269.8	+170%	50.0
The Health Research Board	257	11.4	26.6	+133%	5.6	77.7	60.1	-23%	19.7	100.0	51.4	-49%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
The Insolvency Service of Ireland	266	62.9	17.1	-73%	30.8	170.4	65.1	-62%	53.9	100.0	35.6	-64%	61.9
The Irish Museum of Modern Art	3,659	682.7	567.7	-17%	334.5	1,392.5	800.8	-42%	485.9	100.0	67.6	-32%	50.0
The Land Development Agency[1, 3]	797	0.0	26.4	++	0.0	78.9	202.0	+156%	22.1	100.0	21.0	-79%	73.8
The Medical Council	289	52.0	14.7	-72%	25.5	190.3	71.9	-62%	54.9	100.0	21.2	-79%	50.0
The National Concert Hall	1,916	148.5	195.9	+32%	72.8	671.8	448.2	-33%	184.9	100.0	25.1	-75%	50.0
The Parole Board[1]	23	0.5	0.0	-100%	0.4	2.1	6.0	+183%	0.8	100.0	100.5	+0%	81.0
The Pensions Authority	97	0.0	0.0		0.0	64.5	25.6	-60%	14.2	100.0	19.5	-81%	50.0
The Probation Service	2,594	239.6	235.0	-2%	117.4	983.6	629.5	-36%	276.9	100.0	49.2	-51%	50.0
The Shannon Airport Group	15,971	2,058.5	1,591.7	-23%	1,008.7	6,637.5	3,795.3	-43%	1,986.5	100.0	57.1	-43%	50.0
Tipperary County Council	29,022	3,390.4	2,878.4	-15%	1,661.3	9,101.5	6,144.3	-32%	2,883.1	100.0	53.2	-47%	50.0
Tipperary Education & Training Board	5,729	787.6	812.4	+3%	385.9	1,593.3	1,390.5	-13%	558.9	100.0	44.0	-56%	50.0
Tourism Ireland	88	0.0	0.0		0.0	62.1	23.1	-63%	13.2	100.0	26.7	-73%	50.0
Tralee Education Support Centre	50	4.7	8.0	+72%	2.3	16.6	12.0	-28%	4.8	100.0	196.2	+96%	50.0
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	82,579	5,415.6	5,722.7	+6%	2,653.7	28,533.0	20,091.9	-30%	7,617.7	100.0	63.2	-37%	50.0
Trinity College Dublin	78,312	8,522.8	8,932.8	+5%	4,176.2	24,689.2	18,048.9	-27%	7,641.2	100.0	64.3	-36%	50.0
Údarás na Gaeltachta[1]	3,297	62.2	111.3	+79%	30.5	758.4	435.3	-43%	178.8	100.0	64.3	-36%	50.0
University College Cork	55,410	6,856.0	4,679.6	-32%	3,359.4	19,344.4	13,233.0	-32%	6,062.4	100.0	50.0	-50%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.
3 This public body had zero fossil CO_2 at its baseline & non-zero fossil CO_2 in 2024.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
University College Dublin	78,232	10,934.6	9,174.1	-16%	5,357.9	25,666.7	17,601.1	-31%	8,521.7	100.0	56.1	-44%	50.0
University of Galway	24,513	3,635.5	2,350.4	-35%	1,781.4	11,222.8	5,511.5	-51%	3,407.9	100.0	42.8	-57%	50.0
University of Limerick	43,064	4,824.8	4,410.3	-9%	2,364.2	14,855.5	10,084.1	-32%	4,516.3	100.0	62.0	-38%	50.0
Valuation Tribunal[1, 3]	59	0.0	9.1	++	0.0	9.3	12.9	+38%	2.0	100.0	31.9	-68%	50.0
Voluntary Health Insurance Board	6,744	551.9	410.1	-26%	270.4	2,193.4	1,680.6	-23%	622.3	100.0	53.1	-47%	50.0
Water Safety Ireland	88	46.4	21.2	-54%	22.8	58.2	21.2	-64%	25.4	100.0	25.1	-75%	50.0
Waterford & Wexford Education & Training Board	8,737	897.2	953.0	+6%	439.6	4,483.5	2,182.3	-51%	1,187.9	100.0	53.3	-47%	50.0
Waterford City & County Council	26,237	3,374.4	2,984.0	-12%	1,653.5	8,985.9	6,210.9	-31%	2,855.2	100.0	72.3	-28%	50.0
Waterford Education Support Centre	82	14.7	11.7	-20%	7.2	34.6	18.1	-48%	11.4	100.0	61.5	-39%	50.0
Waterways Ireland	9,664	944.0	1,338.5	+42%	462.6	1,770.1	1,745.7	-1%	638.6	100.0	112.0	+12%	50.0
West Cork Education Centre	51	0.0	0.0		0.0	24.4	13.3	-45%	5.2	100.0	83.3	-17%	50.0
Western Care Association	3,067	1,066.1	646.7	-39%	522.4	1,211.8	748.6	-38%	553.7	100.0	48.7	-51%	50.0
Western Development Commission	21	13.4	5.0	-62%	6.6	18.0	5.4	-70%	7.6	100.0	11.7	-88%	50.0
Westmeath County Council	15,478	2,159.0	2,098.3	-3%	1,057.9	5,503.8	3,734.9	-32%	1,773.0	100.0	66.4	-34%	50.0
Wexford County Council	22,032	3,017.4	3,003.4	-0%	1,478.5	7,625.5	4,923.1	-35%	2,464.4	100.0	59.3	-41%	50.0
Wexford Education Support Centre	66	14.0	11.1	-20%	6.8	26.0	15.8	-39%	9.4	100.0	58.7	-41%	50.0

1 Final, but data not verified.
3 This public body had zero fossil CO_2 at its baseline & non-zero fossil CO_2 in 2024.

Public body	2024 final energy consumption MWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator			
		Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline tCO_2	2024 tCO_2	Change since baseline %	2030 target tCO_2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –
Wicklow County Council	20,485	2,851.7	2,440.4	-14%	1,397.3	7,352.5	4,809.3	-35%	2,361.1	100.0	64.9	-35%	50.0
Workplace Relations Commission	573	97.4	61.5	-37%	47.7	313.3	133.1	-58%	93.6	100.0	31.4	-69%	50.0

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 2024, but their data was reported via 'parent' organisations, while others may no longer come under the definition of a public body. 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 2024:

- Data Protection Commissioner
- Tusla Child & Family Agency
- Léargas – The Exchange Bureau
- Good Shepherd Cork
- The Bessborough Centre
- St. Christopher's Services Ltd.

The following organisations will begin reporting as standalone public bodies in 2026 (2025 data):

- An Rialálaí Agraibhia – Agri-Food Regulator
- Criminal Assets Bureau
- Cuan – the Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (DSGBV) Agency
- Galway Hospice Foundation

Annex B – Performance by departmental group

Table 5 provides additional detailed data for the departmental groups. Each listing comprises the following elements:

- The departmental group's final energy consumption in 2024.
- The group's fossil CO_2 emissions at the greenhouse gas baseline and in 2024, the percentage change since the baseline and the aggregate fossil CO_2 target for the group.
- The group's total CO_2 emissions at the greenhouse gas baseline and in 2024, the percentage change since the baseline and the aggregate total CO_2 target for the group.
- The group's baseline energy performance indicator (EnPI) at its energy efficiency baseline and in 2024, the percentage change since the baseline and the target EnPI for group.
- Summary of the reporting status of the aegis bodies within each departmental group.

For all three targets, **green** indicates that the group is on a trajectory that is consistent with achieving the target, whereas **red** indicates that the group is not on track for the target.

Table 5: 2024 performance by department groups

Departmental group	2024 final energy consumption GWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator				Reporting status for 2024
		Baseline ktCO2	2024 ktCO2	Change since baseline %	2030 target ktCO2	Baseline ktCO2	2024 ktCO2	Change since baseline %	2030 target ktCO2	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –	
Agriculture, Food & Marine	911.0	45.1	41.3	-9%	22.1	127.1	86.7	-32%	39.7	100.0	73.1	-27%	50.0	12 of 12 reports complete
Children, Equality, Disability, Integration & Youth	6.5	0.8	0.6	-25%	0.4	2.1	1.6	-25%	0.7	100.0	45.4	-55%	50.0	8 of 8 reports complete (2 of which will be subject to further verification)
Defence	139.9	46.8	25.7	-45%	22.9	61.4	33.4	-46%	26.1	100.0	71.6	-28%	50.0	3 of 3 reports complete
Education	168.1	21.8	21.7	-1%	10.7	53.8	39.9	-26%	17.5	100.0	62.3	-38%	50.0	46 of 46 reports complete (4 of which will be subject to further verification)
Education – standalone schools	341.9	57.8	53.9	-7%	28.3	105.7	81.2	-23%	38.6	100.0	83.5	-16%	50.0	3,083 of 3,653 reports complete (467 of which will be subject to further verification)

Departmental group	2024 final energy consumption GWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator				Reporting status for 2024
		Baseline $ktCO_2$	2024 $ktCO_2$	Change since baseline %	2030 target $ktCO_2$	Baseline $ktCO_2$	2024 $ktCO_2$	Change since baseline %	2030 target $ktCO_2$	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –	
Enterprise, Trade & Employment	10.5	1.1	0.7	-38%	0.6	5.6	2.5	-55%	1.5	100.0	37.1	-63%	50.0	13 of 13 reports complete
Environment, Climate & Communications	268.5	55.7	50.5	-9%	27.3	84.0	64.4	-23%	33.4	100.0	47.0	-53%	50.0	13 of 13 reports complete
Finance	35.6	6.1	4.1	-33%	3.0	20.8	8.4	-60%	6.1	100.0	34.3	-66%	50.0	9 of 9 reports complete (1 of which will be subject to further verification)
Foreign Affairs	5.3	0.3	0.4	+4%	0.2	1.7	1.3	-22%	0.5	100.0	42.1	-58%	50.0	1 of 1 report complete
Further & Higher Education, Research, Innovation & Science	491.4	61.0	53.7	-12%	29.9	165.6	112.5	-32%	52.3	100.0	54.4	-46%	50.0	33 of 33 reports complete (3 of which will be subject to further verification)
Health	20.4	2.4	1.8	-25%	1.2	7.8	4.9	-38%	2.3	100.0	47.7	-52%	50.0	19 of 19 reports complete (3 of which will be subject to further verification)
Health – HSE	1,328.7	212.8	208.4	-2%	104.3	383.8	307.9	-20%	141.0	100.0	65.2	-35%	50.0	59 of 59 reports complete (11 of which will be subject to further verification)
Houses of the Oireachtas	7.4	0.5	0.6	+28%	0.2	2.7	1.7	-38%	0.7	100.0	48.7	-51%	50.0	1 of 1 report complete (1 of which will be subject to further verification)
Housing, Local Government & Heritage	779.8	24.5	20.4	-16%	12.0	255.3	172.1	-33%	61.5	100.0	65.3	-35%	50.0	18 of 18 reports complete (4 of which will be subject to further verification)

Departmental group	2024 final energy consumption GWh	Fossil CO_2				Total CO_2				Energy performance indicator				Reporting status for 2024
		Baseline $ktCO_2$	2024 $ktCO_2$	Change since baseline %	2030 target $ktCO_2$	Baseline $ktCO_2$	2024 $ktCO_2$	Change since baseline %	2030 target $ktCO_2$	Baseline –	2024 –	Change since baseline %	2030 target –	
Housing, Local Government & Heritage – Local Authorities	691.4	89.4	80.0	-11%	43.8	257.2	164.0	-36%	79.7	100.0	45.2	-55%	50.0	33 of 33 reports complete (5 of which will be subject to further verification)
Justice	237.8	39.8	35.1	-12%	19.5	76.9	56.4	-27%	27.4	100.0	62.7	-37%	50.0	17 of 17 reports complete (3 of which will be subject to further verification)
Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery & Reform	49.2	8.0	7.1	-11%	3.9	17.0	11.5	-32%	5.8	100.0	44.7	-55%	50.0	10 of 10 reports complete
Rural & Community Development	0.7	0.1	0.1	-38%	0.05	0.3	0.2	-49%	0.1	100.0	20.4	-80%	50.0	5 of 5 reports complete
Social Protection	22.4	2.8	2.0	-28%	1.4	11.2	5.5	-50%	3.1	100.0	45.1	-55%	50.0	3 of 3 reports complete
Taoiseach	6.6	0.7	0.7	-7%	0.3	2.8	1.5	-46%	0.8	100.0	46.9	-53%	50.0	7 of 7 reports complete
Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport & Media	88.5	9.6	9.0	-7%	4.7	32.8	20.3	-38%	9.7	100.0	17.6	-82%	50.0	21 of 21 reports complete (1 of which will be subject to further verification)
Transport	1,493.5	307.0	310.3	+1%	150.4	401.0	367.6	-8%	170.6	100.0	64.3	-36%	50.0	21 of 21 reports complete (1 of which will be subject to further verification)

Annex C – 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.
- All organisations must self-report annual values for activity metrics that best correspond with their energy usage.
- All organisations must report details of their energy-saving projects, both implemented and planned.
- Public bodies must ensure that their building register is up to date. This includes location, type and size information for all buildings with organisations' portfolios
- Public bodies must provide details of their vehicle fleets, and details of all vehicle procurements since August 2021.
- Public bodies must report data on their business travel.

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 each its fossil CO_2 and total CO_2 targets is tracked from a greenhouse gas baseline period, which is 2016-2018. Both targets are calculated as 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. The key target is the fossil CO_2 target.

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

an historical energy efficiency baseline. The baseline for most organisations is 2009, with some having earlier baselines and new-entrant organisations having later baselines. Most schools use a 2013 energy efficiency baseline.

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.

There is a comprehensive description of the M&R methodologies provided in the M&R 'help wiki', which is available at https://seai-psmr2030-wiki-app.azurewebsites.net/en/home.

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.

Annex D – Climate Action Mandate 2024

Each public body's statement on compliance with the 2024 Climate Action Mandate comprised responses to the 45 items listed below, as well as a summary statement. Each item corresponded to a specific section in the 2024 Mandate. 42 of the items were multiple-choice questions. The responses to these questions are summarised in Figure 44 in this report.

1.1.1 Review your organisation's progress towards the 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets in the key indicators report and provide commentary on your progress below.

1.2.1 Review your organisation's progress towards the 2030 energy efficiency target in the key indicators report and provide commentary on your progress below.

1.3.1 Does your organisation have an up-to-date Climate Action Roadmap?

2.1.1 Has your organisation established and resourced a Green Team?

2.2.1 Has your organisation nominated a Climate and Sustainability Champion?

2.3.1 Has your organisation incorporated appropriate climate action and sustainability training into learning and development strategies for staff?

2.4.1 Has your organisation delivered staff workshops on climate issues in the last 12 months?

2.5.1 Have all senior management and members of State Boards completed a climate action leadership training course?

3.1.1 In its most recent annual report, has your organisation reported its energy-related GHG emissions?

3.1.2 In its most recent annual report, has your organisation reported progress on its implementation of the mandate?

3.1.3 In its most recent annual report, has your organisation reported on sustainability activities it has undertaken?

3.1.4 In its most recent annual report, has your organisation confirmed that it complied with the requirements of Circular 1/2020?

3.2.1 Using SEAI's Public Sector M&R System, public bodies are to report annually on implementation of the individual mandate requirements using a "comply and explain" approach

3.3.1 If your organisation is a large public sector body, has it achieved formal environmental certification?

3.3.2 If your organisation has an annual energy spend greater than €2m, has it achieved, or is it working towards achieving, ISO 50001 certification by the end of 2024?

3.3.3 If your organisation has not achieved formal environmental or energy management certification, has it implemented energy management programmes?

3.4.1 For procurement of goods, services or works in 2024, for which national GPP criteria were available, did your organisation include GPP criteria in published tender documentation for individual contracts using public funds that are at a value above the applicable EU procurement thresholds?

3.5.1 For directly procured or supported construction projects in 2024, has your organisation specified low carbon construction methods and low carbon cement material (where applicable).

3.5.2 For directly procured or supported construction projects in 2024, has your organisation adhered to the Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource and Waste Management Plans?

3.6.1 Has your organisation measured and monitored food waste generated on premises in 2024?

3.6.1a If yes, report total food waste (in kg) generated in your organisation in 2024

3.6.2 Have measures targeted at addressing food waste prevention and food waste segregation been included in new contract arrangements related to canteen or food services (including events and conferences) in 2024?

3.7.1 Has paper usage across the organisation been reviewed?

3.7.2 Have the possibilities for digitisation of any paper-based processes been evaluated?

3.7.3 Has your organisation eliminated paper-based processes as far as is practicable?

3.7.4 Where paper has been procured, was recycled paper purchased?

3.7.5 Is paper consumption measured and monitored?

3.7.5a If yes, report total paper (in reams) consumed in your organisation

3.8.1 Does your organisation have water refill points available for all staff and in premises accessed by the public?

3.8.2 Does your organisation measure and monitor usage of water refill points?

3.9.1 Has your organisation ceased using disposable cups, plates and cutlery in relevant canteens/facilities?

3.9.2 Has your organisation ceased using disposable cups, plates and cutlery in publicly funded advertising or broadcasting?

3.9.3 Does your organisation have defined actions in place to eliminate all single use items within the organisation and from events it has organised, funded, or sponsored?

3.10.1 Do procurements reflect legal requirements on suppliers to be compliant with the relevant Producer Responsibility Initiative?

3.10.2 Does your organisation use a 3-bin waste collection service? Note that it is a legal requirement for waste collectors to offer a 3-bin service since 2023

4.1.1 Does your organisation have facilities that support the use of bicycles and shared mobility options?

4.1.2 Have your organisation achieved, or is it working towards achieving, the Smarter Travel Mark?

4.2.1 Have your organisation started to phase out parking in buildings where there are adequate public transport, active travel and/or shared mobility alternatives?

4.3.1 Does your organisation display up-to-date Display Energy Certificates in all public buildings that are open to the public?

4.4.1 Please confirm that your organisation has not installed any fossil-fuel heating systems in any new buildings since 2023. If your organisation has installed such systems, select 'no' and explain the basis for this exception.

4.4.2 Please confirm that your organisation has not installed any fossil-fuel heating systems in any ‘major renovation’ retrofit projects since 2023. If your organisation has installed such systems, select 'no' and explain the basis for this exception.

4.5.1 If your organisation has a large estate, did it commence or complete a deep retrofit of at least one building in 2024?

4.5.2 Has your organisation developed a building stock plan appropriate for the scale of your organisation?

4.6.1 For vehicle procurements since the end of 2022, has your organisation procured only zero emission vehicles, where relevant?

4.6.2 Do your procurement contracts for delivery and haulage specify zero-emissions vehicles, where relevant?

4.6.3 Is a plan for installing charging infrastructure included in your organisation’s Climate Action Roadmap?

Annex E – 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	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 CO_2 emissions are greenhouse gas emissions arising from an organisation's consumption of fossil fuels, including for heating (thermal) and transport.
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	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	Public sector organisation is a collective term used for all organisations that are expected to report data to SEAI via the M&R system. Collectively, public bodies and standalone schools are referred to as public sector organisations.

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 CO_2 emissions	Total CO_2 emissions comprise fossil CO_2 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.

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