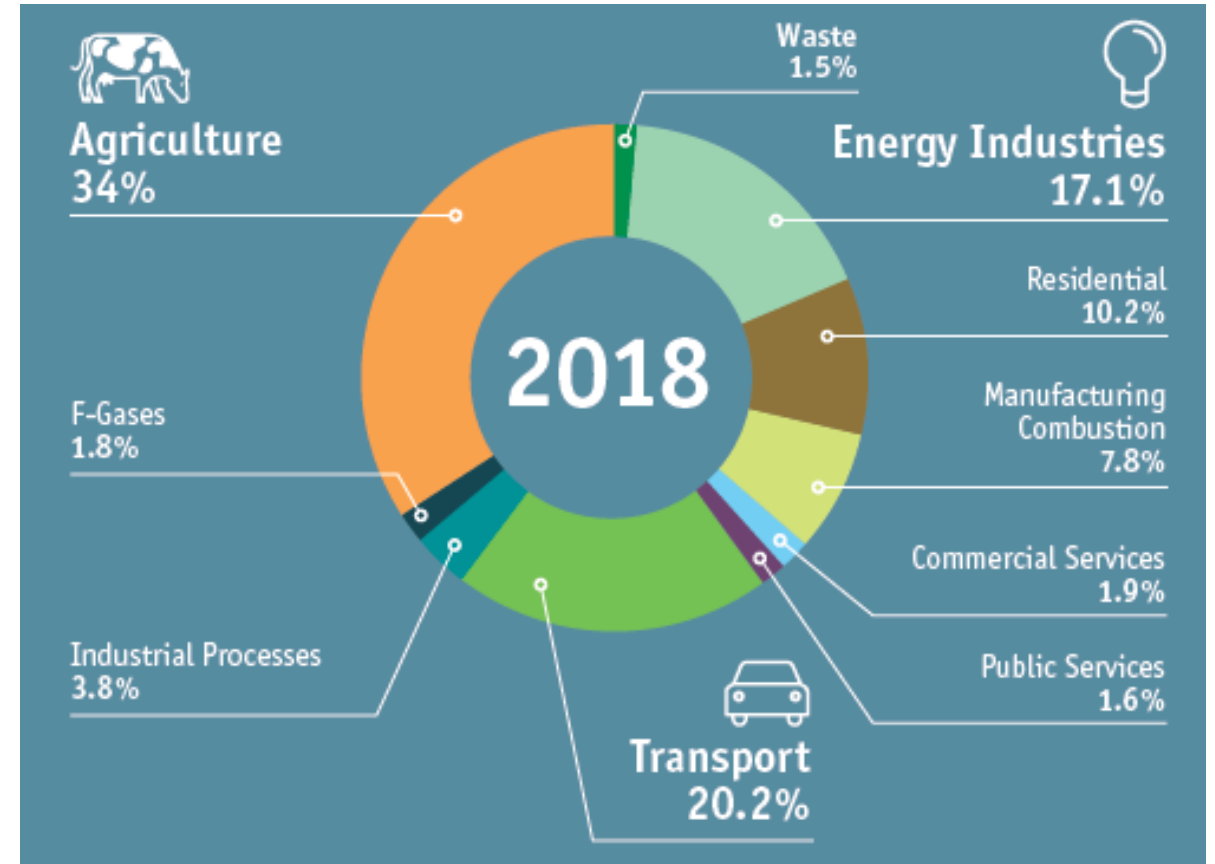


Role of Agriculture in Irish Emissions



- Agriculture largest contributor to GHG emissions in Ireland
- Sources of emissions:
 - Methane (CH₄)
 - Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- Primary contributor for Ammonia
- Agriculture has impacted climate change and is impacted by climate change



Impact of climate change



In Ireland

- Average annual national rainfall has increased approx. 5% in the period 1981 to 2010, compared to the 30-year period 1961 to 1990
- Average annual temperature increased approx. 0.8°C over the last 110 years

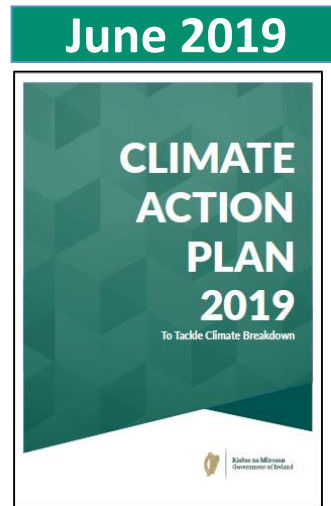
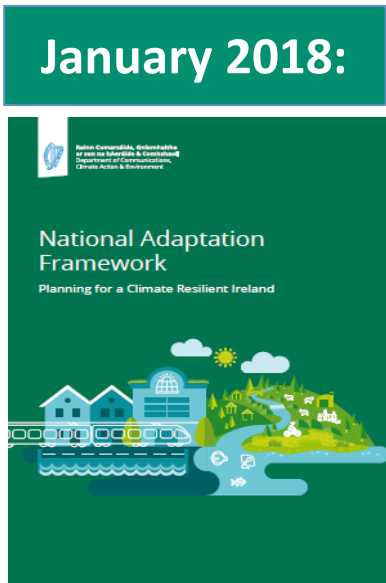
On Irish Agriculture

- Higher risk of disruption of agricultural activities
- Precipitation may occur in more intense downpours
- Agriculture's vulnerability to seasonal extremes have been highlighted in the past e.g. extreme flooding and fodder crisis
- Extreme storm events are likely to increase in intensity
- Agricultural management systems will need to adapt to future climatic trends

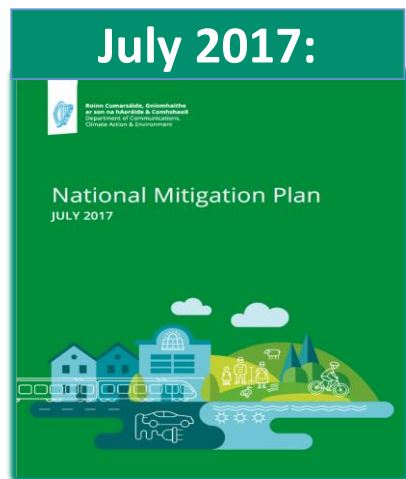
National Climate Policy



April 2014:
Ireland's National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development



Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act, 2015



National Adaptation Framework - 2018



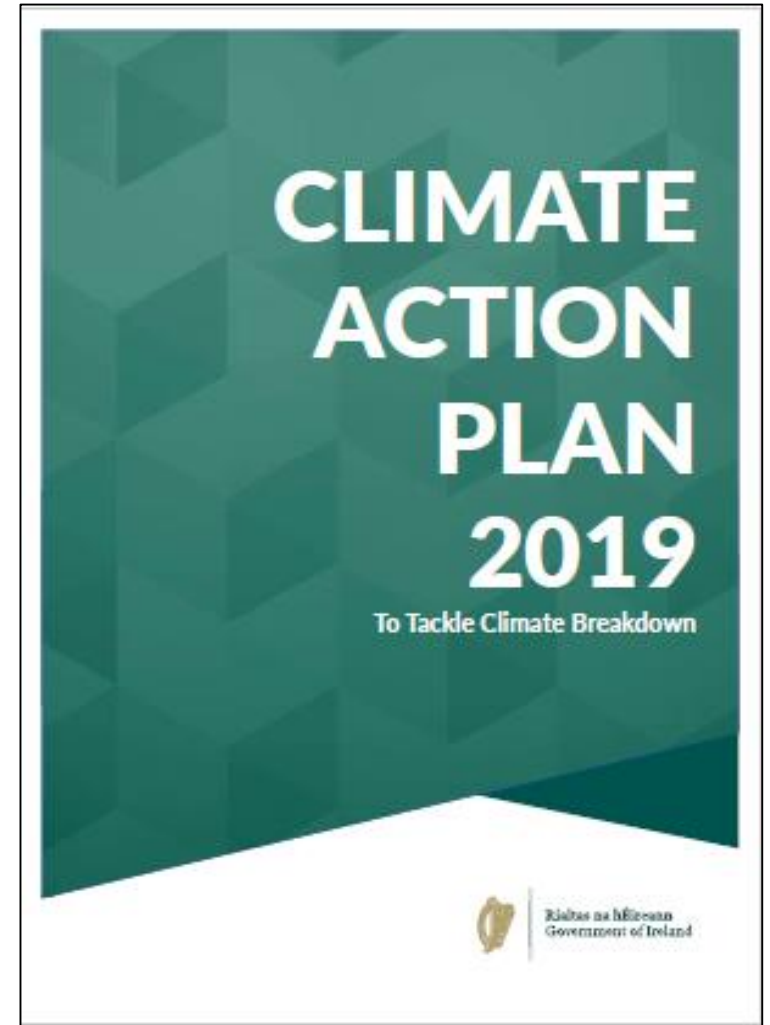
- Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland
- The aim of adaptation is to reduce the vulnerability of our environment, society and economy and increase resilience.



All-of-Government Climate Action Plan



- First all-of-government plan with sectoral targets
- Amendment to Climate Action Bill to make it legally binding
- Establishment of Oireachtas Climate Action Committee- Ministers and public bodies accountable
 - 183 actions, 34 for agriculture (120 sub-actions)
- Quarterly reporting to new Climate Action Delivery Board D/Taoiseach
- Updated annually – Climate Plan 2020



Ambitious Targets for Agriculture



2017 Provisional Emissions	2030 Projected Emissions based on NDP	2030 Required Emissions Based on MACC
20 Mt	21 Mt	17.5 – 19 Mt

Emissions Reductions:

- Achieve between **16.5–18.5 MtCO₂eq** cumulative abatement for Methane and Nitrous Oxide

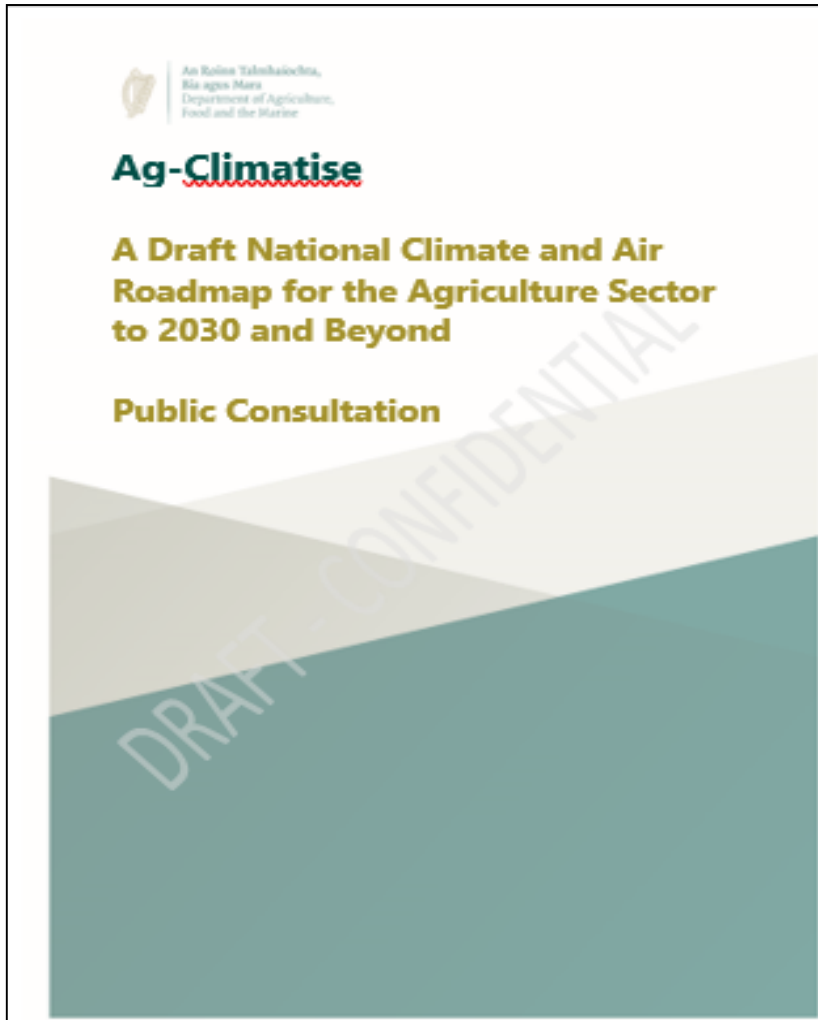
Carbon Sequestration:

- Achieve **26.8 MtCO₂eq** abatement through LULUCF actions by enhancing removals through afforestation and sustainable land management;
- **Average 8,000 ha/annum new forestry**
- **At least 40,000 ha/annum reduced management intensity on drained organic soils**
- **Better management of grasslands, tillage land and non-agricultural wetlands**

Displacement of Fossil Fuel Use:

- Set a target for the level of energy to be supplied by indigenous injection in 2030

Evolving Policy Landscape - Draft National Climate and Air Roadmap for the Agriculture Sector



- Ensure the future development of the agriculture and land-use (including forestry) sector will be built on environmental sustainability including climate resilience; and
- contribute fairly to Ireland's climate, air and energy targets.