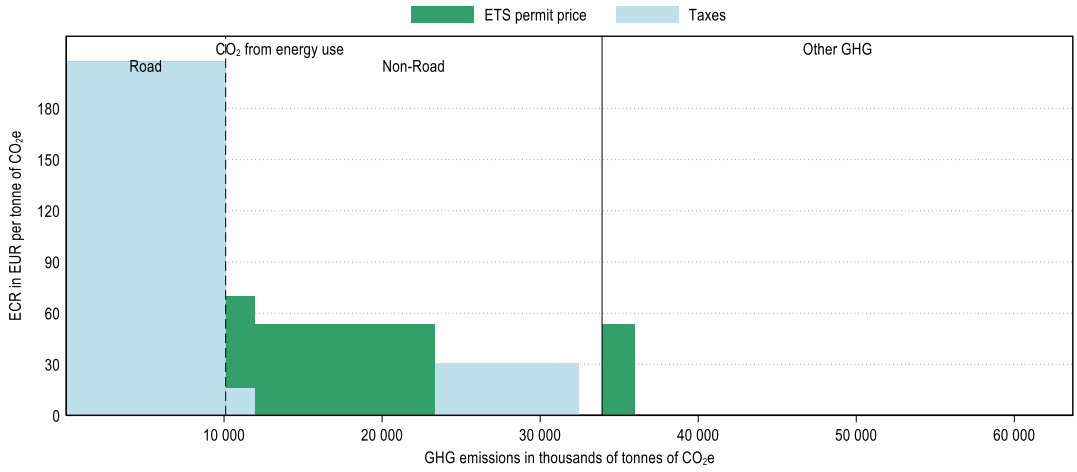
Ireland

Ireland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are almost evenly split between CO_2 emissions from energy use (53%) and other GHG emissions[1] (47%). In 2021, CO_2 emissions from energy use are priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Ireland priced almost 96% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 30% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector as well as the industry sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry and buildings sectors (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 7% of other GHG emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Ireland in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Ireland by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

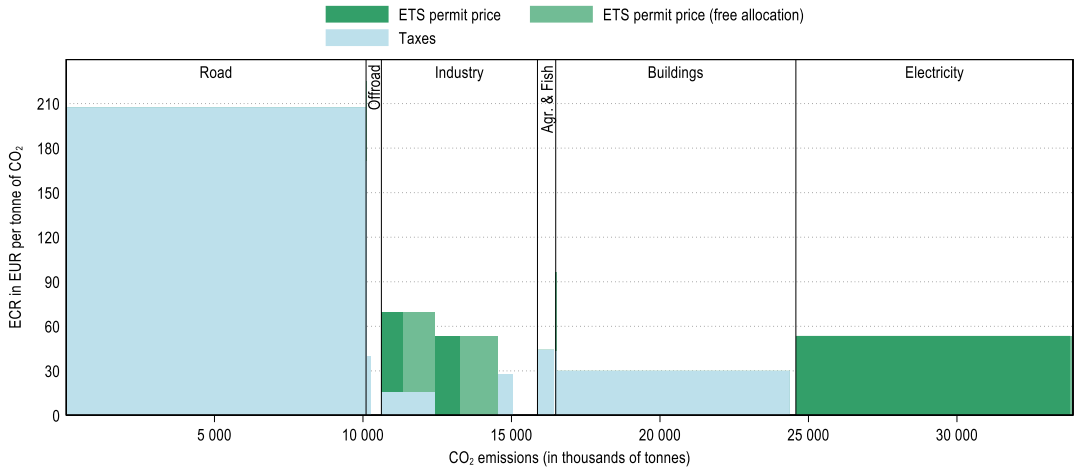
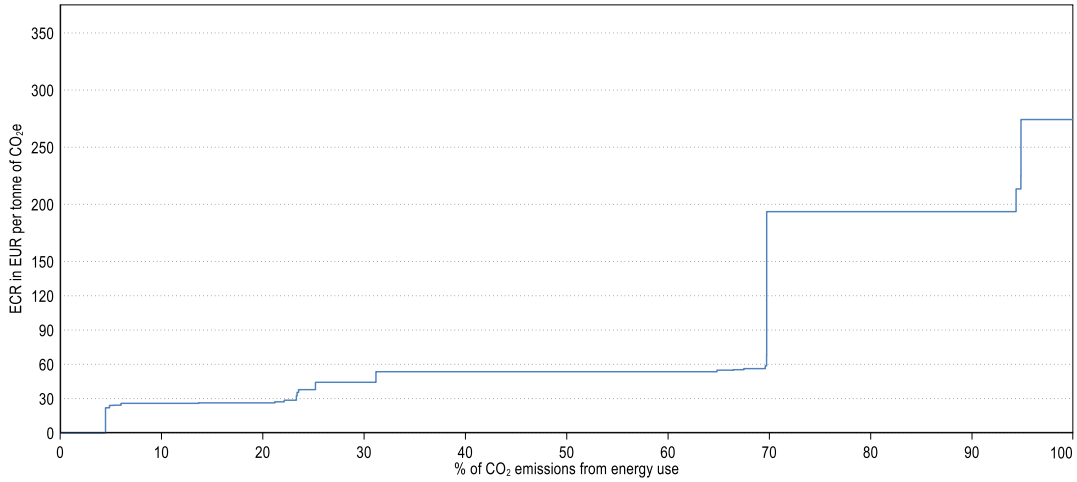


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Ireland in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure