

# Annual Report 2021 on Public Sector Energy Efficiency Performance

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





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# 1. Executive Summary

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This is the eighth annual report on the energy efficiency performance of Government Departments and public bodies in Ireland, as defined in SI 426 of 2014<sup>1</sup>. It is set in the context of Ireland's EU and national commitments and wider energy and climate change goals, as set out in the *Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy* (2017), the recently published *Climate Action Plan* (2021)<sup>2</sup>, the *National Energy & Climate Plan* (2020) and the *Programme for Government* (2020).

The public sector is taking a leadership role in delivering on our energy and climate roles by inspiring the necessary climate action in wider society to reduce Ireland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 51% by 2030, and to become climate neutral no later than 2050.

The *Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy* provides the framework to assist the public sector in achieving its energy efficiency targets by reducing energy consumption and energy costs and embedding robust energy management practices at all levels of business operations. The *Climate Action Plan* (2021) has committed to prepare a new Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Decarbonisation Strategy with public sector bodies completing Climate Action Roadmaps by the end of 2022.

Approximately 98.6% of all public bodies are using the online national energy monitoring and reporting (M&R) system established by SEAI and DECC to report their annual energy performance data, in addition to 76% of schools. The monitoring and reporting system provides an important record and dataset of how the public sector is performing. The M&R system is being redeveloped to monitor and track energy efficiency and decarbonisation and other national and EU reporting requirements.

The energy performance data for end 2020 shows that overall public sector energy efficiency gains have reached 34.1%, which reflects continued significant improvement. The detailed data in this report for 2020 should not be compared on a like for like basis to the data for previous years due to the impact of COVID-19 and because the overall number of public bodies and schools reporting changes from year to year.

- For 2020, 349 public bodies were requested to report data to SEAI, of which 344 submitted complete reports by the reporting deadline (a decrease of 1% in the compliance rate since last year).
- In addition, 3,670 standalone schools were requested to report data, of which 2,807<sup>3</sup> submitted complete reports (an increase of 6% in the compliance rate since last year).

This report comprises an analysis of the data submitted by these organisations on annual energy consumption, energy and associated carbon savings achieved and energy efficiency performance in 2020 against 2020 targets. Efficiency gains are being achieved through implementation of thousands of diverse projects, ranging from structured energy management, building and facility upgrades, retrofits, changes in transportation, better energy procurement and through behavioural change in organisations.

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

2 The Climate Action Plan was published 4th November 2021

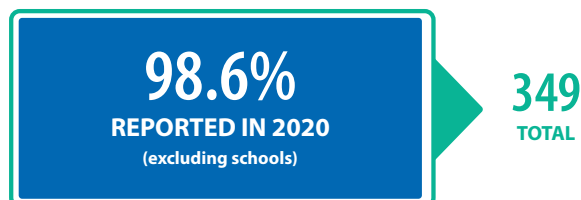
3 An additional 141 schools attempted to submit reports but their data was incomplete and is not included in this report.

## Current Position

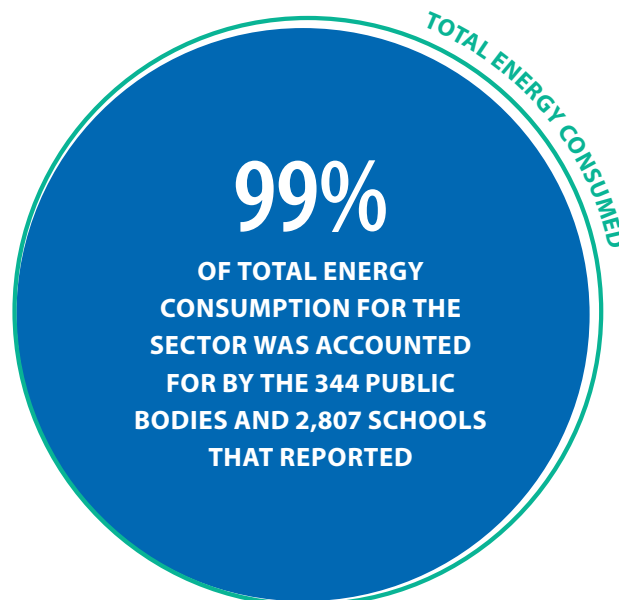
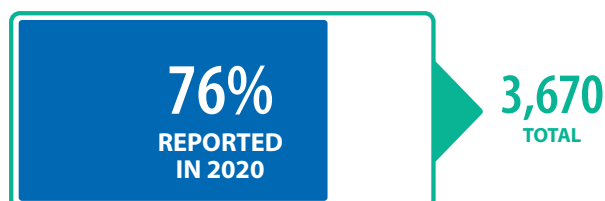
### ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT



### PUBLIC BODY REPORTING RATE



### SCHOOL REPORTING RATE



#### Key findings from the analysis of the data reported by 344 public bodies and 2,807 schools for 2020:

- Their combined total primary energy consumption was 9,160 GWh and their total energy spend was €597 million.
- This is estimated to represent 99% of the energy consumption of the sector.
- Annual primary energy savings of 4,576 GWh were achieved, which is equivalent to 848,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> savings.
- These savings amount to a 34.1% improvement on business as usual, representing €298 million in cost savings for the sector in 2020.
- The cumulative avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since energy efficiency baseline amount to 6,071,000 tonnes, while the cumulative value of energy savings over the same period is €1,856 million.

Reporting compliance by public sector organisations continues to be very strong with compliance of 98.6% in 2020 (excluding standalone schools).

Standalone schools are recognised as a separate category. Although 3,670 schools were requested to report, they account for just a small proportion (some 5%) of overall public sector energy consumption. Their circumstances and energy use profiles are significantly different to other public bodies (more limited capacity to invest, with building usage profiles that mean building fabric investments of any scale have very long payback periods). The compliance rates for public bodies and for schools are therefore reported separately.

The reporting compliance rate for standalone schools for 2020 was 76%, which is an increase on the 70% compliance rate the previous year.

Overall, based on the data reported, the energy efficiency performance achieved for the year end 2020 is a good result, at 34.1% improvement, particularly as it represents a **continued and sustained linear trajectory of improvement since the introduction of the Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy.**

While the energy efficiency performance calculated for 2020 shows that the sector exceeded the 33% target, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on energy use in the sector in 2020.

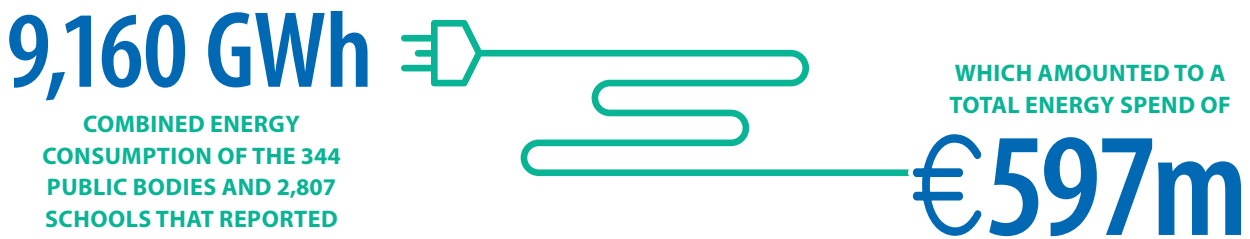
Continued proactive engagement by all public bodies, their *Energy Performance Officers and the Departmental Energy Performance Officers*, utilising the existing governance structures and supports in place are essential to ensure that the public sector's 2030 energy and emissions targets are met.

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

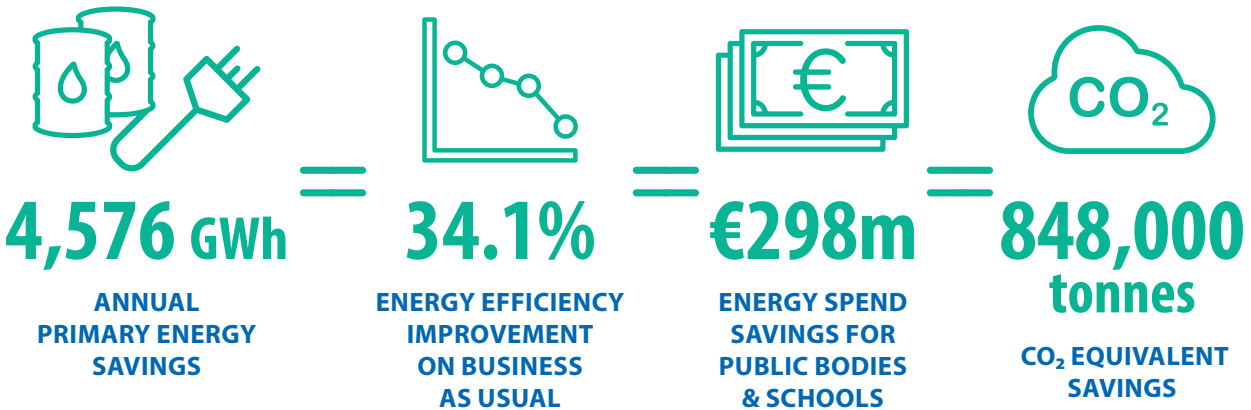


**CUMULATIVE SAVINGS SINCE ENERGY EFFICIENCY BASELINE**

### Key Findings for 2020



FOR 2020, THE SAVINGS ACHIEVED WERE:





## 2. Background and Context

### 2.1 Policy and Legislative Requirements

The *Energy Efficiency Directive* (EED) (2012/27/EU)<sup>4</sup> amended by Directive (EU) 2019/2002, sets out a more ambitious new EU-wide energy efficiency target of at least 32.5% by 2030. The EED sets out the exemplar role that the public sector has in contributing to this EU energy target.

In July 2021 the European Commission published a proposal to recast the EED as part of its revision of its climate, energy and transport-related legislation under the 'Fit for 55 package'. The package is proposing more ambitious targets together with other EU energy and climate rules, to ensure that the new 2030 target of reducing greenhouse gas emission by at least 55% (compared to 1990) can be met. The recast of the EED includes proposals to further increase the leadership role for the public sector in contributing to delivery of our EU energy and climate targets.

The EU *2030 Climate and Energy Framework* sets out headline targets for the EU of at least a 40% domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

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

It also sets more ambitious targets for the public sector including a 50% energy efficiency target and a 50% emissions reduction target (increased to 51% in recently published Climate Action Plan).

The strategic importance of public sector energy efficiency is underlined not only in the *Programme for Government* but also Ireland's fourth *National Energy Efficiency Action Plan* (2017–2020), succeeded by the *National Energy & Climate Plan* (2021 – 2030) and Ireland's *Long Term Renovation Strategy* (2020).

### Targets

Improved energy efficiency continues to be a national imperative and is a key enabler in Ireland meeting its national and international energy and climate goals and objectives. In 2009, the Government set a national target to improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020. To demonstrate leadership on energy efficiency for the whole of our economy and society, the public sector was assigned an even more ambitious target of 33% by 2020.

The *Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy* (2017) put in place a new framework and governance structure and enhanced the SEAI public sector support programme to assist in delivering on the sector's energy efficiency targets.

### Climate Action Plan 2021

Given the greater ambition set out in the *Programme for Government* and the recently published *Climate Action Plan* (2021), the public sector's 2030 energy and carbon targets and commitments now include:

- 50% energy efficiency improvement
- A new 51% absolute emissions reduction target
- No further installation of heating systems in public buildings that use fossil fuels after 2023 (a number of exceptions apply).
- Public sector bodies to commit to and uphold a Climate Action Mandate on behaviours and actions to support climate reform
- Development of a new Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Decarbonisation Strategy for 2030

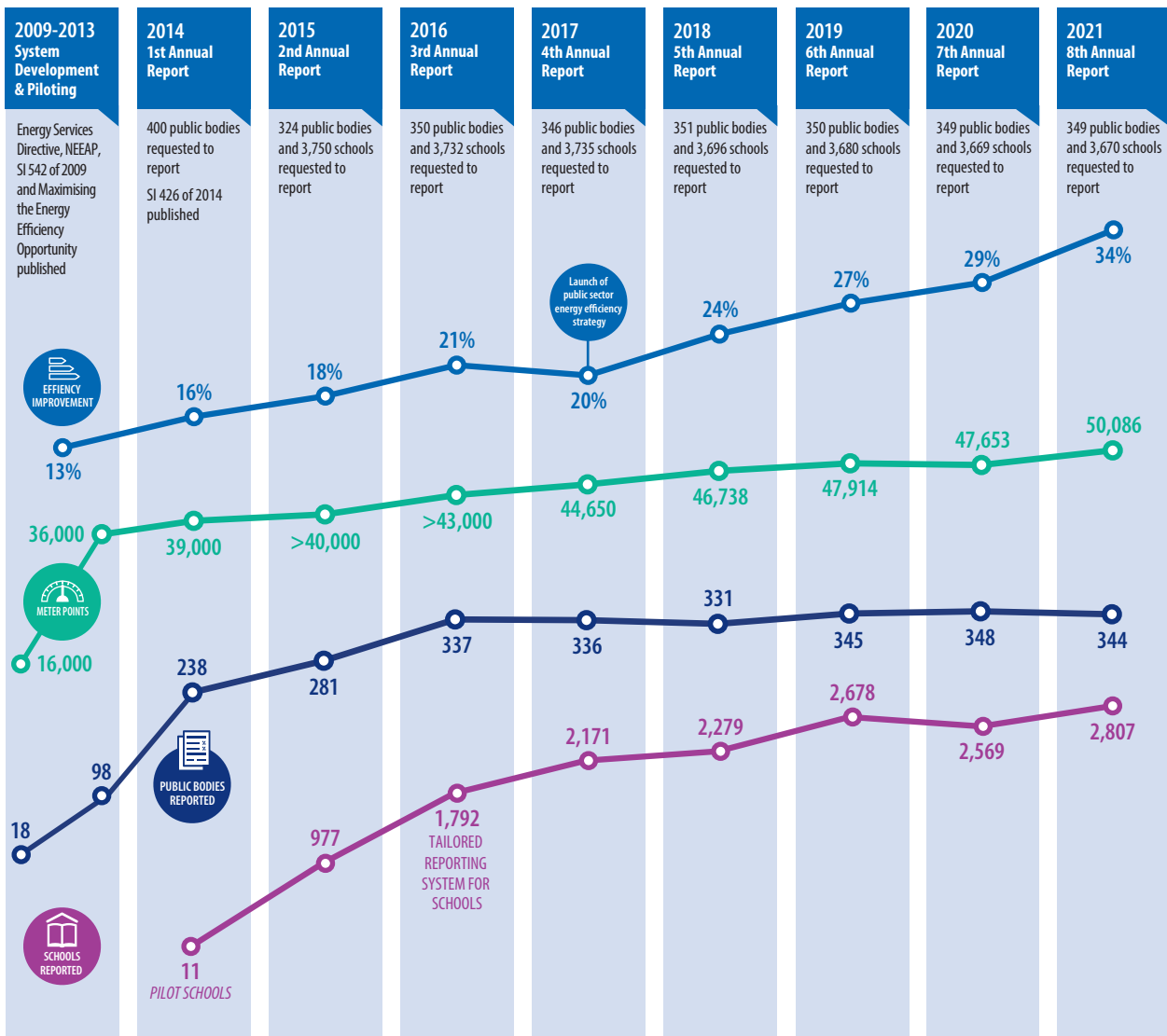
Further details on these targets and commitments are set out in Chapter 9 of the Climate Action Plan 2021.

4 This has been transposed into Irish legislation under SI 426 of 2014 European Union (Energy Efficiency) Regulations.

Public sector bodies that have the capacity to contribute to energy efficiency retrofit of buildings projects will be prioritised for support under the DECC Mobilisation Fund subject to available funding. This fund is administered by SEAI for pathfinder partnership projects across a number of large sectors such as central government, education and, health and local authorities. It is planned to expand the existing partnerships and introduce new partnerships. From 2017 to 2020, 270 retrofit projects were supported with total DECC funding of over €36 million provided. With new public sector targets to 2030, the fund will prioritise deeper retrofits with renewable heat solutions to meet the required level of emission reduction.

SEAI, on behalf of DECC, established the M&R system to enable public bodies and schools to track their energy efficiency performance towards their targets. This system is based on the groundwork put in place since 2009 by SEAI to enable the public sector to meet its energy efficiency reporting requirements. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

FIG. 1: PROGRESS BY PUBLIC BODIES AND SCHOOLS





## 2.2 The Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Process

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

- i. Requirement – under the provisions of SI 426 of 2014 - to report energy management and performance data directly to SEAI each year in order to track progress towards the 2020 target.
- ii. Requirement to publish an annual statement on energy performance. This statement must describe *‘the actions it is taking, or has taken, to improve its energy efficiency and an assessment of the energy savings arising from those actions.’*

The reporting methodology is illustrated below in Figure 2. A more detailed description is in Appendix 1.

There are two key concepts applied:

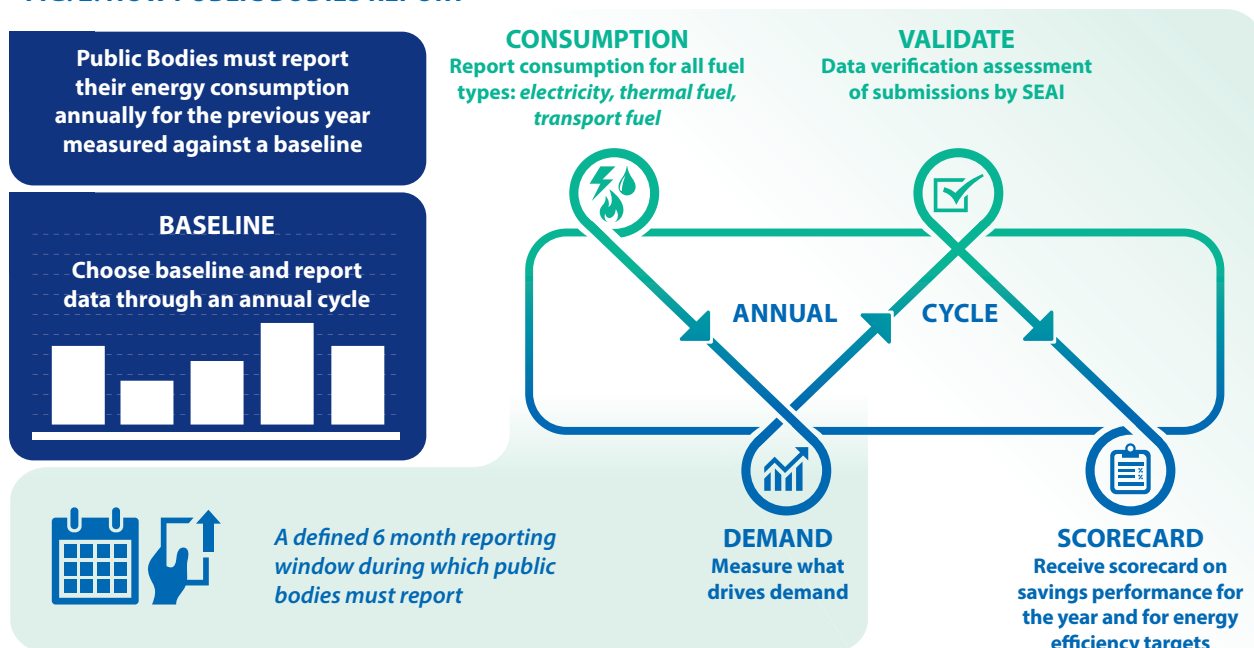
- a) Application of an activity metric so that fluctuations in an organisation’s level of activity that have an impact on energy **consumption** are taken into account in determining performance, and
- b) Tracking energy performance and energy efficiency against a **baseline** so annual improvements can be measured and assessed.

Energy efficiency improvements therefore can be assessed against a ‘business as usual’ scenario, and take into account organisational or infrastructural changes that impact on the energy requirements of the public body.<sup>5</sup>

SEAI is re-developing the M&R process, as well as enhancing the online system, in order to meet the requirement to track 2030 public sector targets as set out in the *Climate Action Plan* and the *Programme for Government*.

The system will be able to provide a platform for public bodies to track their energy performance and their carbon footprint, among other reporting requirements such as those set out under the EU Clean Vehicles Directive.

FIG. 2: HOW PUBLIC BODIES REPORT



5 The transfer of water services assets from local authorities to Irish Water in January 2014 is fully reflected in the energy performance of those organisations.

### 2.3 Analysis of Reporting by Public Bodies

In Ireland the definition of ‘public bodies’ 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.

**349<sup>6</sup> public bodies and 3,670 standalone schools** were requested to report data to SEAI through the 2020 reporting cycle.<sup>7</sup>

The public bodies and schools that were requested to report during the 2020 reporting cycle are broken down as follows:

- 349 public bodies, including 16 Education & Training Boards (ETBs), were requested to report data directly to SEAI using the reporting system. The facilities under the aegis of the ETBs, including 265 schools, were requested to report via their ETBs.
- Another 3,670 schools were requested to report directly as standalone entities.

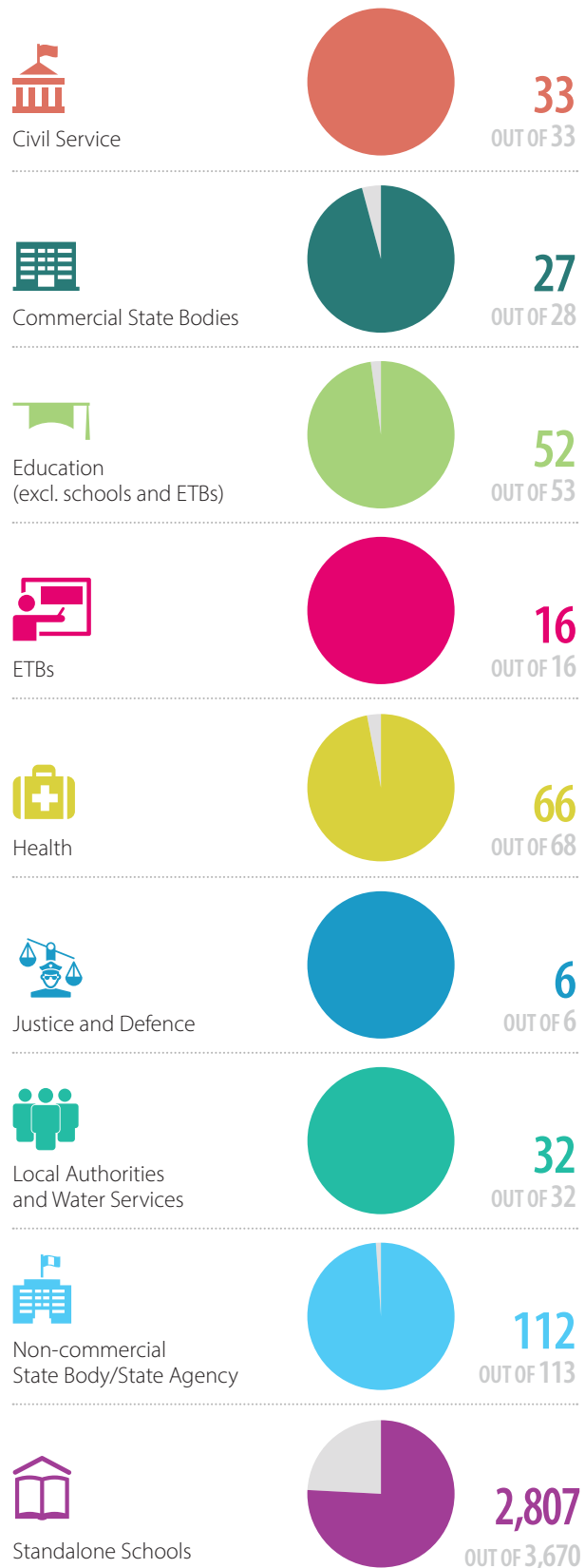
By the reporting deadline, 348<sup>8</sup> public bodies and 2,948 standalone schools had made submissions to SEAI. Some of these submissions were not fully complete and are not taken into account in the analysis of the data presented in this report. The data presented in this report is an analysis of 344 complete submissions from public bodies and 2,807 from standalone schools.

The 344 complete submissions made by public bodies represents a compliance rate of 98.6%. SEAI estimates that the consumption of all of the organisations that reported represents over 99% of total public sector energy consumption.

Figure 3 shows the number of complete reports submitted from each sub-sector as a proportion of the total number of organisations in each sub-sector.

The consumption of the organisations that reported represents 99% of total public sector energy consumption

**FIG. 3: BREAKDOWN OF SUBMISSIONS BY SUB-SECTOR**



6 The number of public bodies that are required to report in Ireland may change each year due to organisational changes in line with government policy and legislation e.g. in 2015 the National Roads Authority and the Railway Procurement Agency merged to become Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

7 In addition, one other public body was requested to report but was subsequently excused from reporting.

8 This figure includes 3rd level institutions and ETBs, but excludes standalone schools.

### 3. Analysis of Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Spend

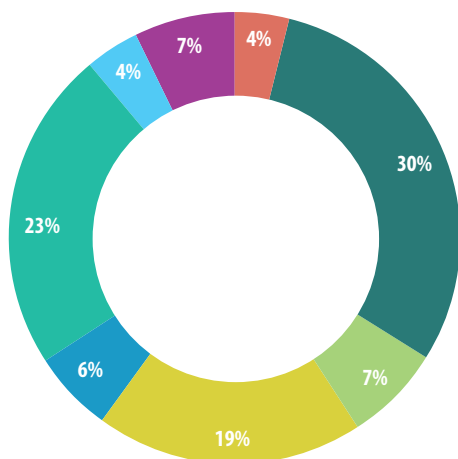
The data presented in section 3 is based on the complete reports submitted by 344 public bodies and 2,807 schools.<sup>9</sup>

#### 3.1 Total Energy Consumption

The total primary energy consumption reported for 2020 was 9,160 GWh.

The sectoral breakdown of this total is shown in Figure 4.

**FIG. 4: BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUB-SECTOR (GWh)**



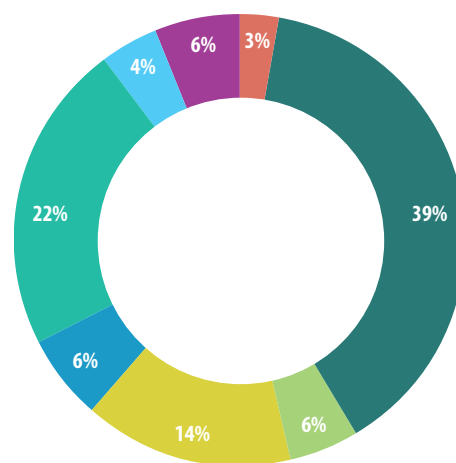
Sub-sector	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary) GWh
Civil Service	329
Commercial State Body	2,775
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	653
Health	1,739
Justice & Defence	529
Local Authorities & Water Services	2,088
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	400
Schools & ETBs	646
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,160</b>

#### 3.2 Total Energy Spend

In 2020 the total public sector energy spend was €597 million.

The sectoral breakdown of this total is shown in Figure 5.

**FIG. 5: SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ENERGY SPEND**



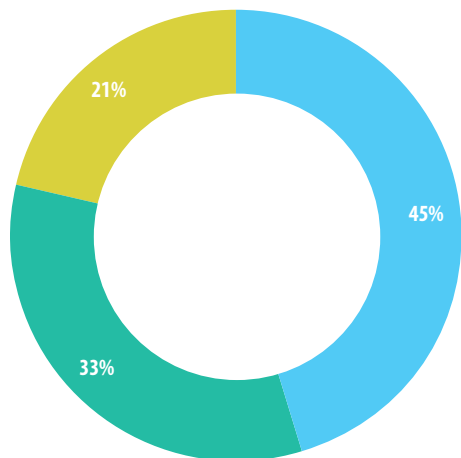
Sub-sector	2020 Energy Spend €M
Civil Service	19
Commercial State Body	227
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	32
Health	90
Justice & Defence	35
Local Authorities & Water Services	133
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	27
Schools & ETBs	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>

<sup>9</sup> All of the values presented in this report for energy (GWh), expenditure (€ millions) and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>) have been rounded. There are minor rounding differences in some of the tabular data.

### 3.3 Total Energy Consumption by Fuel Type

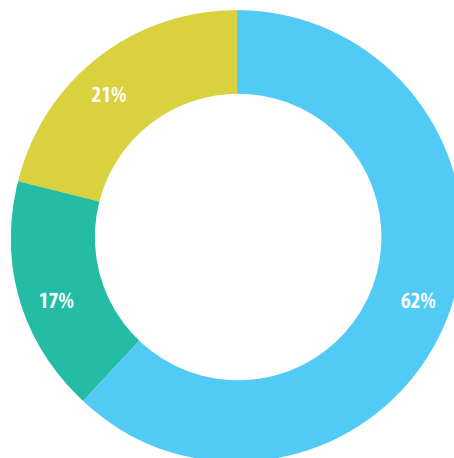
The breakdown of the 9,160 GWh of energy consumption reported for 2020 between electrical, heating (thermal) and transport is illustrated in Figure 6. The thermal and transport subtotals are broken down by fuel type in Figures 6A and 6B.

**FIG. 6: CONSUMPTION SPLIT**



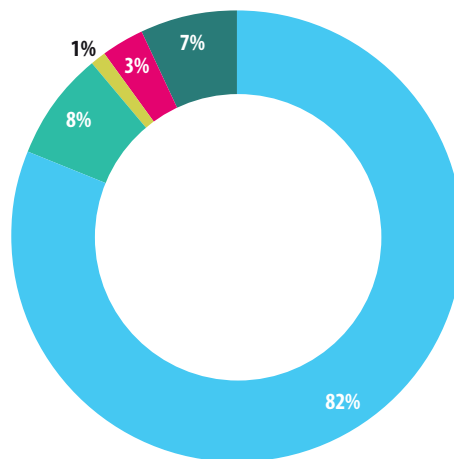
Fuel type	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)
	GWh
Electricity	4,163
Thermal	3,036
Transport	1,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,160</b>

**FIG. 6A: THERMAL ENERGY BREAKDOWN**



Fuel	2020 Consumption (Primary)
	GWh
Natural Gas, LPG & Biogas	1,891
Heating Oils	511
Wood Fuels	634
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,036</b>

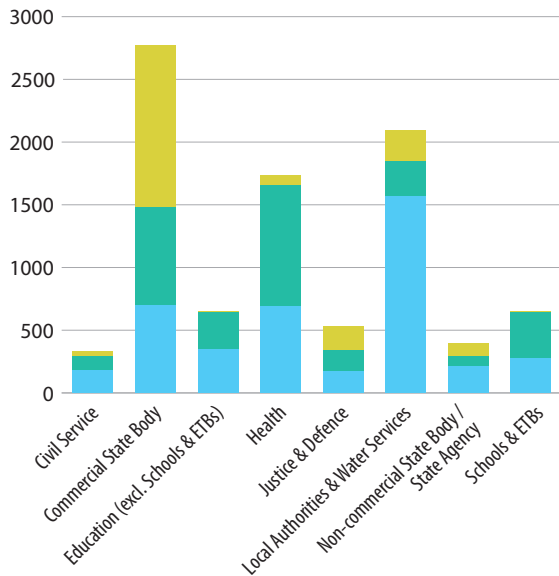
**FIG. 6B: TRANSPORT ENERGY BREAKDOWN**



Fuel	2020 Consumption (Primary)
	GWh
Road Diesel	1,602
Marked Diesel (Non-thermal)	155
Petrol	10
Biofuels	66
Other Transport Fuels	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,961</b>

The consumption patterns in the sub-sectors are illustrated in Figure 7.

**FIG. 7: BREAKDOWN OF PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUB-SECTOR (GWH)**

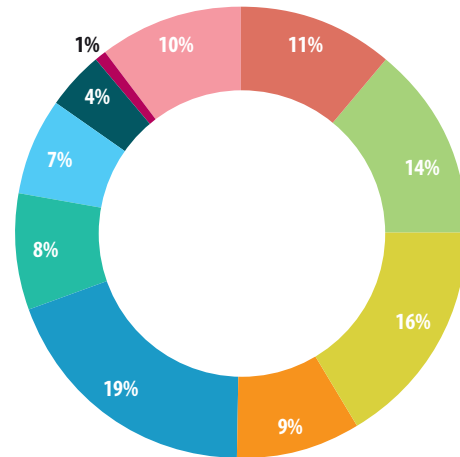


Sub-sector	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)		
	Electricity GWh	Thermal GWh	Transport GWh
Civil Service	182	110	37
Commercial State Body	699	785	1,291
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	354	295	4
Health	692	962	85
Justice & Defence	173	164	192
Local Authorities & Water Services	1,569	280	240
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	213	76	111
Schools & ETBs	281	364	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>1,961</b>

### 3.4 Electricity Consumption

The total electricity consumption is 4,163 GWh and is broken down in Figure 8. Buildings account for 2,103 GWh or 51% of electricity consumed.

**FIG. 8: BREAKDOWN OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION**

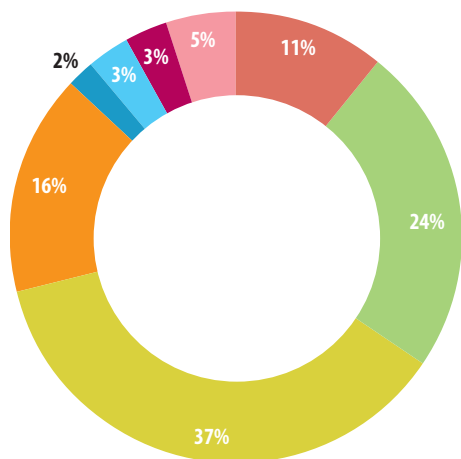


Breakdown by Use	2020 Electricity Consumption (Primary) GWh
Office Buildings	463
Education Buildings	586
Healthcare Buildings	685
Other Buildings	369
Water Services	793
Public Lighting	348
Waste & Other Processing	304
Transport	161
Other	47
Unknown	406
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,163</b>

### 3.5 Natural Gas Consumption

The total natural gas consumption is 1,750 GWh and is broken down in Figure 9. Buildings account for 1,536 GWh or 88% of natural gas consumed.

**FIG. 9: BREAKDOWN OF GAS CONSUMPTION**



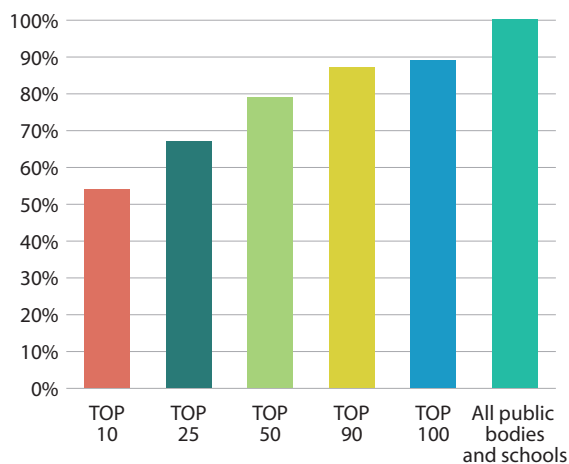
Breakdown by Use	2020 Natural Gas Consumption GWh
Office Buildings	195
Education Buildings	427
Healthcare Buildings	643
Other Buildings	272
Water Services	30
Waste & Other Processing	47
Electricity Generation	2
Other	50
Unknown	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>

10 public bodies account for 54% of total consumption

### 3.6 Main Energy Consumers

Altogether, the total primary energy consumption in 2020 of the ten largest energy consumers was 4,935 GWh, which accounts for 54% of total reported consumption. The 100 largest energy consumers that reported account for 89% of the total reported primary energy consumption.

**FIG. 10: BREAKDOWN OF MAIN ENERGY CONSUMERS**



Main Energy Consumers	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary) GWh
Top 10	4,935
Top 25	6,144
Top 50	7,192
Top 90	8,002
Top 100	8,118
All public bodies and schools	9,160



## 4. Analysis of Energy Savings Achieved and Performance

### 4.1 Performance of Departmental Groups

The *Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy* established a governance framework for achieving the national energy efficiency targets based on departmental groups. Each group comprises the relevant Government Department and the bodies under its aegis.

Figure 11 gives an overview of the efficiency performance by the end of 2020 and energy use by departmental group, as well as the number of public bodies in each group and their reporting status. The consumption and efficiency data shown represent the **aggregate data for all of the individual public bodies within each Departmental Group, including the governing Department itself.**

FIG. 11: PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL GROUPS

Departmental Group <sup>10</sup>	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Compliance		Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline
	% public sector	No. complete reports	No. organisations		%
Agriculture, Food & the Marine	12%	11	12	●	22%
Business, Enterprise & Innovation	<1%	14	14	●	56%
Children & Youth Affairs	<1%	5	5	●	18%
Communications, Climate Action & Environment	4%	16	16	●	45%
Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	<1%	17	17	●	39%
Defence	3%	3	3	●	26%
Education & Skills	9%	77	78	●	46%
– Standalone schools	5%	2,807	3,670	●	22%
Employment Affairs & Social Protection	<1%	3	3	●	42%
Finance	1%	6	6	●	51%
Foreign Affairs & Trade	<1%	1	1	●	50%
Health (excl. HSE)	<1%	17	18	●	45%
– HSE	19%	56	58	●	19%
Housing, Planning & Local Government	12%	19	19	●	35% <sup>1</sup>
– Local Authorities	11%	33	33	●	33% <sup>2</sup>
Justice & Equality	4%	18	18	●	29%
Public Expenditure & Reform	<1%	10	10	●	45%
Rural & Community Development	<1%	5	5	●	73%
Taoiseach	<1%	9	9	●	43%
Transport, Tourism & Sport	17%	24	24	●	36%

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2020 is illustrated as follows:



More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved



More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target



Less efficient than baseline

#### Note 1

This group includes Irish Water. 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 6.3%.

#### Note 2

Includes Drogheda Port Company as part of Louth County Council and Port of Galway as part of Galway City Council.

<sup>10</sup> Departmental groups are as they existed for the majority of 2020. The departments will be listed under their new department names in next year's report.

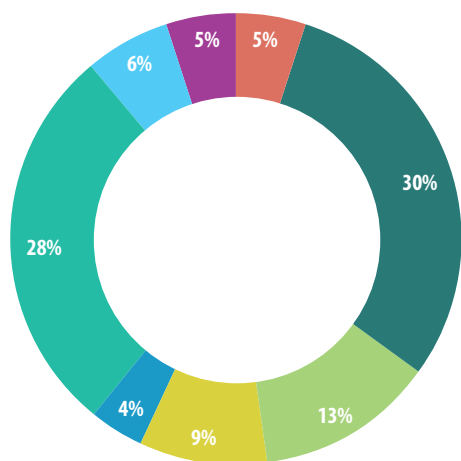
## 4.2 Total Public Sector Primary Energy Savings (GWh) and Performance

The combined savings in 2020 of the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports is 4,576 GWh<sup>11</sup> of primary energy, as illustrated in Figure 12. This amount is equivalent to a 34.1% improvement compared to what the business-as-usual energy consumption would have been had these organisations maintained their baseline efficiency levels<sup>12</sup>. This is the primary indicator used for tracking the sector's performance against the 33% target. Based on 2020 data, a 33% improvement would be equivalent to 4,569 GWh of primary energy savings. On this basis the 33% target has been exceeded by 7 GWh.

The 4,576 GWh of annual energy savings are equivalent to 848,000 tonnes of annual CO<sub>2</sub> savings.

**The cumulative avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (up to 2020) since their energy efficiency baselines reported by the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports amount to 6,071,000 tonnes.**

FIG. 12: SOURCES OF ENERGY SAVINGS



Sub-sector	2020 Energy Savings (Primary) GWh
Civil Service	227
Commercial State Body	1,368
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	615
Health	408
Justice & Defence	194
Local Authorities & Water Services	1,261
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	282
Schools & ETBs	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,576</b>

The analysis of the performance of the 344 public bodies (excluding standalone schools) that reported shows that:

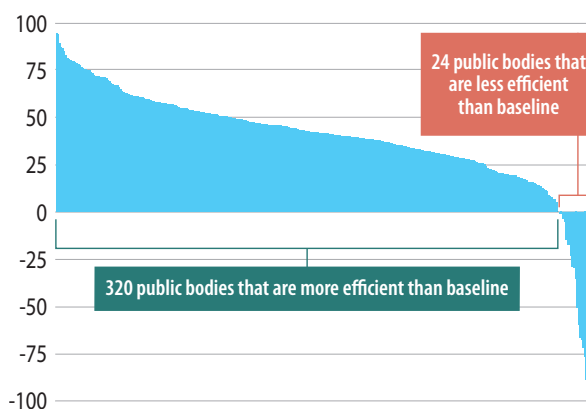
- **67%** are more efficient than their baseline and have reached or exceeded their 2020 target. (Aggregate 2020 savings of 3,335 GWh, which is equivalent to 608,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>)
- **25%** are more efficient than their baseline but did not reach the 2020 target. (Aggregate 2020 savings of 1,145 GWh, which is equivalent to 222,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>)
- **7%** are less efficient than their baseline. (Aggregate 2020 deterioration in performance of 29 GWh, which is equivalent to 5,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>)

Of the public bodies that reported, **93% have made improvements on their energy efficiency baselines.**

Taking both the savings and deteriorations into account, overall improvement for the public bodies is 4,451 GWh. This is equivalent to 825,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The distribution of the performance results is shown in Figure 13.

FIG. 13: OVERALL LEVEL OF IMPROVEMENT ON BASELINE

% Savings Since Baseline



2020 Performance (all sectors)	No. Public Bodies	No. Stand-alone Schools	Total No.
>40% improvement	181	546	727
30-40% improvement	68	364	432
20-30% improvement	36	382	418
10-20% improvement	28	359	387
0-10% improvement	7 <sup>13</sup>	297	304
Deterioration in performance	24	859	883
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>3,151</b>

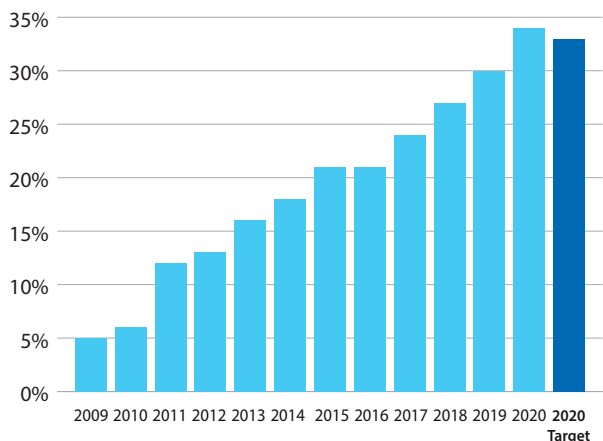
11 Calculated by subtracting each organisation's actual 2020 energy consumption from its business-as-usual energy consumption. The business-as-usual energy consumption is the amount that each public body would have consumed in 2020 had it not made the reported efficiency gains since its baseline.

12 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.

13 One organisation is being tracked from a 2020 baseline. Its savings for 2020 are zero. Its progress will be tracked towards the 2030 target after it reports next year for 2021. It is included in the 7 public bodies shown in the table as having made 0-10% improvement, but is not included in the 320 public bodies labelled in the chart as being 'more efficient than baseline'.

The graph in Figure 14 tracks how the total savings achieved in each year since 2009 compare to the 2020 target.

**FIG. 14: ANNUAL PRIMARY ENERGY SAVINGS**



Year	Saving GWh
2009	487
2010	707
2011	1,342
2012	1,530
2013	1,921
2014	2,208
2015	2,607
2016	2,643
2017	3,222
2018	3,662
2019	4,086
2020	4,576

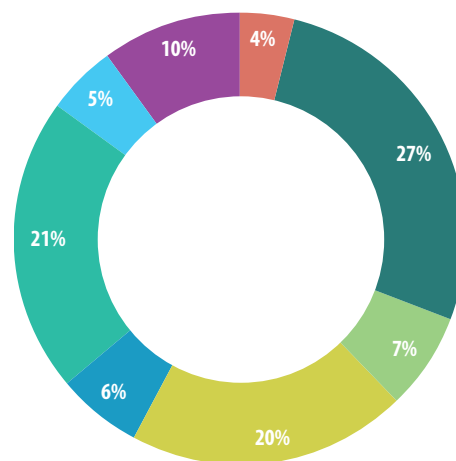
In addition to the energy efficiency improvements achieved, the absolute level of energy consumption has reduced over time. The 344 public bodies and 2,807 schools that reported data consumed **2,060 GWh** less primary energy in 2020 than they did in their baselines, a reduction of 18%.

### 4.3 Analysis of Public Sector CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (tonnes)

The 2020 energy consumption of the 344 public bodies and 2,807 standalone schools that reported is equivalent to 1,633,000 tonnes of energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which is a reduction of 34% since their energy efficiency baselines. The sectoral breakdown of these emissions is shown in Figure 15.

The 4,576 GWh of annual energy savings achieved are equivalent to 848,000 tonnes of annual CO<sub>2</sub> savings. These are CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that have been avoided because the sector has improved its energy efficiency by 34.1%.<sup>14</sup>

**FIG. 15: BREAKDOWN OF ENERGY-RELATED CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS**



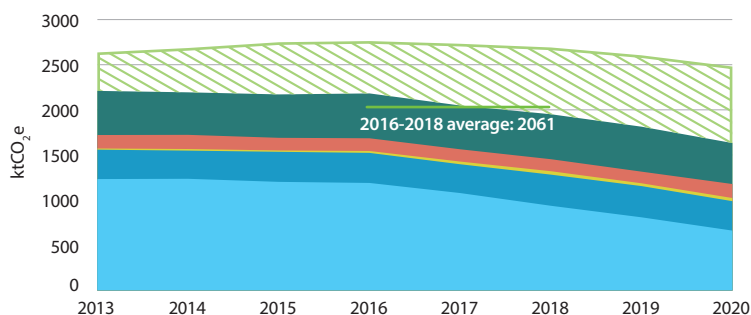
Sub-sector	2020 energy related CO <sub>2</sub> ktCO <sub>2</sub>
Civil Service	58
Commercial State Body	441
Education (excl. Schools & ETBs)	113
Health	323
Justice & Defence	104
Local Authorities & Water Services	350
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	74
Schools & ETBs	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,633</b>

14 The avoided emissions for each organisation are calculated by working out what the organisation's 2020 energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions would have been had it not made the reported efficiency gains since its baseline.

**FIG. 16: TOTAL ENERGY-RELATED CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS OVER TIME (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)<sup>15</sup>**

Figure 16 shows the actual energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the sector since 2013, split by energy type, and the avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the period. The average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2016-2018 is shown by the green line.

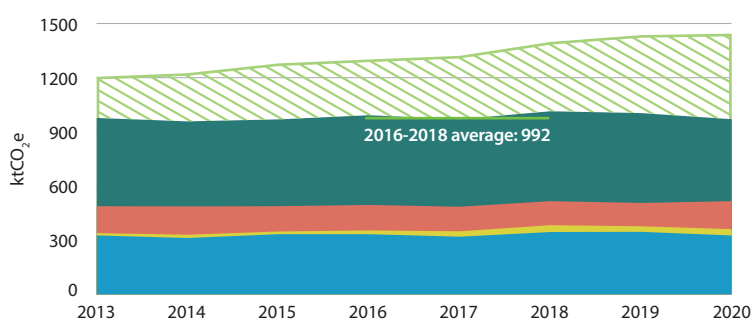
The decrease in actual emissions since 2013 is mainly due to the decarbonisation of Ireland's electricity supply, i.e. the reduction is because the electricity system has become 'cleaner' over this period. The avoided emissions have increased over time, as the sector has improved its energy efficiency. Electricity accounts for 41% of the 2020 emissions, with thermal accounting for 32% and transport 27%.



Fuel type ktCO <sub>2</sub>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Electricity	1,233	1,236	1,202	1,190	1,078	937	809	662
Natural gas	326	312	333	333	319	345	346	326
LPG	13	18	15	21	30	38	31	35
Heating oils & solid fossil fuels	149	157	140	141	136	133	129	155
Transport fuels	489	471	481	497	485	498	498	454
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,633</b>
Avoided emissions	426	491	578	580	684	740	791	848

**FIG. 17: ENERGY-RELATED CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS OVER TIME, EXCLUDING ELECTRICITY-RELATED EMISSIONS**

Electricity emissions are excluded from Figure 17, which only shows the non-electricity energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the public sector, i.e. emissions from the use of thermal and transport fuels reported by public bodies and schools. The combined actual emissions relating to thermal and transport fuels have remained steady in absolute terms since 2013, despite a 1.8% per annum increase in activity level across the sector since 2013.



Fuel type ktCO <sub>2</sub>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural gas	326	312	333	333	319	345	346	326
LPG	13	18	15	21	30	38	31	35
Heating oils & solid fossil fuels	149	157	140	141	136	133	129	155
Transport fuels	489	471	481	497	485	498	498	454
<b>Total</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>970</b>
Avoided emissions	228	267	310	309	351	384	432	474

<sup>15</sup> It includes energy-related emissions produced as a result of fuel combustion on site, such as gas/oil boilers and fleet vehicles.

#### 4.4 Analysis of Total and Cumulative Public Sector Energy Savings (€)

The value of the **energy savings** reported for 2020 is **€298 million**. As the total spend in 2020 for all of the organisations that reported data is €597 million, this represents a saving of 33.3% in energy costs attributable to energy efficiency improvements.

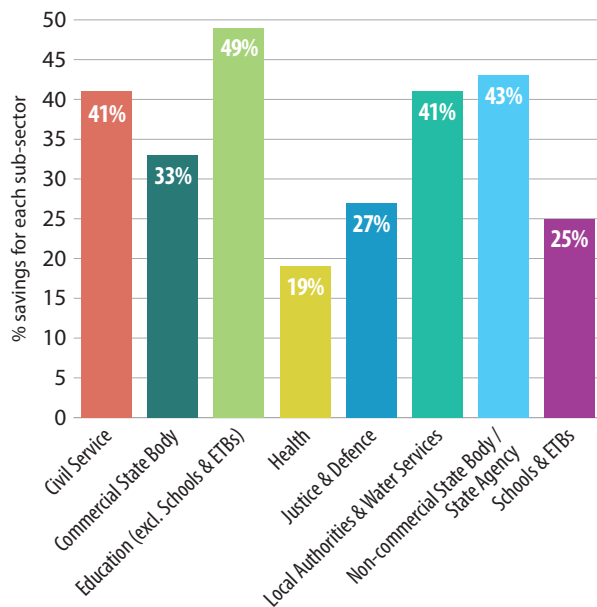
The value of the cumulative energy savings (up to 2020) since their baselines reported by the public bodies and schools that submitted complete reports is **€1,856 million**.

#### 4.5 Sub-sector Primary Energy Savings (GWh)

The breakdown of savings in primary energy (GWh) and percentage improvement on 'business as usual' by sub-sector is set out in the table in Figure 18. The equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> savings are also identified.

The bar chart in Figure 18 illustrates percentage savings for each sub-sector.

**FIG. 18: SUB-SECTOR COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE TO DATE (PRIMARY ENERGY SAVINGS)**



Sub-sector	2020 Energy Savings (Primary)		CO <sub>2</sub> Savings
	GWh	% Improvement on BAU	ktCO <sub>2</sub>
Civil Service	227	41%	39
Commercial State Body	1,368	33%	276
Education (excl. Schools and ETBs)	615	49%	107
Health	408	19%	76
Justice & Defence	194	27%	39
Local Authorities & Water Services	1,261	41%	216
Non-commercial State Body / State Agency	282	43%	54
Schools & ETBs	221	25%	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>848</b>

BAU: business as usual

## Avoided Energy Spend



## 2020 €298 million

## Cumulative €1,856 million

## 5. Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 emergency has had a profound impact on the public sector. From an energy perspective, it fundamentally changed the nature and extent of key activities that drove consumption in many public bodies and schools in 2020. As a result, it had a material effect on energy use and energy performance throughout the sector.

### 5.1 Overall Impact on Energy Use

Overall, final energy consumption<sup>16</sup> in the sector fell by 490 GWh, or almost 7%, between 2019 and 2020, with electricity reducing by 7%, thermal energy by 5% and transport by 8%. This was by far the largest annual change in aggregate consumption recorded by SEAI since it began tracking energy use via the M&R process. For comparison, the previous largest annual change was a 1.4% increase between 2015 and 2016.

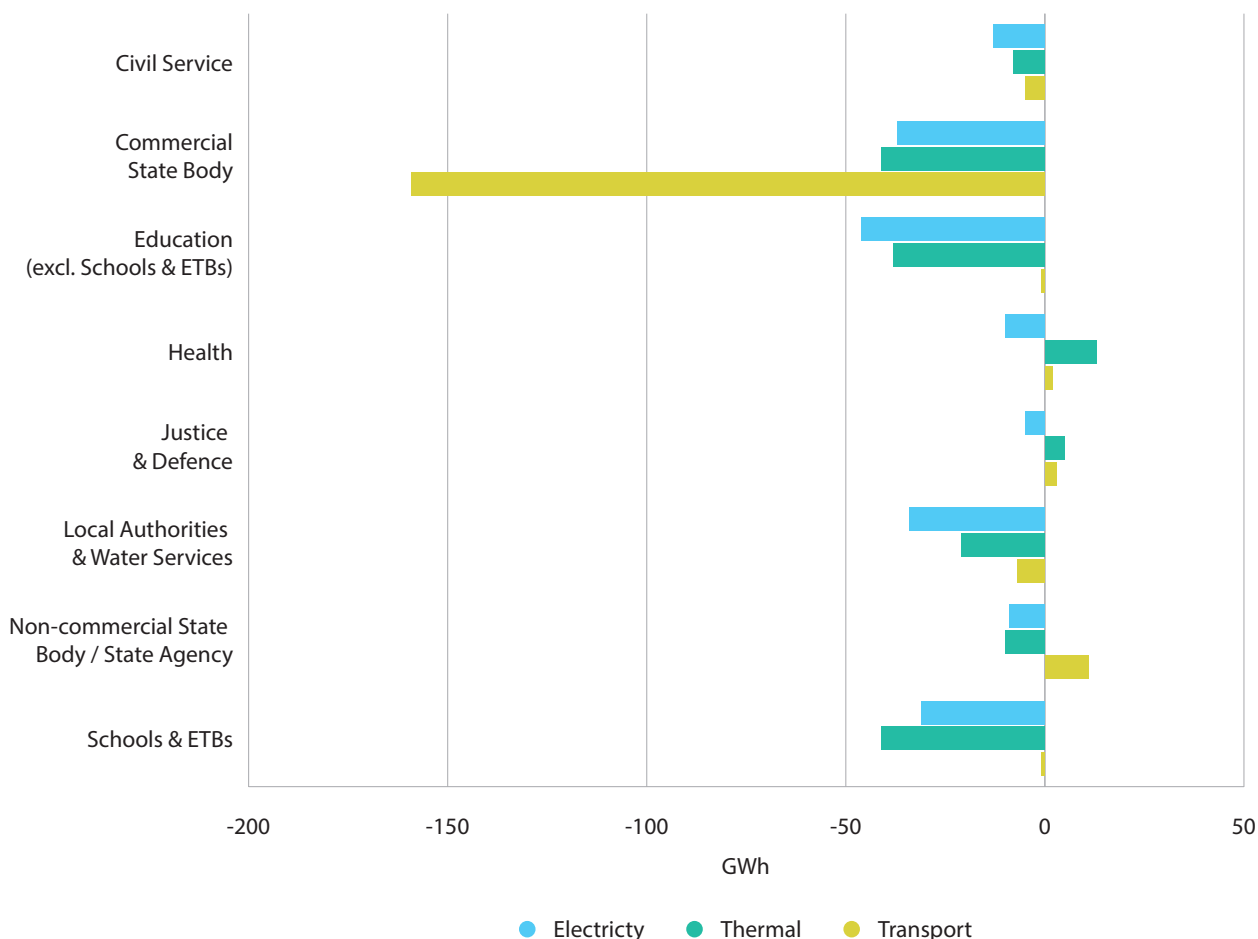
There were three main sources of the 490 GWh reduction: approximately one third of the reduction occurred in education (higher education, ETBs and schools), another third was in transport, and a final third was made up of

more modest reductions in electricity and thermal in other sub-sectors. Figure 20 shows the changes in final electricity, thermal and transport consumption between 2019 and 2020, broken down by sub-sector. Final consumption fell in all sub-sectors except for health, which increased by 0.3%.

Energy use fell by 7% across the public sector between 2019 & 2020

Energy use fell in all sub-sectors between 2019 & 2020, except for health

**FIGURE 19: CHANGE IN FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SUB-SECTOR 2019-2020**



<sup>16</sup> Final energy consumption is the energy used by public bodies and schools. It excludes the energy that is consumed and/or lost in transformation, transmission and distribution processes, which is all included in primary energy.



## 5.2 Impact on Individual Organisations' Energy Consumption

82% of all public bodies (284 of 344) experienced reductions in energy use in 2020, with consumption dropping by more than 5% in 246 public bodies and by more than 20% in 88.<sup>17</sup> An SEAI survey of public bodies revealed that COVID-19 was the cause of reduced building energy consumption in 77% of public bodies, with 63% of public bodies estimating that COVID-19 led to a reduction greater than 5%.

Only 8% of public bodies believe that COVID-19 had no material impact on energy consumption in their buildings, with 12% reporting that the emergency caused an increase in consumption.

## 5.3 Impact on Energy Efficiency Performance

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.

For example, many offices were unoccupied, or operated at significantly reduced occupancy, between March and December 2020. Similarly, libraries, leisure centres, galleries, museums and other 'non-essential' facilities were all closed for prolonged periods. Schools and higher education facilities also had prolonged periods of no or low occupancy. However, as many facilities reopened, the requirement to maintain higher ventilation rates increased demand for heating beyond normal levels, especially during the winter months.

The health sub-sector bore the brunt of the pandemic. Some health organisations experienced increases in demand for pandemic-related services, while others had to dramatically curtail other services so resources could be reallocated and to protect patients and staff. Some other frontline and non-frontline public bodies also took on additional functions or workload as part of the pandemic response, which affected their energy use.

Capacity levels in public transport were reduced as public health restrictions came into force. However, the level of service use reduced by even more, because of occupancy restrictions, i.e. public transport providers provided capacity

(with an associated energy baseload) that had a much lower-than-usual rate of usage. There were equivalent examples involving low usage of energy-intensive capacity in other areas, e.g. provision of office accommodation for a fraction of normal staff, provision of air traffic management service despite a collapse in commercial flight activity.

The wide range of pandemic-related impacts, coupled with the underlying diversity of activities in the public sector and the fact that public bodies have significant flexibility in defining the basis of their activity when calculating their energy efficiency, mean that the impact of COVID-19 on energy efficiency cannot be quantified in terms of a simple indicator for the sector, such as the percentage of energy 'savings' that might be attributable to the pandemic.

Almost half of public bodies surveyed reported that the pandemic led to a reduction in the activity that they use to track their energy performance, with 35% reporting no change and 7% reporting that COVID-19 gave rise to an increase in activity<sup>18</sup>. To give an indication of the potential impacts of COVID-19, the public-body-level energy efficiency performance data published for 2020 in section 5.2.1 is presented in a manner that shows how each public body's performance compares with that in preceding years.

## 5.4 Impact on Energy Management Activity

Almost two-thirds of public bodies surveyed believe that COVID-19 disrupted their efforts to improve energy efficiency, with 45% reporting that specific energy-saving projects planned for the early 2020s had been delayed. Only 5% of public bodies responded that the pandemic had provided an impetus or opportunity to accelerate their energy efficiency efforts.

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45% of public bodies reported pandemic-related delays to energy-saving projects.

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<sup>17</sup> Based on survey responses from 120 public bodies.

<sup>18</sup> The remaining 9% did not know to what extent the pandemic had affected their activity level.

## Making Progress

The data submitted demonstrates savings achieved through the implementation of thousands of efficiency measures. From 2017 to 2020, over 270 retrofit projects were supported by the DECC Mobilisation Fund through SEAI in partnership with the OPW, the HSE and the Department of Education. 42% of the measures reported addressed **lighting, heating, building fabric and structured energy management improvements**. Projects in schools accounted for a further 22%. The projects illustrated on these pages are a selection of the **4,751 projects** that were reported to SEAI in 2020. While the overall level of project reporting is improving, many of the efficiency measures are still relatively small scale.

During 2019, DECC, SEAI and the OPW delivered a series of workshops to provide guidance, advice and support to help public bodies through their Departmental Energy Performance Officer network groups. SEAI continued to provide on-line workshops and training throughout 2020. This process is helping to drive progress, facilitate the sharing of best practice and assess the range and nature of project opportunities to develop a project pipeline. Feedback from those groups who have participated has been very positive.

Further details of the projects reported by public bodies can be found in SEAI's online database of public sector energy-saving projects. This is available at [www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport](http://www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport)

**Note:** Case study savings are total final consumption (except where indicated). All other figures in the report are primary energy consumption.



## 1,390,000 kWh

**LeisureWorld Bishopstown** was identified as one of Cork City Council's significant energy users, accounting for 17% of its total energy consumption. An energy audit carried out in 2019 identified several energy saving opportunities relating to pool plant optimisation, air handling units (AHUs), improved BMS & energy metering, low pressure hot water optimisation and lighting upgrades. In 2020, Cork City Council proceeded with the works as part of the EXEED Certified Grant Scheme and completed the project in line with Covid restrictions. The most significant impact was the replacement of the AHU system for the pool areas which included substantial heat recovery, delivering an estimated 1,390,000 kWh savings. Provisional analysis based on limited opening hours between August - October 2020, indicates that overall savings of 52% electric and 50% thermal have been achieved. The project has also improved operational stability and efficiency as well as customer comfort and experience.



## Solar PV

Following a successful pilot installation of 28 kWp of solar PV (108 panels), **Dublin Port** proceeded to cover the entire roof of its East-West orientated engineering building. The installation of an additional 176 kWp of PV (588 panels) was completed in 2020. The resulting energy generated in the high production periods far exceeds the primary demand of the building load. To harness this supply, a portion of the building's thermal heat demand is now met by 2 x 1000 litre buffer tanks, which store water heated by the renewable source. A lithium iron phosphate battery was also installed with an electrical storage capacity of 96 kWh. Dublin Port also plans to upgrade its engineering fleet to fully electric and have installed six 22 kW car charging points and developed a charging schedule.



## 52% CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Savings



As part of the 2020 Schools Energy Retrofit Pathfinder programme, **Scoil Chuimsitheach Chiaráin** in Galway underwent a deep retrofit and improved its Building Energy Rating (BER) from a C3 to a B2. The building, originally constructed in 1966, underwent extensive fabric upgrades including external wall and roof insulation. A new LED lighting system with occupancy and daylight controls was installed along with an 11 kWp solar PV system. Oil-fired boilers were replaced with a new high-efficiency LPG condensing boiler along with new radiators, pipework and control systems. An electric vehicle (EV) charging point was also installed. Following these works, the school is expected to have up to 48% energy savings and a 52% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



## €11,500

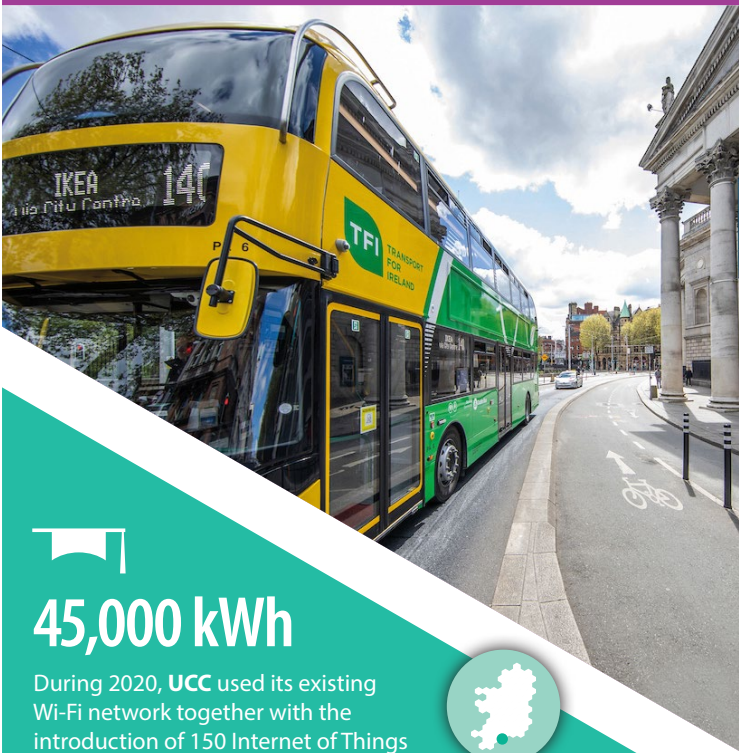
The HSE Energy Bureau, jointly funded by SEAI, expanded the provision of its services to non-acute Section 38/39 organisations in 2020. **Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital** was one of the first to engage when its management team committed to energy efficiency following a presentation from the Bureau. Several members of their Green Team have attended energy and carbon basics training. The Bureau energy officer completed an energy audit of the campus and identified energy saving projects for its register of opportunities. In November 2020, the hospital completed a lighting upgrade project funded through the HSE Energy Minor Capital budget. This has an estimated annual energy saving of 75,000 kWh, equivalent to €11,500 in financial savings.



## Alternative fuels

The 2018 National Development Plan included a commitment to stop purchasing diesel-only buses for urban public transport fleets by July 2019. With diesel-only buses no longer permitted, the **Department of Transport** sought to better understand fuel efficiencies and emissions from alternative-fuel buses under real-world conditions. Trials were carried out on fifteen diesel and alternative-fuel buses in Dublin and Cork. Diesel-electric hybrid, compressed natural gas and electric buses were all tested, along with diesel buses from the existing fleet, which provided a baseline against which the other technologies could be compared.

In general, the findings were similar to those from comparable trials in other countries. Electric buses are the most energy efficient, on a final energy basis, followed by hybrid and diesel buses. The study outputs will inform the National Transport Authority's short-to-medium term procurement strategy for public bus fleets, as well as longer-term policy development in this area.



## 45,000 kWh

During 2020, **UCC** used its existing Wi-Fi network together with the introduction of 150 Internet of Things (IoT) devices deployed across the campus to gather occupancy and CO<sub>2</sub> data as part of its approach to COVID-19 operating protocols. The IT services team developed an interface that would display the amount of people present in the building based on the number of user profiles connected to the Wi-Fi network. This information, combined with exported BMS data from the IoT devices, enabled the Estates office to oversee building occupancy patterns and monitor internal environmental conditions. Building managers were able to close unoccupied buildings and switch off unnecessary services, avoiding an estimated 45,000 kWh to date. While the initial project idea focussed on overseeing and managing COVID-19 protocols, UCC is now using the data and infrastructure to undertake space utilisation surveys, gather data on zone temperatures, identify cold spots that might limit the suitability of heat pumps and validate any improvements to the ventilation and heating systems.



## €10,000

In 2020, the Office of Public Works (OPW) carried out a substantial interior lighting upgrade project at The **Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)** offices in Smithfield. The project was completed as part of the National Energy Efficiency Upgrade Pathfinder Programme for Central Government and OPW Buildings 2020. This programme is a joint venture between the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, SEAI and the OPW. A total of 760 light fittings were replaced with a more energy efficient LED version. This resulted in a reduction of 89,000 kWh in primary energy consumption, equivalent to 26,300 g CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy cost savings of €10,000.



BEFORE  
AFTER



## 530,000 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>



During 2020, **Monaghan County Council** retrofitted its final 1,700 public streetlights with high efficiency LEDs, reducing the average wattage from 135 W to 47 W and representing a 65% reduction. A total of 5,800 public streetlights were upgraded over the 4-year lifetime of this project which resulted in energy savings of 1.82 GWh, equivalent to over 530,000 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> and energy bill savings of €270,000. As well as saving energy and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, there are additional environmental and safety benefits such as reduced skyglow and improved illumination on roads and public spaces.



## 6. Towards 2030

### 6.1 Departmental Group Performance

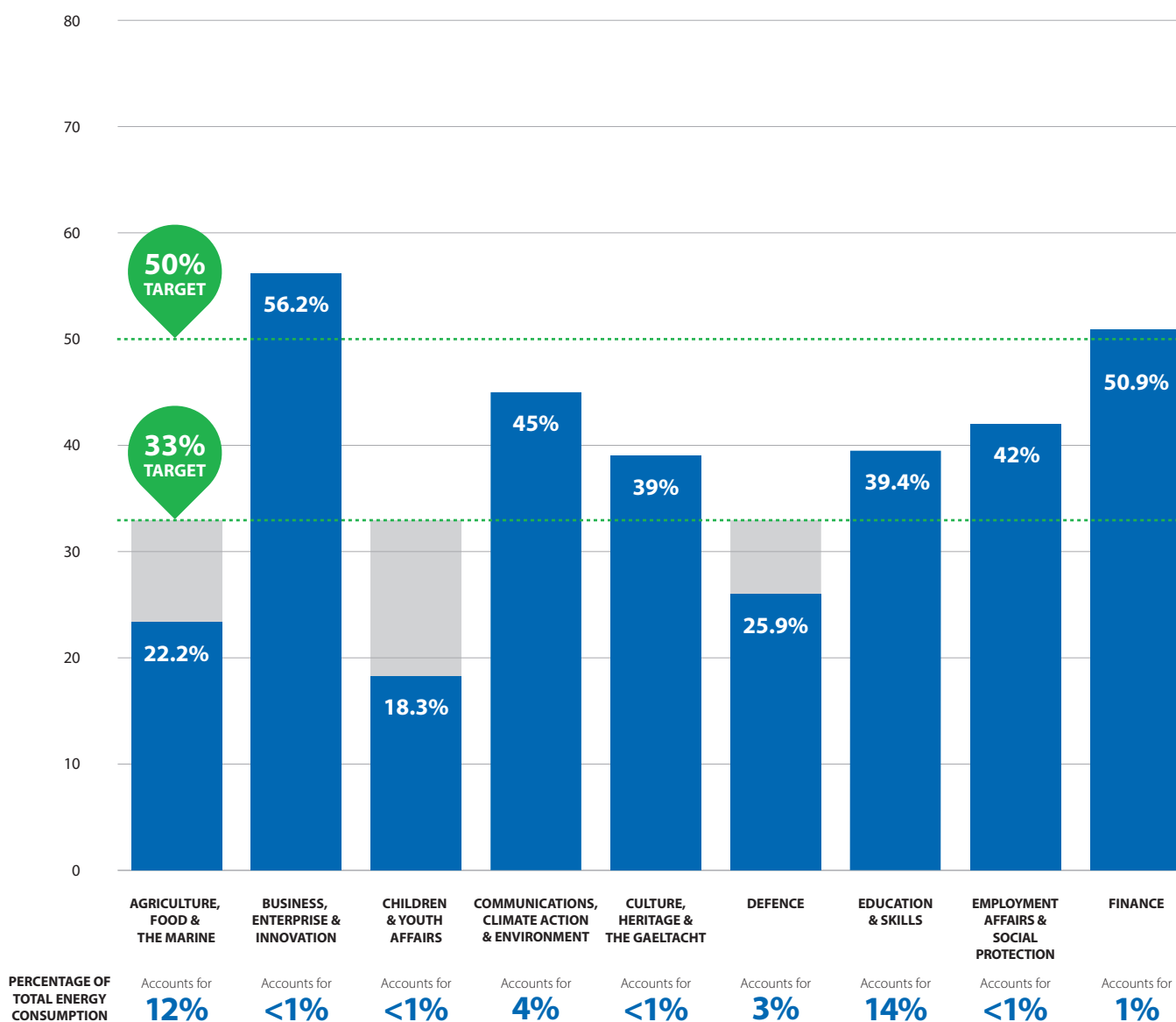
The analysis of the data reported by 344 public bodies and 2,807 schools shows that the annual energy efficiency savings at 2020 represents an overall efficiency gain of 34.1%.

Although a 34.1% efficiency improvement represents a substantial saving, public bodies must now focus on increasing efforts to deliver on the more ambitious target of 50% energy efficiency improvement for 2030

Figure 20 illustrates the 2020 position of each departmental group<sup>19</sup> with respect to the 2020 target and 2030 energy efficiency improvement target.

A collective effort across all departmental groups continues to be required to meet our 2030 obligations.

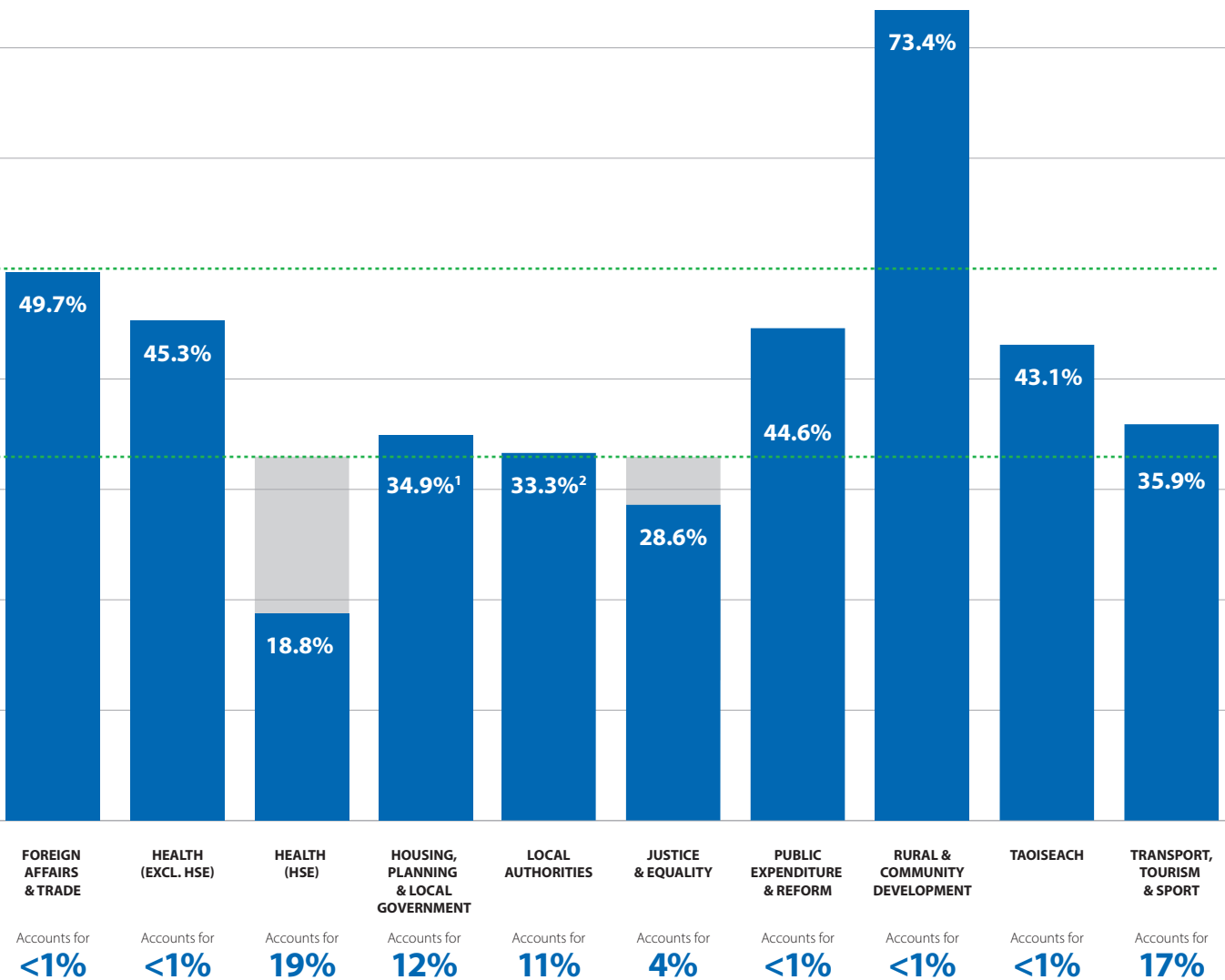
**FIG. 20: DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST 2020 TARGET**



<sup>19</sup> Departmental groups are as they existed for the majority of 2020. The departments will be listed under their new department names in next year's report.

The M&R performance measurement system enables every organisation – regardless of its level of energy consumption – to analyse its gap to target and design strategic interventions in energy efficiency that will have the most significant impact for it. The public sector organisations that were requested to submit reports are detailed in section 6.2.

Public bodies must now focus on increasing efforts to deliver on the more ambitious target of 50% energy efficiency improvement for 2030.



**Note 1**

This group includes Irish Water. 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 6.3%.

**Note 2**

Includes Drogheda Port Company as part of Louth County Council and Port of Galway as part of Galway City Council.

## 6.2 Performance of Public Bodies

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

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

The public bodies and schools are listed as follows:

### Public Bodies (Excluding Standalone Schools)

The 344<sup>20</sup> public bodies that made a complete submission to SEAI by the deadline are alphabetically listed in section 6.2.1. The data reported via the M&R process and SEAI's subsequent survey of public bodies confirm that the pandemic has had material impacts on the energy performance results calculated for most public bodies. To illustrate the extent of these impacts, the energy saving value for 2020 published in section 6.2.1 for each public body is presented alongside the energy saving values for all years since baseline. This indicates the extent to which each public body's 2020 performance may have deviated from an established trend up to 2019.

### Non-reporting Public Bodies

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

### Standalone Schools

The 2,807 standalone schools that made complete submissions to SEAI by the deadline account for 5% of total reported energy consumption. They are listed in an Annex to this report, which is available at [www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport](http://www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport).

### Additional Detailed Data

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

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Detailed organisation-level and project data is available at [www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport](http://www.seai.ie/publicsectorreport)

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## 6.2.1 PUBLIC BODIES (EXCLUDING SCHOOLS)

### LIST OF PUBLIC BODIES THAT REPORTED

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Abbey Theatre	1.5	● <sub>4</sub>	-105.8%	
Ability West	2.9	●	27.5%	
Adoption Authority of Ireland	0.2	●	40.0%	
AHEAD	<0.1	●	54.9%	
An Bord Pleanála	0.8	●	57.2%	
An Foras Teanga – Foras na Gaeilge	0.8	●	15.6%	
An Foras Teanga – Ulster Scots Agency	<0.1	●	48.7%	
An Garda Síochána	193.8	●	31.9%	
An Post	159.2	●	33.4%	
Arts Council	0.4	●	38.2%	
Athlone Education Centre	<0.1	●	46.9%	
Athlone Institute of Technology	9.5	●	40.3%	
Bantry Bay Port Company DAC	<0.1	●	57.9%	
Beaumont Hospital	57.7	●	19.8%	
Blackrock Education Centre	0.2	●	-5.2%	
Bord Bia	0.4	● <sub>4</sub>	71.5%	
Bord Iascaigh Mhara	3.7	●	8.7%	
Bord na Móna plc	59.2	● <sub>2</sub>	54.7%	
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland	0.2	●	47.5%	
Brothers of Charity Services Ireland CLG	45.4	●	20.0%	
Bus Éireann	304.3	●	20.3%	
Camphill Communities (Ireland)	8.1	●	36.7%	
Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital	7.4	●	36.2%	
Carlow County Council	10.6	● <sub>3</sub>	39.9%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:



More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.



More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.



Less efficient than baseline.

#### Note 2

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

#### Note 3

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

#### Note 4

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Carrick-on-Shannon Education Centre	<0.1	●	19.8%	
Carriglea Cáirde Services	3.6	●	27.5%	
Cavan & Monaghan Education & Training Board	9.0	●	30.2%	
Cavan County Council	12.2	● <sup>3</sup>	27.8%	
Central Bank of Ireland	16.0	●	67.0%	
Central Remedial Clinic	3.9	●	40.3%	
Central Statistics Office	2.9	●	52.2%	
Charities Regulator	<0.1	●	58.9%	
Cheeverstown House	6.1	●	15.1%	
Cheshire Ireland	5.2	●	31.1%	
Chief State Solicitor's Office	1.3	●	52.9%	
Children's Health Ireland (CHI)	50.2	●	10.8%	
Children's Sunshine Home/Laura Lynn	1.1	●	35.1%	
Citizens Information Board	0.7	●	40.5%	
City of Dublin Education & Training Board	22.4	●	25.9%	
Clare County Council	26.6	● <sup>3</sup>	36.9%	
Clare Education Centre	0.1	●	56.2%	
Co. Wexford Education Centre	<0.1	●	39.7%	
Cobh Community Hospital	0.5	●	-0.7%	
Coillte Teoranta	977.2	●	20.3%	
Commission for Aviation Regulation	0.2	●	51.9%	
Commission for Communications Regulation	0.5	●	39.7%	
Commission for Railway Regulation	0.1	●	63.0%	
Commission for the Regulation of Utilities	0.2	● <sup>4</sup>	83.0%	
Commissioners of Irish Lights	13.9	●	35.5%	
Companies Registration Office & Registrar of Friendly Societies	0.4	●	61.3%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	0.3	● <sup>4</sup>	75.3%	
Coombe Women & Infants University Hospital	8.8	●	15.7%	
Cope Foundation	15.8	●	22.5%	
Cork Airport	13.5	●	63.0%	
Cork City Council	53.7	● <sup>3</sup>	53.3%	
Cork County Council	61.3	● <sup>3</sup>	29.3%	
Cork Education & Training Board	18.4	●	26.5%	
Cork Education Support Centre	0.1	●	20.6%	
Cork Institute of Technology	20.0	●	57.5%	
CORU	0.3	●	38.4%	
Courts Service	33.6	●	26.5%	
Crawford Art Gallery Cork	1.0	● <sup>4</sup>	-76.8%	
daa plc	101.8	●	60.6%	
Data Protection Commissioner	0.3	● <sup>4</sup>	72.1%	
Daughters of Charity – Child & Family Services	0.8	● <sup>2</sup>	18.3%	
Daughters of Charity – Intellectual Disability Services	19.0	●	16.7%	
Defence Forces	227.5	●	25.7%	
Dental Council	<0.1	●	39.7%	
Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine	43.3	●	34.1%	
Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth	1.5	●	45.4%	
Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	2.7	● <sup>4</sup>	78.5%	
Department of Defence	3.3	●	41.1%	
Department of Education & Skills	7.3	●	39.0%	
Department of Employment & Social Protection	43.1	●	42.0%	
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment	2.7	● <sup>2</sup>	63.3%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

**Note 2**

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

**Note 3**

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

**Note 4**

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Department of Finance	8.7	●	5.1%	
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	7.0	●	49.7%	
Department of Health	3.1	●	39.8%	
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	4.3	●	39.6%	
Department of Justice & Equality	8.8	●	46.0%	
Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	5.0	●	59.7%	
Department of Rural & Community Development	0.3	●	37.8%	
Department of The Environment, Climate and Communications	4.6	●	49.3%	
Department of the Taoiseach	3.1	●	28.8%	
Department of Transport	27.5	●	24.0%	
Design & Crafts Council Ireland	0.3	●	32.9%	
Digital Hub Development Agency	3.5	●	31.6%	
Donegal County Council	51.4	● <sub>3</sub>	19.1%	
Donegal Education & Training Board	9.0	●	19.5%	
Donegal Education Centre	0.1	●	15.5%	
Drogheda Port Company	0.5	● <sub>4</sub>	71.5%	
Drumcondra Education Centre	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	86.4%	
Dublin & Dún Laoghaire Education & Training Board	30.3	●	39.3%	
Dublin Bus	268.7	●	17.1%	
Dublin City Council	160.2	● <sub>3</sub>	41.9%	
Dublin City University	49.1	●	59.4%	
Dublin Dental Hospital & School	1.7	●	45.2%	
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies	1.5	●	41.6%	
Dublin Port Company	14.1	●	38.6%	
Dublin West Education Centre	<0.1	● <sub>1</sub>	–	–

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

**Note 1**

Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

**Note 3**

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

**Note 4**

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design & Technology	4.7	●	28.3%	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	36.2	● <sub>3</sub>	51.0%	
Dundalk Institute of Technology	10.8	●	33.1%	
Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)	0.6	●	47.0%	
Educampus Services	0.1	●	49.9%	
Education Centre Tralee	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	-219.4%	
EirGrid Plc	5.4	● <sub>2</sub>	-66.5%	
Electricity Supply Board	97.7	●	45.8%	
Enable Ireland	7.7	●	42.5%	
Enterprise Ireland	4.0	●	66.9%	
Environmental Protection Agency	3.8	●	56.6%	
Ervia (Business Services)	1.7	● <sub>4</sub>	71.5%	
Fáilte Ireland	2.3	●	61.3%	
Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman	0.2	●	12.2%	
Fingal County Council	48.1	● <sub>3</sub>	39.9%	
FOLD Ireland	1.7	●	19.5%	
Food Safety Authority of Ireland	0.2	● <sub>4</sub>	85.0%	
Forensic Science Laboratory	1.7	●	35.5%	
Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission	0.4	●	42.9%	
Galway City Council	21.4	● <sub>3</sub>	36.9%	
Galway County Council	24.5	● <sub>3</sub>	38.6%	
Galway Education Centre	0.1	●	45.9%	
Galway Mayo Institute of Technology	10.9	●	41.3%	
Galway Roscommon Education & Training Board	12.2	●	35.7%	
Garda Inspectorate	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	75.2%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

**Note 2**

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

**Note 3**

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

**Note 4**

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Garda Ombudsman Commission	1.0	●	56.9%	
Gas Networks Ireland	8.6	●	53.8%	
Good Shepherd Cork	0.6	●	-14.8%	
Grangegorman Development Agency	0.3	● <sub>1</sub>	–	–
Health & Safety Authority	0.7	●	45.8%	
Health Products Regulatory Authority	1.1	●	62.4%	
Heritage Council	<0.1	●	67.6%	
Higher Education Authority Irish Research Council	0.2	● <sub>4</sub>	71.8%	
Horsereading Ireland Ltd	3.9	●	58.0%	
Houses of the Oireachtas Service	10.9	●	41.3%	
Housing and Sustainable Communities Agency	0.4	● <sub>2</sub>	50.6%	
Housing Finance Agency	<0.1	●	49.7%	
HSE	1,056.3	●	14.0%	
Iarnród Éireann / Irish Rail	528.5	●	39.1%	
IDA Ireland	5.1	●	42.3%	
Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland	2.6	●	42.3%	
Inishowen Development Partnership	<0.1	●	50.6%	
Inland Fisheries Ireland	5.9	●	43.6%	
Inspector of Prisons and Places of Detention	<0.1	●	44.4%	
Institute of Public Administration	0.7	●	33.6%	
Institute of Technology Carlow	6.8	●	58.1%	
Institute of Technology Sligo	6.9	●	51.7%	
InterTradelreland	0.4	●	45.6%	
Irish Aviation Authority	20.1	●	46.1%	
Irish Blood Transfusion Service	11.8	●	42.6%	
Irish Film Classification Office	0.1	●	17.8%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

- More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.
- More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.
- Less efficient than baseline.

**Note 1**  
Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission	0.2	● <sup>4</sup>	76.8%	
Irish Prison Service	103.2	●	17.4%	
Irish Water	1,059.6	● <sup>3a</sup>	34.5%	
Irish Wheelchair Association	5.0	●	57.7%	
KARE	2.6	● <sup>2</sup>	20.1%	
Kerry County Council	39.5	● <sup>3</sup>	42.9%	
Kerry Education & Training Board	4.5	●	39.2%	
Kildare & Wicklow Education & Training Board	13.0	● <sup>2</sup>	41.7%	
Kildare County Council	38.4	● <sup>3</sup>	33.3%	
Kildare Education Centre	0.1	●	37.0%	
Kilkenny & Carlow Education & Training Board	5.5	●	37.4%	
Kilkenny County Council	20.3	● <sup>3</sup>	41.6%	
Kilkenny Education Centre	0.1	●	33.9%	
Labour Court	0.2	●	46.3%	
Laois & Offaly Education & Training Board	5.4	●	28.4%	
Laois County Council	16.8	● <sup>3</sup>	46.8%	
Laois Education Centre	0.1	●	13.3%	
Law Reform Commission	0.2	● <sup>4</sup>	78.4%	
Léargas – The Exchange Bureau	<0.1	●	62.0%	
Legal Aid Board	3.0	●	32.0%	
Legal Services Regulatory Authority	<0.1	● <sup>1</sup>	–	–
Leitrim County Council	22.8	● <sup>2</sup>	-17.1%	
Leopardstown Park Hospital	6.2	● <sup>4</sup>	-88.8%	
Letterkenny Institute of Technology	4.9	●	60.5%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:



More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.



More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.



Less efficient than baseline.

#### Note 1

Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

#### Note 2

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

#### Note 3

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

#### Note 3a

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 6.3%. The savings figure may be revised in future years as the local authorities, Irish Water and SEAI continue to work together to improve the quality and quantity of energy data, including historical data.

#### Note 4

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.



Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Limerick & Clare Education & Training Board	16.1	●	32.0%	
Limerick City & County Council	32.1	● <sub>3</sub>	44.2%	
Limerick Education Centre	0.3	● <sub>4</sub>	-231.8%	
Limerick Institute of Technology	11.4	●	41.8%	
Local Government Management Agency	1.4	●	52.8%	
Longford & Westmeath Education & Training Board	4.7	●	39.2%	
Longford County Council	9.7	● <sub>3</sub>	44.2%	
Louth & Meath Education & Training Board	17.4	●	21.9%	
Louth County Council	24.5	● <sub>3</sub>	46.8%	
Marine Institute	23.3	●	22.6%	
Mary Immaculate College Limerick	7.9	●	38.5%	
Marymount University Hospital and Hospice	5.0	●	37.9%	
Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	66.4	●	38.5%	
Maynooth University, NUIM	31.8	●	48.0%	
Mayo County Council	32.2	● <sub>3</sub>	36.4%	
Mayo Education Centre	0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	-50.7%	
Mayo Sligo & Leitrim Education & Training Board	8.1	●	14.1%	
Meath County Council	33.1	● <sub>3</sub>	32.1%	
Medical Bureau of Road Safety	1.1	●	30.2%	
Mental Health Commission	0.2	●	65.0%	
Mercy Hospital	11.9	●	34.9%	
Met Éireann	1.8	●	14.7%	
Milford Care Centre	5.2	● <sub>4</sub>	-29.1%	
Monaghan County Council	10.5	● <sub>3</sub>	48.6%	
Monaghan Education Centre	0.1	●	25.1%	
Muiriosa Foundation	9.3	●	42.0%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Munster Technical University Kerry Campus	6.2	●	53.8%	
National Archives	0.9	●	60.9%	
National College of Art and Design	3.5	●	53.1%	
National Council for Special Education	0.6	●	31.0%	
National Disability Authority	0.3	●	50.2%	
National Economic and Social Development Office	0.3	●	46.5%	
National Gallery	11.5	●	50.7%	
National Library of Ireland	2.9	●	45.2%	
National Maternity Hospital	9.6	●	11.3%	
National Milk Agency	<0.1	●	49.0%	
National Museum of Ireland	13.1	●	15.6%	
National Oil Reserves Agency	0.2	●	66.2%	
National Rehabilitation Hospital	13.0	● <sup>4</sup>	-259.8%	
National Shared Services Office	2.9	●	19.5%	
National Transport Authority	57.8	●	54.8%	
National Treasury Management Agency	3.1	● <sup>4</sup>	75.7%	
National Treatment Purchase Fund	0.4	●	27.6%	
National University of Ireland, Galway	38.5	●	54.2%	
Navan Education Centre	0.1	●	-59.8%	
NCCA (National Council for Curriculum and Assessment)	0.2	●	59.5%	
Northern & Western Regional Assembly	0.1	●	46.2%	
NSAI	2.7	●	44.5%	
Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland	0.5	●	28.2%	
Oberstown Children Detention Campus	6.6	●	6.5%	
Offaly County Council	16.8	● <sup>3</sup>	35.5%	
Office of Public Works	49.1	●	22.0%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

#### Note 4

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Office of the Attorney General	1.1	●	54.9%	
Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General	0.7	●	57.7%	
Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement	0.5	●	47.4%	
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	1.3	●	58.4%	
Office of the Ombudsman	0.4	● <sup>4</sup>	71.4%	
Office of the Ombudsman for Children	0.1	●	29.5%	
Office of the Ombudsman for the Defence Forces	<0.1	●	55.5%	
Office of the Planning Regulator	<0.1	○	0.0%	–
Oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga	<0.1	●	43.3%	
Ordnance Survey Ireland	3.3	●	25.6%	
Our Lady's Hospice Harold's Cross Limited	12.1	●	25.7%	
Peamount Hospital Newcastle	9.9	●	32.5%	
Personal Injuries Assessment Board	0.3	● <sup>4</sup>	74.0%	
Pobal	0.6	● <sup>4</sup>	80.5%	
Port of Cork Company	22.1	●	34.2%	
Port of Galway	0.9	● <sup>1</sup>	–	–
Port of Waterford Company	3.4	●	-35.5%	
Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council	<0.1	● <sup>4</sup>	80.7%	
President's Establishment	1.7	●	-22.9%	
Private Security Authority	0.1	●	45.9%	
Probation Service agency of Dept of Justice & Equality	3.9	●	35.3%	
Professional Development Service for Teachers	<0.1	● <sup>4</sup>	79.3%	
Property Service Regulatory Authority	0.2	●	69.6%	
PSI – the Pharmacy Regulator	0.6	●	53.7%	
Public Appointment Service	1.0	●	68.1%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

- More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.
- More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.
- Less efficient than baseline.
- Tracked from a 2020 baseline.

**Note 1**  
Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Quality and Qualifications Ireland	0.4	●	-17.1%	
Raidió Teilifís Éireann	56.8	●	57.1%	
Rásaíocht Con Éireann/Greyhound Racing Ireland	4.7	●	61.3%	
Regulator of the National Lottery	<0.1	●	40.5%	
Residential Tenancies Board	0.7	● <sub>4</sub>	71.6%	
Revenue Commissioners	35.9	●	48.9%	
Road Safety Authority	2.0	●	19.1%	
Roscommon County Council	16.2	● <sub>3</sub>	38.1%	
Rotunda Hospital	9.8	●	8.2%	
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	14.5	●	48.6%	
Royal Hospital	7.2	● <sub>4</sub>	-71.6%	
Royal Irish Academy	0.3	●	48.8%	
Royal Irish Academy of Music	0.4	●	58.0%	
Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital	3.8	●	-67.4%	
safefood	0.2	●	61.7%	
Saint John of God Community Services clg	37.9	●	6.4%	
Science Foundation Ireland	0.2	● <sub>4</sub>	86.9%	
Screen Ireland	0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	-157.7%	
Sea Fisheries Administration Division	5.2	●	30.5%	
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority	1.0	●	58.7%	
Shannon Airport Authority DAC.	17.2	●	50.6%	
Shannon Commercial Properties	0.6	●	67.3%	
Shannon Foynes Port Company	3.0	●	-3.4%	
Sligo County Council	14.7	● <sub>3</sub>	30.5%	
Sligo Education Centre	<0.1	●	31.3%	
SOLAS	1.2	●	60.0%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
SOS Kilkenny Ltd.	1.1	●	45.0%	
South Dublin County Council	39.7	● <sub>3</sub>	45.7%	
South Infirmary – Victoria Hospital	9.4	●	-29.2%	
Southern Regional Assembly	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	77.5%	
Special EU Programmes Body	<0.1	●	52.4%	
Sport Ireland	26.0	● <sub>5</sub>	–	–
St Josephs Foundation	2.5	● <sub>4</sub>	71.5%	
St. Angela's College Sligo	1.7	●	61.4%	
St. Catherine's Association Ltd.	1.0	●	22.8%	
St. Christopher's Services Ltd.	1.5	●	38.0%	
St. Cronan's Association CLG	0.3	●	34.5%	
St. Francis Hospice	4.9	●	27.6%	
St. James's Hospital	79.2	●	21.6%	
St. John's Hospital	3.5	●	28.6%	
St. Michael's Hospital	5.5	●	18.3%	
St. Patrick's Centre Kilkenny	1.2	● <sub>4</sub>	89.1%	
St. Vincent's Hospital Fairview	4.3	●	7.6%	
St. Vincent's University Hospital	43.8	●	37.6%	
State Examinations Commission	1.4	●	29.9%	
State Laboratory	7.1	● <sub>4</sub>	79.6%	
Stewarts Care Ltd	14.9	●	51.7%	
Sunbeam House Services	2.3	●	50.5%	
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	0.7	●	52.3%	
Tallaght University Hospital	40.4	●	18.0%	
Teaching Council	0.6	●	44.3%	
Teagasc	34.3	●	32.8%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

**Note 5**  
This public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020. Its energy data was verified by SEAI, but SEAI has recommended that it change its approach for reporting its activity level.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary)	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline
	GWh		%	%
Technological University Dublin	26.0	●	42.1%	
Technological University Dublin – Blanchardstown Campus	4.6	● <sub>4</sub>	73.2%	
TG4	2.1	●	52.1%	
The Bessborough Centre	0.8	●	40.6%	
The Health Information & Quality Authority (HIQA)	1.3	●	52.9%	
The Health Insurance Authority	<0.1	●	53.1%	
The Health Research Board	0.3	●	54.7%	
The Insolvency Service of Ireland	0.7	● <sub>2</sub>	41.8%	
The Irish Museum of Modern Art	5.2	●	20.8%	
The Land Development Agency	0.1	● <sub>1</sub>	–	–
The Medical Council	0.7	●	46.2%	
The National Concert Hall	1.8	●	56.1%	
The Pensions Authority	0.4	●	47.7%	
The Property Registration Authority	3.7	●	31.4%	
Tipperary County Council	39.4	● <sub>3</sub>	45.5%	
Tipperary Education & Training Board	6.6	●	29.5%	
Tourism Ireland	0.2	●	69.0%	
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	133.4	●	30.7%	
Trinity College Dublin	104.9	●	39.8%	
TU Dublin, Tallaght	6.6	●	53.1%	
Údarás na Gaeltachta	3.5	●	47.2%	
University College Cork	78.0	●	51.5%	
University College Dublin	93.6	●	48.9%	
University of Limerick	57.0	●	43.4%	
Valuation Office	0.6	●	43.0%	
Valuation Tribunal	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	93.9%	

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:



More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.



More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.



Less efficient than baseline.

**Note 1**

Public body submitted sufficient data to calculate a savings result for 2020; however the result lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance and needs verification.

**Note 2**

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

**Note 3**

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

**Note 4**

The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.

Public Body	2020 Energy Consumption (Primary) GWh	Overall Status (2020)	Energy Savings Since Baseline %	Energy Savings Profile Since Baseline %
Voluntary Health Insurance Board.	9.2	●	41.6%	
Water Safety Ireland	<0.1	● <sub>4</sub>	75.1%	
Waterford & Wexford Education & Training Board	11.1	●	50.5%	
Waterford City & County Council	35.1	● <sub>3</sub>	31.2%	
Waterford Institute of Technology	13.5	●	57.7%	
Waterford Teachers' Centre	0.1	●	29.0%	
Waterways Ireland	7.4	●	-1.1%	
West Cork Education Centre	<0.1	●	11.7%	
Western Care Association	2.9	●	63.6%	
Western Development Commission	<0.1	●	56.8%	
Westmeath County Council	21.9	● <sub>3</sub>	27.2%	
Wexford County Council	28.8	● <sub>3</sub>	39.7%	
Wicklow County Council	29.2	● <sub>3</sub>	28.6%	
Workplace Relations Commission	1.2	●	33.0%	

## 6.2.2 Other Public Bodies

The number of public bodies that are required to report in their own right changes from year to year due to organisational changes within the sector. Some smaller organisations that were requested to report for 2020 did not report data in their own right, but their data was reported via 'parent' organisations, while others may no longer come under the definition of a public body, as set out in SI 426 of 2014. Such organisations are not listed here. These organisational changes are the subject of continual review by SEAI.

The following public bodies did not submit complete reports for 2020:

National Cancer Registry Board

Nua Healthcare Services

RehabGroup

St. Michael's House

The following organisation will begin reporting as a public body in 2022:

Irish National Stud

The overall status of energy efficiency improvement on baseline for 2019 is illustrated as follows:

● More efficient than baseline and 2020 target achieved.

● More efficient than baseline but fell short of 2020 target.

● Less efficient than baseline.

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

**Note 4**  
The result calculated for the public body lies beyond the expected range of probable energy performance. However, this could be because of exceptional circumstances arising from the impact of COVID-19 on energy performance.



## Appendix 1 – Reporting Methodology

The key principles of the reporting methodology are:

- Individual public bodies report annually for the previous year. There is a defined reporting window during which public bodies must report and the cycle repeats annually.
- Public bodies report all of their energy consumption for all fuel types (electricity, thermal fuels and transport fuels) at an organisational level.
- Public bodies report baseline data on a once-off basis.
- Public bodies 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 MRSO and Gas Networks Ireland) each year.
- For all non-network-connected energy sources (e.g. heating oils, LPG, solid fuels, diesel), public bodies self-report their consumption subtotals directly to SEAI.
- Each year, each public body must self-report a value for an activity metric that best corresponds with its energy usage.

The next reporting cycle will commence in November 2020. All public bodies will be required to report their 2020 consumption before the cycle ends in late April 2021; they will also have the opportunity to review/edit their previously reported data.

### Measuring Energy Savings

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

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

The primary indicator for tracking each organisation's energy savings is the change in the organisation's EnPI each year and is expressed as a percentage saving between a baseline period and the current year (i.e. 2020). This is a workable methodology which accounts for an organisation's energy performance as well as its energy consumption and enables public bodies to determine if energy is being used efficiently or not in accordance with the definitions of 'energy efficiency' and 'energy savings' used by the European Commission.

### Energy Efficiency Baselines

The progress made by an organisation in meeting its 2020 target is measured against an historical baseline.

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

### 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 to check for errors when entering inputs.
- 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.

The data verification process on the 2020 data involved an assessment of 11% of public bodies that reported data.

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.

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For more information on  
Monitoring and Reporting,  
visit [www.seai.ie/publicsector](http://www.seai.ie/publicsector)  
or contact [publicsector@seai.ie](mailto:publicsector@seai.ie)

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## Appendix 2 – Glossary

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### Activity Metric

A measure of the activity that a public body undertakes. Ideally, the activity metric should quantify the key activities that affect energy use, e.g. for organisations in which most of the energy consumption is in buildings, good activity metrics are: the total useful floor area that is heated or air conditioned; the number of people that benefit from the energy service provided (e.g. number of employees for office-based organisations, number of students for universities etc.)

### Energy Efficiency Baseline

The period from which an organisation's progress towards the 2020 target is tracked. There are three alternative baselines for public bodies. Public bodies can choose whichever one suits them best: 2001-2005 (averaged); 2006-2008 (averaged); 2009 (single year). 2009 is the default baseline. Schools can choose any of these baselines, or any single year up to and including 2013 (default).

### 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 requirement (TPER) by an activity metric.

### GPRN

Gas Point Registration Number is a unique reference number assigned to every gas point on the natural gas network.

### MPRN

Meter Point Reference Number is a unique 11-digit number assigned to every single electricity connection and meter in the country.

### Public Body

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

### Thermal Fuels / Thermal Energy

For the purposes of this report, thermal fuels (thermal energy) comprise 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.

### TPER

Total Primary Energy Requirement (TPER), or primary energy, is a measure of all of the energy consumed by the organisation, which accounts for the energy that is consumed and/or lost in transformation, transmission and distribution processes.

TPER is calculated by applying published conversion factors to each element of the organisation's energy consumption. The conversion factors can vary from year to year and the factor for electricity is typically at least twice the value of those for thermal and transport fuel types.

Conversion factors for each year are available on the SEAI website.

### Transport Fuel

For the purposes of this report, transport fuels comprise 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, although an electricity-for-transport subtotal is broken out in Figure 8.





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