2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
We are committed 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.	Failed or Failing	Minister accepted we will miss emission reduction targets by more than half.	1				Advanced - this commitment has been realised and further action on foot of it has been taken
Delivering a National Aggregated Model of Retrofitting reaching over 500,000 homes by 2030, as part of the EU Renovation Wave	Failed or Failing	Ireland not on target to meet its retrofit targets - the CAP 2021 specifies these 500,000 are to a level of B2 or higher, in which case we are far behind, but we would still lag regardless. This count starts from 2018. Also, these targets may have to be rejigged as EU Directive will change BER system and there will no longer be such a thing as 'B2'.	1				Maintained - this commitment has been realised but no further action has been to taken on foot of it (i.e., progress in this area has stalled)
Learning from district heating pilot projects to launch a scaled-up programme.	Weakened or Delayed	Legislation for district heating on spring 2026 legislative programme; this was also on the 2025 spring, summer and autumn legislative programmes.	1				Weakened or Delayed - a lesser version of this commitment has been achieved; this commitment has been achieved past its original timeline
Accelerating the electrification of the transport system, including electric bikes, electric vehicles, and electric public transport, alongside a ban on new registrations of petrol and diesel cars from 2030.	Weakened or Delayed	The one specific goal is for 2030, which is not referenced in the 2025 Climate Action Plan, and was originally intended to be made law via the Climate Amendment Act 2021, but it was dropped. It is a concern that the EU's own goal for such a ban from 2035 has been weakened.	1				Reversed or Abandoned - the State has renounced or no longer acknowledges this commitment
Developing a strategy for remote working and remote service delivery, taking advantage of the opportunity for a rapid roll-out of the National Broadband Plan.	Maintained	The Remote Work Strategy was published in 2021. All of its actions have been delivered, there has been no successor strategy or significant policy shift in this area. The inter-departmental group established under the strategy for implementation continues to meet.	1	2			Failed or Failing - this commitment remains official government policy but has not been achieved and is highly unlikely to be achieved in a timely manner
Ensuring an unprecedented modal shift in all areas by a reorientation of investment to walking, cycling and public transport.	Failed or Failing	The National Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan's specific targets are 500,000 extra walking, cycling and public transport journeys per day by 2030, and we are not on target to meet these. Budget 2026 provided no funding for new public transport projects.	1	2	3		
Developing new Sustainable Rural Mobility Plan.	Weakened or Delayed	A Rural Mobility Plan has been introduced but sustainability is not at the heart of it.	1				
Introducing a transformational programme of research and development, to ensure that Ireland is at the cutting edge of scientific and technological innovation in meeting our climate change targets, including: in the bioeconomy, in marine sequestration, in green hydrogen, in wave technology, in developing floating offshore windturbines to take advantage of the Atlantic coastline, and in agriculture, to improve breeding programmes, feed additives to reduce biogenic methane, agroforestry, paludiculture and nutrient management.	Advanced	The DCEE Environment Research and Innovation Strategy to 2030 accomplishes this, and other work in the area across government is going on.	1	2			
Developing major drive to realise the immense potential of Ireland's offshore renewables.	Failed or Failing	Ireland is performing very poorly regarding offshore wind energy and is not on track to meet its target of 5GW capacity in offshore wind by 2030. A 2025 report placed our capacity at 824MW. There is planning permission for 3.8GW offshore wind energy generation, with these expected to be 'in construction' at 2030.	1	2			
Devising a systematic programme of sectoral audits of the commercial and industrial sector to underpin, area by area, strategies to meet the new national targets. These will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders in those sectors to meet targets consistent with our national climate objectives (with particular potential in food, cement, and refrigeration).	Advanced	Sectoral Adaptation Plans continue to be set.	1				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Expanding and incentivising micro generation, including roof-top solar energy.	Maintained	There is a Microgeneration Support Scheme (MSS) which supports deployment of an expected 260 MW of new micro (<50 kW) renewable generation by 2030. This Scheme has not been updated since its establishment.	1				
Developing a new strategy to expand afforestation, particularly Close to Nature Forestry and agro-forestry.	Weakened or Delayed	The Forest Strategy runs from 2023 to 2030 with the first implementation plan for 2023-2027, a mid-term review of which is due this year. Ireland has been unsuccessful in expanding afforestation.	1	2	3		
Transforming the scale of organic farming, with the delivery of a fair price for farmers at its heart.	Failed or Failing	The scale of organic farming remains small in Ireland, at 2.20% of land use compared to an EU average of 10.50%.	1				
Building on Ireland's relative carbon efficiency in food production and ensuring the delivery of the measures identified by Teagasc to the fullest extent possible.	Weakened or Delayed	The first mission of the Food Vision 2030 sets targets for reducing emissions in methane, ammonia, and nitrous oxide. We are not on track to meet the nitrous oxide target. The cow reduction scheme was discontinued and we have yet to see an industry agreement for tracking methane reducing ingredients. Even the ambitious pathways set out by Teagasc under their MACC would not meet our 2030 targets for emissions reductions in the agricultural sector. It is not clear what Teagasc recommendations this refers to but progress in this area has not been significant.	1	2	3		
Deliver an incremental and ambitious reduction in the use of inorganic nitrogen fertiliser through to 2030.	Advanced	The sale of artificial fertiliser steadily declined between 2018 and 2023, and while it increased again in 2024 it is still significantly below 2018 levels.	1	2			
Rapidly evaluating the potential role of sustainable bioenergy.	Maintained	SEAI has demonstrated the significant potential for sustainable bioenergy in Ireland, but there is no real strategy in place to harness it. The current PfG says "consider the use of sustainable biofuels to reduce emissions from existing home boilers where deep retrofits are not possible in the short term," with a few recommendations regarding HVO. Evidently development in this area has not been rapid. The Climate Action Plan commitment to progress renewable fuel legislation has been delayed.	1	2	3		
We will also evaluate and implement plans to realise the carbon sink potential of our marine environment, based on the introduction of Marine Protection Areas.	Failed or Failing	We are far below targets for introduction of Marine Protection Areas (30% of marine areas protected by 2030). We protect under 10% of marine areas. The Marine Protected Areas Bill is still being prepared, which the Climate Action Plan originally set for completion in q4 2023.	1	2	3		
Every minister will make climate action a core pillar of their new departmental strategies	Reversed or Abandoned	Interpreted very broadly, climate action is identified as a priority/pillar/goal of six of eighteen departments in their respective statements of strategy (including the Department of Climate).	Review of individual statements of strategy.				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
We will introduce the Climate Action (Amendment) Bill 2020 into the Dáil within 100 days. It will:• Set a target to decarbonise the economy by 2050 at the latest. Make the adoption of five-year carbon budgets, setting maximum emissions by sector, a legal requirement. Establish the Climate Action Council on an independent statutory footing and ensure greater gender balance and increased scientific expertise in its membership. Ban the sale of new and the importation of second-hand petrol and diesel cars from 2030.	Weakened or Delayed	This Bill was introduced and made into law. Each of these commitments were contained in it except for the ban on petrol and diesel cars from 2030, which was dropped between the general scheme published in 2019 and the introduction of the Bill in 2021.	1	2	3		
Update the Climate Action Plan annually and report progress quarterly.	Weakened or Delayed	In 2024 , 2025, and 2026, quarterly reports were combined, and there's been significantly longer than a year between the 2025 Plan and the forthcoming 2026 Plan.	1				
Maintain the existing Climate Action Delivery Board model.	Reversed or Abandoned	The Climate Action Delivery Board model has been changed significantly including in terms of membership and terms of reference. It is now chaired by the Minister.	1	2			
Propose that the Oireachtas should establish a standing Joint Oireachtas Committee on Climate Action, with powers similar to the Public Accounts Committee.	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no Committee on Climate Action in the new Dáil term, though there was in the 33rd Dáil.	1				
Review on an ongoing basis the structure and operations of state agencies that will be responsible for delivery of increased targets under this plan.	Reversed or Abandoned	There are no such reviews beyond normal governance procedures.	1				
Work with the European Commission to advance a stronger National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) for 2030, consistent with the ambition of this programme.	Weakened or Delayed	Ireland submitted a final NECP to the European Commission a few weeks after the final deadline. The Commission's review of Ireland's final NECP finds it fails to address or only partially addresses a number of the Commission's key recommendations made in response to draft versions of the NECP, including for example on providing sufficient information on how it will meet its emission reduction targets or delivering a strategy on carbon capture.	1				
Respond to the OECD review of the Environmental Protection Agency and ensure that our legislative framework for licensing pollution is fit for purpose.	Advanced	The pollution licensing will be reformed via the Environmental (Misc Provisions) Bill 2025. The EPA has gone through reforms on foot of the OECD review.	1	2			
We will conduct a review of greenhouse gas emissions on a consumption basis, with a goal of ensuring that Irish and EU action to reduce emissions supports emission reductions globally, as well as on our own territories.	Weakened or Delayed	Such a review is still in the works and this commitment was reproduced in the subsequent PfG. Separately the ESRI did publish a paper on consumption based emissions in 2022.	1	2			
We will ensure that each Sectoral Adaptation Plan identifies the key risks faced across each sector and the approach being taken to address these risks and build climate resilience for the future.	Weakened or Delayed	The 2025 Sectoral Adaptation Plans draw from the EPA's National Climate Change Risk Assessment, but the Climate Change Advisory Council found that these plans are not consistently aligned with priority risks.	1	2			
We will maintain a multi-annual investment programme in flood relief measures to protect communities.	Maintained	The OPW Investment Plan 2026-2030 allocates a total of €715m for climate responsive flood risk management, broken down by year.	1				
We will take the necessary action to deliver at least 70% renewable electricity by 2030	Advanced	Ireland is on track to meet its renewable electricity targets, although there is some risk as a result of the expansion of data centres and the resulting increased electricity demand.	1				
Hold the first Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) auction by the end of 2020, with auctions held each year thereafter, including the first RESS auction for offshore wind in 2021	Weakened or Delayed	The onshore RESS auctions have been going forward annually. The first offshore RESS auction happened in 2023 and the second happened in 2025.	1	2			

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Give cross-government priority to the drafting of the Marine Planning and Development Bill, so that it is published as soon as possible and enacted within nine months.	Advanced	The Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 was enacted in December 2021, contributing to a facilitating infrastructure for the development of designated maritime area plans.	1	2			
Produce a whole-of-government plan setting out how we will deliver at least 70% renewable electricity by 2030 and how we will develop the necessary skills base, supply chains, legislation, and infrastructure to enable it. This new plan will make recommendations for how the deployment of renewable electricity can be speeded up, for example the provision and permissioning of grid connections.	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no such plan, although other government plans such as the Climate Action Plans include targets and actions on renewables.					
Complete the Celtic Interconnector to connect Ireland's electricity grid to France.	Weakened or Delayed	The Celtic Interconnector is still under construction.	1				
Commence planning for future interconnection with our neighbours.	Advanced	An interconnector project connecting Ireland and Great Britain, which had already been scoped out at time of this PfG, was completed in 2025. Another is underway.	1				
Finalise and publish the Wind Energy Guidelines, having regard to the public consultation that has just taken place.	Weakened or Delayed	A review of the 2006 Wind Energy Guidelines is still underway as of q3 2026.	1				
Develop a Solar Energy Strategy for rooftop and ground based photovoltaics, to ensure that a greater share of our electricity needs is met through solar power.	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no such strategy and no mention of it in the current PfG.	1				
Continue Eirgrid's programme 'Delivering a Secure, Sustainable Electricity System' (DS3).	Advanced	The work of DS3 was completed and it was replaced with an updated programme, Shaping Our Electrictiy Future.	1	2			
Ensure that the energy efficiency potential of smart meters starts to be deployed in 2021 and that all mechanical electricity meters are replaced by 2024.	Weakened or Delayed	Not all mechanical electricity meters are yet replaced.	1				
Strengthen the policy framework to incentivise electricity storage and interconnection.	Maintained	An electricity storage policy framework and a national policy statement on electricity interconnection have been introduced.	1	2			
Support the clustering of regional and sectoral centres of excellence in the development of low-carbon technologies.	Advanced	There are six such centres throughout the country. Clustering is evident for example in the targeting of BnM employees.	1	2			
Invest in research and development in 'green' hydrogen (generated using excess renewable energy) as a fuel for power generation, manufacturing, energy storage and transport	Maintained	A National Hydrogen Strategy sets out commitments related to renewable hydrogen.	1				
produce a longer-term plan setting out how, as a country, we will take advantage of the massive potential of offshore energy on the Atlantic Coast. This plan will set out how Ireland can become a major contributor to a pan-European renewable energy generation and transmission system, taking advantage of a potential of at least 30GW of offshore floating wind power in our deeper waters in the Atlantic. ... This plan will set out a path to achieving 5GW capacity in offshore wind by 2030 off Ireland's Eastern and Southern coasts.	Weakened or Delayed	The 2014 Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan has not been updated. A Designated Maritime Area Plan for Offshore Renewable Energy that will cover the entire Irish maritime area is underway, with completion planned for end of 2027. We are not on target to reach 5gw of offshore wind energy by 2030.	1	2	3		
Increase the target for the number of Sustainable Energy Communities.	Reversed or Abandoned	In the 2019 Climate Action Plan the target was 1,500. This was maintained in the Climate Action Plan 2021 and has not been subsequently updated. The current PfG includes a commitment to increase the number of sustainable energy communities but does not set a target.	1	2	3		
Prioritise the development of microgeneration, letting people sell excess power back to the grid by June 2021.	Advanced	The state facilitates microgeneration including through the microgeneration support scheme, and has expanded supports for example through the introduction of a tax exemption.	1	2			

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Ensure that community energy can play a role in reaching at least 70% renewable electricity, including a community benefit fund and a community category within the auction.	Advanced	The RESS auction system includes a community benefit fund. It used to include a community category but this was discontinued and replaced with a separate Small-Scale Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (SRESS)) which is non-competitive and said to be more appropriate for community projects. The SRESS seems to be broader, accepting projects with a 50kW output and up, rather than 500kW.	1	2	3		
Continue to work with the EU to agree community participation as an integral part of installing new renewable energy and a route for community participation in the projects.	Maintained	Work with the EU on this is unclear, but domestically community participation has been part of work on renewable energy and similar initiatives are found at the EU level.	1				
Support a new Green Flag programme for communities, building on the successful programme in schools.	Reversed or Abandoned	No such programme exists.					
Conclude the review of the current planning exemptions relating to solar panels, to ensure that households, schools, and communities can be strong champions of climate action.	Advanced	The review was concluded and the exemption made law. Government is considering also granting planning exemption to heat pumps.	1	2	3		
Implement an ambitious National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which will set higher targets for all sectors.	Weakened or Delayed	The NEEAP has been replaced by the National Energy and Climate Plan, which has a ten year rather than three year life span. The EU has found elements of this plan insufficiently ambitious.	1	2			
We will develop:• New stress tests for financial institutions to look at the impact of tangible risks of higher temperature scenarios and involvement with the fossil-fuel economy on their portfolios, as recommended by the Taskforce on Climate Financial Disclosures	Weakened or Delayed	The State did not develop such stress tests but climate related stress tests have been carried out by other competent authorities such as the IMF and the European Central Bank.	1				
New standards to reduce emissions from F-gases and new requirements to make lighting more energy-efficient.	Weakened or Delayed	There are no new standards to reduce emissions from F-gasses, rather the continued adoption of EU regulations in this field.	1				
New requirements around heating systems.	Weakened or Delayed	The roadmap to phase out fossil fuel heating systems in all buildings has been delayed and was still incomplete in July 2026.	1				
A regulatory environment to support the development of district heating	Weakened or Delayed	Legislation to establish a regulatory environment for district heating is still in the process of being drafted. Legislation for district heating on autumn 2026 legislative programme; this was also on the 2026 spring and summer, and the 2025 spring, summer and autumn legislative programmes.	1				
Efficiency standards for equipment and processes, particularly those set to grow rapidly, such as Data Centres.	Reversed or Abandoned	Unless interpreted very broadly, there are no efficiency standards for data centres and no work is ongoing to develop them. Rather there is an EU monitoring and reporting system for data centres to report their energy efficiency, with no consequences for poor performance.	1	2			
Expectations for 'Obligated Entities' to leverage carbon credits.	Weakened or Delayed	This has potentially been reversed or abandoned. The Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme was established but does not make provision for carbon credits. A consultation on principles for developing carbon farming was launched but there is no timeline for its completion	1	2	3		

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
A policy framework for low emission zones.	Weakened or Delayed	There is no such policy framework, and low emission zones are now discussed as policy 'options'. While low emission zones were discussed in the Clean Air Strategy, none of the ongoing actions under that strategy relate to them. A draft strategy 'Moving Together' on demand management aimed at reducing congestion has yet to be finalised. This may provide a framework for low emission zones.	1	2	3		
End the issue of new licenses for the exploration and extraction of gas, on the same basis as the recent decision in relation to oil exploration and extraction.	Maintained	The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 bans such licenses. The issue of existing licenses, some of which are for up to 2035, has not been dealt with.	1	2	3		
Support the tightening of the sustainability assessment rules prior to the approval of any projects on the EU PCI list.	Maintained	Stronger sustainability standards were introduced into the Projects of Common Interest framework.	1				
Ensure that Bord na Móna is required to take into account climate, biodiversity, and water objectives, as they deliver on their commercial mandate, through an amendment to the Turf Development Acts 1998.	Reversed or Abandoned	The Act has not been amended and such an amendment is not in the works.	1				
As Ireland moves towards carbon neutrality, we do not believe that it make sense to develop LNG gas import terminals importing fracked gas. Accordingly, we shall withdraw the Shannon LNG terminal from the EU Projects of Common Interest list in 2021.	Reversed or Abandoned	While the Shannon LNG was removed as a PCI, the government has new plans to develop LNG.	1				
We do not support the importation of fracked gas and shall develop a policy statement to establish that approach.	Reversed or Abandoned	This policy statement was published but subsequently reversed.	1				
Publish and start implementing a new National Waste and Circular Economy Action Plan.	Weakened or Delayed	The first circular economy strategy was completed, and its successor was published in February 2026 after delay.	1	2			
Strengthen the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) model (for packaging), to ensure the coverage of the full net costs related to the separate collection and treatment of the end-of-life products. We will end self-compliance as an option under EPR, to ensure that all producers are equitably treated and to remove potential loopholes.	Weakened or Delayed	Self-compliance has been removed under the EPR for large producers, but there has been no strengthening of EPR around packaging.	1	2	3		
Consider ways in which we can better inform consumers about the carbon footprint of products, including through labelling.	Weakened or Delayed	There is no evidence of Ireland adopting stronger measures on this front, although we have apparently been advocating for stronger carbon labelling of certain products at the EU level. The government delayed progress on a Labour bill regarding carbon labelling	1	2	3		
Ensure that public procurement leads the transition to the Circular Economy through an evidence-based approach, such as relying on Environmental Product Declarations. We will mandate the inclusion of green criteria in all procurements using public funds, to be completed within 36 months.	Weakened or Delayed	The mandate for green public procurement was not completed in 36 months and it does not apply to all procurement processes using public funds.	1	2			
Work with EU Member States to encourage the further reduction and prevention of plastic packaging.	Maintained	Friends of the Earth report that as of its last term the government was proactive in advocating on this front.	1				
Continue and expand the Clean Oceans Initiative to collect, reduce and reuse marine litter and clean up our marine environment.	Maintained	While the scheme has been extended, it has not resulted in greater collection of marine waste.	1	2			
Examine changes to the tax system to encourage the efficient use of resources.	Weakened or Delayed	While certain measures have been introduced, the Climate Change Advisory Council raised significant concern with climate tax expenditure before the Committee on Budgetary Oversight and we perform below the EU average in this raea.	1	2			
Create a Circular Economy Unit in Government, to ensure a whole-of-government approach to the circular economy.	Maintained	Such a unit was established.	1				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Phase out the use of single-use plastics.	Reversed or Abandoned	This has not happened and is not a commitment in the new circular economy strategy.	1				
Examine the potential of a municipal compost system for biodegradable packaging.	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no such system and examination of the idea was not included in the subsequent Climate Action Plan.					
Intend to introduce a deposit-and-return scheme for plastic bottles and aluminium cans, in line with the findings of the recently commissioned report.	Maintained	Such a scheme has been established.	1				
Developing a new area-based and one-stop-shop approach to retrofitting to upgrade at least 500,000 homes to a B2 energy rating by 2030.	Weakened or Delayed	As mentioned previously, we are not on target for our retrofitting targets. However there is now a one stop shop.	1				
Grouping homes together to lower cost, starting in the Midlands area.	Maintained	While the Midlands programme was conducted, this mode of retrofitting never went beyond that. It should be noted that the study of the Midlands programme did not indicate it was very successful. The Community Energy Grant System is a system that lets communities come together to do group retrofitting.	1	2	3		
Developing easy pay-back mechanisms (i.e. through utility bills).	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no reference to such mechanisms in the Retrofit Plan and SEAI loans are paid back in traditional methods.	1				
Designate a National Retrofitting Delivery Body by the end of 2020.	Maintained	The SEAI was designated as such.	1				
In addition to the current scheme, use resources from the National Recovery Fund to immediately finance local authority retrofit programmes and to offer grants to owners of private properties. This effort will initially be focused on the Midlands, where dependence on fossil fuel is greatest.	Weakened or Delayed	The National Resilience and Recovery Plan provided for investment in retrofitting, but not local authority retrofitting.	1	2			
Commence pilot schemes in early 2021, to test key elements of the national plan, building on the work being started in the Midlands. Following evaluation of the pilots, we will roll out our National Retrofitting Scheme.	Advanced	The government had a National Retrofit Plan and in 2026 a National Residential Retrofitting Plan was published.	1	2			
Overhaul existing apprenticeships, traineeships and education programmes in the short term and launch a significant effort to upskill the existing workforce for new technologies and building methods (e.g. heat pumps).	Weakened or Delayed	While work has been done in this area and there are commitments on this sector in the PfG, it could not be described as an overhaul. There are major issues with apprentice recruitment in part because of low pay.	1				
Work with the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland to develop funding options to deliver retrofitting with suitable retail partners, such as An Post and the Credit Unions.	Weakened or Delayed	The SBCI backed Home Energy Upgrade Loan can be accessed through credit unions and An Post, but the Loan Scheme's launch was significantly delayed.	1				
Establish a loan guarantee scheme to support access to finance for retrofitting.	Weakened or Delayed	This became the Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme, the launch of which was significantly delayed.	1	2	3		
Amend the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme to boost the supply of retrofits, by increasing the targets which obligated parties must deliver, including for domestic homes and those in energy poverty.	Advanced	Regulation updating the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme came into effect in 2023 but was revoked in 2026 and replaced with regulation that increased the associated energy saving targets. This is in line with EU requirements.	1	2			
Take steps to increase the number of homes and businesses with Building Energy Ratings (BER) and Display Energy Certificates (DEC), and use this data to increase the number of home and business retrofits being carried out.	Maintained	The number of BERs has generally been increasing year on year, although there was a decrease between 2024 and 2025 in non-domestic BERs, which occur in very low numbers.	1	2			
We will make Ireland a leader in retrofitting by developing innovative ways in which to roll out retrofitting by lowering the cost and improving efficiency and productivity. This will include: Developing standard designs available for all property types.	Maintained	Such standards were launched, although they may not be 'available' for everyone as accessing them costs €100.	1				
Automating and digitising construction through design tools and the digital scanning of properties.	Advanced	Work in this area is ongoing.	1				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Investing in research and development to improve products and materials.	Maintained	The state supports research into developing and improving retrofit technology, although some of its work in this regard was delayed.	1	2	3		
Centralising procurement and quality assurance.	Maintained	The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General found SEAI's quality assurance lacking in 2023, but it does have a centralised programme of assurance, and quality assurance is also delivered through the One Stop Shop service.	1	2	3		
Using pre-assembled materials.	Advanced	Such materials have been used in landmark projects	1				
Strengthen the capacity of state agencies responsible for the delivery of the ambitious targets we are setting out.	Advanced	The SEAI has significantly expanded since 2020.					
Commence a targeted programme to install heat pumps in homes that are already suitable for the technology, as part of our plan to install 600,000 heat pumps by 2030.	Weakened or Delayed	There is no such targeted heat pump programme but these grants are part of the one stop shop.	1	2			
Publish a feasibility study on establishing a district heating authority and setting new targets for district heating as part of a new strategy. This will be in addition to developing a regulatory environment for district heating.	Weakened or Delayed	Such a study was published and further work was completed in this term of government, including the establishment of a District Heating Centre for Excellence in SEAI, but there is no such regulatory environment.	1	2	3		
Take actions to drive energy-efficiency upgrades in rented properties and commercial building stock, following a consultation process that has already been completed.	Weakened or Delayed	While tax reliefs have been introduced for landlords for retrofitting works, plans to introduce mandatory minimum BERs in the private rental sector have stalled and the government's commitment to it is less firm. It was not included in the most recent Housing Plan.	1	2			
Work with tenants and landlords to ensure that disruption caused by retrofitting is minimised for both parties.	Reversed or Abandoned	There have been no policy measures introduced targeted at reducing disruption of private residential property retrofitting, nor intention to under the Retrofit Plans or Housing Plans. It is seen as under-represented in retrofitting policy.	1				
Publish a new Public Sector Decarbonisation Strategy for 2030. This will include the development of policies to ensure greater use of energy performance contracts within the public service. We will set a public sector decarbonisation target of at least 50%. We will also focus on a step-up in public bodies that are not on target to deliver the existing energy efficiency target of 50% to do so, and work with others to go further. The Office of Government Procurement will play a key role in rolling out this strategy, through the central procurement of energy-related investments and services.	Weakened or Delayed	There is a Public Sector Climate Action Strategy which only runs until 2025.	1				
Publish a Just Transition Plan, to frame the work of a permanent Commission for Just Transition. The plan will identify and prepare for challenges that will arise in a number of sectors and regions, recognising that there will be a variety of different transitions, and that it is clear that there will be no simple one-size fits all approach Establish the Just Transition Commissioner as a statutory office, with appropriate staffing and resources. The experience of the Just Transition Commissioner's work in the Midlands and the work of the National Economic and Social Council will inform the approach.	Weakened or Delayed	Such a Plan was published but the Commission was established on administrative footing, with the possibility of transferring it to a legislative basis not under active consideration until a review scheduled for 2027.	1	2	3		
Ensure that financing is available and continue to grow the size of the Just Transition Fund.	Maintained	The Just Transition Fund is ongoing until 2027 and it is unclear whether it will continue beyond that.	1				
Support the Just Transition Commissioner in designing a comprehensive and inclusive response [to the exit from peat in the Midlands]	Maintained	The Just Transition Commissioner's first series of progress reports outlined their work on the Midlands and the State's support of same.	1				
Publish and implement a detailed all-of-government implementation plan consistent with the recommendations of the first report of the Just Transition Commissioner.	Maintained	The government's implementation plan on the midlands was informed by the Commissioner's reports.	1	2			

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Conduct a feasibility study into the establishment of a Green Energy Hub/Renewable Energy Hub in the Midlands, using the existing infrastructure in this region.	Advanced	A feasibility study was conducted and such hubs were established.	1	2			
We will establish the Climate Action Fund in law within 100 days, through the early enactment of the National Oil Reserves Agency Bill. We will quickly launch a second call under the Climate Action Fund.	Advanced	This bill was enacted and the Climate Action Fund was established in law; it will run until 2027 and is expected to continue beyond that.	1	2	3		
We will also launch a call under a Local Environmental Innovation Fund to enhance community participation.	Weakened or Delayed	There is no such fund, but a portion of the Climate Action Fund goes to the Community Climate Action Programme	1				
We will expand the Environment Fund, taking account of the consultation process that has been completed, through the introduction of new levies; and we will ring-fence this money for investment in biodiversity and climate initiatives, including a parks fund to support the development of new parks and wildlife areas	Reversed or Abandoned	The Environment Fund was not expanded and was rather subsumed into the Circular Economy Fund	1				
Dialogue on a structured basis, so that the diverse elements of society can contribute to the process. There will be a specific youth dialogue strand.	Reversed or Abandoned	Climate Conversations, which informed the Climate Action Plan and were a crucial element of stakeholder engagement under the the National Dialogue on Climate Action, are currently under review and may not be continued due to low participation.	1	2	3		
A process of accountability on progress, including an annual review.	Reversed or Abandoned	One such annual review was published in 2022. Some climate action plan progress reports report on actions related to citizen engagement.	1				
The promotion of citizen, sectoral and regional involvement in delivering actions within their own sphere of influence.	Maintained	Local Authorities all have Climate Action Plans, Climate Action Regional Offices were established, and the Community Climate Action Programme was established under the Climate Action Fund	1	2	3		
Progress the establishment of a Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity.	Maintained	Such an assembly was held, although there has been poor uptake of its recommendations.	1				
Promote biodiversity initiatives across primary, post-primary and third-level sectors, and ensure that schools, colleges, and universities across the country play an active role in providing areas to promote biodiversity.	Maintained	The Higher Education Authority Act 2022 makes reference to the promotion of environmental development including re: biodiversity, but includes no specific actions for its promotion. Under the Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development contains no specific action related to promoting education on biodiversity or biodiversity related initiatives, biodiversity projects have been funded in schools.	1	2			
Review the remit, status and funding of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), to ensure that it isplaying an effective role in delivering its overall mandateand enforcement role in the protection of wildlife.	Advanced	Such a review was completed and subsequently funding for the service has increased significantly and its institutional standing was strengthened.	1				
Ensure that all local authorities have a sufficient number of biodiversity and heritage officers among their staff complement.	Weakened or Delayed	As of May 2025, there were still local authorities without any biodiversity officers. In June 2026, there was one constituency with a vacancy.	1	2			
Support biodiversity data collection.	Maintained	Ireland has completed the single action related to data under the National Biodiversity Action Plan.	1				
Publish a new National Pollinator Plan and encourage public bodies to promote and protect biodiversity.	Advanced	There was such a plan 2021-2025, and there is a new one for 2026-2030.	1				
Review the protection (including enforcement of relevant legislation) of our natural heritage, including hedgerows, native woodland, and wetlands.	Weakened or Delayed	Such a review was initiated in 2024 and is still ongoing.	1				
Develop a new National Invasive Species Management Plan.	Weakened or Delayed	An invasive alien species action plan draft was published but there is no evidence of subsequent development, though it was recently cited as gov policy.	1	2			

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Coordinate the actions in the Programme for Government regarding peatlands to maximise the benefits for biodiversity.	Weakened or Delayed	EU does not view our work on peatlands as sufficient, in particular raising concern about the lack of EIAs on peat extraction projects.	1				
Introduce policies on supports for urban biodiversity and tree planting.	Weakened or Delayed	There is no national coordination on urban biodiversity policies. The actions related to urban biodiversity in the Biodiversity Action Plan are delegated to local authorities.	1				
Encourage and support local authorities to reduce the use of pesticides in public areas.	Weakened or Delayed	Encouragement and support seem to be via the dissemination of guidance documents.	1				
Continue to implement the third National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 and build on the commitments made at the first National Biodiversity Conference.	Weakened or Delayed	The final review of progress under the third National Biodiversity Action Plan, which accounted for actions up until 2023, two years on from the lapse of the action plan's original timeframe, found not all actions had been completed and some still had limited progress made.	1				
Support local nature groups and local authorities to work in partnership on local biodiversity projects.	Advanced	The Local Biodiversity Action Fund funds local biodiversity projects and is ongoing in 2026, with funding of 3mil available where initial funding in 2021 was 1.35mil.	1				
Continue to raise awareness of biodiversity through initiatives like the Annual Biodiversity Awards Scheme.	Reversed or Abandoned	There are no such awards.					
Build on the success of the UNESCO Dublin Bay Biosphere and achieve further UNESCO designations for Irish sites, including the Lough Allen region.	Failed or Failing	There are no new heritage sites in Ireland, though some have been added to the tentative list. Lough Allen is not among them.	1				
Appoint Education Liaison Officers in each of our National Parks to work with schools across the country, to promote the importance of biodiversity and the natural world, and to involve pupils in the work that goes on in our National Parks.	Reversed or Abandoned	While the NPWS has education staff, there is no evidence of education liaison officers, and it was described in the Dáil in 2022 as the responsibility of the Dept of Education.	1	2			
Retain Irish Water in public ownership as a national, stand alone, regulated utility.	Maintained	This remains the case.	1				
Ensure that Irish Water is sufficiently funded to make the necessary investment in drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.	Failed or Failing	The EU review of Ireland's environmental implementation found serious shortcomings in relation to water and water infrastructure. The Water Services Innovation Fund annual funding has decreased since its inception	1				
Mandate Irish Water to develop plans to ensure security of supply and sufficient capacity in drinking and wastewater networks to allow for balanced regional development.	Failed or Failing	Irish Water has developed four regional water resources plans, covering the republic, but there has not been balanced supply and areas continue to lose access to water, with 49 public water supplies declared in drought status by Uisce Eireann across 2025.	1	2			
The Government will fund Irish Water's capital investment plan for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure on a multi-annual basis and deliver the €8.5 billion funding package committed to in Project Ireland 2040.	Advanced	Irish Water has funding of 10.23 in capital expenditure costs from 2025-2029.	1				
Support take-up of Irish Water's Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme 2020-2024, which will provide water and wastewater growth capacity in smaller settlements that would otherwise not be provided for in Irish Water's capital investment plan.	Advanced	This programme is to be continued up to 2029.	1				
Ensure that the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund supports the development of such projects.	Failed or Failing	A review of the funding allocated under this fund shows no projects focused on water infrastructure or water quality.	1				
Support continued investment in reducing leakage across the network.	Advanced	Uisce Éireann are investing €250 million every year up to the end of 2030 - fixing leaks and replacing pipes to provide a more reliable water supply.	1				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
Fully consider the review from the Commission for Regulation of Utilities to Irish Water's proposed approach to the Water Supply Project for the Eastern and Midlands Region.	Advanced	Planning for this project has been lodged with An Coimisiún Pleanála, following CRU's evaluation recommending it go forward.	1	2			
We will develop a scheme between local authorities and Irish Water to provide drinking water fountains nationwide to reduce plastic bottle litter.	Weakened or Delayed	Following some pilot projects, as of September 2025, 35 water fountains were in progress across the country. Progress on this is slow.	1	2			
We will continue to help fund upgrades to wells.	Advanced	Grants for wells are available under the Multi-annual Rural Water Programme 2024-2026.	1				
We will continue to help fund upgrades to domestic waste water treatment systems, including septic tanks.	Advanced	The funding scheme was expanded in 2024.	1				
We will review and work to improve the inspection regime for the 500,000 domestic wastewater systems and incentivise upgrading works	Weakened or Delayed	There remain significant issues with the inspection regime.	1				
Ensure that Irish Water progresses works to reduce the number of schemes on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Remedial Action List.	Weakened or Delayed	There were in fact increases in the RAL over 2021-2023, but it has been decreasing since.	1	2	3		
Support Irish Water in its programme to remove lead pipes from the public supply.	Failed or Failing	From the EPA: "Uisce Éireann's rate of replacement of individual lead connections is still unsatisfactory. With only an estimated 37% of public-sided lead connections removed, at the current rate Uisce Éireann will not meet its commitment to remove these by 2026."	1				
Ensure that the State complies with the EU Water Framework Directive.	Failed or Failing	From the EU Commission: "The Commission has also initiated an infringement procedure because of Ireland's failure to correctly transpose the provisions of the Water Framework Directive. Despite some progress and the adoption of new legislation in June 2022, the Irish authorities have not yet fully addressed the grievances, more than 20 years since the entry into force of this directive."	1				
Expand programmes, including the Agriculture Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme (ASSAP), and work with farmers, industry, and advisory services, to protect and deliver improvements in water quality.	Weakened or Delayed	While the scheme has been expanded in terms of the numbers of advisors, water quality in Ireland declined in the period following this PfG.	1	2			
Launch a new revised and strengthened River Basin Management Plan in 2022, drawing on a collaborative approach between all stakeholders.	Weakened or Delayed	This plan was only published in 2024, after Ireland received censure from the EU for the delays.	1	2			
Ensure that Irish Water develops Drinking Water Safety Plans to protect abstraction sources; and reduces public health risks, including Trihalomethane (THMs) exceedances in treatment plants.	Failed or Failing	The Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 commits to drinking water safety plans but they have not yet been developed. Ireland has been found by the EU to be failing with respect THM exceedances, and they remained high in 2024.	1	2			
Continue to support the Local Authority Waters Programme and expand the Community Water Development Fund.	Advanced	This fund has been maintained with the level of funding under it increased year on year, standing at €1m in 2025, up from €702k in 2024.	1	2			
Implement the recommendations of the Committee on Future Funding of Domestic Water Services in relation to excess use.	Weakened or Delayed	Some but not all of these recommendations have been adopted, and s56 of the 2007 Act which pertains to conservation has not been updated, as recommended by the Committee.	1				
Advocate at EU level for more water and energy-efficient white goods.	Reversed or Abandoned	There is no evidence of this advocacy. While the EU launched a code on energy efficient appliances, Ireland is not believed to have played a role in its development.	1				
Conduct a feasibility study examining how further assistance can be given to low-income households for the installation of water efficient appliances.	Weakened or Delayed	The SEAI assessed introducing such supports in the Warmer Home Scheme but it was decided against. No further action for getting supports to such households has occurred.	1				

2020 Climate Commitment	2026 Status	Notes	Source	Source	Source		Key:
We will support the National Federation of Group Water Schemes, to ensure that issues of quality and security of supply are addressed.	Maintained	Support is being given, as evidenced by the NFGWS Strategic Plan 2025-2030. But quality issues remain.	1	2			
We will continue to invest in a multi-annual capital funding programme to improve the quality of drinking water in group water schemes, while protecting water quality.	Weakened or Delayed	Such funding exists, but private water schemes are of poorer quality than public and present public health risks.	1	2	3		
We will commission a range of research projects to explore innovative ways of improving our water infrastructure and reducing consumption.	Maintained	The Water Services Innovation Fund is in operation.	1				
We will continue to work with An Fóram Uisce to review and develop water-quality strategies.	Weakened or Delayed	While there has been engagement with the forum, their recommendation for a national water conservation strategy has not been taken up.	1				
As a very significant user of electricity, we will review the electricity requirements of water and wastewater treatment plants and carry out a series of pilot projects to incorporate onsite renewable energy generation	Reversed or Abandoned	There is onsite renewable energy generation, but no such review has taken place, according to correspondence from the CRU.	1	2	3		