

# IRELAND'S ENVIRONMENT WASTE IN IRELAND

## DID YOU KNOW?

- The total amount of waste generated in the state (industrial, commercial, household) at the last full survey was 19.8 Million tonnes which is equivalent to 4.3 tonnes per person
- The economic downturn has had a marked influence on municipal waste generation. It has decreased by 17% since it peaked in 2007
- Household waste generated per person in Ireland in 2012 amounted to 344kg which is 21% less than the EU average of 438kg
- One third of the food we buy ends up in the bin. This can cost the average household up to €1,000 per year
- Ireland is amongst the top performing EU countries in terms of municipal waste recycling

The last decade has seen huge change in relation to how waste is managed in Ireland. Ireland has moved quickly from a position of almost total reliance on landfill for managing waste to a high level of recovery of certain recyclable materials, with complex waste flows to and between different waste recycling and recovery activities.

Ireland's first merchant municipal waste-to-energy incinerator commenced operations in 2011. However there is a continued reliance on landfill, with 41% of municipal waste landfilled in 2012 (down from 80% Landfilling in 2001).

The household waste collection market has gone through a period of rapid transition, with many local authorities exiting the collection market in recent years, although local authorities still manage key municipal waste management infrastructure such as landfills, civic amenity sites and bring banks.

The largest proportion of the 19.8 Million tonnes of waste generated in Ireland is mineral in nature associated with soils from construction, as well as mining and quarrying activities. Ireland produces less total waste per person than the EU average (Ireland 4.3t/p, EU average 5.4t/p). Municipal waste (from households, shops, commercial activities and similar) represents less than 15% of the total waste arising in the State.

## WASTE POLICY

Waste management continues to be a central issue for policy makers in Ireland and the EU. The most recent national waste management policy **A Resource Opportunity**, published in 2012, details how Ireland will become a recycling society, with a clear focus on resource efficiency and the virtual elimination of landfilling of municipal waste. Legislation on segregation of waste for collection, and on an 'obligation to participate' in a collection service (for households) are amongst the important recent policy innovations.

## WASTE PREVENTION

The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in terms of their environmental impact. Waste prevention is at the top of the hierarchy and represents the most efficient and sustainable use of resources.

The EPA **National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP)** supports businesses, households, communities, hospitals and others to be more resource efficient and to achieve cost savings, through waste prevention and reductions in water and energy consumption. It has identified savings of approximately €55 million for Irish businesses over the last five years through a range of NWPP projects.

To find out about Ireland's resource use and waste prevention, check out the EPA website [www.begreen.ie](http://www.begreen.ie) and the EPA factsheet on 'Environment and Economy'.



Each year food waste costs the average household up to **€1,000**

Nearly **25%** of householders disposal bin is made up of...

**FOOD WASTE**



ONLY

**9**

Municipal Waste Landfills were operating in the state at the beginning of 2013 with approx 2 year's operational capacity available



[www.epa.ie/irelandsenvironment/](http://www.epa.ie/irelandsenvironment/)

## WASTE RECYCLING, RECOVERY & DIVERSION

Ireland is well advanced towards achievement of its EU obligations across a broad range of waste legislation. Overall recycling/recovery rates continue to climb, particularly in the municipal, packaging and Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) waste streams. In 2012, Ireland's municipal waste recycling rate (excluding energy recovery) was 40%, close to the EU28 average (42%). However some future targets for particular waste streams will pose a challenge and are further discussed below.

The quantity of non-hazardous waste used as a fuel increased by 103% in 2012 compared to 2011, due mainly to Ireland's first merchant municipal waste incinerator commencing full scale operations, as well as increasing export of waste derived fuels to EU waste-to-energy plants and the ongoing use of solid recovered fuels at cement kilns.

The development of recycling industries within Ireland offers considerable economic and employment opportunities but is influenced by the size of the Irish market. As a result, Ireland is still dependent on export arrangements for certain waste streams. In 2012, nearly half of hazardous waste managed was exported for treatment and over 58% of municipal waste was exported for treatment due to limited recovery infrastructure for these waste streams in Ireland.

## BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE (BMW)

BMW comprises those elements of the household, commercial and cleansing waste streams that will rot or degrade. The main constituents of the biodegradable proportion of municipal waste are typically parks and garden waste, food waste, timber, paper, card and textiles.

There are targets under the Landfill Directive to divert BMW from landfill. Ireland met the first diversion target (due by July 2010), which was to landfill a maximum 50% of the BMW generated in 1995. Early indications are that Ireland will also meet the 2013 target.

## MUNICIPAL WASTE

Municipal waste in Ireland is made up of household waste, commercial waste (including non-process industrial waste) and cleansing waste (e.g., street sweepings, municipal parks and cemeteries maintenance waste). Municipal waste generation has decreased in Ireland since a peak in 2007, despite an increase in population. The economic downturn, resulting in decreased personal consumption of goods and services has been a particular factor.

## OTHER WASTE STREAMS

### PACKAGING WASTE

Ireland has been compliant with all statutory packaging recovery targets set since 2001. In 2012, the recovery rate was 87%, which surpassed the EU target of 60% recovery.

### WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE)

Ireland is compliant with the requirements of the WEEE Directive. Recovery rates for all categories of WEEE have been achieved. In 2012, household WEEE collected for treatment amounted to 7.5kg per person, which exceeded the 4 kg per person target.

### WASTE BATTERIES

The Batteries Directive set a target of 25% portable battery collection, relative to tonnage placed on the market, for 2011. Ireland met the target by achieving a 29% collection rate in 2011 and 28% collection rate in 2012, although we are at risk of not meeting the 2016 target of 45%.

### END-OF-LIFE VEHICLES (ELVS)

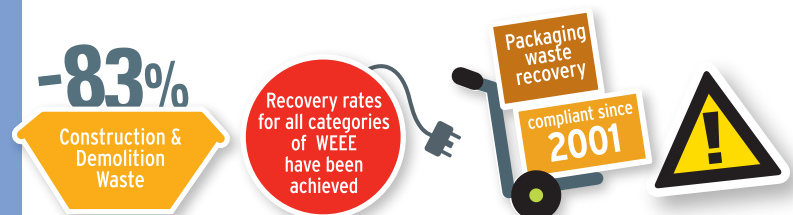
In 2012, a reuse/recovery rate of 88% and a reuse/recycling rate of 82% were achieved against the 2006 targets of 85% and 80% respectively. More stringent targets of 95% reuse/recovery and 85% reuse/recycling come into force in January 2015 which present a strong challenge to achieve.

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

Waste is classified as being hazardous when it displays properties that make it dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. The pharmaceutical and chemical industries are the largest generators of hazardous waste in Ireland, though substantial amounts, such as waste batteries, paints etc. are also generated by households. The overall quantity of hazardous waste managed has not changed substantially in recent years.

### CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (C&D) WASTE

In 2011, C&D waste collected had decreased by 83% since a peak of 17.8 Mt in 2007. The decline in the economy and the sharp fall-off in construction activity has had a direct effect on this waste.



## OUTLOOK

The economic downturn has impacted on the generation of certain waste streams. However, forecasts show that the total volume of municipal waste is likely to increase over the next fifteen years once economic recovery takes hold, necessitating future investment in waste management infrastructure. The national landfill levy as well as EU legislation will continue to be primary drivers of change in relation to waste management practices in Ireland. However, while Ireland has made significant progress in meeting many EU waste recycling /recovery targets, there are still challenges in relation to waste generation and management of particular waste streams, such as end of life vehicles and biodegradable municipal waste.

In the coming years, implementation of the National Waste Prevention Programme and the plans detailed within A Resource Opportunity will be critical to assist in the decoupling of waste generation from future economic growth in Ireland.