

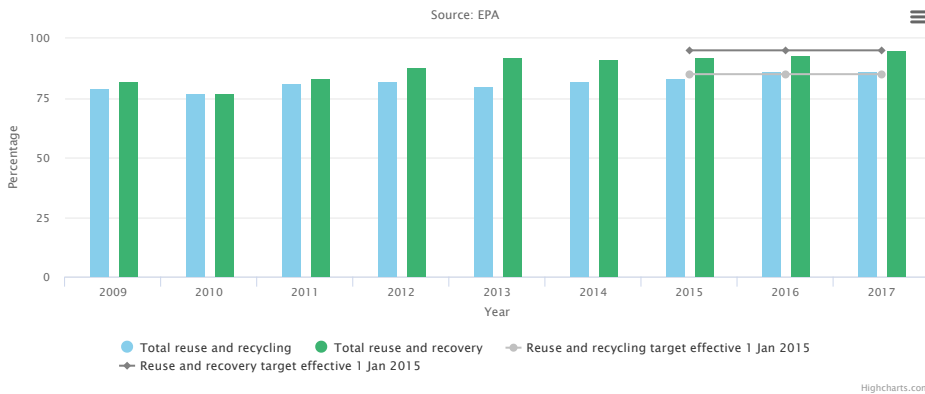
END-OF-LIFE VEHICLE STATISTICS FOR IRELAND

EPA waste data release, 11 July 2019

Latest reference year 2017 (Draft data: subject to validation by Eurostat)

Ireland achieved an End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) reuse and recycling percentage of 85.9% in 2017 and a reuse and recovery percentage of 94.6%.

End-of-life vehicles reuse, recycling and recovery percentages 2009-2017 and distance to target



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KEY TRENDS

- ▶ More than 140,700 ELVs were treated in Ireland in 2017. This was an increase of approximately 43% since 2016.
- ▶ Ireland achieved a reuse and recycling percentage of 85.9% and a reuse and recovery percentage of 94.6%, which indicates an upward trend in ELV reuse, recycling and recovery.

What are End-of-Life Vehicles?

ELVs are cars or light commercial vehicles (weighing less than 3.5 tonnes) that are no longer suitable for use and are discarded as waste.

ELVs generate between 8 and 9 million tonnes of waste in the European Union (EU) annually. The EU ELV Directive (2000/53/EC) sets out measures to promote the reuse, recycling and recovery of ELVs and requires each Member State to meet the targets of 95% reuse and recovery of ELVs, with a minimum of 85% reuse and recycling.

ELV treatment process

An ELV that is no longer suitable for use is brought to an Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF). ATFs are better known as 'scrapyards' or 'car dismantlers' and are permitted by the local authorities or licensed by the EPA. When an ELV is brought to an ATF, the registered owner receives a Certificate of Destruction and will no longer be liable for motor tax.

The first step of the ELV treatment process is depollution. This process involves the removal of hazardous materials such as oils, fuel, fluids, batteries and explosive components (e.g. air bags) from the ELV. The ELV may also be dismantled to obtain spare parts for reuse and components for recycling. Commonly removed spare parts include mirrors, lights and engine parts. Tyres and catalytic converters are generally removed for recycling.

In the next step of the treatment process, the depolluted ELV is shredded at a metal recycling facility. The shredded ELV material is then segregated into ferrous and non-ferrous metal and non-metal material.

The shredded metal is melted to make new metal products. The non-metallic shredded material undergoes further treatment.

ELV producer compliance scheme

Vehicle manufacturers, distributors and importers have obligations to meet the ELV Directive targets. An ELV producer compliance scheme, ELV Environmental Services (ELVES), was launched in 2017. It works on behalf of vehicle manufacturers, distributors and importers to improve the ELV processing in Ireland and enable its member to meet their regulatory responsibilities. ELVES also promote a network of ATFs to encourage vehicle owners to recycle ELVs at permitted ATFs.

ELV data collection

The EPA uses information provided by ATFs and other waste facilities, to gather data on ELV collection and processing. This data is supplemented by information from the Society of the Irish Motor Industry (SIMI), ELVES and National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPPO).

Show Table 1 ELV recovery rates, 2009 - 2017

Reference Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ELV reuse and recycling %	79	77	81	82	80	82	83	86	86*	86
ELV reuse and recovery %	82	77	83	88	92	91	92	93	95*	95

Table Notes: * In 2017, Ireland achieved a reuse and recycling percentage of 85.9% and a reuse and recovery percentage of 94.6%

Open in Excel: [Table 1. ELV recovery rates, 2009-2018 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)