

Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment

Waste Policy Updates

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29th November 2018



EU Directive	Target Date	Target Specifics	Reference Year	Rate	Indicator
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	12/12/2020	Preparing for reuse and recycling of 50% by weight of household derived paper, metal, plastic & glass (calculation method 1)	2014	45%	On track Due December 2020
	12/12/2020	Preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery (incl. beneficial backfilling operations using waste as a substitute) of 70% by weight of C&D non-hazardous waste (excluding natural soils & stone)	2014	68%	On track Due December 2020
	12/12/2013	Establishment of a National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP)	NWPP established in 2004		Achieved

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Packaging Directive (94/62/EC as amended)	31/12/2011	60% as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery.	2016	88%	Achieved	
		55% as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recycled.	2016	67%	Achieved	
		No later than 31st December 2011 the following minimum recycling targets for materials contained in packaging waste will be attained:				
		(i) 60% by weight for glass;	2016	86%	Achieved	
		(ii) 60% by weight for paper and board;	2016	79%	Achieved	
		(iii) 50% by weight for metals;	2016	70%	Achieved	
		(iv) 22.5% by weight for plastics, counting exclusively material that is recycled back into plastics;	2016	36%	Achieved	
		(v) 15% by weight for wood.	2016	75%	Achieved	

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Batteries Directive (2006/66/EC)	26/09/2016	Minimum 45% collection rate for batteries & accumulators.	2017	52%	Achieved
	26/09/2011	Recycling processes shall achieve the following minimum recycling efficiencies:			
		(a) recycling of 65 % by average weight of lead-acid batteries and accumulators, including recycling of the lead content to the highest degree that is technically feasible while avoiding excessive costs;	2017	88%	Achieved
		(b) recycling of 75 % by average weight of nickel-cadmium batteries and accumulators, including recycling of the cadmium content to the highest degree that is technically feasible while avoiding excessive costs; and	2017	80%	Achieved
		(c) recycling of 50 % by average weight of other waste batteries and accumulators.	2017	68%	Achieved

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Tyres

- After one year of operation of the latest PRI scheme the following information highlights the very significant achievements of this scheme
- There are 2561 members with over 2,800 premises. This represents in excess of 80% of operators who have obligations under the regulations
- There were some 3.4 million car tyres placed on the market in the first year of operation
- Over 27,500 tonnes of waste car tyres dealt with in an environmentally sound manner which is 3.3 million car tyres
- 97% of these were recycled and 3% went for recovery
- DCCAE funded the clean up of historic stockpiles by local authorities and also funded the collection and processing of over 4,200 tonnes of tyres from farms





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Circular Economy



We want changes.....

But we do not want to change

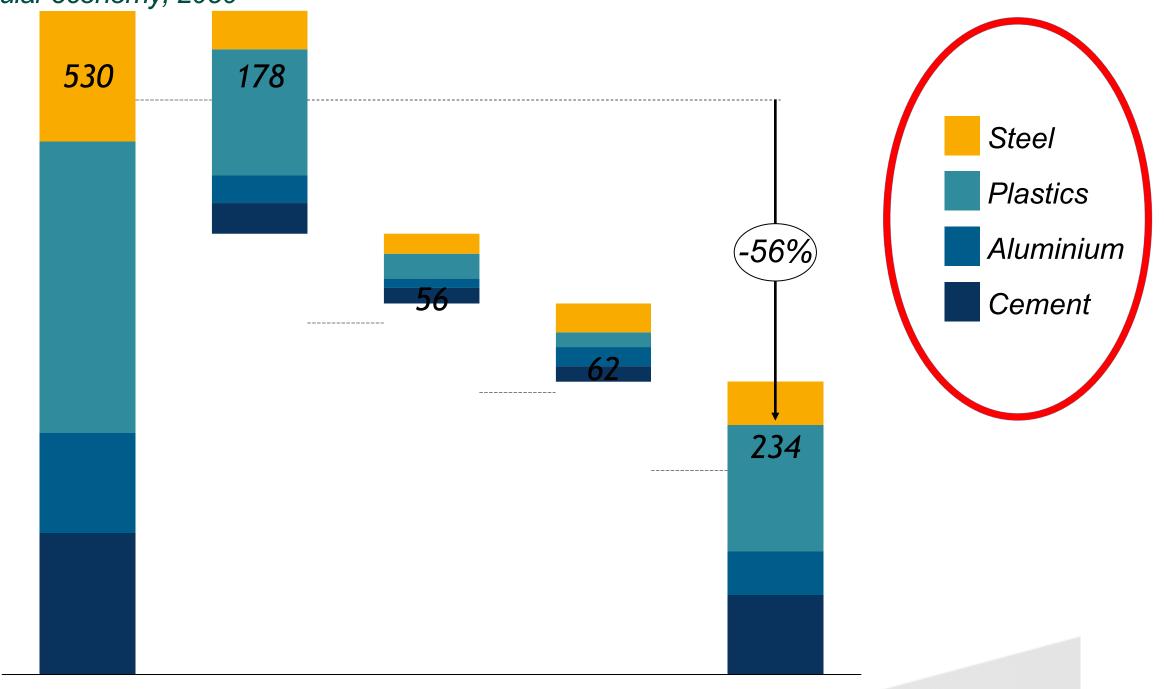


A MORE CIRCULAR ECONOMY CAN REDUCE EU EMISSIONS FROM MATERIALS BY 56%



EU emissions reductions potential from a more circular economy, 2050

Mt CO₂ per year



2050 Baseline Materials Product Circular 2050 Circular recirculation materials

efficiency

business models

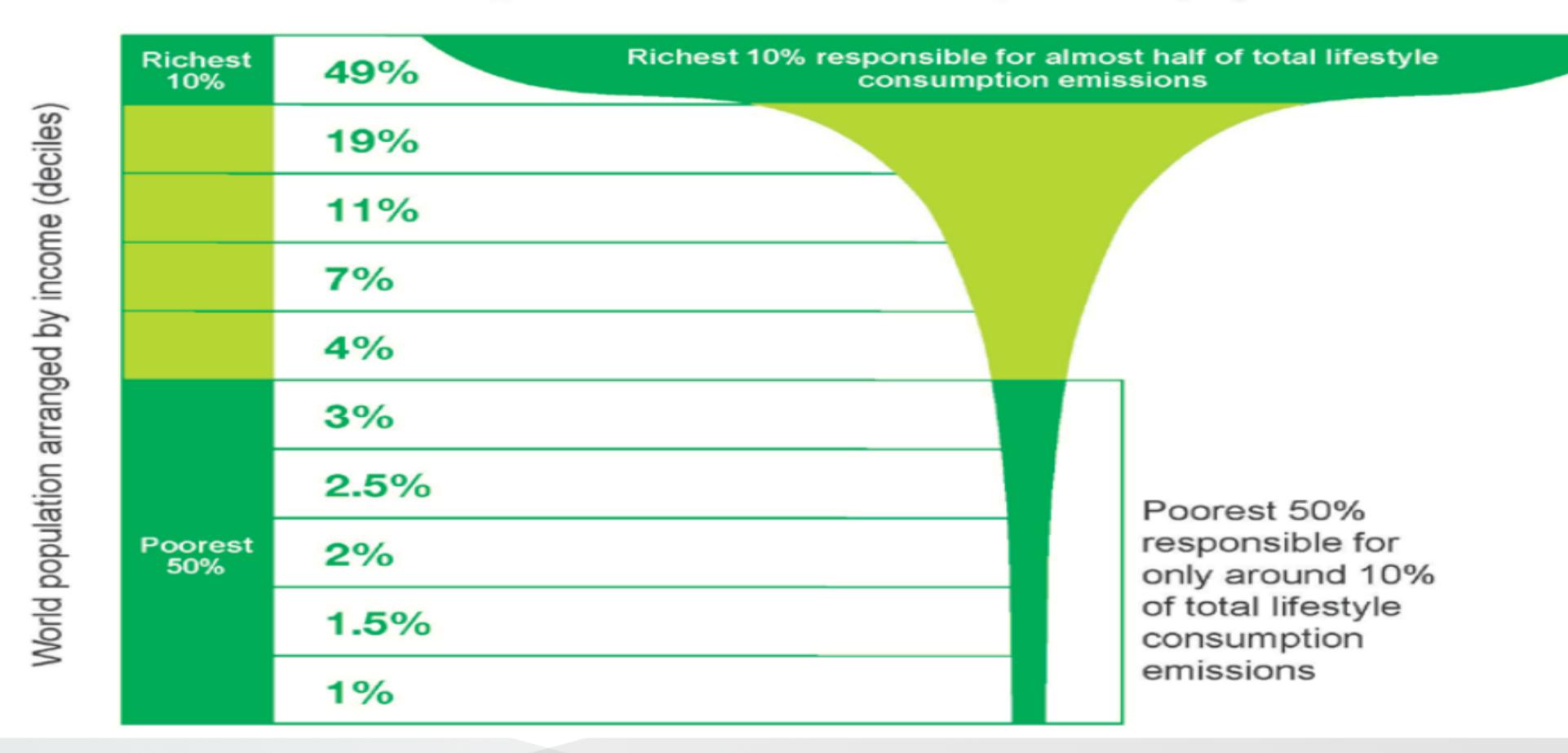
scenario

MATERIAL



Figure 1: Global income deciles and associated lifestyle consumption emissions

Percentage of CO₂ emissions by world population



Single Use Plastics



- Directive being discussed at EU level
- Expected to be agreed by the end of Q1 2019
- Legislative underpinning to deal with the items involved
- Without plastic, would we use more land and more water in production and would climate change accelerate?
- ❖ Does Ireland really top the league in Europe for placing the most plastic packaging on the market or is it an illusion of statistics?
- What are the impacts of plastic in our drinking water?
- Where are the opportunities for Ireland?
- How can the waste industry work with the Department to make things better?

Construction and Demolition Waste



- In 2007 Ireland generated some
 17 million tonnes of C&D waste
- Construction is ramping up again quickly
- Some C&D waste can only go to
 a lined landfill by law



Household / Commercial Waste Collection

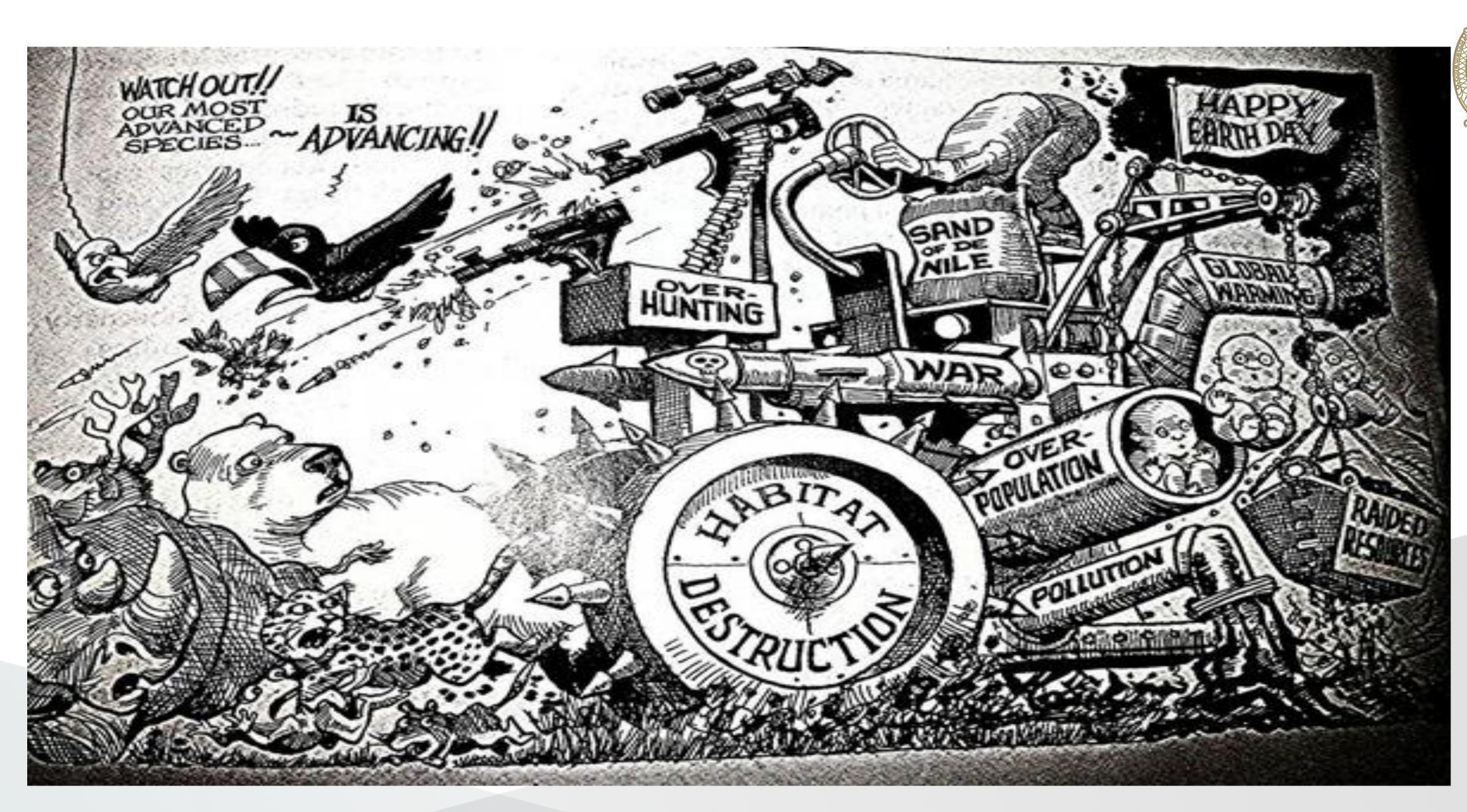


- No more flat rate fees for households
- Incentivised pricing options available in the market
- Price Monitoring Group in place
- Education and Awareness is key but this needs to be done by all stakeholders including the waste industry
- Capacity constraints still an issue
- We need to use the data from the new Waste Characterisation Studies to develop policies
- ❖ Stakeholder collaboration is very useful recyclinglistireland.ie is a good example
- *mywaste.ie is an excellent resource that can be used to engage with the public

Enforcement / Anti Dumping Initiative







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Thank you