

Capital factsheet on separate collection

Note: This ‘Capital factsheet’ has been prepared within the EC study “**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**”. The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member States capitals in May2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-capitals based on expert interviews with various stakeholders on capital level, e.g. capital administrations, waste management operators, associations etc. as well as further publically available reports, statistics and websites.

All information is cited in the factsheet and a complete list of information sources including the interviews held can be found at the end of this document.

Dublin	Ireland
<p>SUMMARY: As of 2012, separate collection of household waste in Dublin is fully privatised. This means that individual households are free to choose a waste collection company or otherwise dispose of their waste legally. Dry recyclables are placed in a separate bin and collected free of charge. Just over half of the five fractions separately collected in Dublin are collected through the co-mingled door-to-door system for dry recyclables (most of which is paper). Bio-waste (food waste and garden waste) is also separately collected door-to-door in significant quantities. Glass is mostly collected at bring points. Dublin performs well in most of the indicators of separate collection in this report, but it should be noted that the quality of the material collection, and thus the extent to which it is recycled or incinerated, is difficult to ascertain. Contamination of the co-mingled dry recyclables has been an issue in the past in Dublin. Although steps have been taken to alleviate this problem, the outcomes are still unknown. Waste fees are relatively high.</p>	
1 Capital general data	
City population (inhabitants)	527 612
City area (km ²)	115 km ²
City density (persons/km ²)	2240.1 persons/km ²
City climate (mediterranean, continental, oceanic, nordic; relevant for bio-waste collection)	Oceanic
2. Capital waste data	
Total (municipal) waste generation (t in indicated year)	142 889 (2012) [1]
Total (municipal) waste generation (kg/cap)	270.8 kg/ cap (household waste) [1]
Total separate collection (kg/cap) & (% of generation)	58 626 tonnes (111.12 kg/cap) [1]
Percentage breakdown of total collection for separate collection by fraction in 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 % paper and cardboard [1] • 16 % glass • 8 % plastic • 2 % metal • 27 % bio-waste • 10 % other
3. Description of overall separate collection systems operating in capital [1] [2] [4] [8]	
<p>Waste collection in Dublin has been privatised – individual households contract waste collection companies on an open market to collect residual waste (black bin), dry recyclables (green bin) and bio-waste (brown bin).</p> <p>The 15 collection companies currently operating have differing terms for what waste should be deposited in the “green” and “brown”, bins, although the green bin generally includes paper, cardboard and, plastics and metal packaging, while the brown bin generally includes small garden wastes (hedge and grass clippings etc.) together with uncooked food waste. Glass is seldom</p>	

collected in the mixed dry recyclables, although it is occasionally collected separately, while over half of Dublin households have **separate bio-waste collection** (though the “brown bin”).

All separate collection is in addition to the green bin (mixed dry recyclables). A **network of bring points** throughout the city accept **glass, paper and card, plastic and cans**, while civic amenity sites accept these as well as all other MSW fractions (bulky waste, WEEE, hazardous waste etc.).

A **packaging producer responsibility scheme** is in place, and subsidises the separate collection of the packaging by the waste collection companies on a per tonne basis. Commercial food waste is also source separated, and subsequently subjected to authorised treatment on the premises, collected by an authorised waste collector and transferred for an authorised treatment process, or transferred directly by the producer for the purposes of an authorised treatment process.

Paper and cardboard: is collected door-to-door co-mingled with plastic and metal, and can be delivered to bring points and civic amenity sites.

Glass: limited separate collection, and is seldom allowed in co-mingled collection. The primary collection points are bring points and civic amenity sites.

Plastic: is collected door-to-door co-mingled with paper, cardboard and metal, and can be delivered to civic amenity sites.

Metal: metal packaging is collected door-to-door co-mingled with paper, cardboard and plastic, and can be delivered to bring points and civic amenity sites.

Annual Running Costs: Not available

Setup costs: Not available

Coverage: [1]

- 2 % of households with door-to-door separate collection for Glass
- 53 % of households with door-to-door separate collection for bio-waste.
- 99 % households with door-to-door co-mingled collection of dry recyclables
- 1 % households with neither

4. Elements of the collection system

MUNICIPALITIES OR THEIR CONTRACTORS



Door-to-door collection of source separated waste

Fractions collected	Glass, bio-waste [1]
Collection frequency	Glass: weekly, bi-weekly [1] Bio-waste: monthly [1]
Coverage of collection	Glass: 2% of households [1] Bio-waste: 53% of households [1]
Annual collected quantities	Glass: 33 t (0.06kg/cap) [1] Bio-waste: 15 164t (28.7 kg/cap) [1]
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Producer responsibility scheme, primarily fulfilled through Repak, sale of materials, additional costs covered by fees paid for collection of residual waste (by weight). [2]
Cost to consumer (annual)	Not available

 Door-to-door collection of co-mingled recyclables	
Fractions collected together in one bin	Paper, cardboard, plastic, metal (+glass to limited extent) [1]
Collection frequency	Weekly, bi-weekly [1]
Coverage of collection	99% of households [1]
Annual collected quantities	Paper & cardboard: 20 067t (36.94 kg/cap) [1]
	Plastic: 4 488t (8.51 kg/cap) [1]
	Metal: 1 158t (2.20 kg/cap) [1]
	Glass: 666t (1.26 kg/cap) [1]
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Door-to-door commercial €70/tonne Door-to-door household €130/tonne plus €70/tonne for household waste for material recovery facility minus Repak subsidies of average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €12/tonne for commercial waste (17% of cost of managing waste) • €72/tonne for household waste (36% of cost of managing waste) = approx. 33 €/tonne (27.5% of cost of managing waste)[2]
Source of funding	Producer responsibility scheme, primarily fulfilled through Repak, sale of materials, additional costs covered by fees paid for collection of residual waste (by weight).
Cost to consumer (annual)	Not available
 Bring Collection Points	
Fractions collected	Paper, glass, metal, (+textiles) [6]
Number of collection points	94 in total (90 accept glass, 33 beverage cans and 1 accepts paper and cardboard). [6] 17.82 (per 100 000 inhabitants)
Collected quantities	Paper & cardboard: 1 592t (3 kg/cap) [1]
	Glass: 8 689t (16.5 kg/cap) [1]
	Metal: 33t (0.1 kg/cap) [1]
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Producer responsibility scheme, primarily fulfilled through Repak, sale of materials, additional costs covered by fees paid for collection of residual waste. [6]
Cost to consumer	No direct costs – payed indirectly when purchasing products. [6]

 Bring-in Civic Amenity sites													
Fractions collected	Paper, Glass, Plastic, Metal (+ bulky waste, WEEE hazardous etc.)												
Number of sites	2 full sized + 8 smaller centres accepting fewer fractions (all accepts paper, glass, plastic and metal packaging, but only 4 accept garden waste). [6] 1.9 per 100 000 inhabitants												
Collected quantities	Paper: 57 t (0.1 kg/cap) [1]												
	Glass: 177t (0.3 kg/cap) [1]												
	Plastic: 32t (0.1 kg/cap) [1]												
	Metal: 35t (0.1 kg/cap) [1]												
	Bio-waste: 126 t (0.2 kg/cap) (garden waste) [1]												
Setup costs	Not available												
Running costs	€800 000 per annum in total for the two large sites, contracted for five years by Dublin City Council to Oxigen Environmental Ltd. [4] The 8 smaller sites are managed and operated by the council, with some services subcontracted. [6]												
Source of funding	Usage fees, Dublin City Council from general waste budget.												
Cost to consumer	<p>For entry into Civic amenity sites:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vehicle</th> <th>2014 Charges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>€15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estate car/Jeep/SUV</td> <td>€20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vehicle + single axle trailer</td> <td>€40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vehicle + double axle trailer</td> <td>€70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Van</td> <td>€70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>However, there is NO CHARGE for vehicles carrying only packaging material – paper, glass, cardboard, cans, plastic bottle.</p> <p>Additional charges for Green Garden Waste: € 2 per bag (80 litres max)[6] € 16 per skip bag (1M³)[6]</p>	Vehicle	2014 Charges	Car	€15	Estate car/Jeep/SUV	€20	Vehicle + single axle trailer	€40	Vehicle + double axle trailer	€70	Van	€70
Vehicle	2014 Charges												
Car	€15												
Estate car/Jeep/SUV	€20												
Vehicle + single axle trailer	€40												
Vehicle + double axle trailer	€70												
Van	€70												
PRODUCERS OR THEIR AGENTS													
 Repak – producer responsibility systems for packaging waste													
Products covered	All packaging materials [2]												
Quantity covered by system (in t)	Producer responsibility for packaging waste covers all packaging put on the market. Repak is the only fulfilment scheme, and about 2/3 of the market uses the scheme. The rest, in principle, self-fulfil. Collection of the packaging is undertaken in the above systems. [2]												
Quantity collected by system (in t)													
Funding mechanism	Fee for placing material on market [2]												
Consumer cost	Incorporated in price of goods [2]												

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS:

Separate waste collection in Ireland has significantly increased over the last decade, with specific targeted regulation aimed at preventing bio-waste ending in landfill and capturing dry recyclable material before landfill or incineration. Much of the treatment/ processing of sorted dry recyclables take place outside of Ireland due to lack of recycling infrastructure. The collection of municipal household waste was privatised starting in 2012.

5. Materials, Quantities and costs**SUMMARY OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE**

Collected waste (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	City Coverage
Door-to-door		33			15 164	Glass: 2% of households Bio-waste: 53% of households
Co-mingled	20 067	666	4 488	1 158		99% of households
Bring points	1 592	8 689	Not available	33		94 + 17.82 per 100 000 inhabitants
Civic amenities	57	177	32	35	126	10 + 1.9 per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	21 716	9 565	4 520	12 26	15 290	

SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR SEPARATE COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE

Costs (€)	Authorities / waste management companies		Consumer costs	
	Setup (€)	Running (€/year)	Funding type	Amount (€)
Door-to-door	Not available	Not available	EPR, sales of materials, fees payed for residual waste	Not available
Co-mingled	Not available	Approx.. 33 €/tonne	EPR, sales of materials, fees payed for residual waste	Not available
Bring points	Not available	Not available	EPR, sales of materials, fees payed for residual waste	Not available
Civic amenities	Not available	800 000€	Usage fees from general waste budget	Not available
Producer / Retailer take-back	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Total	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

6. Recycling and losses						
RECYCLING OF THE COLLECTED WASTE						
Recycled (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	Total
Generated¹	35 722	12 146	17 718	5 287	32 436	103 359
Collected	21 716	9 565	4 520	1 226	15 290	52 317
Recycled nationally	Not available					
Exported for recycling	Not available					
Rejected	Not available					
ADDITIONAL FINDINGS:						
At the national level, 77% of the separately collected waste through these systems goes to recycling operations, while the remaining 23% goes to incineration with energy recovery.[7]						

¹ Data of **waste generation** per waste stream have been calculated on the basis of residual waste sorting analysis, if data was not directly available. Based on the composition of residual waste (% of each waste fraction) and its total weight amounts per waste fraction can be calculated.

References

- [1] National Waste Report 2012; Irish EPA (2014),
<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/stats/nationalwastereport2012.html#.VOdW6PnF-FU>
- [2] Review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Model in Ireland, Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (2014) www.repak.ie/files/documents/PRI-Review_-_Main-Report-2014.pdf
- [3] Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009: S.I. No. 508 of 2009.
www.environ.ie/en/Legislation/Environment/Waste/WasteManagement/FileDownload,21888,en.pdf
- [4] Personal communication: Dublin City Council, Sandra Smith, February 2015.
- [6] Dublin City Council website, www.dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-water-waste-and-environment-waste-and-recycling/green-waste-charges
- [7] Forward Together: Repak Annual Report 2014,
<http://www.repak.ie/files/documents/RepakAnnualReport2014.pdf>
- [8] Personal communication: RePak, Declan Martin, Feb 2015.