

Annex 1: Progress Report on A Resource Opportunity- Waste Management Policy in Ireland

A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management in Ireland was launched just over seven years ago. In terms of reviewing the implementation of the current national waste policy, the approach taken has been to measure where we are in terms of our waste targets under European legislation and to assess how successfully the various measures under current national policy have been implemented.

Ireland is responsible for meeting targets under European Union waste legislation including the Waste Framework Directive, the Landfill Directive and the Producer Responsibility Directives (Packaging and Packaging Waste, End-of-Life Vehicles, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Batteries and Accumulators). Back in 2012 there was a perceived threat that Ireland would be in breach of the target to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. Currently Ireland is achieving a rate of 190,000 tonnes BMW to landfill against a target of less than 427,000 tonnes of BMW to landfill by 2020. Ireland has either [achieved or is on track](#) to achieve the targets under EU waste legislation out to 2020.

Some highlights of recent years which have contributed to this success include:

- The reduction in the percentage of municipal waste going to landfill from 41% in 2012 to 26% in 2016 and probably less than 20% in 2018 (figures to be confirmed).
- The phasing out of flat rate charging for household waste collection.
- Introduction of bye-laws for the presentation of household and commercial waste
- The establishment of three waste planning regions and the making of three regional waste management plans.
- The roll out of the food waste bin to agglomerations of more than 500 people;
- The standardisation of the recyclate acceptable in the mixed dry recycling bin and the roll out of comprehensive awareness and education campaigns for householders culminating in the launch of the *Mywaste.ie* portal.
- The establishment of three Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities.
- The establishment of the *Construction Waste Resource Group*.
- Embedding enhanced approvals for each Extended Producer Responsibility scheme addressing target achievement, corporate governance, enforcement, awareness raising & communications and co-operation among others.

However, many challenges remain, including:

- The attainment of the EU targets introduced by the Circular Economy Legislative Package and the Single Use Plastics (SUP) Directive.
- The 55% preparing for reuse and recycling target municipal waste target by 2025, given that 41% was achieved in 2016.
- The ability of the State to manage the waste it produces, particularly in terms of municipal waste and construction and demolition waste.
- The level of contamination in the kerbside bins as highlighted in
- Harmonisation of EPR schemes through the use of general minimum requirements including where possible the modulation of the financial contributions paid by producers.

Update on Policy Measures using traffic light system

No	Measure	Heading	Primary Responsibility	Secondary role	Current position	Progress to date
1	<p>The development of Waste Management Plans will remain a function of local authorities. A significant resource of expertise and experience has been developed within the local authority system which can, in conjunction with the support of the National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, deliver new waste management plans. A shared service approach to planning of waste management will be expected to yield more efficient outcomes under a new regional waste management planning configuration which will be decided by the local authorities.</p>	<p>Planning for the Future</p>	<p>Lead Authorities in the Waste Management Planning Regions</p>	<p>DCCAE, CCMA, Local Authorities, National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, EPA</p>	<p>Following publication of the DECLG policy document 'A Resource Opportunity' in July 2012, a revised Regional Structure was proposed for waste management planning leading to the creation of three new Waste Management Planning Regions. This new regional waste planning structure is the preferred structure outlined in the Government's action programme for the reform of local government - 'Putting People First'. Three lead authorities were appointed by the CCMA to manage the development of the respective Waste Management Plans and they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Southern Region - led by a consortium of Tipperary and Limerick Local Authorities 2. The Connacht & Ulster Region - led by Mayo County Council. 3. The Eastern Midlands Region – led by Dublin City Council. <p>The three Waste Management Plans have been in place since May 2015 for the period 2015-2021.</p> <p>Annual reports continue to be published.</p>	<p>Complete</p>

2	<p>Local authorities undertaking their waste management planning responsibilities, guided by the programme of reform of local government structures which is currently underway, will significantly reduce the number of regional formations, (currently 10) to no more than 3. Arising from the preparation and implementation of the first round of waste management plans that divided the State into 10 waste management planning regions, local authorities clearly recognise the desirability of rationalising the number of waste planning regions. This will enable a greater concentration of resources, while still addressing geographical and other relevant differences. It recognises the nature of the Irish waste market and the movement of waste across existing</p>	Planning for the Future	Local Authorities	<p>DCCAE, CCMA, National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, EPA</p>	<p>Efficiencies and a standardised approach have been gained by the delivery of the three regional Waste Management Plans and offices.</p> <p>The reduction from 10 Regions to 3 Regions has meant a significant change in waste management planning in Ireland considering that the Regions include a greater number of local authorities in each regional configuration. The three Regions worked together closely in the preparation of the three regional waste management plans and the close co-ordination between the 3 regional authorities will continue during the implementation phase. The plans have been developed on a common basis and have a broadly similar structure and much of the content is shared, allowing for a more coherent and efficient implementation of the Plans across the State. The development and implementation of the Plans was assisted by a National Co-ordination Committee, including the Regions, national offices (NTFSO and NWCPO), the Department and the EPA.</p> <p>The reformed Regional Waste Management Plan regime allowed for redeployment of resources to implementation and enforcement of the Waste Management Plans. On the 9th October 2015, following an open bidding process, Cork County Council, Dublin City Council and Leitrim & Donegal County Councils (in a combined bid) were selected as the new Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities for the Southern, Eastern and Midlands, and Connacht / Ulster Regions respectively.</p> <p>The Waste Enforcement Regional Lead</p>	Complete
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	<p>boundaries to avail of waste management infrastructure. Local authorities will be expected to redeploy resources freed up from a more efficient waste management planning regime to essential work on the implementation and enforcement of the new regional plans.</p>				<p>Authorities (WERLA) have responsibility for coordinating waste enforcement actions within their regions and setting common objectives for waste enforcement. The WERLA structure was developed with full cognisance of the structures already operating in the area of waste planning/ environment enforcement. The structure complements the existing regional waste management planning group structure and the cooperative multi-agency approach of the NIECE network. The establishment of lead regional enforcement authorities also facilitates more streamlining of the tasks currently undertaken in the waste enforcement area. The new offices facilitate a transformation from process-driven enforcement, structured around separate implementation of individual regulations, to one that focuses greatest effort on the waste problems and issues that matter most and to take swift, proportionate and effective action. The focus of the WERLAs work programme are based on the agreed annual national waste enforcement priorities.</p>	
3	<p>The evaluation of all existing waste management plans to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive will be completed by 31 December 2012. The plans will remain applicable until new plans have been put in place by the start of 2014.</p>	<p>Planning for the Future</p>	<p>10 Lead Local Authorities (evaluation)</p>	<p>National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, CCMA</p>	<p>Evaluations completed by 31 December 2012 as required. On completion of evaluations, it was determined to put in place a new model (10 to 3) that required three plans. These plans are subject to ongoing evaluation.</p>	<p>Complete</p>

4	New plans will be required to reflect national policy and set out how such policy will be implemented in the region during the period of the plan.	Planning for the Future	WMPLA's	DCCAE, National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, EPA	The 3 lead authorities have published 3 waste management plans which ensure national policy objectives are appropriately dealt with. All of the plans have a detailed implementation programme to ensure that national policy objectives are achieved (S.19). Annual reports continue to be published.	Compete
5	In keeping with the proximity and self-sufficiency principles, a key objective of waste management plans will be to ensure a sufficiency of waste management infrastructure within the State to manage municipal waste.	Planning for the Future	WMPLA's	DCCAE, National Waste Management Planning Coordination Committee, EPA	<p>A key policy objective (A4) & Strategic Objective E of the 3 Waste Management Plans is to ensure that the plans adhere to the proximity and self-sufficiency principles.</p> <p>Policy E9a identified the requirement for on-going availability of disposal facilities for non-hazardous municipal residual waste. In early 2016, it was evident that some collectors were experiencing difficulties in finding suitable residual waste disposal outlets.</p> <p>On foot of a recommendation by the three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, additional disposal capacity was released under section 56 of the Waste Management Act, 1996 for limited periods of time to overcome 'pinch points' experienced in the State during 2016.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency, on foot of applications received, granted Technical Amendments to the relevant waste licences which provided for the additional intake of waste.</p> <p>The WMPLA's on behalf of the CCMA prepared a Feasibility Study on Local Authority Sector Contingency Waste Capacity. The Study was submitted to the DCCAE and discussions are ongoing with</p>	Ongoing action

					<p>relevant Local Authorities.</p> <p>A second stage of the Feasibility Study involved an invitation to the private sector to provide contingent capacity.</p> <p>A number of applications for additional domestic capacity to manage MSW are being progressed and waste capacity developments, including future potential 'pinch points' and the coming on stream of additional capacity, are kept under constant review by the three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, in consultation with industry and other waste regulatory bodies, including the Department. Reports on MSW generation and available outlets are being produced on a quarterly basis.</p>	
6	DECLG and the EPA will monitor how compliance with the waste management hierarchy is being achieved through implementation of the new regional waste management plans.	Planning for the Future	DCCAE, EPA	Local Authorities	The National Waste Co-ordination Committee (with EPA representation) meets quarterly. It originally convened to co-ordinate the development of the three new waste management plans and currently meets to monitor their implementation. Each of the plans has a set of targets which are subject to ongoing review.	Satisfactory Progress
7	Through collection permits issued under a strengthened permitting system, waste collectors will be required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the waste collected in accordance with the 	Waste Collection	DCCAE - Legislation NWCPO - Implementation	Local Authorities	<p>The National Waste Collection Permit Office was established in February 2012 to issue waste collection permits on behalf of all local authorities. A single set of conditions applies to all collectors dependent on which waste types they are authorised to collect.</p> <p>Permit condition 6.6.2 requires mandated service levels under Waste Management</p>	Satisfactory Progress

	<p>waste hierarchy and in a manner supportive of the development of a resource efficient and sustainable approach to the management of waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver mandated service levels; and • Operate pricing structures designed to incentivise environmentally sustainable behaviours by households in terms of waste reduction and segregation. 				<p>(Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 and European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio Waste) Regulations 2015.</p> <p>The WERLAs were established to deliver a co-ordinated national integrated approach to waste enforcement which will drive consistent enforcement of legislation across the regions.</p> <p>All Waste Collection Permits were reviewed in Autumn 2017, to phase out flat rate fees for Household Waste Collection over the period to September 2018. The revised condition 6.6.26 contains a requirement for collection charges to incentivise householders to reduce waste and segregate recyclables and food waste.</p> <p>Waste collectors are required to maintain a customer charter and adhere to standard permit conditions which specify the service level required (i.e. receptacle types, frequency of collection, waste types to be collected, communication with customers etc.)</p> <p>Through the waste collection permit review process, the NWCPO is assessing the use of appropriate incentivised charging systems by household kerbside waste collectors and compliance with permit conditions.</p>	
8	<p>The collection permitting system will be strengthened further so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust controls are in place to ensure that only “fit and proper” individuals and companies are 	Waste Collection	DCCAE	Local Authorities, NWCPO, EPA, PRI Compliance Schemes	<p>The Waste Management (Collection Permit) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No 24 of 2016) align the definition of ‘fit and proper person’ with the Waste Management Act, 1996; defining the definition in primary legislation.</p> <p>All collectors were inspected in a coordinated and consistent manner and the</p>	Satisfactory Progress

	<p>allowed to hold such permits and appropriate corporate governance arrangements are implemented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer Responsibility Initiative waste is always provided to the obligated compliance scheme or waste collector and is recovered and recycled appropriately by, the relevant sectors at all times; and • The permit fee structures reflect the value of the permission to collect waste conferred by a permit, the need to contribute to the costs of essential enforcement of the permitting system and the potential liabilities for the State which may arise from poor collection and management practices. 				<p>results of these inspections were used to inform the review and subsequent standardisation of the conditions of all Household Waste Collectors.</p> <p>The NWCPO recently revised and strengthened the permit application process and conditions to reflect amended legislation. The conditions include sections on Notifications, record keeping and reporting, WEEE, Waste Tyres and Waste Batteries and Accumulators. The producer responsibility organisations managing these streams are required by regulations to achieve mandated recycling targets.</p> <p>The NWCPO is self-funding. The fees charged cover the full operational cost of the office with no funding from the exchequer. Funding for the NWCPO comes from a levy on each local authority and by application fees from waste collection permit holders. The operation of the office continues to be cost neutral.</p>	
9	All household waste collection service providers will be required to put in place Customer Charters, clearly setting out information	Waste Collection	DCCAE legislation NWCPO implementation	Local Authorities	All household kerbside waste collectors are required by a permit condition to have a customer charter in place in accordance with the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 197 of 2015) Sixth Schedule.	Complete

	for customers in relation to issues such as charging structures, procedures for dealing with customers who may fall into arrears, and arrangements for switching from one waste collector to another. These will be audited annually as part of the permitting process.					
10	Measures will be introduced through the strengthened collection permit system to manage better the nuisance, emissions and health and safety risks of overlapping household waste collection networks.	Waste Collection	DCCAE	NWCPO, Local Authorities	<p>As required by amending legislation, conditions have been included in waste collection permits authorised to collect household kerbside waste, which limit the hours when waste can be collected in order to minimise noise nuisance. In addition, A <i>Template for a Bye-law on Waste Presentation</i> has been prepared by the three Regional Waste Management Offices and circulated to local authorities with a view to standardising such Bye-laws across the State. The majority of local authorities have already introduced such Bye-laws with the remaining Local Authorities expected to do so by end 2020. The Bye-laws govern a range of issues, including obliging consumers to participate in an authorised waste collection service (or provide documentary proof on what alternative means they use to dispose of their waste) and encouraging greater segregation of waste to reduce volumes of residual waste collected.</p> <p>Dublin City Council has included in its collection Bye-laws 'designated collection</p>	Satisfactory Progress

					days' for the city to improve efficiencies on a range of different levels to the benefit of the Council, residents and collectors.	
11	Inspection and enforcement resourcing for collection permits will be increased, funded in part by the revised permitting fee structure.	Waste Collection	DCCAE NWCPO	NWCPO, Local Authorities	The current fees received by the NWCPO assist in inspection and enforcement through the development of online systems which allow sharing of information and data on waste collection permits. The establishment of the WERLA's funded by DCCAE will result in enhanced enforcement.	Satisfactory Progress
12	All householders will be obliged to demonstrate that they are availing of an authorised waste collection service or are otherwise managing their waste in an environmentally acceptable manner, in accordance with legislation and the provisions of waste management plans, in order to combat illegal fly-tipping, littering and backyard burning of waste by a minority of households, and to avoid the compliant majority having to bear the costs of dealing with the consequences of such activities.	Households	DCCAE – Legislation WMPLA's – Implementation	Householders	S.32 of the Waste Management Act 1996 places a general duty on holders of waste which would include households. Section 32 (6) outlines the offences applicable and Section 10 of the Act sets out the penalties that apply. Under the European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015, household waste collectors are required to provide, or arrange for the provision of a separate collection service for food waste from households in designated brown bin areas. Household & Commercial Waste Management Compliance has been a National Waste Enforcement Priority for 2018 and 2019. During this period the focus of this priority for the Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLAs) has been the roll out of the household food waste bin. From their inception in 2016 the WERLAs have coordinated local authority actions by way of compliance assistance and enforcement to support the effective roll out of the household food waste bin in the	Satisfactory Progress

				<p>required agglomerations in accordance with the legislation and this work is on-going.</p> <p>This focus is resulting in less organic waste going to landfill. The most recent figures show a 19% increase in organic waste recycling and recovery.</p> <p>The provisions of the Litter Pollution Act, 1997 are used to good effect by Local Authorities to combat illegal fly-tipping, littering and backyard burning.</p> <p>Section 35 of the Waste Management Act enables local authorities to make Bye-Laws governing the presentation and separation of waste for collection.</p> <p>Bye-laws at a local authority level address a range of waste presentation issues. The three Regional Waste Management Plans for period 2015-2021 contain commitments to <i>Review/introduce presentation of waste bye-laws across the region, to maximise the quantity and quality of recyclable waste collected and amend/replace/introduce new bye-laws if appropriate.</i> In addition to tackling illegal dumping, the plans also recognise the need to improve both the capture of recyclate and its quality. Greater capture of recyclate will obviously have a positive impact on reducing the volumes of waste directed to landfill and boost our efforts to meet our EU and regional waste recycling targets (50% recycling rate of household/municipal waste by 2020).</p> <p>Bye-laws which require people to demonstrate how they manage their waste are consistent with national policy as set out</p>	
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				<p>in <i>A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy in Ireland</i> which states that:</p> <p>“all householders will be obliged to demonstrate that they are availing of an authorised waste collection service or are otherwise managing their waste in an environmentally acceptable manner, in accordance with legislation and the provisions of waste management plans, in order to combat illegal fly-tipping, littering and backyard burning of waste by a minority of households, and to avoid the compliant majority having to bear the costs of dealing with the consequences of such activities.”</p> <p>It should be noted that certain local authorities have already introduced bye-laws which require householders to sign up to a household waste collection service and that the three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices prepared a template to help standardise bye-laws on the presentation of waste. The 31 Local Authorities, in conjunction with the three Regional Waste Management Offices, are in the process of adopting new Waste Management & Presentation By-Laws with the expectation that all Local Authorities will have adopted such by-laws by the end of 2020. The bye-laws govern a range of issues, including obliging consumers to participate in an authorised waste collection service (or provide documentary proof on what alternative means they use to dispose of their waste) and encouraging greater segregation of waste to reduce volumes of residual waste collected.</p>	
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					<p>The 3 waste management plans contain actions which implement a coordinated approach to addressing unmanaged waste and the potential impact to the environment and human health. These include identifying areas of low collection coverage and survey households who are currently not availing of a collection service to determine a cause and engaging with waste collectors to design solutions.</p> <p>A National Initiative to combat illegal dumping was launched by the Minister in March. In 2017 and 2018 funding of €3.3 million was provided to support over 400 illegal dumping projects including – clean-up operations; bulky waste initiatives; awareness campaigns; preventative measures; surveillance operations and SMART enforcement equipment and resources for waste enforcement officers.</p> <p>Funding of €3 million is available for the 2019 Anti-Dumping Initiative. The overall aim is to reduce incidents of illegal dumping nationally by providing funding for projects tackling the problem including the provision of support for monitoring and surveillance of dumping blackspots and the development of an integrated and effective approach to dealing with this issue using a collaborative approach with local authorities, communities and other state agencies.</p>	
13	To support households, awareness and education measures will be strengthened; the waste collection	Households	WMPLA's DCCAE	EPA, Waste Industry	Education and awareness are one of the key components of the Waste Management Plans. The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices are engaged in ongoing educational initiatives working in partnership with the LAs and all stakeholders.	Satisfactory Progress

	industry will be encouraged to play a role in such measures.				<p>RWMPOs have aligned their awareness raising programme with the Annual Service Delivery Plan of the WERLAs to ensure consistency of approach.</p> <p>The Government is committed to an intensive public awareness, information and promotion campaign to promote the benefits of an incentivised charging model and support customers in understanding how they can change their waste management behaviour and better manage their waste costs under this system, €1.3m was allocated to RWMPOs for 2018 waste campaign which included the launch of mywaste.ie, with further funding of up to €750,000 made available in 2019. The waste collection industry played a key stakeholder role in the development of this campaign.</p>	
14	Taking account of the Government's decision in relation to the household waste collection market structure, the relevant Programme for Government commitment and the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, including the polluter pays principle, it is intended to introduce a household waste collection waiver scheme and other alternative support schemes for low income households.	Households	DCCAE	D/Social Protection; D/Public Expenditure and Reform; D/Finance; Tánaiste's Office	<p>An interdepartmental working group, established in line with national waste policy to report to Government with options to minimise the impact of waste charges on low income households, submitted two reports to the previous Government. It should be noted that there has never been a national waiver scheme for household waste collection. During the period in which local authorities were directly involved in the collection of household waste, a minority of individual Councils offered different levels of discount to selected households, based on different qualification criteria. As local authorities exited the waste collection market, some required the private operators which took on the Councils' customers to provide a level of discount for existing waiver customers only, and even then, for only a limited time. The vast majority of such contractual commitments for private operators to provide</p>	Not achievable

	<p>An inter-departmental working group will be established comprised of representatives of the Departments of the Environment, Community and Local Government; Social Protection; Public Expenditure and Reform; Finance; and the Tánaiste's Office; the working group will report to Government by October with recommendations on measures to minimise the impact of waste charges on low income households.</p>			<p>a waiver have now expired. In that context, the number of households in receipt of waiver discounts is likely to decline over time, especially as some householders were able to take advantage of special reduced offers elsewhere which actually undercut the waiver price. However, selected private operators still offer some level of discount to former waiver customers on a voluntary basis. With the exception of one or two municipal districts, local authorities no longer collect waste. Waste collection is now serviced by a diverse range of private operators, where the fees charged are a matter between the service provider and customer and the range of services and fees offered vary amongst providers and across the country. In that regard, it became increasingly apparent that a national waiver scheme could not be imposed in the context of an open market for waste collection.</p> <p>In addition, since mid-2017, a range of charging options have operated, which encourage householders to reduce and separate their waste. This provides flexibility to waste collectors to develop various service-price offerings that suit different household circumstances. Mandatory per kilogramme 'pay by weight' charging was not introduced. A Price Monitoring Group (PMG) was established in mid-2017 to monitor the on-going cost of residential waste collection to homeowners across Ireland as the 'flat-rate structure' was being phased out. While fluctuations in prices and service offerings have been observed, the overall trend has been relative price stability.</p> <p>The Department has been examining this issue in detail and has engaged with</p>	
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					relevant stakeholders in an effort to see how best to provide a financial support to persons with long-term incontinence with respect to the disposal of medical incontinence wear. There are complex issues at play, which is understandable given the sensitive nature of the medical data in question.	
15	The Producer Responsibility Initiative model will be implemented in a manner that ensures that households are encouraged and facilitated to re-use and recycle waste from the specific waste streams involved.	Households	DCCAE, PRI Compliance Schemes	Local Authorities, EPA, Waste Industry	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management. In Ireland, EPR schemes have been developed for a number of waste streams, based on the producer pays principle. Enhanced approvals were introduced for each of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Compliance Schemes which address key issues including target achievement, awareness raising and communications, enforcement and co-operation. Each compliance scheme shall operate a programme of national and sectoral education and awareness raising activities. Under the approvals, schemes shall continue to work with other agencies operating in the sector including the EPA, the regional lead authorities for waste management and enforcement and local authorities.	Satisfactory Progress
16	The Competition and Consumer Protection Commission is being requested by the Government to maintain an ongoing oversight of household waste collection markets as the retention of the current market structure, combined	Operation of the Market	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	DCCAE, NWCPO	The then Competition Authority were tasked with carrying out a formal review of the operation of the household waste collection market during 2016. However, that review was deferred, pending the scheduled introduction of pay-by-weight charging in July 2016, so as to provide sufficient time for the proposed new charging system to take effect and to allow a sufficient period of time to gather meaningful data for analysis. The Competition and Consumer Protection	Satisfactory progress

	with a strengthened regulatory regime, will need to be subject to close monitoring.				Commission (CCPC) report from September, 2018 recommended that existing national waste management policy, as set out in ' <i>A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland</i> ', should be reviewed. This review process has begun and will take account of a number of initiatives, such as the European circular economy waste and plastics legislation frameworks and the reports from the CCPC and the Price Monitoring Group. This process will inform the development of future national waste management policy, including our environmental goals, regulatory and market structures, and policy instruments and tools.	
17	The next formal review of the household waste collection market, including a report by the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, will be carried out in 2016, as part of the proposed overall mid-term review of the implementation of this policy statement, unless circumstances of a failure to meet obligations under the 2013 Landfill Directive, or the emergence of other more immediate serious market or regulatory failures, require an earlier intervention. The performance of the household waste collection industry in contributing to the achievement of the policy statement's objectives will be a central element of the review.	Operation of the Market	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	DCCAE, Local Authorities, NWCPO		Satisfactory progress

18	The contribution of industry and business to meeting their obligations as producers will be examined as part of the Review of Producer Responsibility Initiatives currently being carried out.	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE	Waste Industry, PRI Compliance Schemes, Producers	In 2014, a review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Model in Ireland was completed; its purpose was to assess the nature and level of the challenges that were expected to arise in the management of various waste streams. Ireland's compliance schemes have operated very successfully and have enabled Ireland to reach our domestic and EU recycling targets. They have also successfully contributed to Ireland meeting our overall environmental goals and have diverted substantial amounts of waste from landfill. The review highlighted the need for improvement in particular waste streams and in 2017 new compliance schemes became operational for the End-of-Life Vehicle system and new structures for tyres and waste tyres.	Satisfactory Progress
19	It is clear that some producer responsibility schemes have delivered excellent results, but it is now time to ensure that all such schemes are properly structured to deliver efficiently and effectively for their members and the State in changed economic circumstances; this will be taken forward under the overall review of producer responsibility schemes which has been commenced in parallel with the preparation of this	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE	PRI Compliance Schemes, EPA , Local Authorities	<p>The review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative (PRI) model in Ireland report, published in 2014, contains approximately 170 recommendations, some of which were cross cutting, while others were specific to individual waste streams. Decisions on key elements of the PRI Review have already been taken regarding the non-application of any new packaging levy, the introduction of a compliance scheme for End of Life Vehicles, new structures for tyres and waste tyres and the re-introduction of visible fees in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) sector.</p> <p>In terms of other suggested PRIs in the Review, they will not be considered at this point in time due to the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment. This proposal contains a number of measures, which will directly affect the</p>	Satisfactory Progress

	<p>policy statement. It is also necessary to examine how other industries, not currently the subject of such schemes, are delivering environmental performance. Producer Responsibility Initiatives taken to comply with obligations will be benchmarked against the environmental performance of the industry in question on an on-going basis.</p>				<p>extended producer responsibility (EPR) landscape across Europe. These measures, in conjunction with those outlined in the recent amendment to the Waste Framework Directive, which is due to be transposed into Irish legislation by 5th July 2020, will fundamentally alter how our existing EPR schemes operate.</p> <p>The proposed Directive also mandates the introduction of new EPR schemes for wet wipes, balloons, fishing gear and tobacco products containing plastic filters together with an outright ban on a number of single-use plastic (SUP) products, including cotton buds, plastic cutlery, straws and expanded polystyrene cups/containers.</p>	
20	<p>The environmental regulatory regime governing the waste management sector will be kept under ongoing review, in order to ensure that any unnecessary administrative burden is identified and reduced, while maintaining an appropriate balance with the need for effective oversight and reporting.</p>	<p>Compliance and Enforcement</p>	<p>DCCAE</p>	<p>EPA, Local Authorities, NWCPO</p>	<p>In order to reduce the administrative burden on the waste management sector, the NWCPO has developed an online waste facility permit and certificate of registration annual reporting system in 2016. This can be used as a platform for the consolidation of waste reporting to reduce multiple reporting by waste operators. Amended regulations introduced in January 2016 provided for the public notice of a waste collection permit application to be displayed online as an alternative to a newspaper notice, reducing the application cost to applicants. The NWCPO is currently developing an online application form to further reduce the administrative burden on applicants and permit holders.</p> <p>In 2016 the EPA upgraded its online customer service used by 4,000 Licensees. Already allowing the majority of regulatory transactions to be completed</p>	<p>Satisfactory progress</p>

					online, the upgraded service now provides real-time electronic dashboards for all Licensee interactions with the EPA.	
21	A focused Working Group drawn from the relevant regulatory and other bodies will be tasked with examining opportunities for greater use of shared and online services, with a view to reporting by December 2012.	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities, NTFSO, NWCPO	<p>The local government reform largely overtook this action. The WMPLA and WERLA structures provide a useful fora for the regulatory authorities to examine opportunities for shared services.</p> <p>See measure 20 for update on services which either have moved to online or are moving to on-line.</p> <p>The NWCPO developed an online waste facility permit and certificate of registration annual reporting system in 2016 and now hosts a waste facilities register online for all waste authorisations issued by local authorities.</p> <p>The NTFSO is currently working on a proposal to move away from a paper-based system for the pre-notification of amber list shipments.</p>	Satisfactory progress
22	All householders will be required to either avail of properly authorised waste collection services, or be in a position to demonstrate that they are managing their waste in an environmentally appropriate manner, such as through the use of civic amenity sites. Appropriate penalties, including the application of	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE – Legislation WMPLA's – Implementation	Householders	See 12 above.	Satisfactory progress

	<p>finances, will be provided for in regulations. It is imperative that the majority of householders who comply with the law and manage their waste responsibly do not have to bear the cost of illegal dumping, backyard burning and littering by the non-compliant minority who simply abandon their waste, damaging the environment, adversely affecting our economy, particularly our tourism and agriculture industries, and driving up the costs for the taxpayer.</p>					
23	<p>A review of the respective waste regulation and enforcement roles of the Environmental Protection Agency (Office of Environmental Enforcement) and local authorities is being initiated and will be completed by the end of 2013. This will have a particular focus on dealing with serious criminal offenders and the</p>	<p>Compliance and Enforcement</p>	<p>DCCAE</p>	<p>EPA, Local Authorities, Gardaí, NTFSO, NWCPO</p>	<p>The Waste Enforcement Review Group completed its work in 2013. The Group recommended the establishment of three new regional lead authorities to drive improved performance and greater consistency in waste enforcement. In October 2015, following an open bidding process, Cork County Council, Dublin City Council and Leitrim & Donegal (in a combined bid) were selected as the new Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLAs) for the Southern, Eastern & Midlands and Connacht/Ulster regions respectively. The work of the WERLAs is overseen by the National Waste Enforcement Steering Committee (NWESC) which includes representatives from a wide</p>	<p>Satisfactory progress</p>

	need for more intelligence-led and coordinated multi-agency enforcement, aimed at ensuring targeted, timely and effective enforcement outcomes.				range of regulatory authorities.	
24	The establishment of a team of waste enforcement officers for deployment in cases relating to serious criminal activity will be prioritised in consultation with An Garda Síochána.	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE	EPA, Gardaí, Local Authorities, NTFSO	<p>The establishment of the WERLAs working with the NWESC has created a network of regulatory bodies with a link to waste crime and positions Ireland in a better position to respond to the threat of waste crime with a co-ordinated and strategic response. It facilitates more co-ordinated multi agency operations taking place on a regional basis.</p> <p>Each of the three waste regions has established a multi-agency working group comprising members of the WERLAs, NTFSO, AGS, Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, Work Place Relations and Revenue. The purpose of these networks is to develop inter-agency relationships, facilitate knowledge sharing and organise intelligence led investigations to improve enforcement efficiencies on suspected unauthorised waste activity.</p>	Satisfactory progress
25	Decisions in relation to the application of the waste hierarchy in matters of licensing and enforcement will be the responsibility of the appropriate regulatory authorities on a case by case basis, and determinations in relation to such matters will take	Compliance and Enforcement	EPA –Licences, CoRs WMPLA's – Waste Collection and Facility Permits, CoRs WERLA's		<p>As part of the determination of licence applications, the EPA has regard to the waste hierarchy and ensures that relevant waste management plan objectives are addressed and not conflicted with. This is generally set out in inspectors' reports accompanying licence recommended decisions.</p> <p>All licences issued by the EPA require environmental management programmes to be implemented with a set of environmental objectives and targets. These must, in turn,</p>	Satisfactory progress

	<p>account of the Waste Framework Directive, EU Commission guidance on the implementation of the Directive, national policy and regional waste management plans.</p>				<p>review processes on site and identify options for, inter alia, prevention, reduction and minimisation of waste.</p> <p>The Regional Waste Management Plans include strategic objectives and actions which led to a consistent approach to regulation and enforcement. These objectives and actions are coordinated by the WERLAs and implemented by Local Authorities in cooperation with other stakeholders. This will continue to have a positive impact in terms of compliance with the waste hierarchy.</p>	
26	<p>The storage and export of waste material will be strictly policed to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No environmental damage arises from the storage of such materials prior to export; • Any exports taking place fully respect the requirements of the transfrontier shipment regulations, avoiding both the environmental and reputational damage which a breach of the regulations would cause; and • Exports are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the country of destination. 	Compliance and Enforcement	NTFSO	EPA, Local Authorities	<p>Waste is required to be stored at appropriately permitted or licensed facilities. The environmental compliance of these facilities is audited by the Agency/LA.</p> <p>Waste exports must comply with the relevant procedure for the waste type being shipped –either green list or amber list waste. Inspections and audits are conducted at both the port and exporting facilities by the NTFSO. An inspection plan is prepared on an annual basis with metrics similar to RMCEI plans. A Waste Shipment Inspection Plan is submitted to the European commission every three years. The competent authority of destination must grant permission to a notification for amber list waste before shipments can commence.</p> <p>The NTFSO also regularly requests authorities in the country of destination to verify that a receiving facility is appropriately licensed</p>	Satisfactory progress
27	The National	Compliance	NTFSO	DCCAIE,	Any objections are considered in the context	Satisfactory progress

	<p>Transfrontier Shipment Office, in determining if reasoned objections to shipments of waste should be made in accordance with Article 11 of the Waste Shipments Regulation for mixed municipal waste shipments or other waste stream shipments, will have regard to national policy and the Waste Framework Directive, which are focused on maximising the resource which can be extracted from waste material and the development of a sustainable and self-sufficient approach to the management of our waste in accordance with the proximity principle.</p>	<p>and Enforcement</p>		<p>Local Authorities</p>	<p>of any relevant, applicable legislation. No objections have been made to date.</p> <p>Any potential objections would be made in consultation with DCCAE to ensure consistency with national waste policy.</p>	
<p>28</p>	<p>Enforcement action will be taken to ensure that specific waste streams dealt with under the Producer Responsibility Initiative model are managed in a manner that ensures that Ireland's obligations are delivered.</p>	<p>Compliance and Enforcement</p>	<p>EPA, WERLA's, DCCAE</p>		<p>The enhanced waste enforcement structures incorporate an Industry Contact Group to the NWESC which is represented by the relevant compliance schemes from the various PRI streams. This approach affords key stakeholders the opportunity to engage on key issues.</p> <p>The National Waste Enforcement Steering Group sets national priorities annually which can include PRI schemes. LAs also plan for PRI enforcement through their RMCEI</p>	<p>Satisfactory progress</p>

					<p>process annually.</p> <p>Compliance Schemes across all waste streams have been issued with enhanced approvals on foot of a recommendation in the PRI Review Report. These approvals place obligations on the Schemes to submit Annual Reports and Accounts to the Minister to demonstrate that they are discharging their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner.</p> <p>EPA carries out inspections and audits of obligated parties under the WEEE and Batteries Regulations.¹ There is a strong emphasis on assisting with compliance through guidance and following up on inspection findings. In addition thirteen prosecutions have been taken by EPA in this area since 2006. EPA has also worked jointly with Local Authorities on guidance documents for implementation of the 2014 WEEE and Batteries Regulations. Enforcement updates are published regularly on the EPA website. (www.epa.ie/enforcement/weee/)</p>	
29	In consultation with enforcement authorities, a review of the range, level and application of penalties for breaches of waste management legislation is now being initiated; this	Compliance and Enforcement	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities	The Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015 introduced amendments which are related to enforcement and strengthened the enforcement regime. The legislation provides for the introduction of a number of Fixed Payment Notices (FPN) or on the spot fines. Where applicable the FPN approach is being used on the basis that the punishment for a minor offence by a €500 fine is swift	Satisfactory progress

¹ European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (SI No. 149 of 2014) and European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (SI No. 283 of 2014, as amended by SI No. 349 of 2014)

	will be completed by December 2013.				and proportionate and should not require a court appearance which takes up valuable local authority enforcement and Court resources. Other, more serious breaches are not suitable for FPN and will remain as indictable offences. The WERLA's have issued guidance on the use of FPN's with regard to waste collection permit offences (which was legally proofed). Guidance on PRI FPN's has been developed and is currently being proofed by WERLA law agents.	
30	The Environmental Protection Agency, as part of its review and renewal of the National Waste Prevention Programme by the end of 2013, will be requested to focus on resource efficiency, prevention and reuse and the development of coordinated approaches with other State agencies.	Prevention	EPA	DCCAE	The current National Waste Prevention programme is titled Towards a Resource Efficient Ireland. All activities underway in this programme are focused on resource efficiency and delivered in conjunction with public & private sector partners. Annual reports for the programme are available at www.nwpp.ie . A mid-term review of the programme took place in 2018 to ensure the measures would continue to keep pace with policy developments around transitioning to a circular economy.	Satisfactory progress
31	Local authorities will be required to prioritise waste prevention both in the development of new regional waste management plans and in the implementation of measures with local business and community groups, such as the promotion of smart shopping and	Prevention	WMPLA's, Local Authorities		It is a key priority of the Waste Management Plans to prioritise waste prevention through behavioural change activities to decouple economic growth and resource use. This is underpinned by a number of policy actions and targets which are being implemented through the lifetime of the plans in partnership with all stakeholders. The regional waste plans contain a commitment (estimated at 15c/inhabitant) to ensure ongoing financial allocation in annual budgets for waste prevention related activities over and above staff costs and any	Satisfactory progress

	<p>purchasing to eliminate waste generation and unnecessary costs.</p> <p>All local authorities, whether acting alone or in groupings, will be expected to participate in the Local Authority Waste Prevention Demonstration Programme, which provides the skills to develop waste prevention within local communities. Examples of this can be seen in the work to date which has included the development of waste prevention guides for farmers, publicans and leisure centres.</p>				<p>grant aid.</p> <p>The Waste Prevention pilot Demonstration Programme ran from 2006 to 2009. The Local Authority Prevention Network (LAPN) has been operating since 2009. The initiatives carried out by local authorities under the LAPN through grant-aid from the National Waste Prevention Programme have covered many policy areas such as food waste prevention, hazardous waste prevention, reuse and repair activities, greening households/schools/businesses/festivals & events and single use product prevention (coffee cups, plastic bottles).</p> <p>Resources and information are available on https://localprevention.ie/ and https://greenyourfestival.ie/</p> <p>All local authorities have participated to date and in 2019, 24 local authorities were funded to work on 48 initiatives.</p> <p>See http://www.epa.ie/waste/nwpp/lapreventionnetwork/ for further details.</p>	
32	<p>Ireland will work at a European level to secure EU-wide engagement with large scale international producers in relation to product design. Well designed</p>	Prevention	DCCAE	EPA, PRI Compliance Schemes	<p>The EU Circular Economy Action Plan was published in December 2015 and includes a number of actions to support for a transition to a circular economy; in particular the Plan proposes using the Eco-design directive to ensure circular economy features are included in future product requirements. Responsibility in Ireland for the Eco-design Directive rests with the Department of Jobs,</p>	Satisfactory progress

	products and packaging can provide an extended operational life, while also reducing the impact on the consumer and the environment through the elimination of excess materials which place additional burdens on the environment, through, for example, the use of additional fuel to transport heavier goods, and on the consumer, who has to manage and pay for additional waste.				Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI). DCCAIE is working with DJEI to ensure Ireland is prepared to capitalise on the provisions of the Action Plan.	
33	All current and future producer responsibility schemes will be required, as part of the conditions of their approval, to formulate, implement and demonstrate significant waste prevention and re-use initiatives for their particular waste streams.	Prevention	DCCAIE		All Compliance Schemes have been issued with enhanced approvals and all Schemes have signed up to a bespoke Code of Corporate Governance in accordance with the recommendations of the PRI Review report.	Satisfactory progress
34	The rate of the Plastic Bag Levy will be kept under review to ensure the dissuasive effect of the levy as an economic instrument is	Prevention	DCCAIE		The estimated annual usage of leviable plastic bags (calculated from population and levy revenue) is trending downwards from 27 per capita in 2008 to less than 10 per capita in 2018. It should be noted that the estimated usage prior to the introduction of the levy in 2002 was over 300 bags per	Satisfactory progress

	maintained.				person per annum. This demonstrates the success of the levy in reducing the usage of plastic bags. The levy rate is under constant review and an increase from 22c to 25c has recently been proposed. This, along with the introduction of other new environmental levies, is currently the subject of a public consultation phase which will conclude at end 2019.	
35	The use of economic instruments in a progressive manner to drive resource efficiency is being considered in the context of the review of producer responsibility, having regard to the environmental performance of producers. The existence and application of economic instruments will be further examined as part of the monitoring of the implementation of the Waste Framework Directive to support the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	Prevention	DCCAE	EPA	<p>Ireland has imposed a landfill levy rate of €75 per tonne on the landfill of waste since 1 July 2013 in order to stimulate recycling and increase diversion from landfill.</p> <p>Following on from a review of the Environment Fund, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment is currently seeking views in relation to the proposed introduction of a range of environmental levies. Proposals include a coffee cup levy, a waste recovery levy and increases to the existing plastic bag and landfill levies. The proposed increase to the Landfill Levy would increase the levy to €80 per tonne. A new Waste Recovery Levy of €5 per tonne has also been proposed. These proposals are currently the subject of a public consultation phase which will conclude at the end of 2019.</p> <p>26% of managed municipal waste (by weight) was sent to landfill in 2016 compared to 41% in 2012 and 92% in 1995. Furthermore, 74% of managed municipal waste was recovered in 2016 (compared to 59% in 2012). Significantly more residual waste is now used as a fuel (energy recovery) than disposed to landfill. Further information is available at http://www.epa.ie/nationalwastestatistics/mu</p>	Satisfactory progress

					<p>municipal/</p> <p>New waste management targets agreed by the European Council include a provision that Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that by 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight). Furthermore, recycling rates of 55%, 60% and 65% of municipal waste (by weight) must be achieved by 2025, 2030 and 2035 respectively.</p>	
36	<p>The areas of reuse and opportunities for preparation for reuse will be encouraged and promoted through the renewed National Waste Prevention Programme, the environmental awareness work of local authorities, the Producer Responsibility Initiative compliance schemes and the enterprise support agencies. This will build on existing examples of reuse websites such as SMILE and FreeTrade Ireland, which facilitate the reuse of unwanted goods between businesses and between members of the public.</p>	Reuse	EPA DCCAE	DCCAE, Local Authorities, PRI Compliance Schemes	<p>The National Waste Prevention Programme was reviewed in 2018 and is now being restructured to ensure alignment to circular economy priorities - including promotion of reuse activities. EPA continues to support the work of the Community Reuse Network Ireland (CRNI) in providing leadership and promotion for reuse businesses across the country. The CRNI is currently finalising and testing a quality mark for the reuse sector - developed through EPA-funding. This initiative provides customers considering purchase of second-life items with the reassurance of a recognised quality standard. During 2018, EPA entered into a partnership arrangement with the Rediscovery centre in Ballymun, Dublin with a view to continuing its support of the centre and also to develop its strategic positioning to become Ireland's National Centre on Reuse. Activities at the rediscovery centre are aimed at a wide range of audiences including school groups and families with a strong emphasis on demonstration of good practices. This agreement will be in place for an initial three year period. The FreeTrade Ireland website continues to perform well and provides a user-friendly platform</p>	Satisfactory progress

					<p>enabling peer-to-peer reuse of items by householders. This website is based on free-of-charge transactions and complements other commercial sites such as Donedeal.ie which accommodate householders looking to offer items for reuse via resale. During 2018, a national on-line repair directory was launched (www.repairmystuff.ie) which is intended to promote and facilitate the reuse of damaged or obsolete products through repair and upgrading.</p> <p>The EPA through the NWPP supports the Community Reuse Network (CRNI) which is an umbrella group of reuse organisations mainly in the social economy engaged in reuse. CRNI is researching the development of a quality mark to facilitate improved reuse. The EPA also published in 2016 a Reuse protocol and a guide to resource exchange to assist with further development of the sector http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/research/waste/research202.html</p> <p>The Department continues to support the work of the NWPP from the Environment Fund. Annual reports of the work of the programme can be found on the EPA website</p>	
37	The Producer Responsibility Initiative review will examine the issue of a Reuse Policy for Electrical and Electronic Equipment and other Producer Responsibility Initiative sectors and	Reuse	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities, PRI Compliance Schemes	<p>Completed – see 19 above.</p> <p>While repair and re-use of WEEE is already well developed in Ireland, particularly in the social economy sector, the key to re-use organisations developing further is access to quality product. The European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 provides for such access in a co-ordinated and efficient manner for approved re-use organisations, who under</p>	Satisfactory progress

	will make recommendations which will inform short-term policy development to support further progress in this area.				our domestic WEEE Regulations now have a legal right to access WEEE from producer's designated collection hubs. In 2015, the Department announced the approval of criteria developed by the Producer Register Ltd for preparing for re-use of WEEE organisations. This initiative marked a significant development in the re-use of electrical and electronic equipment sector. There are a number of key social, economic and environmental benefits to be gained from the development of a strong re-use marketplace in Ireland and re-use of WEEE is consistent with EU and Irish strategies, policies and directives towards a more sustainable future and circular economy. The appropriate regulatory environment exists to facilitate WEEE re-use and the Department continues to work with all stakeholders who wish to play a full and active role in realising the potential of this market.	
38	A Public Sector Reuse Policy will be developed in consultation with the National Procurement Service and other relevant bodies, to ensure that public sector organisations give full consideration to feasible reuse options before embarking on the purchase of new goods. This reflects the very clear leadership role of the public sector in the development of a	Reuse	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities Procurement Service	Under the NWPP, a new reuse website, PREP, has been developed to specifically facilitate the reuse of goods that are surplus to requirements between government departments, local authorities and schools, etc. Reuse is a challenging area to leverage change. Greater emphasis on reuse in the circular economy legislative package is increasing the level of focus on the potential for reuse. DCCAE continues to work with reuse partners in the EPA, CRNI and the Rediscovery Centre to promote initiatives that demonstrate the potential for reuse in the public and private sectors.	Satisfactory progress

	sustainable economy, as highlighted in Our Sustainable Future – A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland and the Green Tenders Action Plan on Green Public Procurement.					
39	Household Food Waste Regulations will be introduced to require separate collection of such material, supporting its diversion from landfill to more productive uses.	Recycling	DCCAE	Local Authorities	<p>Legislation has been in place since 2013 to deal with household food waste and bio-waste which built on the commercial food waste regulations introduced in 2009. The ultimate purpose of both regulations is to support the fulfilment of Ireland’s obligations under the EU Landfill Directive (Directive 99/31/EC). That Directive requires increasing volumes of biodegradable municipal waste to be diverted away from landfill sites.</p> <p>Ireland has met its obligations to date under this Directive and is on track to meet its 2020 target of less than 427,000 tonnes of BMW to landfill (190,000 tonnes of BMW to landfill in 2018).</p> <p>Considerable efforts and resources are being devoted to the prevention of food waste. These include the EPA’s Stop Food Waste programme and DCCAE’s Retail Action Group on Wasted Food. The Circular Economy Action Plan includes a range of actions targeting food waste prevention.</p>	Complete
40	A comprehensive Regulatory Impact Analysis in relation to Household Food Waste Regulations has been prepared	Recycling	DCCAE	Local Authorities	A detailed Regulatory Impact Analysis was completed on draft Household Food Waste Regulations and published on the Departments website. This work culminated in the 2013 European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-Waste) Regulations.	Complete

	and will be published with the associated regulations in September 2012.					
41	Separate collection of organics will be a required waste permit condition for those collecting from households within population centres of a given size and will be introduced on a phased basis over a 4 year period, beginning with larger population centres. The Regulatory Impact Analysis on draft Household Food Waste Collection Regulations confirms the value of separate “brown bin” collections. A formal waste collection permit requirement to roll out the brown bins is now necessary as the initiatives pursued to date have not proven sufficiently successful.	Recycling	DCCAE – legislation NWCPO – permitting	Local Authorities	The roll-out of the brown bin is being phased in on a progressive basis, and began on 1st July 2013. The timetable for when the regulations take effect is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st July 2013 for population centres > 25,000 persons; • 31st December 2013 for population centres > 20,000 persons; • 1st July 2014 for population centres > 10,000 persons; • 1st July 2015 for population centres > 1,500 persons, and • 1st July 2016 for population centres > 500 persons. Conditions are included in household kerbside waste collection permits requiring compliance with the Household Food Waste Collection Regulations.	Complete
42	Households will be required to participate in a separate collection of organics when availing of a collection service, or demonstrate the appropriate	Recycling	DCCAE - legislation WMPLA’s, WERLA’s, Householders – implementation	Waste Industry	The Household Food Waste Regulations, amended in 2015 are designed to promote the segregation and recovery of food waste in line with national policy. The household food waste regulations impose obligations on householders, waste collectors and waste treatment facilities.	Satisfactory progress

	<p>management of such material, (e.g. home composting). This has the potential to support the creation of jobs and add value in alternative treatment for this material.</p>				<p>Householders are obliged to segregate their food waste, and make it available for separate collection. Alternatively householders may compost the food waste at home; or bring it themselves to authorised treatment facilities (such as civic amenity sites or anaerobic digestion sites).</p> <p>Household & Commercial Waste Management Compliance has been a National Waste Enforcement Priority for 2018 and 2019. During this period the focus of this priority for the Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLAs) has been the roll out of the household food waste bin. From their inception in 2016 the WERLAs have coordinated local authority actions by way of compliance assistance and enforcement to support the effective roll out of the household food waste bin in the required agglomerations in accordance with the legislation and this work is on-going.</p> <p>See also measure 10 above relating to introduction of new local authority waste bye-laws.</p>	
43	<p>The introduction of mandatory service standards for household waste collection will progressively increase the degree of segregation of household waste. Initially, mandatory service standards will provide for a minimal national standard of segregated</p>	Recycling	DCCAE NWPCO	Local Authorities, NWPCO, Waste Industry	<p>Regulations were introduced which mandate the collection of specified recyclates and require a customer charter to be in place for household kerbside waste collection. Household Food Waste Regulations require separate collection of organics. Regulations have required waste collection permit conditions to specify the frequency of collections, types of receptacles, labelling, awareness measures, collection times, weighing of waste, reporting of weighed waste etc.</p>	Complete

	collections of residual waste and dry recyclates, with separate organics collections made available on a phased basis. Mandatory service standards will also address the frequency of collections, as appropriate. In time, the mandatory national service standards will be progressively increased, with a view to the achievement of the ultimate goal of virtually eliminating landfill.					
44	Strengthened enforcement of permit conditions relating to segregated collections will be initiated, with appropriate financial penalties being specified for breaches of such conditions, and possible withdrawal of permits in cases of serious breaches.	Recycling	WMPLA's, WERLA's	EPA (OEE), DCCAE	<p>A review of waste collection permits has led to a strengthening of conditions resulting in a number of mechanisms to facilitate enforcement and ultimately the ability to review or withdraw a permit.</p> <p>The waste collection permits review process, undertaken by the NWCPO monitors the compliance with conditions relating to segregated collections. A number of convictions have been successful in the courts against waste non-compliant collectors taken by LAs.</p>	Satisfactory progress
45	The Review of Producer Responsibility Initiatives will examine the appropriate financial mechanisms	Recycling	DCCAE	PRI Compliance Schemes , EPA	See 19 above. ELVs and Tyres were considered a priority. The new scheme for End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) became fully operational on 1 January 2017. New structures for tyres and waste tyres came into force on 1st October 2017. As outlined	Further action required

	<p>to ensure compliance by producers with their obligations. Those sectors which are generating significant waste, and which do not have successful voluntary initiatives in place, will be considered for specific regulation as part of the review. In particular, specific producer responsibility requirements for construction and demolition projects over a certain threshold will be considered.</p>				<p>at point 19 above, priority for new PRIs will be given to the schemes to be established under the EU's Directive for dealing with plastic.</p> <p>Obligations already exist for the management of certain Construction and Demolition Waste Projects under Planning Guidelines 13 – Development Management: Guidelines for Local Authorities (DoEHLG, 2007). This statutory guidance issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Acts requires planning authorities to have regard to the Guidelines on Waste Management Plans to ensure the proper management of construction and demolition wastes. This obligation not only covers the detailed guidance on the contents of a construction and demolition waste management plan, but also includes requirements on record keeping, tracking waste flows, waste audits and the submission of summary audit reports to the relevant local authority.</p>	
46	<p>The promotion of awareness of the benefits of recycling must be a shared responsibility and actors in the producer responsibility sector will be expected to demonstrate significant commitment to awareness-raising as will local authorities, waste collection companies and the wider public sector and business</p>	Recycling	<p>EPA – awareness</p> <p>DCCA – engage PRI Compliance Schemes</p>	<p>Local Authorities Waste Industry, wider public sector, business community</p>	<p>Awareness raising under PRIs is mainly through the Compliance Schemes and through display of correct labelling and notices (e.g. certificates of registration) by retailers and distance sellers (e-commerce). EPA has an enforcement role in relation to retailers and distance sellers. EPA also runs trade magazine advertisements and takes stands at relevant trade events to promote battery and WEEE recycling.</p> <p>All Compliance Scheme approvals contain conditions dealing with awareness-raising which the Scheme must implement.</p>	Satisfactory progress

	community. The Producer Responsibility Initiatives review will consider the most efficient and effective manner to progress this issue in relation to waste streams covered by that model.					
47	The Government will continue to support the use of recycled material through the Green Public Procurement Action Plan, Green Tenders, and relevant Departments and Agencies will cooperate to encourage the development of indigenous processing opportunities.	Recycling	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities, wider public sector	The implementation of 'Green Tenders' is overseen by the Green Tenders Implementation Group (GTIG). Membership of the GTIG has included representatives of Government Departments including Health, Agriculture, Defence, and Education. Members of the Group are responsible for the implementation of actions in their own area. The "GPP4Growth" project "Green Public Procurement for Resource-efficient Regional Growth" is being funded under the INTERREG EUROPE programme and runs until 2021. DCCAE is working with the OGP, local authorities, EPA and SEAI to promote the use of green criteria in public procurement.	Satisfactory progress
48	The reform of the waste collection permitting system will provide the opportunity for the application of such conditions as are necessary to give effect to the waste hierarchy, reflecting the legal status of the hierarchy and the range of recovery	Recovery	DCCAE	NWCPO, EPA, Local Authorities	Conditions are included in all waste collection permits requiring compliance with the waste hierarchy and Section 21A of the Waste Management Act. Examples include conditions 2.9, 2.16 to 2.18 and 6.6.26 of waste collection permits. Please see www.nwcpo.ie for further detail. All Waste Collection Permits were reviewed in Autumn 2017, to phase out flat rate fees for Household Waste Collection over the period to September 2018. The revised condition 6.6.26 contains a requirement for	Satisfactory progress

	options emerging, to promote self-sufficiency and to drive a move away from disposal and towards recovery.				<p>collection charges to incentivise householders to reduce waste and segregate recyclables and food waste.</p> <p>26% of managed municipal waste (by weight) was sent to landfill in 2016 compared to 41% in 2012 and 92% in 1995. This is expected to reduce further as Ireland moves towards achievement of landfill target of maximum 10% disposal to landfill by 2035. Furthermore, 74% of managed municipal waste was recovered (including recycling) in 2016 (compared to 59% in 2012). Significantly more residual waste is now used as a fuel (energy recovery) than disposed to landfill. Further information is available at http://www.epa.ie/nationalwastestatistics/municipal/</p> <p>The most recent data indicates that the quantity of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill in 2018 was 190,000 tonnes (maximum is 427,000 tonnes BMW to landfill by 2020), a reduction of 41,000 tonnes since 2015.</p>	
49	Conditions imposed on each waste collection permit to prohibit waste which has been source segregated by the waste producer for the purposes of recycling, from being sent for recovery or for disposal, will be rigorously enforced.	Recovery	WMPLA's, WERLA's	NWCPO	<p>A condition is currently included on waste collection permits which stipulates that source segregated waste is not mixed during transport. The WERLAs/LAs are ensuring that waste collectors implement this condition.</p> <p>A number of prosecutions have been successful with regard to mixing of waste.</p> <p>The waste collection permits review process, undertaken by the NWCPO monitors corrective actions as a result of such prosecutions.</p>	Complete

50	The careful design and use of incentives and economic instruments will be a key focus for ensuring that waste is not drawn down the waste hierarchy.	Recovery	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities	<p>Section 73 of the Waste Management Act establishes enabling provisions for a Landfill Levy, a measure designed to drive diversion of waste from landfill to recovery solutions but also has a waste prevention element. The levy was raised to 65 Euro per tonne in 2012 and further increased to the current level of 75 Euro per tonne in 2013. These increases have resulted in a significant reduction in the quantity of BMW consigned to landfill notwithstanding the emergency measures taken in 2016 which resulted in additional waste going to landfill (see measure 5)</p> <p>In line with the commitments set out in A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland, published in 2012, and in the interest of encouraging further waste prevention and greater recycling, flat-rate fees for kerbside household waste collection were phased out over the period autumn 2017 to autumn 2018. It is worth noting that this measure is not 'new' for about half of kerbside household waste customers were already on an incentivised usage pricing plan, i.e., a plan which contains a per lift or weight related fee.</p> <p>As announced in mid-2017, mandatory per kilogramme 'pay by weight' charging has not been introduced. This allows for a range of charging options, which encourage householders to reduce and separate their waste, provides flexibility to waste collectors to develop various service-price offerings</p>	Satisfactory progress
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					<p>that suit different household circumstances.</p> <p>Following on from a review of the Environment Fund, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment is currently seeking views in relation to the proposed introduction of a range of environmental levies. Proposals include a coffee cup levy, a waste recovery levy and increases to the existing plastic bag and landfill levies. The proposed increase to the Landfill Levy would increase the levy to €80 per tonne. A new Waste Recovery Levy of €5 per tonne has also been proposed. These proposals are currently the subject of a public consultation phase which will conclude at the end of 2019.</p>	
51	<p>The development of appropriate treatment requirements and quality standards for the production of fuels from waste will be examined in order to assist in the acceptance and marketability of such fuels.</p>	Recovery	Waste Industry	EPA	<p>European Standard EN 15359 Solid Recovered Fuels: Specifications and Classes has been formulated to provide unambiguous and clear classification and specification principles for solid recovered fuels (SRF). The specification aims to promote the acceptability of SRF in the fuel market and to facilitate efficient trading of SRF between buyer and seller. The specification is intended to stimulate transactions for the purchase and use of SRF and to provide a framework for the supervision of SRF manufacture and the management of trans border movements of SRF.</p>	Satisfactory progress

					<p>The EPA published a Guidance Document in October 2012 setting out the minimum level of treatment that must be provided at a facility for mixed municipal waste (List of Waste No. 20 03 01) in order for it to substantially alter the properties of the waste and thus enable it to be reclassified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-hazardous waste (List of Waste No. 19 12 12) derived from the mechanical treatment of mixed municipal waste; or • A combustible waste (refuse derived fuel) (List of Waste No. 19 12 10) derived from the mechanical treatment of mixed municipal waste. 	
52	Measures to encourage the attainment of more ambitious EU recovery targets in specific waste streams will be finalised in light of the findings of the Review of Producer Responsibility Initiatives.	Recovery	DCCAE	EPA, PRI Compliance Schemes	<p>The EPA waste statistics data, updated in October 2019 confirms that Ireland is either on track or has achieved the EU targets set out in various Waste Directives.</p> <p>http://www.epa.ie/nationalwastestatistics/targets/</p>	Satisfactory Progress
53	Government will ensure that the relevant Departments and agencies pursue a co-ordinated approach in support of the development of recovery infrastructure	Recovery	DCCAE	Other Govt Departments and Agencies	<p>The context and policies addressing infrastructure planning are presented in Chapter 16 of the waste management plans.</p> <p>A coordinated and consultative approach is being effected for such authorisation between the regions and national authorities, i.e. the EPA and An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Waste capacity developments, including future potential 'pinch points' and the coming on stream of additional capacity, are kept under constant review by the three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, in</p>	Satisfactory progress

					consultation with industry and other waste regulatory bodies, including the Department. Please also see action number 5 earlier.	
54	Ireland requires an adequate network of quality waste treatment facilities. A review of recovery infrastructure will be completed by 31 December 2012 and the Environmental Protection Agency will advise on requirements in this regard. In particular, this will examine capacity for managing municipal waste in conformity with the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency.	Recovery	EPA	DCCAIE	The EPA published a National Municipal Waste Recovery Capacity report in April 2014 www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/stats/ More detailed research and analysis on the specifics and implications of existing waste recovery capacity was carried out during the preparation of the Regional Waste Management Plans in order to ensure that policy development in the Plans was properly informed. Waste capacity developments, including future potential 'pinch points' and the coming on stream of additional capacity, are kept under constant review by the three Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, in consultation with industry and other waste regulatory bodies, including the Department. Reports on MSW generation and available outlets are being produced on a quarterly basis.	Complete
55	The timing and nature of the application of landfill bans will be considered in light of the level of diversion being achieved and the development of viable beneficial uses for waste in support of the virtual elimination of our dependence on landfill. This will also provide the	Disposal	DCCAIE	EPA	In its consultation paper "Exporting a Resource Opportunity" in 2015, the Department outlined the potential advantages and challenges that might be associated with the introduction of a ban on landfill for a number of types of waste materials, such as household and commercial food waste; mattresses; glass; paper; metal and plastic, including the potential effectiveness of landfill bans in returning resources to productive use in line with the principles of the then proposed Circular Economy package. The	Satisfactory progress

	benchmark for monitoring and decisions in respect of other policy options such as continued exemptions for specified material from the landfill levy.				<p>submissions received from the Public Consultation and the implementation of the Circular Economy Package will assist in informing the Department's decision on whether, when, how and to what extent to proceed with the use of such a landfill ban instrument and will feed into revision of national policy and action plan instruments planned for 2020.</p> <p>26% of managed municipal waste (by weight) was sent to landfill in 2016 compared to 41% in 2012 and 92% in 1995. This is expected to reduce further as Ireland moves towards achievement of landfill target of maximum 10% disposal to landfill by 2035. Furthermore, 74% of managed municipal waste was recovered (including recycling) in 2016 (compared to 59% in 2012). Significantly more residual waste is now used as a fuel (energy recovery) than disposed to landfill. Further information is available at http://www.epa.ie/nationalwastestatistics/municipal/</p> <p>A consultation on proposed environmental levies was launched on 6 November, 2019 available at www.dccae.gov.ie</p>	
56	The exemption from the landfill levy for shredder residue is being removed in order to support the achievement of end-of-life vehicles recycling and	Disposal	DCCAE		This exemption is no longer available under the Landfill Levy regulations.	Complete

	recovery targets.					
57	Exemptions from the landfill levy for other material will be reviewed as part of the mid-term review of policy implementation planned for 2016, with particular regard to the performance in each waste stream, or at an earlier date in the event of abuse of exemptions arising.	Disposal	DCCAE	EPA	<p>Amendments were made to exemptions from the landfill levy in the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations, 2015.</p> <p>Exemption provisions can be amended by further amendment of the regulation if required. A consultation on proposed environmental levies was launched on 6 November, 2019 available at www.dccae.gov.ie</p>	Satisfactory progress
58	Following the mid-2012 and mid-2013 increases in the landfill levy to €65 and €75 per tonne, respectively, the rate of charge of the levy will be kept under review by reference to diversion rates and the Consumer Price Index to ensure the dissuasive effect of the levy as an economic instrument is maintained.	Disposal	DCCAE	EPA	<p>The landfill levy remains at €75 per tonne. Diversion rates are monitored to ensure the levy remains effective in diverting material to alternative uses.</p> <p>A consultation on proposed environmental levies was launched on 6 November, 2019 available at www.dccae.gov.ie</p>	Satisfactory progress
59	Appropriate legislative support for the enforcement work of the Environmental Protection Agency will be strengthened, if necessary, following	Disposal	DCCAE	EPA	<p>Section 53A of the Waste Management Act obliges landfill operators to impose charges for the disposal of waste at a landfill facility which shall be no less than the total costs of development, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare of the facility</p> <p>In this regard, Environmental Protection</p>	Further action required

	<p>consideration of the on-going work of the Agency in relation to landfill gate fees and financial guarantees for licensed facilities.</p>				<p>Agency Municipal Solid Waste licences currently include the following standard condition with respect to costs of landfilling; In accordance with the provisions of Section 53A of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2008, the licensee shall ensure the costs involved in the setting up and operation of the facility, as well as the costs of closure and after-care (including cost of provision of financial security) for a period of at least 30 years (post closure) shall be covered by the price to be charged for the disposal of waste at the facility. The statement required under Section 53A (5) of said Acts is to be included as part of the AER.</p> <p>To bring consistency to the area, the EPA has developed a dedicated financial model to facilitate and streamline the reporting to the EPA of compliance with Section 53A. Landfill operators are required to complete the financial model in full, and submit this to the EPA annually.</p> <p>Specific legislative provisions are necessary to fully respect the polluter pays principle in insolvency cases and to protect the State from the cost of environmental liabilities appropriate to relevant economic operators. Amendments to the EPA and Waste Management Acts will be considered for inclusion in a future bill addressing appropriate environmental provisions as required.</p> <p>The EPA published guidance in relation to financial provision for environmental liabilities in 2015, more information is available at: https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/financialprovisionforenvironmentalliabilities/</p>	
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60	Options in relation to the beneficial use of closed landfill facilities will be considered in light of the outcome of projects under the Environmental Protection Agency Research programme, Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for the Environment (STRIVE), and other research.	Disposal	EPA	DCCAIE, Local Authorities	<p>An EPA Research Programme (2014-2020) desktop study on “Beneficial use of old landfills as a parkland amenity” was carried out. The study will provide a useful reference and guidance document on the decision-making process and master plan development of former landfill sites being considered for conversion to a parkland amenity.</p> <p>The report concludes that landfill master plans for conversion to a parkland amenity will need to consider a range of factors including the long term aftercare and maintenance requirements for the parkland and landfill, planning policy and stakeholder input. Local authorities and organisations considering converting their landfill to a parkland amenity should first evaluate the setting of the landfill and complete a risk assessment for the site (or review a completed risk assessment if available).</p> <p>The study is available to download from the EPA Secure Archive for Environmental Research Data at: http://erc.epa.ie/safer/ (project code 2011-SD-DS-3).</p>	Satisfactory progress
61	There will be an annual review of performance under each policy heading conducted by a National Compliance Committee comprising the Department of the Environment, Community and Local	Implementation	DCCAIE	EPA, Local Authorities	Regular implementation updates have been issued to the Waste Forum (Ongoing). The National Compliance Committee has also considered the implementation of each policy measure as set out in this table.	Not achieved

	Government, the Environmental Protection Agency and the local authorities. The Compliance Committee will publish an annual report on progress, taking account of the findings of the annual National Waste Reports from the Environmental Protection Agency.					
62	Recommendations for dealing with any policy failures will be made .	Implementation	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities	The implementation of policy on various waste issues has been discussed on a continual basis with the regulatory bodies through a variety of different fora (e.g. National Co-ordination Committee on Waste Management Planning, National Waste Enforcement Steering Committee, Waste Capacity Steering Group.	Further action needed
63	The Waste Forum, established earlier this year, will provide an opportunity for the ongoing input of stakeholders to the implementation of this policy statement, as wide commitment will be required to deliver the more resource efficient society envisaged.	Implementation	DCCAE	EPA, Local Authorities, Waste Forum	The National Waste Forum is scheduled to meet twice a year. The last meeting took place in October 2019	Satisfactory progress
64	The Network for Ireland's Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (NIECE)	Implementation	EPA	DCCAE, Local Authorities	The EPA published a report in 2016 – “Focus on Local Authority Environmental Enforcement”. www.epa.ie/pubs/ . The report sets out a baseline of environmental performance under 5 headings at local	Satisfactory Progress

<p>will have a crucial role in supporting waste enforcement activities, under the overall leadership of the Office of Environmental Enforcement, which will supervise performance with a view to achieving consistency and a level playing field and upgrading the existing network for inspections and surveillance. training or upskilling will be arranged for all local authority personnel concerned, particularly recently reassigned personnel. In addition, complaint handling will be closely monitored under the National Complaints system – and under the Office of Environmental Enforcement’s oversight arrangements.</p>				<p>authority level. Waste Enforcement is one of 5 aspects that are addressed. The overall national performance for the waste indicator was on “Target”.</p> <p>The Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLAs) were appointed in October 2015 and have facilitated more streamlining of tasks currently undertaken in the waste enforcement area.</p> <p>WERLAs have responsibility for coordinating waste enforcement actions within regions, setting priorities and common objectives for waste enforcement, ensuring consistent enforcement of waste legislation across the three existing waste management planning regions. The WERLAs are working with the EPA and Local Authorities to help drive continual improvements in performance.</p>	
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