IRELAND

- Despite having the fourth highest electricity price for households amongst the EU Member States, with 23.4 euro cents per kilowatt-hour in the second half of 2016, Irish households had the seventh highest electricity consumption in the EU with 1.703 MWh per capita in 2015.
- Ireland is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 88.7 % of the energy consumed in Ireland was imported, the fourth highest rate among the Member States. However, only 9.2 % of the energy consumed in Ireland came from renewable sources, the sixth lowest rate in the EU-28 and well below the EU-28 average of 16.7 %.
- Road dominates the freight transport in Ireland. With 99.0 % of freight transport carried out by road and only 1.0 % by rail, Ireland is behind only Cyprus and Malta which have no railways or inland waterways and therefore have 100 % of freight transport carried out by road. However, the trucks and road tractors are old in Ireland, with only 15.0 % of the road freight transport carried out by vehicles younger than 5 years. This was the third lowest rate amongst the Member States.
- Road traffic is relatively safe in Ireland. With only 35 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, the fifth lowest fatality rate in the EU-28, Ireland was far below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Ireland's emissions of greenhouse gases were 9.2 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Ireland 25th on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions, with only Cyprus, Spain and Portugal performing worse. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- Ireland generates more packaging waste than most other Member States. In 2013, Ireland generated 189.2 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant, the fourth highest volume among the Member States. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.

READING NOTES

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator.
It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy

	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 (1) (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	**0.205**	**–**	**54.0**	**–**	**16.7**	**–**	**1.564**	**–**
Ireland	**0.234**	**Rank: 4**	**88.7**	**Rank: 4**	**9.2**	**Rank: 23**	**1.703**	**Rank: 7**
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malt	0.609	Romania

Notes:
(1) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 (2)		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 (3) (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 (4) (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
EU-28	**497**	**–**	**75.3**	**–**	**53.1**	**–**	**59**	**–**
Ireland	**436**	**Rank: 20**	**99.0**	**Rank: 3**	**15.0**	**Rank: 26**	**35**	**Rank: 24**
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

Notes:

(2) 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

(3) Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

(4) Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 (5) (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 (6) (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
EU-28	**77.9**	**–**	**46.3**	**–**	**162.9**	**–**	**6.31**	**–**
Ireland	**109.2**	**Rank: 4**	**40.4**	**Rank: 13**	**189.2**	**Rank: 4**	**8.02**	**Rank: 13**
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

Notes:

(5) Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

(6) 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.