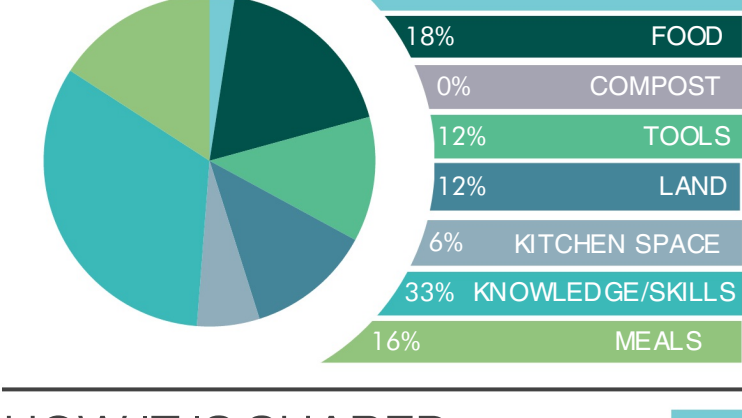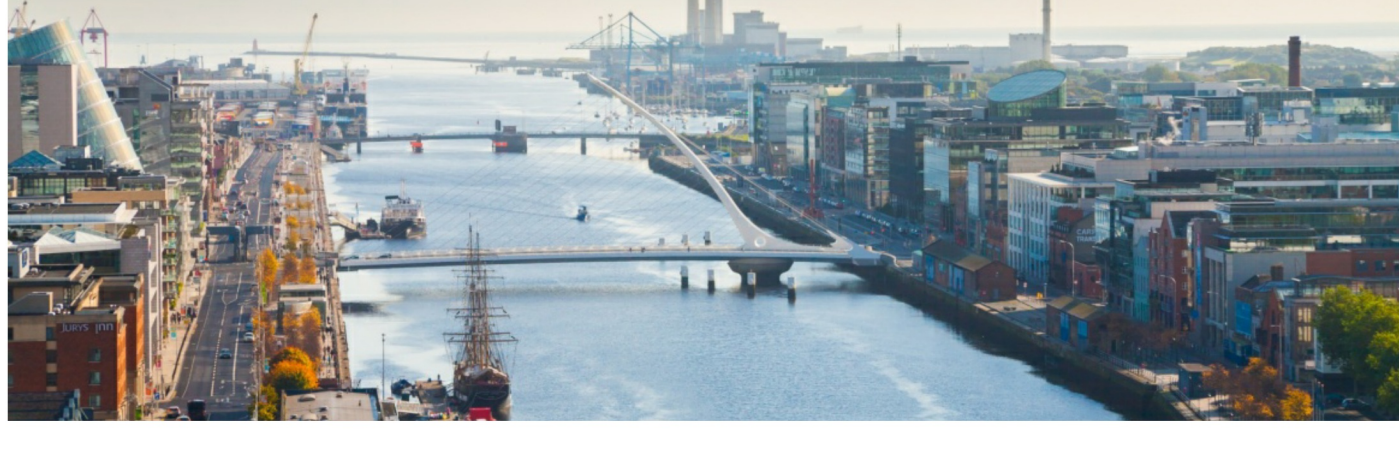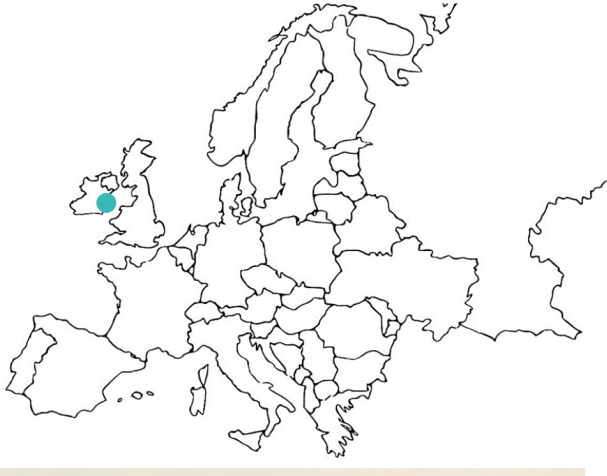# DUBLIN

Dublin is ranked 32nd in the SHARECITY100 Database of global ICT-mediated food sharing, with 44 initiatives currently active in the city.

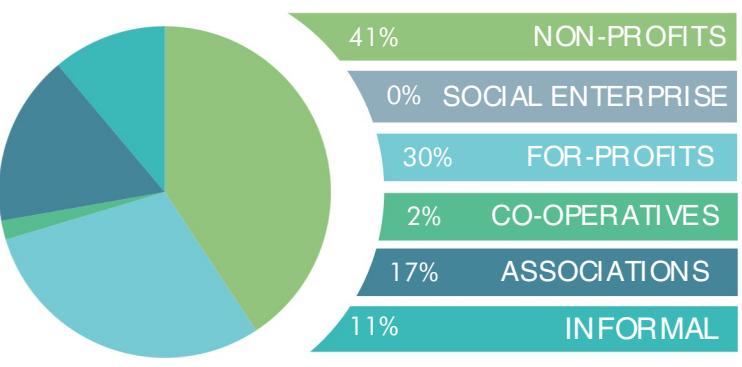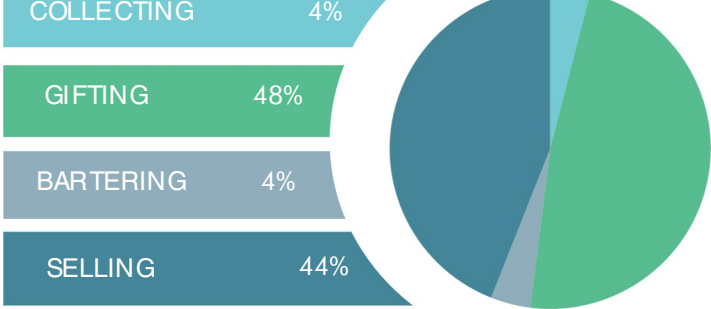## WHAT IS SHARED

PLANTS/SEEDS	2%
FOOD	18%
COMPOST	0%
TOOLS	12%
LAND	12%
KITCHEN SPACE	6%
KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS	33%
MEALS	16%

73% of food sharing initiatives in Dublin share multiple things. Knowledge and skills are most commonly shared by Dublin food sharing initiatives, followed by food (including fruit, vegetables, meat, fish and food products not combined into a meal) and meals. Compost, and plants and seeds are shared least in Dublin.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Gifting is the most common form of exchange across food sharing initiatives in Dublin, accounting for almost half of all exchanges of stuff, spaces and skills, followed closely by selling. Collecting and bartering are relatively infrequent. 18% of initiatives use more than one form of exchange in their operations.

COLLECTING	4%
GIFTING	48%
BARTERING	4%
SELLING	44%

SHARING ORGANISATION

NON-PROFITS	41%
SOCIAL ENTERPRISE	0%
FOR-PROFITS	30%
CO-OPERATIVES	2%
ASSOCIATIONS	17%
INFORMAL	11%

Non profits and charities are the dominant model of food sharing initiatives in Dublin, followed by for-profit enterprises, and associations (including clubs and networks). Social enterprise and co-operative models are the least used organisational structures by initiatives who gift food and food related stuff, spaces and skills.

GEOGRAPHY & POLITICS

Dublin is the capital and largest city of Ireland, a member state of the European Union located in North-western Europe. It is situated in the county of Dublin on the Ireland's east coast, sitting at the mouth of the River Liffey. The Dublin metropolitan area is home to 1.24 million people, roughly one third of the country's population, and is the commercial and cultural centre of the country.

The Republic of Ireland was established in 1922 and it joined the European Economic Community (predecessor of the European Union) in 1973. Ireland is a parliamentary democracy, with the National Parliament (the Oireachtas) consisting of the President and two Houses: Dáil Éireann (House of Representatives) whose members are elected directly by the people every five years, and Seanad Éireann (the Senate) who are elected by the head of government, national universities and vocational panels. The President of Ireland serves largely as a ceremonial head of state and is elected through a general election. The head of government is the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) who is nominated by the Dáil. Local issues regarding the city of Dublin are administered by the Dublin City Council who are responsible for passing annual budgets for spending in areas such as housing, traffic management, refuse, draining and planning (1). The chairperson of Dublin City Council is the Lord Mayor, though executive power is held by the chief executive of the council.
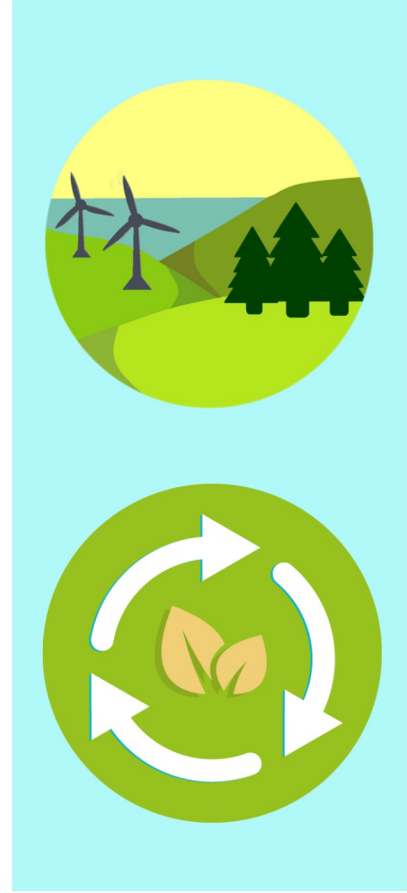
ECONOMY & SOCIETY

Dublin has a modern knowledge economy with a focus on high technology and innovative industries and services. As the economic centre of Ireland, Dublin experienced rapid growth, expansion and foreign investment during the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, an economic period dubbed the 'Celtic Tiger'. In 2008 the Irish economy was hit particularly hard by the global economic crisis and collapse of the property market, with unemployment rising to 15% in 2012 (2). Ireland's economy has been improving since 2014, and its tax system, young and highly educated workforce and strategic location between the US and Europe have made it a prime location for the European headquarters of global companies. Dublin is now home to a number of global pharmaceutical and information and communications technology companies, having attracted large multinationals such as Google, Amazon, eBay, Facebook, and Pfizer to establish operational bases in the city.

Though currently ranked 48th in the Global Cities Index (current performance), Dublin is ranked 28th for Global Outlook (future potential) (3). Since the late 1990s the city has experienced a high level of net immigration, with students and professionals coming from the European Union and countries such as China, India, Pakistan and Nigeria. Today one fifth of the city's population was born outside of the country. Although affordability pressures have always been greater in Dublin than the national average, the growing population, recovering economy and lack of development since 2008 has led to rapid increases in housing prices and rental costs, and a growing homeless population (4). Up to 15% of the city's population does not have access to an adequate and nutritious diet (5). In 2016 Dublin was identified as having the 24th highest cost of living across global cities, however in 2015 it scored in the top 10 European capital Cities for overall resident satisfaction (6).

FOOD, ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

The Irish food and drink industry is Ireland's most important indigenous sector, with an annual turnover of €24 billion and accounting for two thirds of all indigenous exports (7). Following in the footsteps of larger and higher ranking cities in the SHARECITY100 database, such as London, New York and Berlin, Dublin has a growing number of multicultural eateries, supper clubs and private dining events, food trucks and farmer's markets. The new City Development Plan has a number of positive policies for Dublin's food sector including the promotion of outdoor markets and market streets (8).

Many traditional commercial food industries such as processing, brewing and distilling have declined in the city as employment focuses on the service sectors, and commercial agriculture remains largely segregated from urban areas. Outside the city, Ireland's agri-food industry is primarily focussed on meat, dairy and grain production, with strategic plans favouring sustainable intensification and a technological focus. The wider county of Dublin is a particularly fertile region, and the 800 farms in operation account for one fifth of the total economic contribution to agri-food nationally. Fishing is also a substantial food industry in Dublin, with Howth being one of six national Fishery Harbour Centres. Ultimately Ireland's food and agricultural sector will play a key role in reducing carbon emissions, tackling environmental change and building a sustainable economy.

A 2016 study of sustainable cities ranked Dublin 35th out of 100 global cities (9) and in the 2009 European Green City Index Dublin ranked 21 out of 30 cities (10). Though scoring highly in air quality, ranking 4th overall, it performed poorly in other categories including buildings, carbon dioxide emissions, transport and environmental governance. The vast majority of Ireland's energy comes from fossil fuels, making up 90% of the current energy profile. The city has initiated a number of schemes to reduce energy emissions and increase sustainability, such as a successful public bikes scheme, tax incentives for bicycle commuting, and the extension of public transport routes, all of which aim to decrease personal car usage (11).

TECHNOLOGY

Dublin has recently become a centre of attention for the technology world with many of the leading software, internet and social media firms having bases there (including Microsoft, Intel, Facebook, Google, Twitter, Amazon, and eBay), and the city hosting the international web summit in 2013. Despite this connection speeds in Ireland and Dublin continue to lag behind the rest of the developed world and EU average, only ranking 46th in an international context (12). Currently there is no free public Wi-Fi service available in Dublin.

REFERENCES:

(1)   http://www.dublincity.ie/
(2)   Source: Quarterly National Household Survey, Central Statistics Office
(3)   https://www.atkearney.com/documents/10192/8178456/Global+Cities+2016.pdf/8139cd44-c760-4a93-ad7d-11c5d347451a
(4)   http://www.dubsimon.ie/Homelessness/HomelessStatistics/DublinStatistics.aspx
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(6)   http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/urban/survey2015_en.pdf
(7)   https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/content/Planning/EconomicDevelopment/Documents/food_and_city_final_april.pdf
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(10) https://www.siemens.com/entry/cc/features/greencityindex_international/all/en/pdf/report_en.pdf
(11) https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/content/YourCouncil/CouncilPublications/Documents/SustainabilityReport2013.pdf
(12) https://www.akamai.com/us/en/multimedia/documents/report/q3-2015-soti-connectivity-final.pdf