

Country Factsheet South Italy

<i>Member State</i>	South Italy	
<i>Recent achievements</i>	The separate collection rate is steadily growing. Municipalities and even large cities (e.g. Salerno, pop. 150.000) where kerbside schemes including also biowaste have been implemented, have achieved outstanding results (75% separate collection rate in Salerno; similar levels in pilot neighbourhoods in Rome and Naples)	
<i>Population</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Total population IT: 60.626.442 [EUROSTAT 2012c] – Population SOUTH IT: 20.915.859 [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]¹ – Population LAZIO (not included in South Italy): 5.728.688 [MSW ISPRA Report 2012] 	
<i>Population density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 198 inhabitants per km² [EUROSTAT 2012c] – 68% of total population is urban population (2010), [CIA 2012] 	
<i>Geographical particularities</i>	Italy is located in Southern Europe and comprises the long, boot-shaped Italian Peninsula, the flatland between the peninsula and the Alps, and a number of islands including Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones [EEA 2010]. Its territory is characterised by a prevalence of hills covering 41.6 % of the country, and mountains covering 35.2 % [EEA 2010]. Flat areas cover only a minor percentage of the total land area. The largest cities in LAZIO and SOUTH IT are represented by Rome (2.761.477 inh), Naples (959.574 inh) and Palermo (655.875 inh). Other large cities are Bari (320.475) Catania (293.458) and Messina (242.503), [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]. All cities, apart from Messina, are ranked amongst the 10 largest Cities in Italy.	
Features of the national waste management system		
<i>Competent authorities</i>	<p>The State (Central Government, Ministry of Environment) defines general strategies and sectoral policies, adopting Waste Acts and Environment Acts. The National EPA (ISPRA, former ANPA/APAT) provides technical support to policy-making; it also surveys and monitors effects of waste policy and the need for additional specific Acts and regulations. Together with the National Observatory on Waste (ONR) it publishes the National Annual Waste Report which is the primary source for waste statistics, given that it collects data from local observatories, and submits them to a validation procedure, also in order to homogenise data sets.</p> <p>Regions are mandated to define Waste Management Plans and Waste Prevention Plans, although this is often “devolved” down to Provinces, in which case Regions only define the strategic provisions (e.g. number and boundaries of the Optimal Territorial Areas – ATO; supplementary incentives, bans, obligations, and targets that complement the National ones). Also permitting procedures may be kept at Regional level or may be devolved down to Provinces. Regional EPAs (ARPA) provide technical support in</p>	

¹ the latest MSW Report 2012 by ISPRA refers to data sets of 2010. The aggregated data sets herewith presented for SOUTH Italy include the following Regions: Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna, Abruzzo, Molise, the last three not specifically targeted by our survey. Lazio, which is covered in national statistics and in the ISPRA MSW Report in CENTRAL Italy, is therefore mentioned separately with dedicated data sets

	<p>definition of Regional provisions, monitoring the plans and the single waste treatment/disposal sites, assessing compliance with permits.</p> <p>Provinces may be mandated by Regional Policy to define Waste Management Plans and to deal with permitting procedures. They are also usually tasked with monitoring and reporting, through the Provincial Waste Observatories (OPRs).</p>
<i>Informal sector</i>	<p>The informal sector, in terms of self-organised waste pickers, isn't much developed. Many Charities and not-for-profit Associations, though, provide waste collection or management services upon a specific contract with Municipalities; this normally refers to separate collection (on the whole or of specific items, as worn-out dresses and textiles) or to management of Municipal Recycling Centre, often including some repairing/refurbishing activities.</p>
<i>State of public awareness</i>	<p>Awareness on environmental issues and sensitivity to waste-related problems is quite high, primarily due to the waste crisis that randomly have popped up across Italy, putting emphasis on waste management in the political and public debate. Also, some well known National Awards to best performing Municipalities, such as the "Comuni Riciloni" award (granted to Municipalities with best separate collection rates by Legambiente, a major Env. NGO) has put performances of different separate collection systems in the public domain.</p> <p>A "NIMBY" attitude towards waste management is quite diffused, due to the high density of population in the few areas suitable for siting (with a few exceptions, there is no such area that may be considered as "remote" enough).</p> <p>Both, the awareness on waste issues and the problems with siting, have made the public highly prone to participating in separate collection schemes, above all when kerbside (door-to-door) schemes are considered; hence, whenever implemented, such schemes tend to deliver important results, in terms of quantity and quality of collected recyclables/compostable, irrespective of whether it is in the North or South, urban or rural areas.</p>
<i>Occurrence of structural dumping, fly tipping and littering</i>	<p>Littering and fly tipping are rather diffused, which calls for specific actions to monitor by Municipalities and NGOs. "Puliamo il mondo" ("let's clean the world") is a renown initiative by Legambiente in order to increase awareness on littering in beaches, woodlands, mountain trails, etc. and to make the periodically clean.</p> <p>Structural dumping use to be quite high in past decades, until some 10-20 years ago, above all in South Italy; closure of old dumpsites, with no sufficient concurrent establishment of alternative capacity, has been the primary reason for waste crisis in many areas (above all in Campania).</p>
Legislation	
<i>National</i>	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) has been transposed through the amended National Environmental Act (d.lgs. 152/06, as amended by d.lgs. 205/10).</p> <p>The Landfill Directive (Directive 1999/31/EC) has been transposed through the National Decree on Landfilling (d.lgs. 36/03) and subsequent integrations and modifications. The Waste Acceptance Criteria are currently transposed through D.M. (Decree of Ministry) 27/09/2010, that repeals and updates previous Decrees.</p> <p>The Packaging Directive (Directive 1994/62/EC, amended by Directive 2004/12/EC) was first transposed by The Waste Management Decree d.lgs. 22/07, then it has been embodied in the amended National Environmental Act (d.lgs. 152/06, as amended by d.lgs. 205/10).</p>
WMP and WPP	
<i>National</i>	<p>There is no National WMP, since planning is mandated to Regions (and often devolved to Provinces).</p>

	The State will prepare by 12 Dec 2012 a National Waste Prevention Plan, with instructions to embed Waste prevention Plans in Regional Plans.
<i>Regional</i>	<p>Regional Waste Management Plans for targeted Regions:</p> <p>Lazio: http://www.regione.lazio.it/rl_rifiuti/?vw=contenutiDettaglio&cat=1&id=90</p> <p>Campania: http://burc.regione.campania.it/eBurcWeb/directServlet?DOCUMENT_ID=27348&ATTACH_ID=33220, (currently under revision upon request by the European Commission, with particular reference to measures to cover the “transitional” period until infrastructure is fully established)</p> <p>Puglia: http://www.arpa.puglia.it/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=d132559f-2b9f-40b9-bac1-d64908b127ab&groupId=13879 (currently under revision)</p> <p>Calabria: http://assets.gestione-rifiuti.it/legislazione-regionale/Calabria/Piano-Gestione-Rifiuti-2007.pdf</p> <p>Sicilia: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/presidenza/ucomrifiuti/piano/piano_index.htm</p> <p>(this has been thoroughly revised, the new Regional Waste Plan is awaiting approval by the National Government; an old draft may be retrieved from: http://www.regioni.it/upload/Revisione_Piano_di_gestione_14.10.2010%5B1%5D%5B1%5D.pdf, although this was subject to further changes upon agreement between the Region and the National Government)</p>
Instruments applied in the field of municipal waste and packaging waste	
<i>Legal instruments</i>	<p>In Regional and Provincial Plans, National provisions concerning targets, bans and restrictions apply, which includes the following key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A (minimum) separate collection target of 65% • A target for preparation for recycling and reuse of 50% (“<i>of household waste and other similar waste, including at least paper, plastics, metal and glass</i>”) • An obligation on pretreatment of waste going to landfill • A ban on landfilling waste with high calorific value (LHI > 13 MJ/kg; entry into force still pending, postponed various times by the National Government) • A packaging waste recovery target of at least 60% (including “incineration with energy recovery”) • A recycling target for various packaging materials of at least <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 60% for glass, paper and board ○ 50% for metals ○ 26% for plastics ○ 35% for wood <p>Also, at national level, Decree 203/03 establishes an obligation on 30 % at least of “green procurement” (purchase of goods made of recycled materials) by Public Bodies.</p>
<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>	The reference Landfill tax is defined at Regional level, for the targeted Regions it ranges from 10 €/t (Calabria) to 25 €/t (Campania). The tax then varies according to other parameters established at Regional level, e.g. whether the waste has been pretreated; the landfill tax is also subject to rebates for those areas

	<p>(Municipalities, ATOs) achieving the separate collection targets.</p> <p>Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) is currently implemented in some hundreds Municipalities, mostly in North Italy. In other Municipalities, a Waste Tax applies, which is calculated on the surface area of the property.</p> <p>Separately collected packaging waste benefits from the crediting scheme managed by CONAI (National Consortium for Packaging, established by the Waste Act d.lgs. 22/07, now covered by the Env Act 152/06 modified); unit values vary according to the type of packaging and the purity of collected materials.</p> <p>Energy from anaerobic Digestion, landfill gas and incineration is subsidized through the “Green Certificates” (Renewable Obligations). In the case of incineration, this applies only to 51 % of the produced energy (which is the share considered as “renewable”).</p>			
<i>Administrative instruments</i>	<p>Intermunicipal associations (Waste Management Districts) have shown to be an effective instrument to establish consistent separate collection and recycling practices at local level; however, they are fairly diffused in North Italy, less in South Italy.</p> <p>CONAI is the National Consortium for Packaging, established by the Waste Act d.lgs. 22/07, now covered by the Env Act 152/06 (modified); it collects the environmental contribution (unit fees per unit weight) from different packaging producers, and through that budget credits Municipalities for the tonnage of different separately collected packaging waste.</p> <p>All main Waste Associations (e.g. Federambiente, grouping the Public Cleansing Companies and in-house services; Assoambiente, grouping private contractors; ATIA-ISWA, grouping waste experts and advisors) have Standing Committees and Working Groups focused on different legal, political and technical topics related to waste management</p>			
<i>Informative instruments</i>	<p>Eco-labelling is not much diffused/acknowledged yet.</p> <p>Waste awareness campaigns are quite frequent at various levels, above all Municipalities (to support and optimize separate collection and waste prevention schemes) but also Provinces, Regions and the State. CONAI have an own campaign targeting packaging waste.</p> <p>A pivotal role has been played in last 2 decades by the National Award “Comuni Ricicloni” (best recycling Municipalities) promoted by Legambiente, and aimed at giving visibility to best performing schemes, and trigger dissemination and cross-contamination of different practices.</p>			
Municipal waste generation	IT	SOUTH IT	LAZIO	EU 27
	[EUROSTAT 2012b]	[MSW ISPRA Report 2012]	[MSW ISPRA Report 2012]	[EUROSTAT 2012b]
<i>Total amount of MW generated (in kt)</i>	32,090	10,348	3,431	252,095
<i>Total amount of MW generated per capita (in kg)</i>	531	495	599	502
Collection infrastructure (municipal waste including bio-waste and packaging waste)				
<i>Collection coverage for MW (in %)</i>	100	100	100	100
Collection systems and related infrastructure:				
<p>Waste collection basically covers 100% of the population. Cleansing of areas affected by littering and fly tipping is covered by Municipal services.</p> <p>Waste management is established by law as a service of public interest, hence subject to strategic planning and to decisions taken by Municipalities (whom the primary responsibility for collection resides on), provided such decisions are aligned with strategies and policies defined at National and Regional level.</p> <p>Many Municipalities tender out the waste collection service to private contractors. Largest towns traditionally have established</p>				

their own public cleansing service (Municipal Waste Companies) which currently run the “in house” service upon a “Service Contract” whereby type of schemes and related costs are negotiated and approved. Such Municipal Waste Companies are currently undergoing a thorough transformation: often they are being grouped into larger Groups (gathering different Companies, e.g. A2A, IREN, HERA, etc.) with a corporate dimension, activities ranging from waste management to water supply to energy supply, and corporate policies driven mostly by financial drivers, rather than by public interest.

Collection of Packaging waste is covered by same schemes and contracts related to Municipal Waste.

Separate collection of packaging waste is common in North Italy, and fairly diffused in South Italy (above all for glass, whose collection is traditional in Italy). Separate collection of biowaste is undergoing a fast growth, and is showing to be the main driver to increase separate collection rates and improve waste management on the whole. In some Northern Regions (e.g. Veneto, Piedmont) separate collection of biowaste is widespread, also in large cities; pilot schemes are well established and consistently developed also in Southern Regions, above all in Campania (including large cities as Salerno and pilot neighbourhoods in Naples) but also in many Municipalities in Lazio, Puglia and Sicily.

Main problems are currently related to the need to change operational paradigms of waste collection in those many Municipalities where large investments have been made in the past on bring schemes (collection by means of road containers and side-loading packer trucks); as a matter of fact, the need to have the system shifting towards kerbside collection (based on smaller receptacles and, for most materials, on non-compacting open lorries) requires a thorough revision of the waste collection infrastructure.

Also, the “financial” dimension being progressively attained by many corporate groups gathering different Public Cleansing Services, often makes strategies slip away from publicly defined interest (which normally entails more separate collection, organisation, manpower) into a financially aimed strategy (aiming at infrastructures, more technology, less manpower).

Packaging waste in Italy is mostly managed through the CONAI system, and this includes both Municipal Packaging Waste and Special (i.e. Industrial, commercial) Packaging Waste. CONAI, the National Packaging Consortium established by law, collects from producers the “environmental contributions” i.e. the unit fees per unit weight of different packaging materials. The budget thereby defined, is then used to credit Municipalities for tonnages of separately collected packaging waste, with unit contributions varying for different packaging materials and quality of collected materials.

Alternatively, waste owners and producers may establish contractual agreements with private contractors, other than CONAI.

Although separate collection schemes may be varied according to different operational patterns (e.g. monomaterial vs. multimaterial, kerbside vs. road containers, etc.) the need for high-quality is driving the system towards

- a) Kerbside collection and
- b) Monomaterial collection (with the possible exception of combined collection of plastics and cans, which may be easily separated afterwards)

Treatment infrastructure for municipal waste

<p><i>Self-sufficiency for disposal of total waste (in %)</i></p>	<p>The extent of self-sufficiency amounts to 99.8% (2007) and 99.4% (2008). No figures have been made available for 2009 yet [EC 2012b]</p> <p>According to MSW ISPRA Report, 2012 “In order to evaluate in a complete way the actual self-sufficiency at regional level a detailed data base on extra-regional streams should be assessed, which is not always easy to build up.” Information is not available at regional level.</p>			
<p>Treatment rates</p>	<p>IT [EUROSTAT 2012b]</p>	<p>SOUTH IT [SAPM elaboration to MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p>	<p>LAZIO [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p>	<p>EU 27 [EUROSTAT 2012b]</p>
<p><i>Recycling rates of municipal waste (in %)</i></p>	<p>20.9</p>	<p>13.3</p>	<p>12.9</p>	<p>24.9</p>
<p><i>Composting rates of municipal waste (in %)</i></p>	<p>13.2</p>	<p>8.0</p>	<p>3.6</p>	<p>14.7</p>

<i>Recovery rates of municipal waste including incineration with energy recovery- READ CAREFULLY THE FOOTNOTES (in %)</i>	15.1 ²	9.8 ³	8.1 ³	17.2
<i>Incineration rates of municipal waste (incineration without energy recovery) (in %)</i>	Included in the previous cell			
<i>Disposal rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	50.7	66	74	38.2
<i>Rate of biodegradable waste going to landfills</i>	63.9 ⁴	n.d.	n.d.	
Information on treatment facilities, compliance/BAT and capacity in SOUTH IT				
<i>Pre-treatment facilities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MBT SOUTH IT: 58 plants (of which 53 are in operation) permitted capacity: 5,997 kt throughput: 3,918 kt – MBT LAZIO: 9 plants (of which 8 are in operation) permitted capacity: 1,896 kt throughput: 948 kt <p>Information sources: [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p>			
<i>Recycling facilities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Composting SOUTH IT: 57 plants (of which 49 are in operation) permitted capacity: 1,776 kt throughput: 677 kt – Composting LAZIO: 13 plants (of which 12 are in operation) permitted capacity: 293 kt throughput: 223 kt <p>Information sources: [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Paper, glass, plastic and metal recycling SOUTH IT Paper and cardboard sorting and treatment facilities: 110 Glass sorting and treatment facilities: 10 Plastic sorting and treatment facilities: 18 Metal sorting and treatment facilities: 14 (all devoted to steel waste) – Paper, glass, plastic and metal recycling LAZIO 			

² Statistics for Italian incinerators include all incinerators, regardless of the actual Energy recovery rate. Most Italian incinerators do not qualify as R1 operations according to the Energy Efficiency formula annexed to Directive 2008/98

³ This has been calculated on the throughput, with no consideration of extra-regional incoming/outgoing waste amounts (which provides also explanation why the sum is not equal to 100%)

⁴ Our own calculation on waste data included in MSW ISPRA Report 2012; percentage of BMW sent to landfill refers to the baseline figure of 1995

	<p>Paper and cardboard sorting and treatment facilities: 24</p> <p>Glass sorting and treatment facilities: n.a.</p> <p>Plastic sorting and treatment facilities: 1</p> <p>Metal sorting and treatment facilities: 7 (all devoted to steel waste)</p> <p>Information sources: [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p> <p>Recycling of packaging waste is typically subject to dynamics of globalization; in the case e.g. of paper, Italy used to be a net importer of waste paper until a few years ago, whereas it is now an exporter of some waste paper (mainly to Asia); therefore, comparison of flows of collected materials vis-à-vis the consistency of industrial capacity is highly influenced (and distorted) by imported/exported tonnages.</p> <p>In any case, collected packaging waste is (mostly) given back to CONAI, which then refers to the network of industrial facilities (paper mills, glass factories, steel factories, etc.) processing separately collected materials together with primary raw materials. Therefore, tonnages for this category are not applicable since sites of destination are not only devoted to processing separately collected packaging waste, nor are they subject to Regional planning.</p>		
<i>Incinerators with energy recovery</i>	Not applicable (see footnote) ²		
<i>Incinerators (total)</i>	<p>– SOUTH IT:</p> <p>9 plants</p> <p>permitted capacity: 1,258 kt</p> <p>throughput: 1.016 kt</p> <p>– LAZIO:</p> <p>4 plants</p> <p>permitted capacity: 394 kt</p> <p>throughput: 277 kt</p> <p>Information sources: [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p>		
<i>Landfills for non-hazardous waste</i>	<p>– SOUTH IT:</p> <p>80 landfill for an overall amount of 6,825 kt of waste landfilled</p> <p>– LAZIO:</p> <p>– 10 landfills for an overall amount of 2,536 kt of waste landfilled</p> <p>Information sources: [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]</p>		
Infringement procedures and court cases related to WFD and Landfill Directive			
<i>Number of infringement procedures and cases brought to the CJEU</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Nr.</td> <td> <p>Main infringement procedures related to WFD and Landfill Directive relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missing pre-treatment of waste going to landfill, in the specific case of the waste landfilled in the Malagrotta site (landfill site for the City of Rome); the infringement procedure was lately brought to the second stage (Reasoned Opinion) - Failure in setting up an adequate and integrated waste management system in the Campania Region. On 4 March 2010 </td> </tr> </table>	Nr.	<p>Main infringement procedures related to WFD and Landfill Directive relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missing pre-treatment of waste going to landfill, in the specific case of the waste landfilled in the Malagrotta site (landfill site for the City of Rome); the infringement procedure was lately brought to the second stage (Reasoned Opinion) - Failure in setting up an adequate and integrated waste management system in the Campania Region. On 4 March 2010
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		<p>the Court of Justice ruled that Italy had failed to set up such an adequate and integrated waste management system in the Campania region, currently the EC officers are working closely with competent National and Regional Authorities to ascertain that measures are adopted to overcome the situation that led to conviction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of compliance with the Landfill Directive by 102 Landfill sites across Italy pre-existing to approval of the Landfill Directive (mainly related to financial provisions and some detailed technical requirements)
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Fulfilment of targets related to biodegradable waste going to landfills

<i>Fulfilment of target of the Landfill Directive on biodegradable waste going to landfills</i>	Italy sent 148 kg/person of biodegradable MW to landfills in 2010, i.e. 63.9% referred to the baseline figure; this complies with the 2008 target (173 kg, i.e. 75%) but is still (fairly) above the 2011 target of 115 kg, or 50%.
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Statistics on packaging waste

	<i>Plastic packaging waste</i>		<i>Paper packaging waste</i>		<i>Metal packaging waste</i>		<i>Glass packaging waste</i>		<i>Total packaging waste</i>	
	<i>IT</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>IT</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>IT</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>IT</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>IT</i>	<i>EU</i>
<i>Total amount generated (in kt)</i>	2,092	14,590	4,092	29,783	519	4,544	2,065	16,006	10,862	76,593
<i>Total amount generated per capita (in kg)</i>	34.8	29.2	68.0	59.5	8.6	9.1	34.3	32.0	180.5	153.1
<i>Share of total packaging waste (in %)</i>	19.3	19.0	37.7	38.9	4.8	5.9	19.0	20.9	100	100
<i>Recycling rates (in %)</i>	33.5	32.2	80.4	83.4	74.6	69.5	66.0	67.6	64.0	62.5
<i>Further recovery rates including incineration with energy recovery (in %)</i>	33.1	27.5	8.0	7.3	0.7	0	0	0	10.0	12.1
<i>Disposal rates (in %)</i>	33.4	40.3	11.6	9.3	24.7	30.1	34.0	32.4	26.0	25.4
<i>Fulfilment of target of the Packaging Directive on recycling</i>	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a	yes	n/a

South Italy and Lazio: The ISPRA MSW Report provides the total amounts of separately collected materials

	<i>Plastic packaging waste</i>	<i>Paper packaging waste</i>	<i>Metal packaging waste</i>	<i>Glass packaging waste</i>	<i>Total packaging waste</i>
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	<i>SOUTH IT</i> ⁵	<i>LAZIO</i> ⁵	<i>S. IT</i> ⁵	<i>LAZIO</i> ⁵						
<i>Total amount separately collected (in kt)</i>	111.9	21.5	547.9 ⁶	252.5 ⁶	51.0	11.8	377.4	80.9	1,088	366.8
<i>Total amount separately collected per capita (in kg)</i>	5.3	3.8	26.2	44.1	2.3	2.1	18.0	14.1	51.8	64.1
<i>Share of total separately collected packaging waste (in %)</i>	10.3	5.9	50.3	68.8	4.7	3.2	34.7	22.1	100	100

Initiatives related to improved municipal waste management

<i>Government</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the actions are currently focussed on improving waste management in Central and Southern Italy. For this purpose, special “Task Forces” have been appointed, and special powers have been granted in order to speed up implementing measures. - Some special threads of activities are currently related to the network of MBT sites in order to implement the obligation on pre-treatment at the earliest possibility. - possible framing agreements are being considered for the use of RDF/SRF in co-incineration at cement kilns, in order to ensure outlets for MBT outputs; however, many waste districts and Regions are actually considering material-recovery oriented MBT in order to minimise landfilling, with no reliance on incineration or co-incineration, also in order to keep the system flexibly adaptable to increased separate collection rates. 	
<i>Industry and related associations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CONAI has a wide and detailed programme to increase captures and quality of source separated packaging waste. In this respect, CONAI is currently supporting many large towns in Central-Southern Italy (including Rome, Naples and Palermo) to defined detailed plans for separate collection along the lines of kerbside schemes, on account of their higher efficacy. One of the “best cases” in large cities in South Italy, the City of Salerno (pop. 150.000, separate collection 75%) as a matter of fact, was the outcome of a partnership between the Municipality and CONAI, with the latter providing the detailed design of the system. 	
<i>NGOs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs are continuously exerting pressure on the Central Government, Regional and Local Institutions, and the Governmental Task Forces, in order to ensure prompt and effective implementation of programmes to improve waste management. Many times, NGOs have submitted “alternative waste management plans” in order to have a better emphasis on the true potential of separate collection, recycling and waste prevention, which were only weakly considered in previous Official Plans (as a matter of fact, the results achieved after implementation provide evidence of the NGOs’ arguments). - The National Award “Comuni Ricicloni” gives visibility to best performing schemes, thereby promoting dissemination and contamination of good practices. 	
<i>Next steps planned by CA</i>	Measures planned	Implementation likely?

⁵ Source [MSW ISPRA Report 2012]

⁶ Data about captures include also some non packaging waste (newsprint, typing paper, etc.)

<i>Collection</i>	<p>There is widespread and increasing awareness that kerbside collection is a ready-to-implement measure to exert prompt effects on waste management systems. All Regional Plans are currently emphasising this, with various accompanying measures (granting schemes, campaigns, technical support, etc.).</p> <p>It is worth remarking that recently, the Minister of Environment announced the need for an effective programme to design and implement kerbside schemes in Rome, in order to overcome the likely waste crises that would outburst concurrently with closure of the Landfill Site in Malagrotta.</p>	<p>Yes – kerbside collection is by now a proven strategy, irrespective of Geographical area and density of population. Consensus by the public opinion is widespread. The limiting factor for a timed implementation may be represented by wide investments in large road containers and dedicated side-loading compactors in the past, above all in a few areas (in North and Central Italy).</p>
<i>Treatment</i>	<p>Establishment of a consistent capacity for processing of organic waste (composting and/or anaerobic digestion) is pivotal to allow a fast growth of separate collection, thereby diverting important amounts of BMW from landfills.</p> <p>The role of MBT is currently being focussed as a way to ensure prompt compliance with the obligation on pre-treatment as stipulated by Art. 6 of the Landfill Directive.</p> <p>A specific plan for use of RDF/RSF at cement kilns is underway.</p>	<p>Yes – the key role of biowaste is by now well acknowledged also in the National legislation. Related treatment capacity has been defined in all Regional Plans. Often, also grant schemes are available, also benefiting from EU funding measures</p> <p>Yes – MBT sites are well diffused across Italy and have been so far underutilised. Revamping is typically possible with cheap and ready-to-implement measures</p> <p>Partly (difficult) – this may incur local protests due to more lenient controls on co-incineration than on incineration.</p>
<i>Permitting and inspections</i>	<p>SISTRI (a Special Waste Traceability System) has been announced in order to improve monitoring, thereby avoiding illegal dumping of special waste or admixture of hazardous waste after collection rounds for MSW.</p>	<p>Entry into force has been postponed various times; lately the application has been suspended until better assessment of operational and economic consequences for various operators is made.</p>

Information Sources:

[CIA 2012] <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>, accessed in April 2012

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