



Situation Audit of the Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands

21st January 2005

MRAE/000/05

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Executive Summary

The Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) was completed by the consultancy firm Carl Bro Global Environment Consortium and was published by the then Ministry for the Environment in October 2001. The Strategy provided a comprehensive overview of the principles, legal basis and changes that prevailed or required to be set up in order to deliver the required change in this sector and to bring it up to European levels. The actions for achieving change were divided into five main categories namely:

- Policy and Legislative;
- Institutional and Organisational;
- Economic / Financial;
- Technical / Operational; and
- Others.

The aim of this project is to review all 55 change initiatives, proposed by the Strategy, with the responsible stakeholders thus determining whether the initiative is still on course or whether there have been any changes in philosophy or time frames that would need to be reported and adjusted.

The audit provides an overview of the present scenario in relation to the Strategy, indicating key issues to be tackled. The initiatives spelt out in the Strategy have been sub-divided into 57 sub-initiatives, and a summary of their status is being provided hereunder.

Status	No. of sub-initiatives
Complete	9
In progress on time	5
In progress but late	34
No progress	6
On hold	1
Abandoned	1
Unclear	1

It is evident that a certain amount of attention needs to be focused on certain projects if their timely delivery is to be secured.

Status

A Policy and Legislative Measures

A1.1 Complete and adopt the National Waste Management Strategy

The Strategy was drawn up and completed by the consultancy firm Carl Bro Global Environment Consortium in October 2001, and subsequently endorsed by Cabinet.

The Strategy has set out the targets to be achieved over a period of years up to 2014 that have been divided into 5 main sections namely:

- A. Policy and legislative
- B. Institutional and organizational
- C. Economic / financial
- D. Technical / operational
- E. Others.

Three years after the publication of the Strategy and its adoption by Government, it has been decided to update the Strategy to reflect present day circumstances and technologies.

A1.2 Prepare/Complete detailed Strategy Implementation Plans

The Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment has, subsequent to Cabinet approval, appointed a Strategy Team tasked with the updating of the Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands (October 2001) and to prepare Implementation Plans accordingly. No Implementation Plans have been prepared to date. The following are the implementation plans which need to be prepared:

- o Article 7 of 75/442/EEC - one or more waste management plans;
- o Article 6 of 91/689/EEC - plan/s for the mgt of hazardous waste;
- o Article 14 of 94/62/EC - plan/s mgt of packaging and packaging waste (this could be a chapter in the plan requested by Art 7 of 75/442/EEC);
- o Article 5 of 1999/31/EC - national strategy for the reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfill;
- o Article 4 (1) of 96/59/EC - inventory of PCB equipment and plans for decontamination and/or disposal of inventoried equipment and the PCBs contained therein, communication to Commission of outlines for collection and subsequent collection of non inventoried equipment;

The Strategy Team is chaired by the Management Efficiency Unit and consists of members from WasteServ Malta Limited, the University of Malta and MEPA. The Strategy Team has been given up till March 2005 to complete this exercise.

A2.1 Complete and enact the new Environment Protection Act

The new Environment Protection Act has come into force on the 18th September 2001, through the enactment of Act No. XX of 2001.

A2.2 Complete and enact Subsidiary Regulations, incorporating all European and National requirements and sufficient monitoring inspection and enforcement powers

Subsidiary Regulations are the means by which European requirements and standards for waste management are incorporated into legislation and eventually implemented. The drafting and enactment of Subsidiary Regulations has registered substantial progress following the enactment of the new Environment Protection Act.

To date the status in relation to Subsidiary Regulations is as follows:

Local legislation in force:

- Incineration of waste – Waste Management (Incineration) Regulations 2001, in force as from 1st March 2002.
- Landfill of waste – Waste Management (Landfill) Regulations 2002, in force as from 8th October 2002.
- Disposal of waste oils – Waste Management (Waste Oils) Regulations 2002, in force as from 28th June 2002.
- Waste from titanium dioxide industry – Waste from the Titanium Dioxide Industry Regulations 2001, in force as from 2nd February 2002.
- Sewage Sludge – The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 2001, in force as from 28th June 2002.
- Batteries and Accumulators – Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2002, in force as from 28th June 2002.
- Disposal of PCBs and PCTs – Waste Management (Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Polychlorinated Terphenyls) Regulations 2002, in force as from 28th June 2002.
- Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control – Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2002, in force as from 30th April 2004.
- Packaging and Packaging Waste – Waste Management (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2004, in force as from 1st May 2004.
- End of Life Vehicles – Waste Management (End of Life Vehicles) Regulations 2004, in force as from 1st May 2004.
- Supervision and control of transfrontier shipments of waste (259/93) – Malta does not need to transpose this legislation into the Laws of Malta as it is a regulation that is binding in its entirety and directly applicable on all Member States.
- Port reception facilities (2000/59/EC) – implemented through Legal Notice 278 of 2004 : Port Reception Facilities for Ship-generated wastes and cargo residues.

Pending legislation:

- Municipal Waste incineration (89/429/EEC & 89/369/EEC) – Malta has decided to transpose and implement Directive 2000/76/EC on the Incineration of Waste as, in accordance with Article 18 of Directive 2000/76/EC, the following shall be repealed as from 28 December 2005:
 - a) Article 8 (1) and the Annex to Directive 75/439/EEC;
 - b) Directive 89/369/EEC;
 - c) Directive 89/429/EEC;
 - d) Directive 89/369/EEC;

- e) Directive 94/67/EC;
- o Hazardous waste incineration (94/67/EC) – Malta has decided to transpose and implement Directive 2000/76/EC on the Incineration of Waste instead, as in accordance with Article 18 of Directive 2000/76/EC, the following shall be repealed as from 28 December 2005:
 - a) Article 8(1) and the Annex to Directive 75/439/EEC;
 - b) Directive 89/369/EEC;
 - c) Directive 89/429/EEC;and
 - d) Directive 94/67/EC.
- o Waste electrical and electronic equipment (2000/95/EC)

As to Waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment, European Union (EU) regulations, stipulate that Member States are to implement such regulations by the 13th August 2004. The Strategy Team has been informed by the Environment Protection Directorate (EPD) within the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) that the draft subsidiary legislation has already been prepared. As part of this process a presentation was delivered from the Federation of Industry was held on the 12th January 2005. MEPA is expected to forward a report of public consultation together with the legal notice to MRAE (revised after public consultation) by 4th February 2005.

The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA, that in relation to the supervision and control of transfrontier shipment of waste, The Basle Convention on the control and transboundary movement of hazardous waste and its disposal has been adopted by Malta and no further provisions in this regard are expected.

A3. Carry out a needs assessment for monitoring and enforcement. Specify and provide sufficient resources. Develop and implement integrated systems and procedures for monitoring, inspection and enforcement

The main functions of the Environment Protection Directorate (EPD) within the MEPA are as follows:

- o Policy Development;
- o Environmental Assessment;
- o Implementation of environmental regulations in particular the processing and issuing of permits;
- o Implementation of environmental regulations, in particular processing and issuing of permits;
- o Compliance monitoring and enforcement;
- o Ambient monitoring and data management.

During the period 2003-2004, MEPA was the main beneficiary of a Twinning Programme entitled Establishing Institutional Capacity in the Environment Sector. As a result of this project, MEPA's role was reviewed, an integrated permitting strategy was drawn up and key EPD staff trained in the light of Malta's obligation as an EU member state under the Acquis.

The main technical expertise throughout this Twinning Project was delivered by the Environment Agency of England and Wales, whilst the Austrian Environment Agency provided its expertise in data collection and reporting. The project suffered from some initial delays due to EPD staff shortage problems. Following an increase in human resources from a staff complement of 35 to 75, the project effectively started in March 2003. Concurrently with and after this project a number of experts carried out missions focussing at establishing realistic human resource requirements. The latest mission identified that the requirements are of 208 people resulting in a further recruitment of 125 people.

The experts additionally stated that the cost related recruitment is only affordable through a cost-recovery charging system. To this effect MEPA has commissioned a report and a proposal has been

put forward to Government for the introduction of a permitting charging scheme through which the Directorate is expected to benefit financially. The above human resource requirements have not yet been recruited due to financial limitations.

This initiative is considered to be in progress but late when compared to the established completion date set out by the Strategy being mid 2002.

A4. Establish national, legally binding technical standards/codes of practice relating to waste management

Technical standards / codes of practice are aimed at establishing minimum technical requirements for the quality of certain goods or resources, and /or the operation and performance of specified activities.

This initiative as spelt out by the Strategy was targeted for completion by end 2002. From the information forwarded to the Strategy Team it has been established that the stipulated requirements will be forthcoming as a direct outcome of the Twinning Project mentioned in the previous initiative (A3).

MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that at the moment the technical standards being used are based on those of the United Kingdom. MEPA feels that there is no need to devise new standards for Malta but perhaps to adopt such standards in an official manner.

The Strategy Team has also been informed that WasteServ had proposed a code of practice relating to waste management practices to be introduced and implemented within the Public Service, which proposals have not been implemented. Green Leaders have now been established within ministries and coordinated by Ms Joanna Muscat within Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment to, inter alia:

- set up a system whereby used paper is disposed of separately from other waste for collection for recycling; and
- set up a system for the collection of used printer cartridges for reuse / recycling.

A5. Establish national, technical standards/codes of practice for segregation and temporary storage of specific types of waste

In regard to this initiative the Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that to date no progress has been registered. The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that this initiative is being addressed through the Twinning Programme and shall progress in parallel to the previous initiative (A4).

MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that the technical standards being used at the moment are based on those of the United Kingdom. MEPA felt that there is no need to devise new standards for Malta since the standards used in the UK are suitable for the Maltese scenario, yet these standards have to be adopted officially.

A6. Prepare, introduce, and enforce technical standards on the landfilling / final disposal of wastes

The proposed site for the long-term landfill facility has been identified at Ghallis, limits of Naxxar. A request for the development and operation of a controlled landfill and ancillary facilities has been forwarded (permit application GF 4834/04). An EIA has been issued in draft and is undergoing public consultation.

In the interim, three engineered cells have been developed at Zwejra (l/o Maghtab) for the deposit of municipal solid waste.

Currently, WasteServ is encouraging industry to store any hazardous waste generated. WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that it currently offers storage facilities for certain types of hazardous waste at a charge. This service is offered on condition that the waste received is non-flammable. The facility is currently sited at the Maghtab Waste Management Complex as a stand alone.

The Strategy Team has also been informed, that the proposed new long term landfill at Ghallis, shall offer treatment facilities prior to export or landfilling of hazardous waste, together with a hazardous waste cell for final disposal.

Technical assistance for the support of waste collection services and management, under an EU co-funded Framework Contract provided by an external Consultancy Team has been completed. The project addressed specific requirements of the adjustment process in the context of the Accession Partnership and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis, through the implementation of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands. One of the objectives of this project as referred to in the framework contract, is to provide technical assistance on the landfill / disposal of waste.

MEPA is in the process of publishing a Legal Notice concerning the registration of all waste carriers. Carriers will be registered in 4 categories as follows:

- o Class A - General Waste Carrier (including: Refuse Compaction Vehicles, trucks, trailed vehicles and skip loaders used for the transport of non-hazardous and inert wastes, and excluding liquid waste carriers which should be registered as Class D);
- o Class B - Vessels used for the transport of waste at sea;
- o Class C - Healthcare waste and slaughterhouse waste carriers; and
- o Class D - Hazardous waste carriers other than Class C.

In addition to the obligation of registration, the LN also places a number of obligations on the waste carriers, including obligations to ensure that the environment is protected, the keeping of records and the reporting to the Competent Authority whenever requested.

MEPA has also initiated work on the preparation of a guidance brochure for waste carriers that would summarise their obligations arising from the legislation administrated by MEPA as well as from other legislation (e.g, health and safety legislation, etc.)

From the information forwarded to the Strategy Team, this initiative is considered to be in progress but late in relation to the targeted completion date proposed by the Strategy being end 2003.

As in initiative A4 and A5 above, MEPA stated that the technical standards / codes of practice are based upon those of the United Kingdom. The need is felt for these standards to be adopted officially within the island.

A7. Close down all existing non-compliant incinerators

The Strategy identified six incinerators and one open combustion facility in Malta and Gozo:

- o incinerator at St. Luke's Hospital – old unreliable with no gas cleaning mechanism;
- o incinerator at Boffa Hospital – old technology with no gas cleaning mechanism;
- o incinerator at Gozo General Hospital – old technology with no gas cleaning mechanism;
- o incinerator at Malta Abattoir – small, old technology unreliable with no gas cleaning mechanism;
- o incinerator at Gozo Abattoir – small, relatively new technology with no gas cleaning mechanism;
- o incinerator at Malta Drydocks – old technology with no gas cleaning mechanism; and

- open combustion facility at Malta International Airport.

Incinerator at St. Luke's Hospital

The Ministry of Health and Elderly Care has informed the Strategy Team that the incinerator at St. Luke's Hospital is still in operation and in the same conditions described by the Strategy. Eventually the present incinerator at St. Luke's Hospital will be closed down following the purchase and installation of the required equipment at the Mater Dei Hospital. The infrastructure required to operate the new facility is already in place at the Mater Dei Hospital. The Ministry of Health and Elderly Care carried out a pre-selection process based on the technology aspect only, for the expression of interest in order to hasten the tendering process. Following this pre-qualification process, a number of bidders have been selected. On the 26th of January 2005, an Appeal will be taking place as instructed by the Contracts Committee wherein those bidders who have not been selected can appeal to this decision. After this process, the tender will be issued to the selected contractors so that the tender is eventually awarded. The Strategy Team was informed that significant progress is envisaged to be achieved by the end of 2005.

Incinerator at Boffa Hospital

The incinerator at Boffa Hospital has been closed down. All waste generated is currently being treated at St. Luke's Hospital. The Strategy Team has been informed that once the Mater Dei Facility is operational, all waste generated at Boffa Hospital shall be treated at this facility.

Incinerator at Gozo General Hospital

The incinerator at the Gozo General Hospital is non-compliant with the established EU parameters, and is still operating under the same conditions described by the Strategy. The Strategy Team has also been informed that in January 2004, MEPA notified the Gozo General Hospital Authorities to close down the incinerator facility. To date the incinerator is still operational as no other feasible alternative has been found. The Gozo General Hospital Authorities intend to operate the incinerator until the Gozo Waste Transfer Station is set up and operational.

Incinerator at Malta Abattoir

The Food and Veterinary Regulation Division has informed the Strategy Team that under the Fifth Italo-Maltese Financial Protocol provision for financial assistance for a mobile incinerator at the Malta Abattoir has been ensured. The sum allocated is EURO 292,800 for the mobile incinerator which is already functioning. The amount of EURO 10,444,450 has been allocated for the provision of the fixed incinerator, which shall be installed by the end of 2005.

Incinerator at Gozo Abattoir

The Strategy Team has been informed that the fixed incinerator at the Gozo Abattoir has the potential to be compliant as stipulated by EU Directives through modifications of the smoking chamber. This has been stated in a recent report commissioned by the MRAE and drawn up by the Italian firm Ciroldi spa. The Strategy Team has been informed that the incinerator is currently not being operated due to an enforcement notice issued by MEPA, as a result of which, the waste generated is being dumped at the Qortin Landfill. The Strategy Team has been informed that a request for financial assistance under the Fifth Italo-Maltese Financial Protocol, has been forwarded and the sum of EURO 62,750 has been allocated for the required upgrading works, which are currently underway.

Incinerator at Malta Drydocks

The Malta Drydocks has closed down the incinerator facility on site and is reluctant to invest in new incineration facilities. The Strategy Team has been informed that arrangements are underway, between The Malta Drydocks and other incineration operators to outsource such services.

Open Combustion System at Malta International Airport

The open combustion disposal method at the Malta International Airport, Park 8, is only carried out following orders from the Customs Department, on seized goods. As regards to waste generated from incoming flights, two operators are responsible, namely Air Malta plc and Corinthia Flight Catering Services Ltd, for the accumulation and disposal of such waste at a specific site, under supervision by the Veterinary Services Unit. The Strategy Team has been informed that the practice followed up to 31 December 2003, was to spray the waste with disinfectant and afterwards dumping it at the Maghtab landfill. With effect from 1st January 2004, the site is not being used for waste accumulation. Notwithstanding, the private operator is still adopting the non-combustion procedure and such waste is being disposed off at the Maghtab landfill.

Conclusion

The Strategy had established that all non-compliant incinerators were to be closed down by end 2003. Following the meetings held between the Strategy Team and the respective stakeholders for this initiative, it emerged that this initiative, though in progress, is late since the incinerators at Boffa Hospital, Malta Dockyard and Airport open combustion system have been closed down and the Gozo Abattoir is in being upgraded. However, the incinerators at St. Luke's Hospital, Malta Abattoir and Gozo Hospital are still operational. MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that warning letters have been issued to all non-compliant incinerators and that reminder letters have been sent by the Inspectorate. To date, no penalties have been imposed.

A8. Carry out regular inspection of all licensed facilities for the treatment/combustion of wastes

One of the main duties of MEPA is to conduct regular inspection of all licensed facilities for the treatment / combustion of wastes, ensuring that all facilities are compliant with the regulations, standards and conditions of their operating licenses.

The Strategy Team has been informed that MEPA is aware of its obligations and it does have the administrative capacity to carry out these inspections. At this point in time MEPA has issued non-compliance notices to those incinerators that are currently operational. Consequently, in theory, MEPA does not require to carry out inspections on such facilities as they are known to be in default and have been informed of such and asked to rectify the situation.

A9. Retain/extend legal restrictions on the sale of certain non-returnable packaging products

The Strategy suggests that, by end 2002, Legal Notice 158 of 1998 Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Control of Containers) Regulations, is retained and to the extent practicable, extend the scope of these regulations to include other types of non-returnable containers. The Legal Notice makes it obligatory for carbonated flavoured beverages containing no more than two per cent of alcohol to be sold only in refillable glass bottles or dispensed from a keg, and also requires a mandatory refundable deposit to be levied on such containers.

Under EU regulations the above provision is considered as discriminating against such beverages in other types of containers. In light of Malta's accession to the EU, this initiative has been abandoned since such regulations are unacceptable to the European Commission.

The above Legal Notice is to remain in force up to 31st December 2007 after which the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulations shall also apply for beverage containers. These regulations as per Legal Notice 98/2004 state that users and consumers of packaging and the holders of packaging waste are required to participate in any system set up for the reuse, recovery and recycling of packaging waste. Accordingly, they shall segregate, deposit and return packaging as required by the system.

A10. Give priority in land use planning policy to facilities for the recovery / recycling of wastes

This initiative is normally carried out by MEPA through the planning process. The Waste Management Subject Plan (WMSP) provides the land use policies for waste management facilities. This document has been finalised by MEPA and is now awaiting approval by Government.

A11. Establish (by agreement with industry and/or through legislation) producer responsibility compliance schemes for recovery ('take-back') and recycling/treatment of certain types of product

The Strategy identified seven main categories of waste for which manufactures (and / or importers, distributors and retailers) of the products giving rise to such wastes should bear responsibility for arranging and paying for their management in accordance with relevant legislation and standards. These are:

- o used packaging materials;
- o used batteries and accumulators;
- o used mineral oils;
- o end-of –life consumer durable and electronic goods;
- o used tyres;

- o end-of-life vehicles; and
- o excavation, construction and demolition wastes.

Following the completion of a number of cost recovery reports in relation to waste management, financing mechanisms for different waste streams, were commissioned by WasteServ in regard to:

- o Construction and Demolition Waste, conducted by the Management Efficiency Unit, (MEU) and issued in September 2003;
- o Batteries & Accumulators, conducted by KPMG and issued in November 2002, and reviewed by MEU in December 2003;
- o Oils and Waste Oils, conducted by KPMG and issued in November 2002, and reviewed by MEU in December 2003; and,
- o End of-Life Vehicles, conducted and issued by KPMG in November 2002 and reviewed by MEU in December 2003.

The Finance Minister's Budget speech for 2004, announced the gradual introduction of an eco-contribution system during 2004.

Following this announcement, the Eco-Contribution Act (Act No XII of 2004) was enacted and eco-contribution started to be paid on a selected number of products as stipulated in LN 393 of 2004. Following recommendations from industry, Government established an Eco-Contribution Commission to recommend recovery schemes and how they should work, to analyse how the law could be implemented and enforced and to propose legislative measures within the framework of the Eco-Contribution Act. Recommendations were submitted to Government for consideration on 23 December 2004.

These measures as indicated in the Budget speech will be reviewed regularly depending on the extent by which local producers/importers will shoulder their environmental responsibilities through the setting up of recovery and collection systems.

As to producer responsibility, the Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ, that the Bottlers Association is currently developing a model for the re-collection of containers from the market.

With regard to Packaging and Packaging Waste, the regulations cover all packaging and packaging waste placed on the market in Malta, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level and regardless of the material used. MEPA shall ensure that the targets negotiated with the EU for the recycling and recovery of, packaging and packaging waste are reached within the agreed transitional periods in accordance with the 'Polluter Pays' principle. MEPA is also to take the necessary measures to ensure that systems are set up to provide for:

- o the return and / or collection of used packaging and / or packaging waste from the consumer or other user, or from the waste stream in order to channel it towards the most appropriate waste management facility; and
- o the re-use or recovery including recycling of the packaging and / or packaging waste collected, in order to meet the objectives laid down in the regulations.

The Strategy Team has been informed that all local importers have joined forces and are forming a non-profit organisation or compliance scheme aimed at providing re-collection mechanisms.

This initiative is in progress but late in relation to the Strategy's proposed completion date that was scheduled for the end of 2001.

B. Institutional and Organisational Measures

B1. Set up an Inter-Ministerial Steering Group, Chaired by the Ministry for the Environment, to supervise/co-ordinate/monitor strategy implementation

The setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Steering Group has been proposed by the Strategy as a forum / formal mechanism for co-ordinating strategy development and implementation within Government. WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that the Inter-Ministerial Steering Group had been appointed, and on appointment a formal meeting Chaired by the Minister for the Environment was held.

Initially the appointed members, on the Inter-Ministerial Steering Group were from within the respective Ministry Secretariats. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that this set up was hindering the Group's efficiency as the appointed members had to refer back to their Minister prior to any decision or commitment. Thus, to remedy this situation, 'Champions' from within the Ministries were appointed with this change aimed at improving the efficiency of decision making and implementation process. The appointed 'Champions' were expected to shoulder responsibility and take the necessary decisions and actions requested. WasteServ confirmed with the Strategy Team that this set up proved to be more efficient in its delivery.

WasteServ also informed the Strategy Team that a number of meetings with representatives of the Inter-Ministerial Group were held, the last one being in December 2002, thus this initiative is currently considered as being on hold.

B2. Establish an Environment Protection Authority (EPA) as an autonomous regulatory agency

The Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA), was established following the merger between the former Planning Authority and the Environment Protection Department, on 1st March 2002.

The functions of the Authority are drawn out in the Environment Protection Act which state that:

'The Authority shall be the principal means whereby the Government shall implement its duties under this Act. The Authority shall advise the Minister in the formulation and implementation of policies relating to the promotion of sustainable development, protection and management of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, and on such other matters as may be necessary for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.'

Thus this initiative as proposed by the Strategy has been completed.

B3. Establish a Waste Management Inspectorate within the EPA with full inspection and enforcement powers

The functions of the inspectorate section within the former Environment Protection Department have been taken up by MEPA. The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that inspectors have been delegated full enforcement and inspection powers as delegated to them by the Environment Protection Act.

'The Minister may authorise officers of the Authority to be environmental inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and such environmental inspectors may upon production of proof of their identity in order to ensure compliance with this Act or any regulations made hereunder:

- (a) enter any premises (other than a dwelling) or board any vehicle or vessel licensed under this Act, or as may otherwise be prescribed;*
- (b) examine any article to which any regulations under this Act may apply and take such samples as it may deem fit for examination;*

- (c) *make plans of any premises, vehicle or vessel and take photographs of the same after entry or boarding in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof;*
- (d) *enquire from any person information in connection with any activity or other matter regulated by the Act; and*
- (e) *issue stop orders to any person not in compliance with this Act or with any regulation made thereunder*.

MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that the Inspectorate at MEPA is functional, thus this initiative has been completed.

B4. Establish a Waste Management Services Agency (WMSA) as an autonomous implementing agency responsible for organising/supervising the provision of public waste management facilities and services

In January 2003 WasteServ Malta Ltd was established. The company is responsible for organising, managing and operating integrated systems for waste management including integrated systems for minimisation, collection, transport, sorting, reuse, utilisation, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

This initiative is considered as complete.

B5. Establish the 'Recycled Building Materials Working Party'

The 'Recycled Building Materials Working Party' as proposed in the Strategy was set up under the auspices of the Building Industry Consultative Council (BICC) together with other representatives from relevant entities e.g. Malta Environment and Planning Authority, Malta Resources Authority, Malta Standards Authority, together with a Producer Responsibility Group representing the main waste producers, producers and suppliers of construction materials, by the first quarter of 2002.

The proposed aims of the Working Party were primarily to recover and recycle materials from excavation, construction and demolition wastes.

The Strategy Team has been informed that in October 2002 the Waste Management Working Party within the BICC delivered a technical report to the Works Division. Most of the recommendations made in the report, focused specifically on practical guidelines for action, applying the three R's (Reduction, Reclaim and Recycle), strategy to waste management, emphasising on the impact of C&D waste and its long-term impact on the building construction industry at large.

The Strategy Team has also been informed that following this report no progress was registered in view of the fact that WasteServ was awaiting the tenders falling under Package 1 to be awarded. WasteServ informed the Strategy Team that now that this package has been awarded the requirements of the work need to be revised prior to any other action in respect of this initiative. The updated Strategy should seek to resuscitate this Working Party and assess:

- o the effect of the increased disposal fees;
- o the operations of Package 1; and
- o land reclamation.

B6. Set up a national (state controlled) system for the collection, interim storage, pre-treatment, export and/or final disposal of hazardous wastes

MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that a hazardous waste consignment procedure has been introduced on particular hazardous wastes. A consignment note must accompany every movement of such hazardous waste. There are two types of consignment notes, the EA and EC forms. The EA form must be used for single movements and the first of a succession of waste of the same

description from the same premises and consignor, going to the same consignee and premises. EC consignment notes are restricted to second and any subsequent repetitive movement.

The Strategy Team has also been informed by WasteServ that an existing waste criteria, establishes that C&D waste entering landfill sites must not be contaminated. Notwithstanding, WasteServ stated that some problems are being encountered at C&D landfill sites as this waste is at times found to be contaminated, with household appliances, glass, neon tubes, batteries, etc, for which no consignment notes are currently issued. The Strategy Team has been informed that it is not always possible to identify such instances at the landfill sites prior to the effective dumping of the waste. Suspected loads are tipped in a quarantine area and any contamination is re-loaded and transported to landfill.

The Strategy had proposed that this initiative should have been completed by end 2004. This initiative is therefore considered as in progress but late.

B7. Reorganise Municipal Solid Waste collection service contracts into a small number of regions

The Solid Waste Management Strategy (2001) had proposed that MSW collection across the Maltese Islands be reorganised. Essentially, the responsibility for collection services in each locality would no longer be assigned to the individual Local Council but the service would be grouped and assigned to three or four regions whereby Local Councils would collaborate and benefit from potential economies of scale. Subsequently, it was decided that in relation to MSW collection, Local Councils are to be grouped into six regions. The selection of the proposed regions was based on the groupings of local councils in respect of the devolution for the maintenance and provision of street lighting.

A waste collection draft contract was drawn up by WasteServ, and forwarded to the Department of Local Government. WasteServ has also advised Local Councils to issue yearly MSW collection service contracts so as to facilitate the introduction of the new contract format, once an agreement is reached. The Strategy Team was informed that this was communicated to all local councils and that it appears that most, if not all tenders are being issued as per draft contract.

As per the report "Situation Audit of the Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands" prepared by MEU in April 2004, discussions were being held in this same year between the Local Government Department and the Local Councils Association aimed at gaining the necessary backing for the introduction of the new contracts and the regionalisation that was underway.

The regionalisation policy initially started in regard to the introduction of Bring in Centres. In view of the autonomy and jurisdiction assigned to Local Councils, the latter are in a position to issue tenders for one or more Bring in Site within their locality. In this context, the Department of Local Government has made financial provisions in order for the respective Local Councils to be able to establish such sites within their localities. Currently, in Malta there are sixty-two (62) Bring in Sites which should increase to four hundred (400) by 2006.

The responsibility for organising the provisions of MSW collection services lies with the respective local council, which contract these services out to private contractors. However, generally speaking, individual councils are much too small in terms of population to be able to take advantage of potential economies of scale in service provision and lack the 'critical mass' to be able to procure and supervise these services efficiently.

Information meetings held between WasteServ, the Local Council Association (LCA) and all local councils during 15th, 16th and 17th September, envisage reorganising the letting of contracts for these services into six regions. This proposal is based on the existing regional groupings. During these meetings, it was suggested that groups be set up for the bring-in site initiative. This will be seen as a trial period to address the concerns and be ready in time for when EU Funding materialises. In so doing, each local council was asked to issue a regionalised tender for one bring-in site within each locality and benefit from Lm1, 500 per annum, as an additional allocation from the Department of

Local Councils, to fund this one bring-in site. WasteServ will incur any additional expense resulting from offers received. Subsequent to these meetings, progress to date on this issue is:

1. *Northern District* (Gharghur, Mellieha, Mgarr, Mosta, Naxxar and St Paul's Bay) – region has been formed and tender for one bring-in site issued and awarded.
2. *South Eastern Group* (Zejtun, Ghaxaq, Kirkop, Marsaxlokk, Marsaskala, Mqabba, Qrendi, Zurrieq, Safi and Zabbar) – Region has been formed and currently they are discussing the tender. Zurrieq refused to join the region due to a no bins policy.
3. *Gozo and Comino* – discussion about regionalization has commenced. Recently a query regarding the financing of bring-in was made. They have been requested to give their consent as soon as possible.
4. *Western Group* (Mdina, Siggiewi, Attard, Balzan, Dingli, Iklin, Lija, Rabat, Mtarfa and Zebbug) – LCA is putting pressure to organise the region but progress is slow.
5. *Northern Harbour* (Qormi, B'Kara, Gzira, Hamrun, Msida, Pembroke, Pieta', San Giljan, San Gwann, Santa Venera, Sliema, Swieqi and Ta' Xbiex) – a meeting between the San Gwann local council and the LCA was organized this week. San Gwann has a copy of the draft tender document and discussions on this are expected soon.
6. *Southern Harbour* (Valletta, Senglea, Cospicua, Fgura, Floriana, Kalkara, Luqa, Marsa, Paola, Santa Lucija, Tarxien, Xghajra, Gudja and B'Bugia) – Following the information meeting organised by WasteServ, Floriana have asked to pilot this regionalization project themselves. However, Tarxien requests an official letter from LCA before further consideration. LCA prefers to delay work with this region to the last.

The target date for the completion of this initiative was the end of the year 2004. Although progress has been registered in the issuing of tenders by Local Councils following the new contract format proposed by WasteServ, and the regionalisation process is ongoing this initiative is late in relation to the timeframe set out in the Strategy and no new target date for completion has been set.

B8. Carry out a human resource and training needs assessment for public sector WM functions

By means of this initiative the Strategy underlines the need for a detailed review and assessment of the human resource and training needs of public sector institutions responsible for or involved in managing wastes. The institutions identified by the Strategy are:

- o Malta Maritime Authority;
- o Malta International Airport;
- o Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;
- o Ministry for Gozo;
- o Ministry for Health; and
- o Enemalta Corporation.

The Strategy Team has been informed that a human resource and training needs assessment within WasteServ and MEPA have been carried out. As to the other public sector institutions WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that to date no progress has been made in assessing the human resource capacity and training required.

The target date established for the completion of this initiative as proposed by the Strategy was mid 2002 but no date has as yet been set as to when this initiative is to be completed, since this initiative depends on the completion of A4 above.

One could consider the possibility of extending the Green Leaders' remit to include the conducting of this audit.

B9. Specify and provide sufficient resources for public sector Waste Management functions

The Strategy indicates the target date for completion of this project as end 2003.

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that to date no progress has been registered and no fixed target date has as yet been set. This initiative depends on the completion of previous initiative B8.

One could consider the possibility of extending the Green Leaders' remit to contribute towards achieving this Strategy goal.

C. Economic and Financial Measures

C1. Progressively introduce/increase charges for the use of publicly owned/operated waste management facilities/services to levels which reflect the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) of their provision

Waste Management facilities need to be financed and paid for to attain and maintain sustainability. European policy and legislation on this issue is very clear, waste producers should pay, through user charges the full costs of the service and facilities required to manage their wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

Since 1st January 2005, Government is no longer subsidising the disposal of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste. This action recovers the full costs required to manage the C&D waste stream.

A staggered increase in the disposal fee for MSW is foreseen. The increase of disposal fees should be seen as a phased approach to recover the full costs for the collection of MSW and operation of waste facilities.

The date set for completion by the Strategy was the end of 2004. This initiative is in progress.

C2. Increase (if necessary) the prices charged for landfilling certain types of waste to levels significantly above the LRMC of facility provision

The fee currently charged for the disposal of hazardous wastes at Magtab is Lm10.00 per tonne. This emerges from Legal Notice 128/1997, Deposit of Waste and Rubble (Fees) Regulations, which stipulates a fee of not less than Lm1.00 per tonne. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that this current fee does not reflect the true cost for the operation of a hazardous waste facility. Such costs will be reflected once an offer for Package 2A, which in part concerns the management of hazardous wastes, is accepted.

A discussion paper to revise the Environment Protection Act new schedule of rates has been drafted. The Strategy proposes that this initiative is kept under review.

C3. Introduce a system of cost recovery for MSW management services

WasteServ had forwarded a proposal for the introduction of a household tax as a fiscal measure to be introduced in 2004, for the financing of MSW management services. However, the Finance Ministry has opted for eco contributions on certain waste streams as announced in the Budget Speech and stated in initiative A11.

The Strategy indicates end 2006 as the target date by which such initiative is to be introduced.

C4. Restrict / deter the use of landfill for excavation, construction and demolition wastes through a system linked to the granting of planning/development permits

A five-year contract has been awarded to a private entity to develop, manage and operate a number of landfills designated for the disposal of construction and demolition waste. WasteServ informed the Strategy Team that following this contract, the Maghtab dump site has been closed for C&D waste during 2003, and all such waste is being directed to privately owned quarries. The contract of the management of inert waste also covers Gozo, where the contractor is awaiting the necessary permit from MEPA to commence operations.

Currently C&D deposits cost Government Lm1.18 per tonne. Government has announced that as from March 2004 the rate for C&D deposits shall increase from 33c exclusive of VAT, to 73c per tonne. Subsidy was reduced as follows:

- as from 29 March 04 – subsidy reduced from 72% to 48%;
- as from 1 November 04 – subsidy reduced from 48% to 22%; and
- as from 1 January 05 – subsidy reduced from 22% to 0%.

The Strategy Team has been informed that MEPA had adopted specific procedures for dealing with waste resultant from development permit applications for Major Projects. Permit applications for large scale developments are reviewed by the Major Projects Unit and are required to submit a Construction Management Plan, for approval by MEPA prior to the commencement of any works on site. The terms of reference for the Construction Management Plan include the following requirements in terms of Waste Management:

Waste Management Arrangements

- details about the quantities of solid / liquid wastes needing to be managed throughout the duration of the construction;
- details about the construction of temporary waste storage / transfer / treatment areas, temporary cess-pits etc;
- details about disposal arrangements for all solid and liquid wastes produced and especially details about arrangements for the disposal of construction and demolition wastes. It must be shown that all waste streams are disposed of in sites duly licensed for that particular waste stream;
- details about arrangements for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling, whether on or off site; and
- details about vehicular routes to be used by waste handling vehicles.

Demolition & Dismantling

- description of how any features / materials / fixtures of buildings will be retained and where these will be stored;
- quantification and types of wastes expected; and

- o proposals for reuse / recycling of waste material i.e. aggregate storage areas, such as operational quarries must be identified for re-cycling.

The developer is also required to obtain the relevant Waste Management Permit from the Environment Protection Directorate.

The Strategy Team has been informed that this practice has not as yet been introduced across the board on all development projects. MEPA informed the Strategy Team that this initiative is ongoing and that planning permits, as far as possible, try to channel excavation waste for recycling. This is also partly achieved by the EIA process. This initiative is late in relation to the time frame set out in the Strategy, being the year 2003.

C5. Restrict / deter the use of landfill e.g. through limits on the quantities of specific types of waste which may be landfilled and/or differential landfill pricing

The Strategy Team has been informed that waste arising from tyres, batteries and sludge is not accepted at the Maghtab landfill. Hazardous waste deposited at the hazardous cell a Maghtab is charged at LM 10.00 per tonne.

As stated in initiative A11, cost recovery reports have been finalised for various waste streams namely:

- o Construction and Demolition Waste;
- o Batteries and Accumulators;
- o Oils and Waste Oils; and
- o End-of-Life Vehicles.

Eco-contribution is charged on products that find their way into the waste stream. As soon as the producer assumes responsibility of the product at end-of-life, eco-contribution is paid in part or exempt depending on the success of the recovery/recycling scheme. Schemes need to be approved by MEPA.

The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that, licenses issued for new landfill sites, shall include such restrictions as indicated by the Strategy and operators shall be required to comply accordingly. A differential pricing structure, proposed by WasteServ and approved by the Competent Authority, should apply.

C6. Introduce deposit refund systems for selected potentially hazardous and or recyclable products

The Bottlers Association, currently operate the only refund scheme in Malta and Gozo for collection of glass bottles, as regulated by Legal Notice 158 / 1998. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that the Association is also working towards operating similar schemes aimed at shouldering producer responsibility for other types of beverage containers under the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulations.

As stated in initiative A11, local importers have joined forces and are forming a compliance scheme aimed a providing re-collection mechanisms for packaging and packaging wastes.

As regards the targeted completion date proposed by the Strategy, being end 2002, this initiative is in default to the Strategy's recommendations. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that the above-mentioned initiatives for packaging waste were expected to be in operation by 1st May 2004. No information was forthcoming in respect of the introduction of similar schemes in relation to other potentially hazardous and or recyclable products.

C7. Give preference to recycled/recyclable products and materials in public sector procurement policies

This measure has been proposed by the Strategy to encourage recycling by developing a local market for certain recyclable materials. The Strategy suggests that this initiative is initially applied to products and materials recovered from excavation, construction and demolition wastes, recycled oils and waste-derived compost products, and implemented through modifying existing Government and public sector procurement policies

The Strategy Team has been informed by the Contracts Department that currently the only commodity tender issued, catering for both recycled and recycled raw material is for the supply of hygienic paper.

The Contracts Department informed the Strategy Team that although the department has taken some initiative, further progress would be registered should this issue be a matter of Government Policy. The Department stated that if such policy guidelines are published, it will ensure adherence.

C8. Provide financial incentives for locally manufactured recycled products/recycling processes

The status of this initiative could not be determined as the Ministry responsible for Finance could not provide the Strategy Team with a definitive ruling. However, this initiative will be partially addressed through an EU funded project (EQUAL) which aims to “create employment opportunities for socially disadvantaged groups through the conduct of small scale recycling activities”. This project is about providing training opportunities followed by an intermediate employment initiative to selected socially disadvantaged groups in society, namely:

- people with disabilities;
- rehabilitated drug abusers; and
- ex-offenders and offenders ending their sentence and reintegrating back in society.

The selected (approximately 20) individuals will be operating in a facility in which small-scale recycling activities are performed by refurbishing products/materials that are no longer aesthetically pleasing, in order to utilise their technical and useful lifetime further. The required clean recyclables and reusables will be collected from civic amenity sites or in certain circumstances directly from households. The products and materials recovered and refurbished by means of this project will be available for sale at a low cost to the visiting public. The funds collected will be used to alleviate the expenses in the form of wages which will be paid to the onsite workers.

This project will contribute significantly to the environment through the promotion of the wiser use of our limited resources. This project is to minimise the amount of waste that reaches the landfill through recycling and reuse initiatives, hence minimising the demand for raw materials.

As requested by the EQUAL guidelines, it is imperative to identify both local and transnational partners for this project. Two national partners have already been identified, namely:

- National Commission Persons with Disability (KNPD); and
- Mid-Dlam ghad-Dawl (MDD).

The transnational partner is still to be identified. A partnership agreement will need to be signed once the responsibilities of each partner with respect to this project are identified.

This project was proposed for funding under EQUAL 2004-2006 (ESF - Structural Funding). The application form was submitted on the 18th November 2004 to the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity (MFSS). The EQUAL funding supports an EU co-financing rate of 75%. The total cost of the project has been estimated at €150,000 (exc. VAT). If approved, the project will be implemented

over the period 2005-2006. An important conditionality for this project to materialise is the availability of appropriate premises and permitting.

C9. Reduce or remove any unnecessary economic or other barriers to the export of recycled products/recyclable materials

The status of this initiative could not be determined as the Ministry responsible for Finance could not provide the Strategy Team with a definitive ruling. Although extensive efforts were made with Sea Malta and the Port Authorities little progress was registered. WasteServ informed the Strategy Team that WasteServ and MMA have a verbal agreement that any waste to be exported by WasteServ is not charged the heavy goods tariff.

The MMA informed the Strategy Team that the Authority had negotiated with a number of port service providers to reduce the tariff for the export of recyclable products provided that WasteServ confirms in writing that such products are considered as waste material.

D. Technical and Operational Measures

D1. Establish facilities for the interim storage, processing and recovery of excavation and other recyclable excavation, construction and demolition wastes

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that to date, no progress has been registered in establishing facilities for the interim storage, processing and recovery of excavation and other recyclable excavation, construction and demolition waste and no such facility is currently in operation.

The technical report issued by the Building Industry Consultative Council (BICC), mentioned in initiative B5, dwells significantly on this issue giving consideration to waste screening, and redistribution depots.

The five-year contract awarded to manage, develop and operate landfills for the disposal of C&D waste, impose an obligation on the contractor to recover 4% of waste generated in the first year of operations and increasing in equal amounts over the duration of the contract period to reach a minimum of 16% of the landfilled waste.

The Strategy indicates that such facilities should have been in operation by mid 2003. None have been established to date and the Strategy Team has not been informed as to when such facilities are to be established.

No update from the April 2005 Situation Audit could be further gathered.

D2. Establish convenient 'bring centres'/ drop-off points for recyclable materials

WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that, 'bring-in sites' have been introduced in 1998 in Pembroke and Marsascala and at present 62 sites each furnished with four 'colour-coded bins' can be found around Malta and Gozo. Quantities of material collected from bring-in sites to date (December 2004) include 275 tonnes for glass, 190 tonnes for plastic, 559 tonnes for paper and 97 tonnes for metal.

The provisions of additional bring-in sites is also tied to a waste separation project, funded under Structural Funds (ERDF) worth in the region of 4.6 million Euros. The disbursement schedule for this project includes the following components:

- service for design of infrastructure, project implementation and training;
- work for Bring In site preparations;
- supply for delivery & installations of containers;
- works for Building Civic Amenity sites;

- o supply of containers;
- o supply of trucks;
- o supply of bags/bins;
- o research & evaluation;
- o education & animation; and
- o design and production of information.

Additionally, as indicated in the disbursement schedule, this initiative is complemented through the development of four (4) Civic Amenity sites for the separate collection of bulky refuse and other household hazardous material. Sites identified for these facilities include Maghtab, Mriehel, Hal-Far and Bulebel.

D3. Introduce source segregation and separate collection of recyclable (including biodegradable) materials from MSW

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that a pilot project covering over 500 households is currently being carried out at Swieqi. For this project, each household has been furnished with free bins, colour coded disposal bags together with optimal collection conditions. This project is tied to the waste separation project mentioned in Initiative D2 as well as to the setting up of all the necessary facilities (including the upgrading of the Sant Antnin Facility) for the proper treatment of this waste.

Notwithstanding the fact that the pilot project is being run under optimal conditions, the Strategy Team has been informed that only a 40% level of separation has been achieved against the 62% spelt out in the Strategy.

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that technical assistance under an EU co-funded framework contract has been provided by an external consultancy team to assist in the formulation of Implementation Plans for source segregation and separate collection of household waste. This technical assistance was running in parallel to another technical assistance project under an EU co-funded framework contract whereby an external consultancy team was assisting in the preparation of the relevant environmental, technical and financial documents for the upgrading of the Sant Antnin Composting Plant and a Material Recycling Facility (MRF). The Strategy Team has been informed that the application for Cohesion Funding for this project was submitted in 2004 and a commitment by the European Commission was received in this same year subject to all relevant permits being issued. WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that once the Sant Antnin Facility is upgraded, source segregation and separate collection of recyclable waste from MSW will be gradually introduced in different localities in Malta and Gozo. Both technical assistance projects indicate that as a result of progress registered with the pilot project, experience on the continent as well as the need for compost on the islands one should not consider to recover more than 35,000 tonnes of clean organic waste.

Assuming a recovery rate of 35% (similar to other EU countries), it is foreseen that this fraction of organic waste will consist of 20,000 tonnes per annum recovered from households and 15,000 tonnes per annum recovered from hospitals, hotels and other catering establishments. All the local councils will be primarily responsible for the collection of the 20,000 tonnes of organic waste per annum from households. Each local council / region will be able to identify the areas in their respective locality with the assistance of WasteServ within which households will be participating.

The Strategy's proposed completion date for this initiative was the end of 2004. The Strategy Team has been informed that due to the fact that the progress registered in the upgrading of the Sant Antnin Plant plays an important role in the completion of this initiative it is envisaged that this project will be gradually implemented.

D4. Optimise MSW collection frequencies to reflect local conditions and collection methods

The target date indicated by the Strategy for completion of this project is end 2004. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that to date no progress has been made, and no plans are currently underway since all this is tied to D2 and D3 above

D5. Revise MSW collection contract conditions/performance specifications

This measure was proposed to enhance the standards of MSW collection services and in order for the service to cater for specific types of MSW. To this end, WasteServ has drafted a sample of the new MSW contract underlining the new conditions and performance specifications. This revised contract has been forwarded to the Department of Local Government and to the Local Councils Association. WasteServ has also advised the respective Local Councils to issue contracts for MSW collection services on a yearly basis until the new contracts were introduced.

The target date set for the completion of this initiative in the Strategy document published in 2001 was mid 2002. The Strategy Team received conflicting views from Local Councils and WasteServ in terms of the progress of this initiative. On one hand, Local Councils are claiming that this initiative has been adopted in mid 2003 while WasteServ informed the Strategy Team that significant progress is expected once initiative D4 is completed.

D6. Pre-qualify bidders for MSW collection contracts against stringent technical and financial criteria

The Strategy (2001) had established that this initiative be completed by mid 2002. The proposed revised contracts that were prepared by WasteServ provide for a pre-qualification clause which is based on strict financial and technical criteria against which the bidders can be assessed.

Significant progress had to be carried out in 2004 as discussions between the Department of Local Government, the Local Councils Association and WasteServ had been reported to be underway. However, the Strategy Team was informed that to date no action has been taken but that significant progress is expected once initiative D4 is completed.

D7. Strengthen supervision and control of MSW collection service providers

The Strategy proposes that the supervision and control of MSW collection service providers is strengthened and undertaken on a more professional basis. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that to date no progress has been registered in respect of this measure. Significant progress is expected once the new proposed MSW collection contract is issued. WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that the new contract stipulates that each Local Council employs a Waste Manager with the specific role to liaise with MSW collection service providers and ensure that all contract provisions are respected.

The completion date for introducing this measure as proposed by the Strategy was mid 2002. As stated above this measure will be introduced once the new proposed contract is issued.

MEPA informed the Strategy Team that this initiative is not wholly the responsibility of MEPA. While the Inspectorate may inspect waste collection operations, the actual enforcement should be carried out by the Local Councils as part of the enforcement of the contracts that they have with service providers. In this context, MEPA reported that it considers this initiative to be only partly ongoing since the Authority has only a partial role in the completion of this initiative.

D8. Establish a Waste Transfer Station on Gozo for the transfer/transport in sealed containers all non-inert wastes from Gozo to Malta for recovery/treatment/final disposal

The Strategy Team has been informed that a report entitled "Alternative Site Assessment" drawn up by the UK firm SLR, commissioned in November 2003, identified the site known as tal-Kus limits of Xewkija as the ideal site for the Gozo Waste Transfer Station. Subsequently, in December 2003, WasteServ forwarded the necessary applications to MEPA for the required permits, (PA7491/03), for which an Environment Planning Statement (EPS) has been submitted for public consultation and comments received. It is expected that following the completion of the EPS process a decision by MEPA for the development of this facility would be forthcoming.

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that on authorisation from MEPA, the necessary works involving excavations and clearing of the quarry will commence, followed by the required infrastructural installations. This process is expected to take approximately three months.

This initiative is in progress, but late since it was not completed by mid 2004, as proposed by the Strategy.

D9. Introduce dedicated, purpose-designed vehicles for collection/transport of healthcare wastes

The Strategy Team has been informed that vehicles currently transporting healthcare wastes are to be issued specific permits for this function by MEPA and ADT. The Environment Protection Directorate within MEPA has informed the Strategy Team that these vehicles are not operating within the established EU criteria since they do not have special permits necessary to transport clinical and hazardous waste.

The UK Environment Agency through the Twinning Project mentioned in previous initiatives is providing technical assistance on the introduction of licenses for such vehicles to operate within EU criteria. Eventually, MEPA shall also compile a registration of all waste carrier categories, with specific and defined clinical vehicle criteria. Both MEPA and ADT have acts of legislation relating to the transportation of healthcare waste. Current licences do not conform to such legislation.

This initiative is late in comparison to the established completion date spelt out by the Strategy.

D10. Upgrade the Sant Antnin Composting Plant

The existing plant has been in operation since 1993 and has been designed to receive and process 83,000 tonnes of MSW per year, with a processing capacity of 266 tonnes per day.

The Strategy Team has been informed that technical assistance under an EU co-funded framework contract which commenced on 20th August 2003 was provided by an external consultancy team. The overall objective of this framework contract was to assist in the preparation of relevant environmental, technical and financial documents for the upgrading of the Plant and a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) proposed for co-financing under the EU Cohesion Fund available during the period 2004-2007. The services provided under this Framework Contract include:

- o design basis and environmental standards;
- o technical options for upgrading of the Composting Plant and Material Recycling and Recovery Facility;
- o environmental impact appraisal and mitigation, including an assessment of traffic impacts;
- o conceptual design for the Composting Plant and Material Recycling Facility;
- o costings;
- o financial, economic and social analysis;
- o procurement plan & time schedule; and

- o summaries and any other input required for the completion of the project application to the Cohesion Fund.

The Strategy Team has been informed that the consultancy team had submitted the following five reports:

- o Inception report: September 3, 2003;
- o Working Paper (design basis and standards): September 24, 2003;
- o Progress Report 1: September 30, 2003;
- o Working Paper (technical options): September 30, 2003; and
- o Progress Report 2: November 19, 2003.

A draft Project Description Statement (PDS) was presented to MEPA on 16th May 2003, together with an application for development permission (PA 2838/03). Following the approval of the PDS by MEPA on 16th July 2003, a tender for an EIA was published on 7th October 2003 and awarded on 18th February 2003. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that the EIA has commenced on 15th March 2004. The draft EIA has been published for consultation in November 2004 and comments received.

A procurement plan and Terms of Reference for the services of a Procurement and Supervision Consultant was formulated and a tender issued and awarded. It is yet unclear when the procurement process will commence and be completed.

The targeted completion date for this initiative as set by the Strategy was end 2003, thus this initiative although in progress is considered as being late.

D11. Upgrade the slaughterhouse waste treatment facility in Malta

In the document "A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands" (October, 2001), the Government presented its intention to upgrade the outdated waste treatment facility at the Civil Abattoir at Marsa. As stated in initiative A7, the Strategy Team has been informed by the Food and Veterinary Regulation Division that provision for financial assistance of a mobile incinerator at the Malta Abattoir, has been ensured. The mobile incinerator has been allocated the sum of EURO 292,800 and EURO 10,444,50 for the provision of a fixed incinerator, which is to be installed by the end of 2005.

The Strategy Team has been informed that the mobile incinerator is in place and in operation and that animal waste is treated at this facility. The mobile incinerator, which is built on a 40-foot trailer, has the capacity of burning 250kg per hour with an intake capacity of 500kg of waste at any one moment.

The mobile incinerator's specifications are in line with the provisions of directives 2000/76/EC and Regulation (EC) 1774/02.

The Food and Veterinary Regulation Division informed the Strategy Team that with respect to waste fluids generated at the abattoir these are not treated prior to being dumped into the sewage system. The Strategy Team was informed that although a funding request was made to date no funds have been allocated for such initiative.

The status of this initiative is being considered by the Strategy Team as being in progress but late in comparison with the Strategy which had established that the upgrading of the this facility is carried out by end 2003.

D12. Develop and establish a new landfill facility in Malta for the disposal of pre-treated non-inert, non-hazardous wastes in accordance with European standards/best practices

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that in this respect an interim landfill facility has been developed at an area known as Ta' Zwejra, (l/o Maghtab). A site for a long-term landfill facility has also been proposed at Ghallis (l/o Naxxar).

The interim facility is developed in a void formed by the re-contouring of waste within the old Maghtab dump. This facility is being used for the reception, processing and disposal of the 800 tonnes of non-hazardous and non-inert solid wastes generated locally. This site will be operational until the end of 2005, by which time the new Ghallis facility is expected to be operating.

The proposed site for the long-term landfill facility has been identified at Ghallis, limits of Naxxar. In April 2002, a PDS for the development and operation of the new controlled landfill and ancillary facilities had been forwarded to MEPA by WasteServ (development permit application GF 4834/04). The Strategy Team has been informed that the proposed project will be designed in accordance with EU policy on waste management and good practice, providing a long-term, modern and environmentally sound method of treating and disposing of a range of wastes. The Strategy Team has been informed that an EIA has been commissioned, prepared in draft and issued for public consultation.

This initiative although in progress is late when compared to the proposed completion date set by the Strategy being end 2003.

D13. Develop and establish a new secure landfill facility in Malta for the disposal of certain hazardous wastes

The new proposed long term landfill, at Ghallis, once operational, as described in the PDS mentioned in the previous initiative D12, shall include a secure landfill facility for certain hazardous wastes specifically those that are intrinsically suitable for landfilling with some further treatment and any hazardous residues generated from pre-treatment processes.

This initiative depends on the progress registered in developing the new long-term landfill facility. Until such time, certain hazardous wastes shall continue to be received at the current hazardous waste facility within the Maghtab site. This service is currently offered on condition that the waste received is non-flammable as stated in initiative A6 and that the producer retains the ownership of such waste.

The completion date of this initiative depends on the progress registered for the development of the new long-term landfill. The Strategy suggested that this project should have been completed by end 2003 thus this initiative is considered to be late but in progress. WasteServ informed the Strategy Team that the new target date for this initiative should be by the end of 2005.

D14. Establish new landfill facilities in Malta and Gozo for the disposal of excavation, construction, demolition and other inert wastes

With effect from June 2003, the Maghtab site has been closed for dumping of C&D waste. All C&D waste is being directed to privately owned quarries after a five-year contract had been awarded by WasteServ to a private entity to develop, manage and operate a number of landfills designated for the disposal of construction and demolition waste.

The most salient provisions of the contract include:

- o a fee of Lm1.18 exclusive of VAT per tonne of waste deposited at the landfill payable by WasteServ;
- o a minimum guaranteed throughput from WasteServ of 500,000 tonnes per annum. Spare capacity, from within the guaranteed throughput, not availed of in any one year may be availed of during the contract period. Any spare capacity at the end of the 5 year period will be forfeited in

revenue by Government irrespective of whether this amount has been deposited in the landfill or not and charged at the rate applicable for the period;

- o a right on the part of the contractor, to increase the fee annually by an amount not exceeding the increase in the Retail Price Index for the period; and
- o the obligation on the contractor to recover 4% of waste generated in the first year and increasing in equal increments over the duration of the contract period to reach a minimum of 16% of the waste that has been landfilled.

D15. Prepare / implement plans for the stabilisation, progressive restoration, and eventual closure, after-care and return to beneficial use of existing (Maghtab and Qortin) waste dump sites

As stated by the Strategy, prior to the preparation of any implementation plans in relation to this initiative, detailed on-site investigations are to be conducted.

WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that following scientific investigations on Maghtab, Qortin and Wied Fulija the Scott Wilson Report commissioned by WasteServ has been finalised. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that Stage 4 of this report tackles the issues presented by the Strategy for this initiative. WasteServ has presented an application request for 8.4 million Euros, in structural funds from the European Commission for the completion of this initiative. Following the approval of funds, tender documents for the works and supervision have been drafted. The Project Information Notice (PIN) for the works was issued in the European Journal during the last quarter of 2004 and the tender is expected to be issued in the next few weeks. The works on Maghtab, Qortin and Wied Fulija include the following:

- o re-profiling/recontouring of the waste mass (earthworks);
- o construction of access roads;
- o installation of landfill gas extraction and treatment systems;
- o operation and maintenance of landfill gas extraction and treatment systems;
- o installation of utility services;
- o provision of environmental monitoring equipment;
- o environmental monitoring; and
- o handover and training.

D16. Prepare / implement plans for the remediation, restoration and return to beneficial use of former (Wied Fulija) waste dump sites

This initiative is tied to D15 above. All dumps are now considered as former because Maghtab and Qortin have been closed. The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that no plans are currently underway in relation to this initiative.

D17. Establish facilities for the interim storage, prior to shipment for certain hazardous wastes

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that the PDS for the development and operation of a controlled landfill and ancillary facilities presented in April 2002, for the proposed long-term landfill at Ghallis includes the provision for facilities as indicated by the Strategy.

Section 4.1.4 of the mentioned PDS states that the hazardous wastes received at the facility will be divided into two streams:

- o waste that can be treated and disposed of safely and cost-effectively in Malta; and

- waste that will need to be accumulated, bulked-up, stored and subsequently exported for treatment and disposal overseas.

The facility catering for the interim storage, of certain hazardous wastes prior to shipment is expected to include:

- a reception area and facility for inspecting, weighing and recording vehicles and wastes arriving at, and leaving the facility;
- a laboratory for analysing and determining the essential characteristics of hazardous wastes received at the facility;
- a facility for pre-treating mainly inorganic hazardous wastes using conventional (and relatively simple and low-cost) physical and / or chemical treatment processes; and
- a facility for bulking, packing and / or re-packing and temporarily storing mainly organic hazardous wastes prior to export for treatment / disposal overseas.

The completion date spelt out by the Strategy for this initiative was the end of 2004. The Strategy Team has been informed that due to the fact that the process for the development of the long-term landfill is still awaiting the completion of the EIA, the completion date for this initiative has not as yet been established.

D18. Upgrade the healthcare waste treatment facility at St. Luke's Hospital

As stated in initiative A7, no plans are underway as to upgrading current facilities at St. Luke's Hospital since a new facility shall be installed at the new Mater Dei Hospital.

Following meetings with the Health Authorities, the Strategy Team has been informed that, the current practice in respect of expired pharmaceuticals is their accumulation and bulk storage, and thus this waste is currently not disposed of.

Waste from Human Healthcare and/or related research is currently being incinerated at the non-compliant incinerator facility at St Luke's Hospital.

This initiative is late when compared to the stipulated completion date proposed by the Strategy, i.e. end 2002. In the meantime, WasteServ is looking at alternative options to mitigate the impacts the current facility at St. Luke's has.

D19. Establish a new Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for the recovery of recyclable materials

As indicated in initiative D10, the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) shall be part of the upgraded Sant Antnin Waste Treatment Plant, and is included under the EU co-funded framework contract indicated in initiative D10.

This MRF will be processing the dry waste fraction detailed in Task D10.

D20. Establish a Wastes Oils Recovery/Recycling Facility

WasteServ has informed the Strategy Team that the Oils Recovery / Recycling Facility at Marsa is presently compliant and has been granted all the necessary permits for its operations. The Strategy Team has been informed that the facility is currently treating only 20% of waste oils generated locally.

As announced in the Budget Speech of 2003, an eco tax was introduced in relation to this waste stream. The eco contribution introduction is being considered by WasteServ as the required measure aimed at encouraging a wider collection scheme mechanism. As a matter of fact, a number of collection schemes were presented to the Eco-Contribution Commission and related recommendations have been forwarded to Government.

E Other Measures

E1. Develop and implement a programme for on-going communications with all stakeholders over the life of the National Waste Management Strategy

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that currently no forum or formal mechanism has been set up with the aim of reaching the objectives set out in the Strategy, and meetings held with stakeholders are reactive rather than proactive.

An initiative in this regard is the Progett Skart programme adopted by WasteServ, promoting waste management issues and best practices in schools, hotels and industrial zones on request. An informative website, www.progettskart.com, for the public has been set up, and launched in December 2003.

E2. Make the need for effective enforcement a central theme of stakeholder communications

The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that currently no formal mechanism has been set up aimed at reaching the objectives set out in the Strategy is in operation.

E3. Integrate and give greater prominence to, Waste Management issues in educational curricula and programmes

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that work on this initiative began in January 2002 where the Waste Management and Strategy Implementation Unit at the Works Division began talks with various professionals in the educational sector.

The results of these talks led to the setting up of an Education Task Force on Waste with a representative from:

- o the Curriculum Department at the Education Division;
- o the Operations Department within the Education Division;
- o the Faculty of Education at the University of Malta; and
- o two freelance Environmental Educators.

The Task Force presented a proposal for an Educational Action Plan and in May 2002 and was given approval by the Works Division to commence work. This education plan includes the following components comprising of two interrelated strands:

1. The **production of educational packs** for primary and secondary school teachers. These packs provide a series of lessons that aim to

- inform children about waste management options,
- acquire skills in waste management, and
- develop attitudes and values that promote sustainable lifestyles

Each activity in the educational pack includes guidelines for teachers, student worksheets and teaching resources. The designers of the pack have ensured that the material fits easily with the normal curriculum of the class and that the predominant approach adopted promotes active learner participation.

- (a) three thematic packs containing a range of activities to suit the various educational needs of children attending the various years of primary school, and
- (b) a set of 3-4 lessons for **each** of the following subjects within the secondary school sector: Arts and Crafts, Business Studies, Environmental Studies, Geography, Home Economics (HE), English, Mathematics, Personal and Social Education (PSE), and Science (selection from integrated science, Biology, Chemistry and Physics).

b. The **provision of the support required** ensuring that the experiences developed in the educational packs are internalised by the students. This will be achieved by:

- fostering a whole-school approach to waste management by providing guidelines for schools on how to incorporate waste management policies in their School Development Plans (SDP).
- developing a website for teachers that would provide a helpline for teachers regarding the implementation of the educational pack, examples of good practice and links to useful resources on the web.

Information supplied by WasteServ 1st March 2004.

By December 2002, a series of lesson plans were designed by educators appointed by the Curriculum Department at the Education Division. These were reviewed and amended accordingly by the Task Force.

The Strategy Team has been informed that a web designer and author with experience in the educational sector was appointed and given the task to place the educational material onto a website. Furthermore, it was felt that besides developing material for the formal educational sector, information targeting the general public was also needed. Bearing this in mind, an informative website for the public has also been set up. The homepage has a direct link to the educational homepage for teachers these websites were officially launched in December 2003. The Strategy Team has been informed that the website, www.progettskart.com needs regular maintenance, and in view of this, the services of web maintenance are currently being sought.

Several teacher-training sessions were held in various schools during Staff Development programmes whilst an In-Service course was held in September 2002 in conjunction with the Education Division, in relation to Waste Management awareness and issues at schools.

In order to further reinforce the learning process amongst students, another initiative amongst schools came into force in December 2002. The first phase of this initiative provides for waste separation facilities in twenty-five schools around Malta. This Strategy Team has been informed that this project was met with great enthusiasm from schools and has been a great success. The Strategy Team has also been informed by WasteServ that in March 2004, the second phase will see the launch of this initiative for all state schools in Gozo. Plans are also underway for the start of the third phase that will result in extending this project to other schools in Malta. Around 100 schools are currently participating in this waste separation programme.

E4. Mobilise/co-ordinate NGO support for stakeholder communications and awareness raising

The Strategy Team has been informed by WasteServ that, as with the situation in project E1, stakeholder communications and awareness raising are reactive rather than proactive.

E5. Establish a national system and related procedures for classifying, collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data and information on the sources, nature, quantities and fate of wastes and Waste Management facilities

The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that the waste reporting systems are partly being addressed by the Twinning Project mentioned in previous initiatives, but since much more needs to be done a Twinning Light Project proposal for funding may be forthcoming in this regard.

To date no further progress has been registered and no target date has as yet been established for the completion of this initiative. MEPA informed the Strategy Team that the progress on this initiative depends on further staff allocation at the Authority. MEPA's waste management team is still working with half its projected staff requirements.

E6. Establish a national system and related procedures for monitoring and reporting of Waste Management activities and performance in a standardized format

The Strategy Team has been informed by MEPA that the Inspectorate Division being aware of the minimum criteria established by the European Union has established such systems and procedures. Due to the HR deficit within this Division, as mentioned in previous initiatives A3 and A8, such criteria are not being met. Progress in this regard is expected following the outcomes of the Twinning Project.

Appendix A
Summary Table

Reference	Initiative	Target Completion(Strategy – Oct 2001)	Status (Summary)	Remarks	Coding	Notes
A1.1	Complete and adopt the National Waste Management Strategy.	October 2001	Complete	Completed October 2001.	✓	
A1.2	Prepare / complete detailed Strategy Implementation Plans.	Early 2002	No progress	To be drawn up in Phase 3 of Project.	☹	
A2.1	Complete and enact the new Environment Protection Act.	End 2001	Complete	Enacted on 18 th September 2001.	✓	
A2.2	Complete and enact Subsidiary Regulations, incorporating all European and national requirements, and sufficient monitoring, inspection and enforcement powers.	On-going	In progress	By accession all necessary Subsidiary Regulations are to be enacted by accession.	?	
A3	Carry out a needs assessment for monitoring and enforcement. Specify and provide sufficient resources. Develop and implement integrated systems and procedures for monitoring, inspection and enforcement.	Mid 2002	In progress late	Twinning Project outcome. EPD in need of recruiting staff and generate revenue through a permitting charging scheme.	?	
A4	Establish national, legally binding technical standards / codes of practice relating to wastes management.	End 2002	In progress late	UK standards need to be adopted officially.	☹	
A5	Establish national technical standards / codes of practice for segregation and temporary storage of specific types of waste.	End 2002	In progress late	UK standards need to be adopted officially.	☹	
A6	Prepare, introduce and enforce technical standards on the landfilling / final disposal of wastes.	End 2003	In progress late	UK standards need to be adopted officially.	☹	
A7	Close down all existing non-compliant incinerators.	End 2003	In progress late	Plans underway to replace incinerators.	☹	
A8	Carry out regular inspection of all licensed facilities for the treatment / combustion of wastes.	End 2003	In progress late	Administrative capacity established. Completion depends on A7.	☹	
A9	Retain / extend legal restrictions on the sale of certain non-returnable packaging products.	End 2002	Abandoned	Not acceptable to EU commission.	☠	

Reference	Initiative	Target Completion (Strategy Oct 2001)	Status (Summary)	Remarks	Coding	Notes
A10	Give priority in land use planning policy to facilities for the recovery / recycling of wastes.	End 2001	In progress late	WMSP formalised by MEPA. WMSP awaiting Government approval.	☹	
A11	Establish (by agreement with industry and / or through legislation) 'producer responsibility' / compliance schemes for recovery ('take-back') and recycling / treatment of certain types of product.	End 2002	In progress late	Eco tax introduced in December 2004. Take back schemes being organised.	☹	
B1	Set up an Inter-Ministerial Steering Group, Chaired by the Ministry for the Environment, to supervise / co-ordinate / monitor strategy implementation.	1 st Quarter 2002	On hold	Currently no meetings are being held.	●	
B2	Establish an Environment Protection Authority (EPA) as an autonomous regulatory agency.	End 2002	Complete	MEPA established March 2002.	✓	
B3	Establish a Waste Management Inspectorate within the EPA with full inspection and enforcement powers.	End 2002	Complete	Adopted by Inspectorate Section MEPA.	✓	
B4	Establish a Waste Management Services Agency (WMSA) as an autonomous implementing agency responsible for organising / supervising the provision of public waste management facilities and services.	End 2002	Complete	WasteServ Established January 2003.	✓	
B5	Establish the 'Recycled Building Materials Working Party'.	1 st Quarter 2002	Complete	BICC technical group in October 2002 forwarded. To be reviewed.	✓	
B6	Set up a national (state controlled) system for the collection, interim storage, pre-treatment, export and / or final disposal of hazardous wastes.	End 2004	In progress	Consignment notes to be introduced on all types of hazardous wastes.	☺	
B7	Reorganise Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection service contracts into a small number of regions.	End 2004	In progress late	MSW collection services still to be initiated.	☹	
B8	Carry out a human resource and training needs assessment for public sector WM functions.	Mid 2002	In progress late	Green leaders are in the process of being appointed.	☹	

Reference	Initiative	Target Completion (Strategy Oct 2001)	Status (Summary)	Remarks	Coding	Notes
B9	Specify and provide sufficient resources for public sector WM functions.	End 2003	No progress	Completion depends on Initiative B8	☹	
C1	Progressively introduce / increase charges for the use of publicly owned / operated waste management facilities / services to levels which reflect the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) of their provision.	End 2004	In progress	Subsidies for C&D disposal have been removed and an increase in MSW disposal fees is foreseen.	☺	
C2	Increase (if necessary) the prices charged for landfilling certain types of waste to levels significantly above the LRMC of facility provision.	To be kept under review	In progress late	New charges introduced on dumping of C&D waste.	☹	
C3	Introduce a system of cost recovery for MSW management services.	End 2006	In progress	Eco contributions introduced gradually through 2004.	☺	
C4	Restrict / deter the use of landfill for excavation, construction and demolition wastes through a system linked to the granting of planning / development permits.	From 2003	In progress late	Planning permits as far as possible are trying to channel excavation waste for recycling	☹	
C5	Restrict / deter the use of landfill e.g. through limits on the quantities of specific types of waste which may be landfilled and / or differential landfill pricing.	From 2003	In progress late	Introduced by WasteServ re certain hazardous waste. Site licences to include such restrictions.	☹	
C6	Introduce deposit refund systems for selected potentially hazardous and / or recyclable products.	End 2002	In progress late	Eco tax has been introduced. Collecting schemes are in the process of being set up.	☹	
C7	Give preference to recycled / recyclable products and materials in public sector procurement policies.	From 2002	In progress late	Introduced as to hygienic paper. Treasury awaiting policy guidelines from Central Government.	☹	
C8	Provide financial incentives for locally manufactured recycled products / recycling processes.	From 2002	In progress late	No information from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. An EQUAL project shall partially address this initiative. Two national partners have already been identified.	☹	
C9	Reduce or remove any unnecessary economic or other barriers to the export of recycled products / recyclable materials.	End 2002	In progress late	No information from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. Negotiations are underway between WasteServ, MMA and other port service providers.	☹	

Reference	Initiative	Target Completion (Strategy Oct 2001)	Status Summary	Remarks	Coding	Notes
D1	Establish facilities for the interim storage, processing and recovery of excavation and other recyclable excavation, construction and demolition wastes.	Mid 2003	In progress late	5 year contract for C&D landfills impose 4% recovery to be increased to 16%. BICC technical report tackled this issue.	☹	
D2	Establish convenient 'bring centres' / drop-off points for recyclable materials.	Mid 2004	In progress	62 Bring in Sites have been introduced. This will increase to 400 by 2006.	☺	
D3	Introduce source segregation and separate collection of recyclable (including biodegradable) materials from MSW.	End 2004	In progress late	Pilot project in Swieqi, further developments on upgrading of SAWTP.	☹	
D4	Optimise MSW collection frequencies to reflect local conditions and collection methods.	End 2002	No progress	This initiative depends on the completion of initiatives D2 and D3.	☹	
D5	Revise MSW collection contract conditions / performance specifications.	Mid 2002	Unclear	Conflicting views from Local Councils and WasteServ	?	
D6	Pre-qualify bidders for MSW collection contracts against stringent technical and financial criteria.	Mid 2002	In progress late	Significant progress expected once D4 is completed.	☹	
D7	Strengthen supervision and control of MSW collection service providers.	Mid 2002	In progress late	New contracts provide for recruitment of a Waste Manager by LCs.	☹	
D8	Establish a Waste Transfer Station on Gozo for the transfer / transport in sealed containers all non-inert wastes from Gozo to Malta for recovery / treatment / final disposal.	Mid 2004	In progress late	EPS submitted for public consultation and comments received.	☹	
D9	Introduce dedicated, purpose-designed vehicles for collection / transport of healthcare wastes.	End 2003	In progress late	Special permits for the transportation of healthcare wastes to be issued.	☹	
D10	Upgrade the Sant Antnin Composting Plant.	End 2003	In progress late	EIA published and comments received.	☹	
D11	Upgrade the slaughterhouse waste treatment facility in Malta.	End 2003	In progress late	Mobile incinerator is functional. New facility to be in operation by the end of 2005.	☹	

Reference	Initiative	Target Completion (Strategy Oct 2001)	Status Summary	Remarks	Coding	Notes
D12	Develop and establish a new landfill facility in Malta for the disposal of pre-treated non-inert, non-hazardous wastes in accordance with European standards / best practices.	End 2003	In progress late	Interim landfill operational. The EIA of the long-term facility was issued for public consultation.	☹	
D13	Develop and establish a new secure landfill facility in Malta for the disposal of certain hazardous wastes.	End 2003	In progress late	Temp facility at Maghtab. Long term facility progress depends on D12.	☹	
D14	Establish new landfill facilities in Malta and Gozo for the disposal of excavation, construction, demolition and other inert wastes.	End 2003	Complete	5 year contract issued in June 2003.	✓	
D15	Prepare / implement plans for the stabilisation, progressive restoration, and eventual closure, after-care and return to beneficial use of existing waste dump sites.	End 2004	In progress late	Scott Wilson Report finalized. No date established re closure of sites. Tender for works in the process of being issued.	☹	
D16	Prepare / implement plans for the remediation, restoration and return to beneficial use of former waste dump sites.	End 2003	No progress	No plans established.	☹	
D17	Establish facilities for the interim storage, prior to shipment for certain hazardous wastes.	End 2004	In progress late	Still awaiting long term land fill EIA to be completed. Date of completion of initiative still not established.	☹	
D18	Upgrade the healthcare waste treatment facility at St Luke's Hospital.	End 2002	In progress late	New facility to be installed at Mater Dei Hospital.	☹	
D19	Establish a new Materials Recovery / Recycling Facility.	End 2003	In progress late	MRF to be make part of the upgraded SAWTP.	☹	
D20	Establish a Waste Oils Recovery / Recycling Facility.	End 2002	Complete	Current facility treating 20% of waste oils . Recommendations about collection schemes have been put forward to Government and the Eco Contribution Commission.	✓	
E1	Develop and implement a programme for on-going communications with all stakeholders over the life of the National WM Strategy.	On-going	In progress late	Ad hoc meetings held no formal set up.	☹	

E2	Make the need for effective enforcement a central theme of stakeholder communications.	On-going	No progress	No formal mechanism has been set up	☹	
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Reference	Initiative	Target Completion (Strategy Oct 2001)	Status Summary	Remarks	Coding	Notes
E3	Integrate, and give greater prominence to, WM issues in educational curricula and programmes.	On-going	Complete	Progett Skart.	✓	
E4	Mobilise / co-ordinate NGO support for stakeholder communications and awareness raising.	On-going	In progress late	No formal set up meeting held in reaction to upcoming crises.	☹	
E5	Establish a national system and related procedures for classifying, collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data and information on the sources, nature, quantities and fate of wastes, and WM facilities.	End 2001	In progress late	Awaiting Twinning outputs re proposal for a Tinning Light Project.	☹	
E6	Establish a national system and related procedures for monitoring and reporting of WM activities and performance in a standardised format.	End 2002	In progress late	Awaiting Twinning outputs. Increase HR compliment within inspectorate.	☹	

Complete ✓ In progress ☺ In progress late ☹ No information ?
 No progress ☹ On hold ● Abandoned ☠