

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Italy 

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Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

ITALY FACT SHEET



Source: Eurostat

GDP

EUR 1 612 billion (11.5 % of EU-28 total in 2014)

Per person GDP

EUR 26 400 (in purchasing power standard)
(96 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)

Use of materials

503 million tonnes DMC (7.6 % of EU-28 total in 2014)
8.3 tonnes DMC/person (63 % of EU-28 average in 2014)
Resource productivity 3.05 EUR/kg (154 % of EU-28 average in 2014)

Structure of the economy

Agriculture: 2.2 %
Industry: 23.9 %
Services: 73.9 % (2014 est.)

Surface area

302 100 square kilometres (6.8 % of EU-28 total)

Population

60.8 million (12.0 % of EU-28 total)

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
2.	Type of programme	Separate programme
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Programma nazionale di prevenzione dei rifiuti (national program for waste prevention) http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/normativa/dm_07_10_2013_programma.pdf
4.	Duration of programme	2013–2020
5.	Languages	Italian
6.	Contact person	Dott.ssa Federica Incocciati, incocciati.federica@minambiente.it Tel. + 39 6 57228682 Dott. Sergio Cristofanelli; cristofanelli.sergio@minambiente.it Tel. + 39 6 57228627 Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Via Cristoforo Colombo 44, 00147 — Rome
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	The programme sets objectives aimed at decoupling economic growth from the environmental impacts generated by waste (p. 7).
8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme? No.
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • construction and infrastructure manufacturing; • sale, retail, transport; • households; • private service activities/hospitality; • public services.
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • hazardous waste; • paper; • packaging; • waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries.

11. Quantitative targets	<p>The programme sets the following targets to be achieved by 2020, based on 2010 levels (p. 7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 % reduction in the ratio of generated municipal solid waste (MSW) to gross domestic product unit (GDP); as a monitoring measure, the trend in the amount of MSW produced per household will also be considered. • 10 % reduction in the ratio of generated special hazardous waste to GDP unit. • 5 % reduction in the ratio of generated special non-hazardous waste to GDP unit. <p>Special waste includes, according to Article 184, paragraph 3, of Italian legislative decree 152/2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste from agriculture and agro-industry; • waste resulting from demolition or construction, and from excavation activities; • waste from industrial processes; • manufacturing waste; • waste resulting from commercial activities; • waste resulting from the activities of recovery and disposal of waste, as well as sludge from water treatment; • waste arising from sanitary activities. <p>The programme suggests that these targets could be changed into targets for individual waste streams.</p>
12. Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>Measures target different waste types:</p> <p><i>Biodegradable waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that food industry by-products are used for a new purpose wherever possible intended (p. 19-20); • redistribution of excess food products generated in the distribution phase of the supply chain, with social objectives, either to food banks or ‘solidarity markets’ (pp. 20-21); • promotion of short food supply chains (pp. 21–22); • promotion of environmental quality certification in the food service sector (catering, hotels, bars, etc.) (p. 22); • awareness campaign and guidelines in order to reduce household food waste (pp. 22–23). <p><i>Paper waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of junk mail (pp. 23–24). • Dematerialisation of utilities bills and other communications (p. 24). • Reduction of paper use in offices (p. 24). <p><i>Packaging waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote points of sale of loose/bulk products (p. 26). • Encourage consumption of tap water (p. 26). <p><i>Waste electrical and electronic equipment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design electrical and electronic equipment that has a longer lifespan or that is easier to repair and/or reusable (p. 27). • Encourage the creation of repair/reuse centres for EEE (p. 27).
13. Measures on qualitative prevention	None.

14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16)	<p>2. Waste prevention and minimisation research projects are being developed, co-financed by the EU within the LIFE+ programme; these are connected to the promotion of research (pp. 18–19).</p> <p>4. EEE is to be designed to have a longer lifespan or to be easier to repair and/or reusable (p. 27).</p> <p>9. Agreements are to be signed among municipalities, government bodies in charge of waste management, large-scale distribution companies, volunteer organisations and charities for the redistribution of excess food products generated in the distribution phase of the supply chain (pp. 20–21).</p> <p>11. The Ministry of the Environment has created a task force to define new economic instruments through which waste management will be organised (p. 18).</p> <p>12. With the aim of improving the available information on waste prevention, a website will be created. It will be an official site dedicated to waste prevention for all the different stakeholders, including business, citizens, schools and local government, among other interested parties already active in the field of waste prevention (p. 17).</p> <p>15. There is a national action plan for green public procurement which was adopted in 2008 and updated in 2013. It has the objective of achieving by 2014 a green procurement rate of no less than 50 % in all categories of contracts and supplies (p. 15).</p> <p>16. The need to promote waste prevention is recognised in a regulation that establishes that the Ministry of the Environment should adopt one or more decrees to define the operational modes for constituting and sustaining accredited reuse and repair centres and networks. At the time of writing of the programme, these decrees were being developed by the Ministry of the Environment (p. 16).</p>
15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<p>There is a recognised need to know more about construction and demolition waste flows, and to create a methodology and instruments to measure this category of waste. There are no specific measures in place, nor instruments or indicators (p. 28).</p>
16. Indicators proposed	<p>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</p> <p>One or more indicators are specified for each measure, which are considered for different waste types.</p> <p><i>Biodegradable waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of decrees or guidelines related to food industry by-products (pp. 19–20). • Number of signed agreements among Communities, government bodies in charge of waste management, large-scale distribution companies, volunteer organisations and charities for the redistribution of excess food products generated in the distribution phase of the supply chain; guidelines created (yes/no) and quantity of redistributed excess food products (pp. 20–21). • Number of ‘ethical procurement groups’ created; these are groups of consumers who cooperate in order to buy food and other frequently used goods directly from producers at a price that is fair to both parties (pp. 21–22). • Guidelines created (yes/no) for environmental quality certification in the food service sector; number of operators who have applied for this certification as a proportion of the total number of operators (pp. 22). • Number of information campaigns related to household food waste; handbook for household food waste reduction created (yes/no) (pp. 22–23). <p><i>Paper waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ‘no junk mail’ stickers for mailboxes distributed and number of agreements made with the marketing industry to dematerialise publicity (pp. 23–24). • Number of agreements made with utilities companies to promote online communication with their clients and number of utilities companies that provide online services (p. 24). • Guidelines for public and private sector offices created (yes/no), amount of

paper ordered by offices, and number of public and private sector offices that have adopted the computer protocol (p. 24).

Packaging waste

- Number of signed agreements to promote points of sale of loose/bulk products and number of businesses that sell loose/bulk products (p. 26).
- Number of information campaigns created to encourage the consumption of tap water instead of bottled water, number of programme agreements to encourage the use of tap water and number of public water fountains installed (p. 26).

Waste electrical and electronic equipment

- Number of awareness campaigns to encourage consumers to choose less environmentally harmful electrical and electronic equipment and inform them about the correct ways to use and dispose of electrical and electronic equipment (p. 27).
- Number of products that enter and leave a reuse centre, and number of visits made to reuse centres (pp. 27–28).

Is there an indicators' monitoring mechanism in place?

Yes. These indicators will be monitored by the Ministry of the Environment, through a 'technical round table', which will be constituted by public officers and the stakeholders involved in accomplishing the measures set out in the programme (pp. 7–8).

17.	Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</p> <p>There is no information specifically indicating how the overall programme is to be monitored and/or evaluated, nor the frequency with which evaluations will be carried out or other requirements. However, it is stipulated that the technical round table that will be created within the Ministry of the Environment will be responsible for monitoring the performance of the national and regional programmes, identifying and proposing priority actions and measures to update these programmes. This group will have to collect the information required to benchmark the outcomes (p. 8).</p>
18.	Target groups	<p>The target group for each measure is specified (pp. 19–28). Target groups include industry, the public sector, consumers, non-governmental organisations, the catering sector, commerce, private sector, and the construction and demolition sector.</p>
19.	Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p> <p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</p> <p>Yes. Stakeholders will be involved in the implementation and further development of the WPP in the context of the technical round table (p. 8).</p>
20.	Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p> <p>Other comments: in addition to the measures designed for specific waste streams, the general measures of the programme cover all waste types.</p>
