

European Commission, Brussels



**Evaluation report for assessing the waste
management plan of**

Italy - Regional - Emilia Romagna

Final Report

22 June 2023

RAMBOLL

Client European Commission
DG Environment
Directorate B - Circular Economy & Green Growth
ENV.B.3 – From Waste to Resources
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Project **Assessment of Member States' waste management plans in relation to the requirements set in EU law**

Service Request under the Multiple Framework Contract with re-opening of competition "Assistance to the Commission on technical, socio-economic, environmental and cost-benefit assessments related to the implementation and further development of EU waste legislation"

Reference: ENV.B.3/FRA/2019/0017

Consultant Ramboll Deutschland GmbH, Munich, Germany

Contact Valentina Romagnoli
Jakob Weißenbacher
Ramboll Deutschland GmbH
Werinherstraße 79
81541 Munich,
Germany

Telephone +49 89 978970 100

E-mail vr@ramboll.com
jw@ramboll.com

Website <https://de.ramboll.com>

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PART A. SUMMARY OF KEY INFORMATION

General information on WMP

General information on WMP	
Member State/ Region/ Municipality	Italy – Region: Emilia-Romagna
Name of WMP	Piano Regionale di gestione dei Rifiuti e per la Bonifica delle aree inquinate 2022-2027 (PRRB) Regional Waste Management and Polluted Area Remediation Plan 2022-2027 (PRRB)
Legal status of WMP	With Legislative Assembly Resolution No. 87 of 12 July 2022, the Regional Waste Management and Polluted Area Remediation Plan 2022-2027 (PRRB) was approved. The PRRB is in force from the publication of the approval notice in the telematic Bollettino Ufficiale della Regione Emilia-Romagna No. 244 of August 5, 2022
Type of document	Revision of Regional Waste Management Plan 2020
Types of waste covered*	Organic waste ("Wet" (kitchen and garden waste), "Green" (large pruning and garden waste), Paper and cardboard, Plastic, Glass, Metals, Wood, textiles, Waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste oils, bulky waste, street sweeping waste, hazardous waste produced by household, disposable diapers. Further, declared as 'special' waste, the following waste streams are covered: construction and demolition waste, sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles, end-of-life tires, medical waste, waste oils, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fly ash and combustion slag, waste polyethylene goods, waste containing asbestos, batteries and accumulators, waste from ships and discharge residues, packaging waste
Link	https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/rifiuti/temi/rifiuti/piano-rifiuti/nuovo-piano-rifiuti-2022-2027

* **Nota bene:** Article 28(2) and (3)(a) WFD and the 1st element of the CPR enabling condition require that the waste management plan shall set out and include "An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned..." and contain/include "the type, quantity and source of waste generated...". These provisions mean that all types of waste generated within the territory shall be covered by the waste management plan.

Municipal waste amounts and waste treatment installations

Waste generation (include information from detailed assessment)

Total municipal waste amount: baseline year (most recent data)***	Reference year	2019		
	Amount in tonnes	2,986,223		
Total municipal waste amount: forecast***	Reference year(s)	2027		
	Expected amount in tonnes	3,314,148 (without WMP) / 3,148,441 (with WMP)		
Separate waste collection (include information from detailed assessment)				
Separate waste collection: baseline year (most recent data)***	Reference year	2019		
	Amount in tonnes	2,117,352		
	%	70.9		
Separate waste collection: forecast***	Reference year	2027		
	Amount in tonnes	2,419,328 (without WMP) / 2,518,753 (with WMP)		
	%	73 (without WMP) / 80 (with WMP)		
Waste treatment (include information from detailed assessment)				
Baseline year (most recent data)***	2019 / 2022 (projection)			
Forecast***	2027			
Waste treatment installations (include information from detailed assessment)				
Treatment options / type of installation	Name/Location	Existing capacity [t/y]	No. of planned installations	Planned capacity [t/y]
Waste-to-Energy (WtE)	Piacenza	120.000		
WtE	Parma	166.000		
WtE	Modena	210.000		
WtE	Granarolo dell'Emilia	220.000		
WtE	Ferrara	142.000		
WtE	Forlì	120.000		

WtE	Coriano	150.000		
WtE	Ravenna	50.000		
WtE	Being EcoEridania	32.000		
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	Parma	180,000 (mechanical)		
MBT	Borgo Val di Taro	58,000 (mechanical), 25,000 (biological)		
MBT	Carpi	30,000 (biological)		
MBT	Gaggio Montano	61,293 (mechanical) <i>(information provided by the CA)</i> The MTB plant serves the landfill site		
MBT	Imola	150,000 (mechanical) 70,000 (biological)		
Landfill	Finale Emilia*	-	1	150,000 (25,000 for municipal waste, 125,000 for special waste)
Landfill	Gaggio Montano	20,000 – 30,000 (closure in 2023)		
Landfill	Imola** <i>(information provided by the CA)</i>		1	
Landfill	Sogliano al Rubicone	160,000 (closure in 2027)		
Landfill	Mirandola	40,000 (closure in 2033)		
Landfill	Medolla	50,000 (closure in 2026)		
Landfill	Castel Maggiore	130,000 (closure in 2024)		
Landfill	Jolanda di Savoia	13,000 (closure in 2023)		

*authorized, but not operational due to appeals pending at the court [p.150]

** in authorization process [p.150]

*****Nota bene:** To ensure the fulfilment of the enabling condition, for the 2021-2027 programming period during which time the enabling condition has to be fulfilled, there may be a need for an update of data until the end of the programming period.

Mandatory requirements of Article 28 WFD

Overview of required elements under WFD: compliance check <i>(include information from section 2 of the detailed assessment)</i>					
Art. of the WFD	Element, Information is included in WMP	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Number of criterion in Part D	Name of the criterion in Part D
28 (2)	The waste management plans shall set out an analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this Directive.	✓		2.20	Evaluation of WMP
28 (3)	The waste management plans shall contain, as appropriate and taking into account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area, at least the following:				
28 (3)(a)	the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future	✓		2.1	Definition, type, source of municipal waste generated
28 (3)(a)		✓		2.2	Waste amounts
28 (3)(a)		✓		2.3	Future waste arisings, including an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future
28 (3)(a)		✓		2.6	Waste shipments
28 (3)(b)		existing major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste, waste containing significant amounts of critical raw materials, or waste streams addressed by specific Union legislation;	✓		2.5
28 (3)(b)		✓		2.7	Special arrangements
28 (3)(c)	an assessment of the need for closure of existing waste installations, and for additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16. Member States shall ensure that an assessment of the investments and other financial means, including for local	✓		2.11	An assessment of the need for additional waste installation infrastructure, including an assessment of the investments and other financial means, including for local authorities, required to meet those needs

Overview of required elements under WFD: compliance check (include information from section 2 of the detailed assessment)					
Art. of the WFD	Element, Information is included in WMP	YES: ✓	NO: x	Number of criterion in Part D	Name of the criterion in Part D
28 (3)(c)	authorities, required to meet those needs is carried out. This assessment shall be included in the relevant waste management plans or in other strategic documents covering the entire territory of the Member State concerned;	✓		2.14	An assessment of the need for closure of existing waste installations, including an assessment of the investments and other financial means, including for local authorities, required to meet those needs
28 (3)(ca)	Information on the measures to attain the objective laid down in Article 5(3a) of Directive 1999/31/EC or in other strategic documents covering the entire territory of the Member State concerned;	✓		2.8	Measures to prevent landfilling of all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery
28 (3)(cb)	an assessment of existing waste collection schemes, including the material and territorial coverage of separate collection and measures to improve its operation, of any derogations granted in accordance with Article 10(3), and of the need for new collection schemes;	✓		2.4	Existing waste collection schemes, including the material and territorial coverage of separate collection
28 (3)(cb)		✓		2.9	Assessment of the need for new collection schemes
28 (3)(cb)		✓		2.10	Measures to improve separate waste collection
28 (3)(d)	sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;	✓		2.12	Capacity of future disposal and major recovery installations
28 (3)(d)		✓		2.13	Location criteria for site identification
28 (3)(e)	general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems;	✓		2.15	Description of waste policies
28 (3)(e)		✓		2.16	Planned waste management technologies/ methods
28 (3)(e)		✓		2.17	Policies for waste posing specific management problems
28 (3)(f)	measures to combat and prevent all forms of littering and to clean up all types of litter;	✓		2.18	Measures to combat littering

Overview of required elements under WFD: compliance check (include information from section 2 of the detailed assessment)					
Art. of the WFD	Element, Information is included in WMP	YES: ✓	NO: x	Number of criterion in Part D	Name of the criterion in Part D
28 (3) (g)	appropriate qualitative or quantitative indicators and targets, including on the quantity of generated waste and its treatment and on municipal waste that is disposed of or subject to energy recovery.	✓		2.19	Qualitative and/or quantitative waste indicators and targets
28 (5)	Waste management plans shall conform to the waste planning requirements laid down in Article 14 of Directive 94/62/EC, to the targets laid down in Article 11(2) and (3) of this Directive and to the requirements laid down in Article 5 of Directive 1999/31/EC, and for the purposes of litter prevention, to the requirements laid down in Article 13 of Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.	✓		2.21	Preparing for reuse and recycling of municipal waste, targets in Art. 11(2) and (3)
28 (5)		✓		2.22	Waste and treatment not acceptable in landfills, Art. 5 of Directive 1999/31
28 (5)		✓		2.23	Marine litter prevention and programme of measures, Directive 2008/56
28 (5)		✓		2.24	River basin district litter prevention, marine strategies, programme of measures, Art. 11 of Directive 2000/60
28 (5)		✓		2.25	Packaging waste, waste planning requirements
28 (5)		✓		2.26	Construction and demolition waste, targets in Art. 11(2) and (3)
28 (5)		✓		2.27	Biodegradable municipal waste
Conclusion: WMP is compliant with all required elements under the WFD.					
Explanation on the overall rating and summary of key information / conclusions					
The WMP includes sufficient information for all of the mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the WFD. In this context, a more detailed assessment for the closure of existing installations, O&M costs and financial planning could be provided, however after the provision of additional information and references by the CA, the WMP can be rated as compliant.					

PART B. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Overview of WMP and administrative structure in the MS or region

Section 1	YES: ✓	NO: ✖
All general information on WMP is included	✓	
The assessment of one national, regional, or local WMP is sufficient to give an overview of the waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned (i.e., there are no waste management planning issues to be covered at another administrative level)	✓	
<p><i>If the assessment of one national, regional, or local WMP is not sufficient to give an overview of the waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, please shortly explain which other plans are relevant to get a full picture on compliance with WFD (otherwise delete this row): # Example: Waste management planning in the Czech Republic is carried out at different administrative levels. Information on additional waste management infrastructure and capacity planning is to be included in regional plans and not in the national plan under assessment. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate regional WMPs with a view to these two criteria. There are 14 regions / 14 regional WMPs in the Czech Republic.</i></p>		

Overall assessment of mandatory requirements

The overall assessment **combines all assessment steps** into **one rating**. The interpretation of the overall rating should always have a connection to the singular ratings of each assessment steps.

The waste management plan is rated as	
NOT COMPLIANT → the WMP <u>does not cover all mandatory requirements</u> of Article 28 of the WFD as assessed under section 2	
COMPLIANT → the WMP <u>covers all mandatory requirements</u> of Article 28 of the WFD as assessed under section 2	X

Overall assessment of coverage of enabling conditions in the WMP

Overview of required elements under CPR regulation: compliance check (include information from section 4 of the detailed assessment)			
Element, Information is included in WMP ¹		YES: ✓	NO: ✘
Waste management plan(s) as referred to in Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive EU 2018/851/EU are in place and covering the entire territory of the Member State and include:			
1 a)	An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, including the type, quantity and source of waste generated	✓	
1 b)	and an evaluation of their future development	✓	
1 c) ²	taking into account the expected impacts of measures set out in the Waste Prevention Programme(s) developed in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive 2018/851/EU.	✓	
2	An assessment of existing waste collection schemes, including		
2 a)	the material and territorial coverage of separate collection	✓	
2 b)	and measures to improve its operation	✓	
2 c)	as well as the need for new collection schemes.	✓	
3	An investment gap assessment		
3 a)	justifying the need for the closure of existing waste installations	✓	
3 b)	and additional or upgraded waste infrastructure,	✓	
3 c)	with an information of the sources of revenues available to meet operation and maintenance costs.	✓	
4	Information on		
4 a) ³	the location criteria for how future site locations identification will be determined	✓	
4 b)	and on the capacity of future waste treatment installations.	✓	

¹ Where information is partially included, the element is rated as „non compliant“. Details on the missing information is included in Section 4 of Part D.

² Element 1c) is NOT FULFILLED if the “evaluation” does not describe how it has taken into account the expected impacts of measures set out in the Waste Prevention Programme(s) developed in accordance with Article 29.

³ The assessment includes the location criteria for the site identification but does not specifically ask for the approach or methodology used in order to determine the future site locations.

PART C. RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, consider consulting:

1. [EC BiPRO part of Ramboll 2018] Detailed assessment of Waste Management Plans – second batch, Final report. Available at:
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/waste/studies/WMP%20assessment_final%20report.pdf
2. [EC BiPRO 2016] Detailed assessment of Waste Management Plans – first batch, Final report. Available at:
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/waste/studies/Assessment_of_WMP_final_report.pdf
3. [ETAGIW Consortium 2012] Preparing a waste management plan. A methodological guidance note. Available at:
https://www.moew.government.bg/static/media/ups/tiny/file/Waste/Nasoki_rakovodstva/2012_guidance_note.pdf

1) Proposals for modification of content, indicating in particular missing issues:

- Include information on waste containing significant amounts of critical raw materials (criterion 2.7)
- For the future WMPs it is recommended to state more explicitly the situation regarding the assessment of financing needs, even though as in this case, no additional capacities are planned. Even though the financial planning is attributed to ATERSIR, the territorial agency for water and waste services, that according to the information provided by the CA is responsible for the financial planning, the maintenance costs of installations and related aspects could have been covered in more detail (attribution of revenues to operation and maintenance costs (criterion 2.11, 2.14, 3.1).
- The closure of existing plants is to be observed from the planned operational capacities of the facilities for each year, however, the operational lifetime of some facilities could be specified in more detail, as it is done for landfills (criterion 2.14)
- For the future WMPs, financial responsibilities could be described in more detail, especially concerning the responsibilities of other stakeholders and agencies. For the closure and decommissioning of waste treatment installations and landfills could be specified in more detail (criterion 2.14)
- Include information of waste shipments, including other waste types than WEEE

2) Proposals for better structuring:

- Provide overview information on planned waste treatment installations infrastructure and planned upgrades, even if no new installations are required in the present planning period, this could be stated more explicitly.
- Include information on treatment capacity grouped by waste treatment technology and number of installations, for all available waste treatment technologies (e.g., as it is done for landfills)

3) Suggestions how to improve data and information quality and logic and comparability of data:

- Provide more overviews of information grouped by specific waste categories or grouped by waste treatment technologies, stating the responsibilities of other stakeholders more explicitly, as in the case of e.g. ATERSIR, the territorial agency for water and waste services,

that according to the additional information provided by the CA is responsible for the financial planning.

PART D. DETAILED ASSESSMENT

1. Overview of WMP and administrative structure in the MS

This section includes **basic information on the WMP**. It further investigates the national **administrative structure of waste management policies**. Article 28 of WFD does not prescribe the administrative level at which Member States should establish WMPs, but only requires that “...plans shall, alone or in combination, cover the entire geographical territory of the Member State concerned.” If WMPs exist at different levels, the coherence of the allocation/ share of responsibilities is described.

General information on WMP		
1.1	Application period and legal adoption	Application period: 2022-2027 With Legislative Assembly Resolution No. 87 of 12 July 2022, the Regional Waste Management and Polluted Area Remediation Plan 2022-2027 (PRRB/WMP) was approved
1.2	Review period	2022-2027; The Plan's time span extends to the year 2027, at the end of which the Council will assess whether it needs to be updated, also in the light of the Plan monitoring carried out in 2025 [p.2, Norme tecniche di attuazione]; annual review
1.3	Competent authority for drafting WMP	Emilia-Romagna Region (Environment, Waste, Contaminated Sites Remediation and Public Services Legal Service) ATERSIR (territorial agency for water and waste services) ARPAE (territorial agency for environmental prevention and energy)

Information on waste management planning structure within Member State	
Information on administrative structure	
<p>According to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 152 of 2006 (Article 199 'Regional Plans'), the Regions have the competence to prepare and adopt Waste Management Plans in compliance with the principles and purposes indicated by the EU legislator.</p> <p>The Regional Plan for Waste Management and Remediation of Polluted Areas (PRRB) defines the guidelines and prescriptions to be implemented in the regional territory in accordance with the requirements of the National Waste Management Program 2022-2028 (PNGR) adopted by Decree of the Ministry of Ecological Transition No. 257 of June 24, 2022</p>	
Coverage of the territory	
The WMP under assessment covers the entire territory of Emilia-Romagna	
Authorities	
1.4 Authorities involved in waste management planning	<p>The WMP is drawn up on the regional level by the Regional Council/Government:</p> <p>[p.36] It has the responsibility of preparing, adopting and updating the Regional Waste Management Plan</p> <p>[p.20] it is authorised to amend by resolution and certain provisions (contained in Chapter 8) regarding flows in the event of deviations from the Plan's forecasts regarding production, separate collection and recovery targets for municipal waste. It can amend and supplement the provisions</p>

	<p>of the plan in order to bring it in line with the prescriptive contents of the state waste legislation.</p> <p>[p.15] Competent agency, ATERSIR (territorial agency for water and waste services) is responsible for annual monitoring for the purpose of drawing up the Economic and Financial Plans of the municipal waste management service for the following years. It assigns a deadline, to the operators concerned to bring their service organization into line with the Plan's forecasts</p> <p>ARPAE (territorial agency for environmental prevention and energy)</p> <p>[p.5] Further, the process of preparation of the WMP involves different stakeholders such as local authorities, trade associations, thematic focus groups and the signatories of the Emilia-Romagna Regional Labour and Climate Impact Pact</p>
<p>1.5 Authorities involved in implementing the WMP</p>	<p>The responsibilities and role of authorities are described in the WMP as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Region (council) and ARPAE monitor and provide annual reports on the implementation of the WMP, - [p.17, Norme tecniche di attuazione] the region accompanies the measures under this Plan through the financial instruments made available by the European Union or the state; - [p.7, Norme tecniche di attuazione] Permanent Coordination Committee and ARPAE is responsible for the termination of waste status - [p.7, Norme tecniche di attuazione] Regional Council, Plastic FreER steering committee, Permanent By-product Coordination Board examines implementation of the Strategy on plastic waste: e.g., the Regional Council, after informing the competent assembly committee, may envisage further measures in line with the Plan's strategy following the Plastic FreER steering committee. [...] In implementation of the plastic waste reduction targets, the Permanent by-product Coordination Board examines, as a priority, the production chains related to plastic products - [p.9, Norme tecniche di attuazione] Municipalities (and municipal waste management service) implement separate waste collection, as well as collection and transport municipal waste, street sweeping and other urban cleaning services, or are conducted by the companies to which Atersir has entrusted the municipal waste management service.

Only in case waste management planning is carried out at different administrative levels					
The following issues are managed by following levels:		Please tick (X)			Additional information / remarks:
		<i>national</i>	<i>regional</i>	<i>local</i>	
1.6	General waste management policies / strategy	x	x		
1.7	Type, quantity and source of waste / Estimation of waste amounts / Developments and forecasts	x	x		
1.8	Existing waste collection schemes and assessment of new collection schemes		x		

Only in case waste management planning is carried out at different administrative levels

The following issues are managed by following levels:		Please tick (X)			Additional information / remarks:
		<i>national</i>	<i>regional</i>	<i>local</i>	
1.9	Major disposal and recovery installations		x		
1.10	Planning for additional waste infrastructure (including capacity planning)		x		
1.11	Closure of existing installations		x		
1.12	Location criteria for site identification		x		
1.13	Shipments of waste	x	x		
1.14	Special arrangements (at least for waste oils and hazardous waste)	x	x		
1.15	Municipal waste	x	x		
1.16	Packaging waste	x	x		
1.17	Biodegradable waste	x	x		
1.18	Other waste streams	x	x		

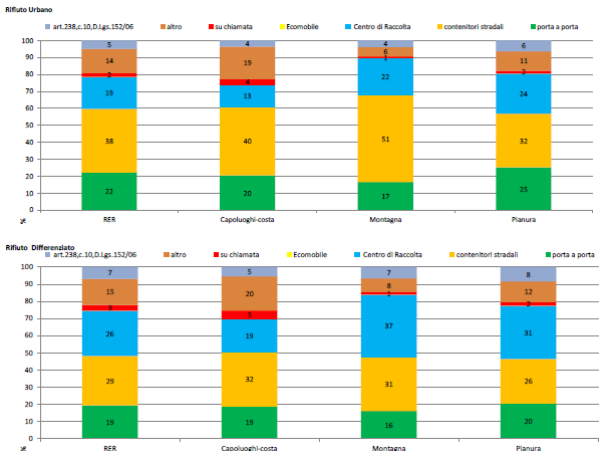
Conclusion on waste management planning structure

	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Remark
	Is the assessment of one national, regional, or local WMP is sufficient to give an overview of the waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned (i.e., there are no waste management planning issues to be covered by another administrative level)?	✓	

2. Mandatory requirements of Article 28 WFD (“compliance check”)

The purpose of this section is to confirm, whether all information **required under the Waste Framework Directive**, in particular of Article 28 (1) to (3) and (5) of WFD (but not of Article 28 (4)) are included in the WMP. Quality aspects are not considered at this stage; the check concentrates on the simple existence of information contained within the WMP.

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
Analysis of current waste management situation (Art. 28 (2) WFD)				
2.1	Definition, type, source of municipal waste generated (Art. 28 (3) (a) WFD)	✓		<p>[p. 122] Legislative Decree 152/06 Art. 181 of the national legislation recognizes separate collection as an essential tool and defines that waste is to be collected separately:</p> <p>[p.138-147]: Waste types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organic fraction (distinguished into wet, green (solid)) - dry fraction : paper and cardboard, plastic waste, glass, metals (ferrous and non-ferrous),wood <p>Other categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Textiles - WEEE - Waste oils - Bulky waste - Street sweeping waste - Hazardous waste produced by households - Disposable diapers
2.2	Waste amounts (Art. 28 (3) (a) WFD)	✓		<p>Waste amounts are provided in detail for each year, including projections for the future.</p> <p>[p.80]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total production of municipal waste: 2,986,223 tonnes (2019) - 2,875,122 tonnes (2020) (reduction includes corona effect) <p>[p.74]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal solid waste: 667 kg/capita (2019) - Residual waste: 194 kg/capita (2019)
2.3	Future waste arisings, including an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future (Art. 28 (3) (a) WFD)	✓		<p>[p.80] Total municipal solid waste: trend forecast is based on demographic and economic evolutions with two scenarios where one includes the WMP measures and one that does not consider the WMP measures:</p> <p>[p.84] Projection:</p> <p>2027: (scenario: without WMP): 3.314.148 tonnes</p>

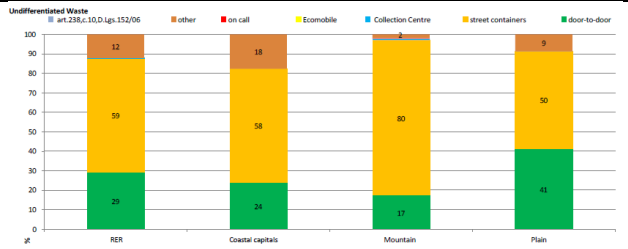
Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																																																																																
			<p>2027: (scenario: with WMP): 3.148.441 tonnes</p> <p>The WMP aims to reduce the generation of waste by 165,707 tonnes. The increase in total production to 2027 in the WMP scenario is a consequence of the projected GDP increase of +11% to 2027 compared to 2019</p>																																																																																
2.4	✓		<p>[p.87] Detailed information on collection performances are provided for each department in Emilia-Romagna. Departments classified as mountain areas have lower targets (67% of waste to be separately collected in 2027), while the targets for low-land areas are 84% and for 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas are set to 79%, leading to an average value of 80%.</p> <p>[p.103] percentage of separately collected waste is aggregated into the three main categories of 'provincial capital'-coastal areas, mountain areas, low-land areas;</p> <p>[p.107] existing collection systems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - door-to-door collection - street containers - collection centers - other collection systems (e.g. on-demand collection, collections carried out at non-household premises) <p>[p.109] Collection by waste type of region and collection method:</p>  <p>Rifiuto Urbano</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>porta a porta</th> <th>contenitori stradali</th> <th>Centro di Raccolta</th> <th>Ecomobile</th> <th>su chiamata</th> <th>altro</th> <th>art.238,c.10,D.Lgs.152/06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REG</td> <td>21</td> <td>38</td> <td>19</td> <td>2</td> <td>14</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capoluoghi costa</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> <td>13</td> <td>4</td> <td>19</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montagna</td> <td>17</td> <td>51</td> <td>22</td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pianura</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>24</td> <td>11</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rifiuto Differenziato</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>porta a porta</th> <th>contenitori stradali</th> <th>Centro di Raccolta</th> <th>Ecomobile</th> <th>su chiamata</th> <th>altro</th> <th>art.238,c.10,D.Lgs.152/06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REG</td> <td>19</td> <td>29</td> <td>26</td> <td>15</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capoluoghi costa</td> <td>19</td> <td>32</td> <td>19</td> <td>8</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montagna</td> <td>16</td> <td>31</td> <td>37</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pianura</td> <td>20</td> <td>26</td> <td>31</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	porta a porta	contenitori stradali	Centro di Raccolta	Ecomobile	su chiamata	altro	art.238,c.10,D.Lgs.152/06	REG	21	38	19	2	14	5	1	Capoluoghi costa	20	40	13	4	19	4	1	Montagna	17	51	22	1	8	1	1	Pianura	25	32	24	11	6	2	1	Region	porta a porta	contenitori stradali	Centro di Raccolta	Ecomobile	su chiamata	altro	art.238,c.10,D.Lgs.152/06	REG	19	29	26	15	7	1	1	Capoluoghi costa	19	32	19	8	20	5	1	Montagna	16	31	37	8	7	1	1	Pianura	20	26	31	13	6	1	1
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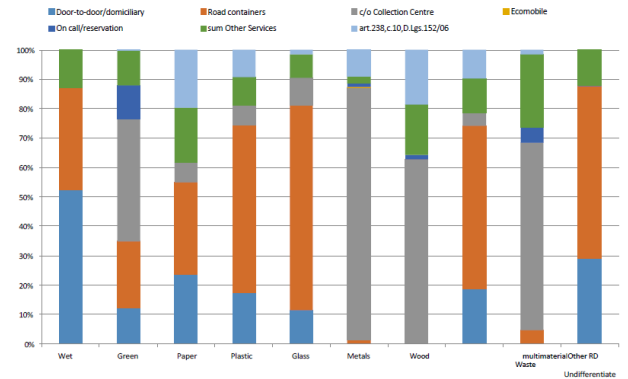
YES:
✓

NO:
✗

Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:



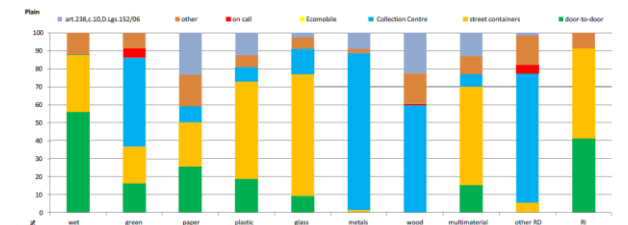
Waste collection by collection method and waste type:



[p.109]

Low land area:

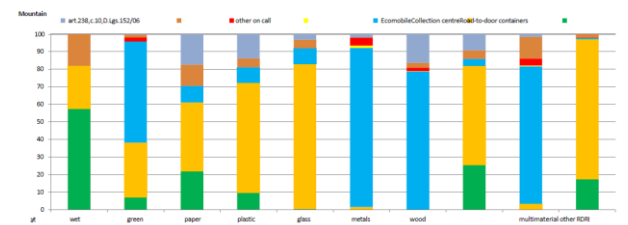
Figure 6-8 > Waste collection modes in the homogeneous plain area for different fractions commodities



[p.112]

Mountain area:

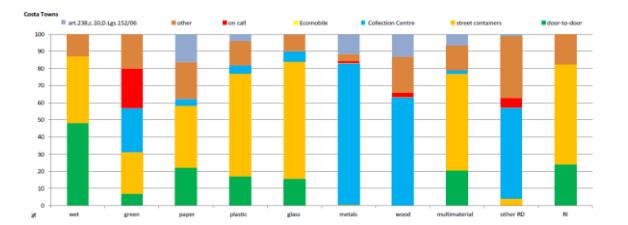
Figure 6-9 > Waste collection modes in the homogeneous mountain area for different fractions commodities



[p.113]

'Provincial-capital' and coastal area:

Figure 6-10 > Waste collection modes in the homogeneous coastal area for different waste fractions



Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																		
				[p.116] Local conditions, and costs are taken into account, when determining the method of collection. The responsible agency is Emilia-Romagna Territorial Agency for Water Services and Waste (Atersir) that in agreement with the Municipalities defines the operational modalities.																		
2.5	Major disposal and recovery installations (Art. 28 (3) (b) WFD)	✓		<p>Installations of waste treatment and disposal installations are provided for mechanical and biological treatment (MBT), waste-to-energy (WtE) and landfills that change in capacity and availability over time. For the year 2022 the following capacities were planned/available:</p> <p>MBT: Parma: 180,000 tonnes/a Borgo Val di Taro: 58,000 tonnes/a (mechanical), 25,000 tonnes/a (biological) Carpi (biological): 30,000 tonnes/a Gaggio Montano: 61,293 (mechanical) this plant serves the landfill site (<i>information provided by the CA</i>) Imola: 150,000 tonnes/a (mechanical), 70,000 tonnes/a (biological)</p> <p>Waste-to-energy (WtE) for municipal waste: Piacenza: 120,000 tonnes/a Parma: 166,000 tonnes/a Modena: 210,000 tonnes/a Granarolo dell'Emilia: 220,000 tonnes/a Ferrara: 142,000 tonnes/a Forli: 120,000 tonnes/a Coriano: 150,000 tonnes/a</p> <p>[p. 172] Waste-to-Energy capacity (municipal and special waste): 1,200,000 tonnes <i>Waste-to-energy/incinerators useful for calculating regional plant capacity</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Plant</th> <th>Authorised capacity [t/year]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Piacenza (PC)</td> <td>120.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parma (PR)</td> <td>166.000 (*)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Modena (MO)</td> <td>210.000 (*)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granarolo dell'Emilia (BO)</td> <td>220.000 (*)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferrara (FE)</td> <td>142.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forli (FC)</td> <td>120.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coriano (RN)</td> <td>150.000 (*)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ravenna (RA)</td> <td>50.000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Plant	Authorised capacity [t/year]	Piacenza (PC)	120.000	Parma (PR)	166.000 (*)	Modena (MO)	210.000 (*)	Granarolo dell'Emilia (BO)	220.000 (*)	Ferrara (FE)	142.000	Forli (FC)	120.000	Coriano (RN)	150.000 (*)	Ravenna (RA)	50.000
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2.6	Waste shipments (Art. 28 (3) (a) WFD)	✓		<p>Export and import flows are described in detail for special waste with detailed maps and material flows such as for C&D waste, asbestos, batteries, packaging, ashes, etc. (C&D, WEEE, etc.). [p.175]</p> <p>For MSW indication of MSW imports is available for some plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coriano incinerator receives some MSW from the Republic of San Marino, within the framework of the Agreement with the Emilia-Romagna Region - Granarolo (BO) incinerator, starting from 2024, will receive waste from Tuscany - Gaggio Montano landfill, receives waste from some municipalities in Tuscany <p>Forecasts are insofar included as future waste arisings are modelled and projected into the future, but also future capacities of</p>																																																			

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
				<p>existing plants within the region and of the neighboring regions are considered.</p> <p>Note: amounts, proportion of waste exported, country of destination, projections and of waste shipments as done fore special waste could be provided also in regards to MSW waste types.</p> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p> <p>Already during the previous planning season, full self-sufficiency for undifferentiated municipal waste disposal was achieved at the regional level; this goal is confirmed in PRRB 2022-2027.</p>
2.7	Special arrangements (Art. 28 (3) (b) WFD)	✓		<p>Reference to hazardous waste legislation is included and different chapters describe current management of hazardous and special waste that is defined in the document such as C&D waste.</p> <p>For each of the waste categories it is referred to the regulatory framework, the state of play, the management system is described and actions and strategies on the regional level are described</p> <p>Reference to waste oils AND/OR reference to legislation or sectoral plan is included: [p.271 - 277] Quantities, production, treatment, movement of the waste oils in reference to regional plan and related actions and strategies are included</p> <p>Reference to waste containing significant amounts of critical raw materials is included only in regards to WEEE: [p.285] only reference to CRM is related to the treatment of WEEE and the need to increase treatment capacities as most of WEEE is exported</p>
2.8	Measures to prevent landfilling of all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery (Art. 28 (3) (ca) WFD)	✓		<p>Objectives of the WMP raise targets for the preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal and packaging waste in accordance with EU's legislation</p> <p>[p.74] In 2019 the region, with only 1.66% of MSW being sent to landfills belongs to one of the best performing in the EU and is already below the 10% target for 2035</p>

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																																										
			<p>Measures to prevent landfilling of waste that is suitable for recycling cover the entire region and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [p.70] a ban landfilling of untreated MSW - [p. 218] reduction of landfilling of special waste (e.g. C&D waste) by - 10% until 2027 - [p.373] dedicated programme for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill - [p.384] separation at source, an increase of separate collection, as well as through increasing the capacity of treatment facilities - [p.388] reduction of waste volumes through Waste Prevention Programme - [p.178] introduction of pricing mechanism for residual waste and its collection based on amount of waste - reduction of organic waste going to landfilling and reduction of food waste by 38%, with other alternative measures included in: <p style="color: red; font-size: small;">Table 14-4 > Main treatment alternatives for RUB in order to reduce their landfilling</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="683 1059 1289 1261"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste</th> <th>Reuse</th> <th>Recycling</th> <th>Recovery</th> <th>Composting plants</th> <th>Anaerobic digestion</th> <th>Incineration and waste-to-energy plants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RUB present in <i>land</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food/garden waste</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Textiles</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Waste	Reuse	Recycling	Recovery	Composting plants	Anaerobic digestion	Incineration and waste-to-energy plants	RUB present in <i>land</i>			x			x	Food/garden waste				x	x		Paper		x		x	x	x	Textiles	x	x				x	Wood	x	x				x
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2.9	✓		<p>[p. 116] the Emilia-Romagna Territorial Agency for Water Services and Waste (Aterisir), in agreement with the Municipalities, also in associated form, will define the operational modalities for carrying out the service according to the local contexts, considering the cost levels and sustainability of the tariff system.</p> <p>[p.104] the small-scale disaggregation of the performance of collection systems provides the basis to target areas with lower performance of collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further the mode of collection and the performance of collection per type of waste, together with a differentiated consideration of local circumstances, e.g. 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas, mountain areas, low-land areas, etc. provide a differentiated picture to improve collection systems - [p.106] important improvement needs are identified in terms of the distance-to-target assessment for the organic fraction (distinguished into wet, green), paper and 																																										

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			<p>cardboard, plastic, glass, metals, wood, other sorted waste, with collection targets:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="691 338 1286 734"> <thead> <tr> <th>RER</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2027</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wet</td> <td>52</td> <td>68</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td>87</td> <td>91</td> <td>98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper and cardboard</td> <td>65</td> <td>69</td> <td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plastic</td> <td>47</td> <td>53</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass</td> <td>84</td> <td>91</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metals</td> <td>55</td> <td>65</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood</td> <td>91</td> <td>94</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>other RD</td> <td>52</td> <td>55</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>64</td> <td>71</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The waste fractions that are estimated to be particularly increased by 2027 are plastics (+20% compared to 2019), metals (+19%) and wet waste (12%) [p. 106].</p> <p>- [p.97] further the WMP identifies a target of 120 kg/inhabitant per capita urban waste not sent for recycling per year</p>	RER	2017	2019	2027	Wet	52	68	80	Green	87	91	98	Paper and cardboard	65	69	78	Plastic	47	53	73	Glass	84	91	95	Metals	55	65	84	Wood	91	94	97	other RD	52	55	60	Total	64	71	80
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2.10	Measures to improve separate waste collection (Art. 28 (3) (cb) WFD	✓	<p>The organization of waste collection services is described in in detail in a separate chapter [p. 100 – 121]. It is categorized according to local conditions such as population density, economic structure, natural conditions such as topography and related types of collection systems. Based on that the following measures are derived, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organic fraction: (separate collection, home and/or community composting) will be maintained and further developed and extended in territorial contexts where collection is lower - Textile waste: collection system will need to be developed in those areas where it is not yet present or only partially present - Hazardous waste produced by households: Collection of WEEE and Batteries and Accumulators to be increased to achieve the 2025/2030 targets <p>[p.101] Based on the three distinguished settlement typologies, the WMP considers the cost levels and sustainability of the tariff system, special attention should be paid to 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas with high waste generation and low separate collection levels, as well as 'mountain' areas.</p> <p>For 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on increasing the quality of collection 																																								

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			<p>For mountainous areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application of (volume-based tariff) through the acquisition of smart bins preparatory to separate waste collection are to be put forward for financing <p>[p.117] improved systems should be accompanied by information and education aimed at citizens</p> <p>[p. 118] For the different types of waste, objectives or targets are defined and actions or tools proposed how to achieve these targets:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="683 779 1289 1265"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="683 779 826 831">GENERAL OBJECTIVES</th> <th data-bbox="826 779 1034 831">RD target to 2027: 84%. 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For MSW the available capacity until 2027 is considered sufficient, but additional capacity is required for special waste that is outside the scope of MSW (especially asbestos, ashes, etc.) requiring an additional capacity of 280,000 tonnes in 2027.</p> <p>Table 8-14 > Comparison between RS treatment needs and overall availability</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="683 1451 1289 1574"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2022 [t]</th> <th>2023 [t]</th> <th>2024 [t]</th> <th>2025 [t]</th> <th>2026 [t]</th> <th>2027 [t]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Requirement RU+RS for disposal/recovery energy</td> <td>1.774.178</td> <td>1.747.323</td> <td>1.738.471</td> <td>1.696.039</td> <td>1.692.941</td> <td>1.693.317</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste-to-energy/incinerator capacity</td> <td>1.210.000</td> <td>1.210.000</td> <td>1.210.000</td> <td>1.210.000</td> <td>1.210.000</td> <td>1.210.000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="683 1597 1289 1731"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2022 [t]</th> <th>2023 [t]</th> <th>2024 [t]</th> <th>2025 [t]</th> <th>2026 [t]</th> <th>2027 [t]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Landfill requirements</td> <td>564.178</td> <td>537.323</td> <td>528.471</td> <td>486.039</td> <td>482.941</td> <td>483.317</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill availability</td> <td>440.535</td> <td>435.319</td> <td>380.000</td> <td>250.000</td> <td>250.000</td> <td>200.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RS disposal requirements</td> <td>123.643</td> <td>102.003</td> <td>148.471</td> <td>236.039</td> <td>232.941</td> <td>283.317</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The financial resources that are made available are mentioned [p.23]: Decree of the Ministry for Ecological Transition (MiTE) 28/09/2021 No. 396</p>	MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT	WASTE-TO-ENERGY	DISCHARGES		Piacenza (PC)		Parma (PR)	[TM]	Parma (PR)	Borgo Val di Taro (PR)	[TMB]		Carpi (MO)	[TB]	Modena (MO) Finale Emilia (MO)*	Imola (BO)	[TMB]	Granarolo dell'Emilia (BO) Imola (BO)**	Gaggio Montano (BO)	[TM]	Gaggio Montano (BO)		Ferrara (FE)		MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT	WASTE-TO-ENERGY	DISCHARGES		Forlì (FC)			Coriano (RN)		Total quantification of flows - 2022		tonnes	Total flows to	Mechanical treatment	169.399	Biostabilisation	32.412	Waste-to-energy	667.437	Landfill	19.635	Material recovery		1.242	Incineration products	Powders	21.439	Slag	125.201		2022 [t]	2023 [t]	2024 [t]	2025 [t]	2026 [t]	2027 [t]	Requirement RU+RS for disposal/recovery energy	1.774.178	1.747.323	1.738.471	1.696.039	1.692.941	1.693.317	Waste-to-energy/incinerator capacity	1.210.000	1.210.000	1.210.000	1.210.000	1.210.000	1.210.000		2022 [t]	2023 [t]	2024 [t]	2025 [t]	2026 [t]	2027 [t]	Landfill requirements	564.178	537.323	528.471	486.039	482.941	483.317	Landfill availability	440.535	435.319	380.000	250.000	250.000	200.000	RS disposal requirements	123.643	102.003	148.471	236.039	232.941	283.317
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Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
			<p>'Construction of new waste management plants and modernisation of existing plants' provides financial resources of EUR 1.5 billion for the realisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A: improvement and mechanisation of the municipal waste collection network - B: modernization and extension of existing plants - C: Modernisation (also with expansion of existing plants) and construction of new innovative treatment/recycling plants <p>[p.23] recipients of this financing are the Enti di Governo d'Ambito Territoriale Ottimale (EGATO) or, where they have not been established, the Municipalities.</p> <p>With MiTE Decree No. 397 of 28/09/2021 'Flagship Projects for the Circular Economy', which provides financial resources of EUR 600 million, that are directed towards modernization, construction and/or expansion of existing facilities) and construction of new facilities for improvement of collection, logistics and recycling of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WEEE including wind turbine blades and photovoltaic panels; - paper and cardboard waste - Textiles - Construction of new facilities for recycling plastic waste (through mechanical recycling, chemical recycling, 'Plastic Hubs'), including plastic waste at sea (marine litter); <p>[p.287]</p> <p>In the context of CRM and exports of WEEE, mainly to Pakistan and China, a shortage of treatment capacities is identified through the analysis of the 2018 data, and in anticipation of an increase in the production of WEEE in the coming years, the Plan therefore identifies the need to increase the regional endowment of plants dedicated to the treatment of this waste.</p> <p>Note: Since budgets are identified that would enable the upgrades in existing waste treatment facilities, the criterion is rated as compliant, but it is suggested to provide a more detailed disaggregation of financing demands and more details on the planned upgrades.</p> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p>

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
				Since the requirements refer to the disposal of special waste, the plant needed to cover these needs will not be able to be financed by PNRR funds nor by other public funds
2.12	Capacity of future disposal and major recovery installations (Art. 28 (3) (d) WFD)	✓		<p>Available waste treatment capacity is higher than required capacity for MSW and indication that no additional treatment capacities are required:</p> <p>WtE [p.99, Quadro Conoscitivo] (municipal and/or special waste): 1,175,795 tonnes, compared to a maximum authorised capacity of 1,259,500 tonnes</p> <p>Composting plants [p. 110, Quadro Conoscitivo]: maximum authorised capacity (2019) was 802,100 tonnes, while treated a total of approximately 709,145 tonnes</p> <p>MBT plants [p. 107, Quadro Conoscitivo]: total of 493,370 tonnes of waste were treated while maximum permitted capacity was 974,293 tonnes</p> <p>More details are provided in the separate document "Quadro Conoscitivo" of the WMP</p> <p>existing and projected utilization of recovery and disposal installations is provided in detail → see point 2.5, 2.11</p> <p>For disposal through landfills, it is indicated that no new capacities are planned as "the plan sets as an objective the prohibition of disposal in landfills, subject to the saturation of the capacities already planned and authorised in implementation of the previous 2014-2021 Plan." [p.148]</p> <p>For other waste streams such as packaging it is indicated that different consortia are supported to manage specific waste fractions. All operated facilities by private companies are also included in a separate document "Quadro Conoscitivo" which is part of the WMP</p>
2.13	Location criteria for site identification (Art. 28 (3) (d) WFD)	✓		Article 22 describes criteria for identifying suitable locations for waste disposal facilities [p.12, Norme tecniche di attuazione] proximity principle demonstration of treatment needs principle of fair distribution of environmental loads principle of self-sufficiency in waste disposal

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																																													
			<p>[p.325] Chapter 12 described criteria for the identification of locations for waste recovery and disposal installations</p>																																													
2.14	✓		<p>[p.171] It is mentioned that a gradual decommissioning of the MBTs is foreseen, from the tables that show the waste management system with the respective plants, it can be seen which plants stop operation in a specific year.</p> <p>Between 2023 - 2024: Imola (MBT and Landfill) and Gaggio Montano (MBT and Landfill) stop operation</p> <p>Between 2025 – 2026: Borgo Val di Taro (MBT) stops operation</p> <p>Further a table with remaining capacities and planned closure is provided for landfills:</p> <p><small>Table 8-13 > Landfills useful for planning purposes 2022-2027</small></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="689 1104 1286 1574"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company name</th> <th>Municipality</th> <th>Remaining capacity as at 31/12/21 [t]</th> <th>Estimated annual contributions [t]</th> <th>Termination of contributions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herambiente Spa</td> <td>Gaggio Montano (BO)</td> <td>90.000</td> <td>20.000 - 30.000</td> <td>year 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sogliano Ambiente s.p.a.</td> <td>Sogliano al Rubicone (FC)</td> <td>1.430.000</td> <td>160.000</td> <td>year 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R.I.ECO s.r.l.</td> <td>Mirandola (MO)</td> <td>480.000</td> <td>40.000</td> <td>year 2033</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIMAG S.p.A.</td> <td>Medolla (MO)</td> <td>245.000</td> <td>50.000</td> <td>year 2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A.S.A. S.c.p.A.</td> <td>Castel Maggiore (BO)</td> <td>419.000</td> <td>130.000</td> <td>year 2024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area Impianti SpA</td> <td>Jolanda di Savoia (FE)</td> <td>27.000</td> <td>13.000</td> <td>year 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feronia s.r.l.</td> <td>Finale Emilia (MO)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herambiente Spa</td> <td>Imola (BO)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[p.176] “With regard to municipal waste, it can be stated that the existing system is adequate to meet the estimated demand in all the years considered”</p> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p>	Company name	Municipality	Remaining capacity as at 31/12/21 [t]	Estimated annual contributions [t]	Termination of contributions	Herambiente Spa	Gaggio Montano (BO)	90.000	20.000 - 30.000	year 2023	Sogliano Ambiente s.p.a.	Sogliano al Rubicone (FC)	1.430.000	160.000	year 2027	R.I.ECO s.r.l.	Mirandola (MO)	480.000	40.000	year 2033	AIMAG S.p.A.	Medolla (MO)	245.000	50.000	year 2026	A.S.A. S.c.p.A.	Castel Maggiore (BO)	419.000	130.000	year 2024	Area Impianti SpA	Jolanda di Savoia (FE)	27.000	13.000	year 2023	Feronia s.r.l.	Finale Emilia (MO)				Herambiente Spa	Imola (BO)			
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				<p>The plan establishes the stop of waste treatments to some plants and not the decommissioning of them. Therefore, no costs are related to the stop of the treatment of Municipal Waste to the identified plants.</p> <p>As required in the Italian landfill regulation, it's provided at the end of waste treatment, the plant begin a post-operation and related costs are covered by the appropriate fund or by the MSW tariff. The residual costs are paid by the owner.</p> <p>That means, MBT plants no longer used by the public service are not decommissioned and remain in the owner's possession.</p>												
2.15	Description of waste policies (Art. 28 (3) (e) WFD)	✓		<p>- Waste policies are described for EU and the national level, followed by a section on coordination instruments and related legislations [p.27- 70], including the targets that are defined on the EU-level, e.g. targets for the preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal and packaging waste including preparation for re-use and recycling: 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030, 65% by 2035 [p.67], or the extension of the separate collection obligations for organic waste, textile waste, hazardous waste produced by households.</p> <p>The plan sets the following targets for the period 2022 – 2027:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic indicators</th> <th>Plan Targets to 2027</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total municipal waste production [t]</td> <td>estimated decrease of -5 % per unit of GDP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling [%]</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preparation for re-use and recycling [%]</td> <td>66%*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban waste per capita not sent for recycling [kg/inhabitant].</td> <td>120 kg/inhabitant per year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill Disposal</td> <td>ban on the landfilling of undifferentiated municipal waste</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(*) indicator restated following the application of the new calculation methodology corresponding to that of 70% determined with the old methodology contained in the Programme Document.</p>	Basic indicators	Plan Targets to 2027	Total municipal waste production [t]	estimated decrease of -5 % per unit of GDP	Recycling [%]	80%	Preparation for re-use and recycling [%]	66%*	Urban waste per capita not sent for recycling [kg/inhabitant].	120 kg/inhabitant per year	Landfill Disposal	ban on the landfilling of undifferentiated municipal waste
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2.16	Planned waste management technologies/ methods (Art. 28 (3) (e) WFD)	✓		<p>[p.171-177] The main approach is to increase separate waste collection quantity and quality, gradually decommission MBTs as their main function in the present system is the pre-treatment of waste prior to landfills.</p> <p>“With regard to municipal waste, it can be stated that the existing system is adequate to meet the estimated demand in all the years considered”</p> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p>												

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
				The existing Granarolo WTE plant from 2024 will receive municipal waste belonging to the whole Provincia di Bologna (since the Gaggio Montano MBT, Gaggio Montano landfill, and Imola MBT will be decommissioned) without changing its capacity. This is not a new plant
2.17	Policies for waste posing specific management problems (Art. 28 (3) (e) WFD)	✓		<p>[p.115]</p> <p>Clearly described throughout the WMP, e.g. increase the level of collection for material recovery of household and similar waste, develop source separation of bio-waste for organic recovery, improve material recovery of occasional waste streams and waste from economic activities.</p> <p>Policies/Decrees are mentioned for each waste stream:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ biodegradable waste ➔ plastic ➔ hazardous waste from households ➔ textile waste ➔ different types of special waste (not in the scope of MSW) <p>[p.136] Based on the performance (2019) in relation to the targets (2027) for major types of MSW, key improvements are to be made for plastics, paper and cardboard and metals</p>
2.18	Measures to combat littering (Art. 28 (3) (f) WFD)	✓		<p>[p.472]</p> <p>- identification of the main products and sources of littering (packaging (food and non-food) in various materials, waste related to smoking (e.g. cigarette butts, empty cigarette packets, lighters, food-related waste such as disposable cutlery, bulky waste, disposable masks (during covid pandemic), including fishing related items that represent 27% of plastic waste found on beaches</p> <p>“Regional Strategy for Reducing the Impact of Plastics on the Environment (#Plastic-FreER)” aims to reduce and, where possible, eliminate the use of disposable plastics throughout the region. The strategy is based on 5 pillars (the so-called 5 Rs): Reconvert, Reduce, Clean up, Waste to Resource. It includes a gradual replacement of all single-use plastic products, including beverage bottles, on beaches, bathing establishments and in protected areas, including support for the design of new products, which meet the needs of re-use, repair and recycling in the</p>

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2.19	Qualitative and/or quantitative waste indicators and targets (Art. 28 (3) (g))	✓		<p>[p.493] Chapter 17 → Monitoring of plan actions via Indicators with detailed tables with objectives, indicators, target values for MSW (=RU)) but also special waste</p> <p>Table 17-1 > Monitoring Planned Plan Actions for Municipal Waste and Special Waste</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objective</th> <th>RU and RS indicator</th> <th>Units of Measurement</th> <th>Calculation/measurement method</th> <th>Target Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Reducing the production of municipal and special waste</td> <td>Municipal waste production</td> <td>tonnes</td> <td>Data taken from the annual reports of the municipalities included in ORSo</td> <td>Plan scenario values</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipal waste production per capita</td> <td>kg/inhabitant</td> <td>Per capita RU = RU production/inhabitants resident</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipal waste production by area homogeneous (OR mountain, OR lowland, OR coastal)</td> <td>tonnes</td> <td>Figure taken from the accounts annual municipalities included in ORSo</td> <td>Defined values per area homogeneous in the Plan scenario</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production total of undifferentiated waste</td> <td>tonnes</td> <td>Data taken from the annual reports of the municipalities included in ORSo</td> <td>Plan scenario values</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional per capita production of waste not sent for recycling (R-NIR kg/inhabitant)</td> <td>kg/inhabitant</td> <td>Per capita R-NIR= (R+RD production not recycled)/inhabitants resident</td> <td>Plan scenario values</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[p.497]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objective</th> <th>RU indicator</th> <th>Units of Measurement</th> <th>Calculation/measurement method</th> <th>Target Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Zero waste to landfill</td> <td>Waste disposed of in landfills</td> <td>%</td> <td>Data taken from ORSo and MUD declaration for plants Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill/Produced Municipal Waste</td> <td>Values Plan scenarios</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zeroing the quantities of waste in landfill</td> <td>Waste disposed of in landfills</td> <td>tonnes</td> <td>Data taken from ORSo and MUD declaration for plants</td> <td>Values Plan scenarios</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Verifying and quantifying waste incinerated</td> <td>Incinerated waste D10/R1</td> <td>tonnes</td> <td>Data taken from ORSo and MUD facilities</td> <td>Values Plan scenarios</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Self-sufficiency in landfill plants</td> <td>%</td> <td>plant treatment/supply</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objective	RU and RS indicator	Units of Measurement	Calculation/measurement method	Target Value	Reducing the production of municipal and special waste	Municipal waste production	tonnes	Data taken from the annual reports of the municipalities included in ORSo	Plan scenario values	Municipal waste production per capita	kg/inhabitant	Per capita RU = RU production/inhabitants resident		Municipal waste production by area homogeneous (OR mountain, OR lowland, OR coastal)	tonnes	Figure taken from the accounts annual municipalities included in ORSo	Defined values per area homogeneous in the Plan scenario	Production total of undifferentiated waste	tonnes	Data taken from the annual reports of the municipalities included in ORSo	Plan scenario values	Regional per capita production of waste not sent for recycling (R-NIR kg/inhabitant)	kg/inhabitant	Per capita R-NIR= (R+RD production not recycled)/inhabitants resident	Plan scenario values	Objective	RU indicator	Units of Measurement	Calculation/measurement method	Target Value	Zero waste to landfill	Waste disposed of in landfills	%	Data taken from ORSo and MUD declaration for plants Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill/Produced Municipal Waste	Values Plan scenarios	Zeroing the quantities of waste in landfill	Waste disposed of in landfills	tonnes	Data taken from ORSo and MUD declaration for plants	Values Plan scenarios	Verifying and quantifying waste incinerated	Incinerated waste D10/R1	tonnes	Data taken from ORSo and MUD facilities	Values Plan scenarios		Self-sufficiency in landfill plants	%	plant treatment/supply	
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2.20	Evaluation of WMP ⁶ (Art. 28 (2) WFD)	✓		<p>Monitoring Results are presented for the period 2014-2020 including an evaluation of strengths and weaknesses [p. 217]</p> <p>The evaluation of the WMP plan is included in the estimation of how the plan will achieve the targets with the existing capacities and generated waste, based on two scenarios. Flows in the waste management systems are calculated for each year of the plan, e.g. chapter 8.2 shows the flows between the installations. Also, costs and revenues of the system are considered, shown in chapter 9.</p>																																																			
2.21	Preparing for re-use and recycling	✓		Information on conformity with the respective targets (Art. 11 (2) (a) WFD:																																																			

⁶ The “analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographic entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this Directive” (Art. 28 (2) WFD) is covered by the following criteria: 2.1, 2.2., 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.16, 2.21, 2.22.

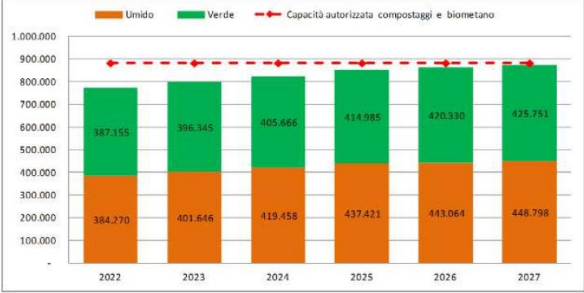
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2.22	Waste and treatment not acceptable in landfills, Art. 5 of Directive 1999/31 (Art 28 (5) WFD)	✓	<p>Information on conformity with the requirements as laid down in Article 5 of the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC include contents of the Regional Waste Management Plan under Article 199, holding information on measures to achieve the objectives set out in Article 5(3a) of Directive 1999/31/EC [p.37]</p> <p>[p.375] by 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled must be reduced to 10 per cent, or a lower percentage, of the total weight of municipal waste produced</p> <p>[p.74] In 2019, the region with only 1.66% of MSW being sent to landfills belongs to one of the best performing in the EU and is already below the 10% target for 2035.</p> <p>More information is provided under 2.8 (see above)</p>																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.23	Marine litter prevention and programme of measures,	✓	Requirements laid down in Article 13 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC include coverage by:																																																																																																																																																																																					

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
Directive 2008/56 (Art. 28(5) WFD)			<p>#Plastic-FreER strategy [p.424-427] that aims to reduce the pressure from plastic waste on the environment, with particular attention to the most vulnerable systems such as coastlines, marine areas, waterways and protected areas.</p> <p>The strategy includes 15 actions, ranging from replacement of single-use plastic, citizen education, to promotion of plastic-free sport.</p> <p>[p. 341 – 346] Further, national Legislative Decree 116/2020 through implementation of EPR systems, correct and environmentally effective management of packaging and packaging waste is promoted.</p> <p>[p.270] Legislative Decree 116/2020 on waste prevention also states that products that are major sources of waste dispersion, particularly in terrestrial and aquatic environments should be identified and appropriate measures should be taken, including the termination of input of waste to aquatic environments and as well as to reduce aquatic pollution of all kinds</p> <p>Note: Chapters 15.8.3 and 15.8.4 address the issue, but more concrete actions are implemented through e.g., the #Plastic-FreER and other strategies. A more detailed reference to prevention of marine litter could be stated.</p> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i> First of all the measures required to meet the needs under Article 13 of Directive 2008/56/EC are included in the Water Protection Plan, which is the regional instrument aimed at achieving environmental quality targets in inland and coastal waters and providing a sustainable water supply for future generations. This plan is currently under review.</p> <p>The PRRB refers to the Plastic FreER Strategy for the identification of detailed actions related to Waste Prevention.</p> <p>The strategy aims to reduce and eliminate the single-use plastics where possible in order to reduce the environmental pressure of these wastes, with a focus on the most</p>

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
			<p>vulnerable systems such as coastlines, marine areas, waterways, and protected areas.</p> <p>Action 9 of this strategy especially provides initiatives to encourage the collection of Plastic Waste at sea.</p> <p>The following acts have been issued to implement this action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DGR 2103/2019 on Program Agreements for better management of Waste from shellfish activities - PG 2021/0417124 patronage Summer Camp - the nature of the sea 2021 - Association "no more plastic at sea". <p>The Strategy and documents produced by the Cabina di Regia are available at the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/rifiuti/documenti/forum-economia-circolare/allegato-delibera-strategia-plastiche-definitivo.pdf/@@download/file/Allegato%20delibera%20strategia%20plastiche%20definitivo.pdf • https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/rifiuti/temi/rifiuti/economia-circolare/strategia-plasticfreer-1/copy_of_cabina-di-regia-plasticfreer <p>The Plans for the Collection and Management of Ship-generated Waste and Cargo Residues, that are an integral part of the WMP, already include actions to encourage fishermen to clean up the seas through free delivery of fished waste to land and thus improve water quality.</p> <p>Finally, prevention measures also include the "environmental legality act signed by Camera di commercio, Comitato nazionale dell'Albo gestori ambientali, Unione Regionale delle Camere di Commercio, Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia-Romagna, Procura della Repubblica di Bologna, Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela dell'Ambiente - Nucleo Operativo Ecologico Bologna, Comando Legione Emilia Romagna Carabinieri Forestale, Polizia di Stato, Compartimento Polizia Ferroviaria per l'Emilia-Romagna - Squadra di Polizia Giudiziaria, Guardia di Finanza Comando Regionale Emilia Romagna"</p> <p>The act is approved by the Regional Council by resolution No. 2236 of 12/27/2018,</p>

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
				<p>extended for an additional 5 years by resolution No. 1552 of 9/19/2022 and signed on 17/01/2023.</p> <p>Comment by the evaluator: With the provided references, the criterion on can be rated as compliant.</p>
2.24	River basin district litter prevention, marine strategies, programme of measures, Art. 11 of Directive 2000/60 (Art. 28 (5) WFD)	✓		<p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p> <p>First of all the measures required to meet the needs under Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC are included in the Water Protection Plan, which is the regional instrument aimed at achieving environmental quality targets in inland and coastal waters and providing a sustainable water supply for future generations. This plan is currently under review.</p> <p>The PRRB refers to the Plastic FreER Strategy for the identification of detailed actions related to Waste Prevention.</p> <p>The strategy aims to reduce and eliminate the single-use plastics where possible in order to reduce the environmental pressure of these wastes, with a focus on the most vulnerable systems such as coastlines, marine areas, waterways, and protected areas.</p> <p>Action 10 of this strategy especially provides initiatives to encourage the collection of Plastic Waste in rivers.</p> <p>The following acts have been issued to implement this action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DGR 1759/2020 for the transfer to the Regional Agency for Territorial Security and Civil Protection of € 1,000,000.00 for the implementation of a river cleaning program; - Determina No. 8148/2021 for the approval of the River Cleaning Intervention Program; - Determina No. 9768/2021 paying out the territorial agency for river cleaning actions; - DGR 1260/2021 contribution to the municipality of Rimini for an experimental project, concerning the installation of a system of trapping and recovery of floating plastics in the Marecchia River. <p>Finally, prevention measures also include the "environmental legality act signed by Camera</p>

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?		YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
				<p>di commercio, Comitato nazionale dell'Albo gestori ambientali, Unione Regionale delle Camere di Commercio, Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia-Romagna, Procura della Repubblica di Bologna, Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela dell'Ambiente - Nucleo Operativo Ecologico Bologna, Comando Legione Emilia Romagna Carabinieri Forestale, Polizia di Stato, Compartimento Polizia Ferroviaria per l'Emilia-Romagna – Squadra di Polizia Giudiziaria, Guardia di Finanza Comando Regionale Emilia Romagna”</p> <p>The act is approved by the Regional Council by resolution No. 2236 of 12/27/2018, extended for an additional 5 years by resolution No. 1552 of 9/19/2022 and signed on 17/01/2023.</p> <p><i>Comment by the evaluator:</i> With the provided references, the criterion on can be rated as compliant.</p>
2.25	Packaging waste, waste planning requirements (Art. 28(5) WFD)	✓		[p.335-361] Chapter 13 “Provisions for the management of packaging and packaging waste with provision of detailed state of present consortia involved in the management of packaging waste. Detailed measures for prevention and reuse, covered in chapter 13.7
2.26	Construction and demolition waste, targets in Art. 11(2) and (3) (Art. 28(5) WFD)	✓		Chapter 11 covers the topic of C&D waste. [p.240] more than 90% of C&D waste is sent for recovery, thereby being above the legal target of 70%
2.27	Biodegradable municipal waste (Art. 28 (5) WFD)	✓		<p>The reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfills is addressed in detail in:</p> <p>Chapter 14 represents a “programme for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste (RUB) to landfill”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the percentage of biodegradable municipal waste present in total municipal waste is 68% - reduction of landfilled biodegradable waste of 76% achieved from 2013 (95 kg/capita) to 2019 (23 kg/capita). The value is calculated subtracting other treatments/destinations of biodegradable waste - Chapter 7.2 covers the handling and valorisation of the organic fraction.

Does the WMP include information on required elements under WFD?	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																												
			<p>- Biodegradable waste is expected to increase until 2027</p> <p>Figure 7-3 > Estimated quantities of green and organic matter treated in plants for the production of green, mixed and biomethane soil improver</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data from Figure 7-3: Estimated quantities of green and organic matter treated in plants</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Umido</th> <th>Verde</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>384,270</td> <td>387,155</td> <td>771,425</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>401,646</td> <td>396,345</td> <td>797,991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>419,458</td> <td>405,666</td> <td>825,124</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2025</td> <td>437,421</td> <td>414,985</td> <td>852,406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>448,798</td> <td>420,338</td> <td>869,136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2027</td> <td>448,798</td> <td>425,751</td> <td>874,549</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Strategies to reduce the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions aimed at reducing waste at source; - design of collection services that reward separate collection of both quality and quantity of biodegradable fractions; - Provision or expansion of treatment facilities suitable for reducing the amount of RUB sent to landfill. <p>Interventions for reducing production at source include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental education/training - incentives to separate the various fractions at source <p>Planned actions include [p.130]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the quantity of separately collected organic fraction - maximisation of the quantities actually recovered - information campaigns on the final destination of the organic fraction - implementation of plant engineering with priority given to adaptation for the production of biomethane - promotion of the use of composted soil improver in agriculture; - promotion of home and community composting practices <p>Comment: The amounts/percentages of biodegradable waste going to landfill or other treatment options had to be calculated from the table.</p>	Year	Umido	Verde	Total	2022	384,270	387,155	771,425	2023	401,646	396,345	797,991	2024	419,458	405,666	825,124	2025	437,421	414,985	852,406	2026	448,798	420,338	869,136	2027	448,798	425,751	874,549
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WMP covers all mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the WFD (compliant).			X																												
WMP does NOT cover all mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the WFD (not compliant). Missing requirement(s): <i>List here missing requirements.</i>																															

3. Additional requirements for the fulfilment of the enabling conditions (CPR Regulation)

Does the WMP include following information:	YES: ✓	NO: ✗	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:																																																												
Policy instruments																																																															
3.1	Sources of revenues to meet O&M costs of additional or upgraded waste infrastructure	✓	<p>Sources of revenues available to meet operation and maintenance costs of additional or upgraded waste infrastructure are rated as covered after provision of additional references, <i>see additional information provided by the CA</i> further below.</p> <p>However, a detailed calculation for the overall costs and revenues are present:</p> <p>[p.184] Dedicated chapter 9.4 “estimating the costs of achieving the plan’s objectives”. The following points are covered explicitly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the percentage of separate collection: evaluation of costs and revenues in the different Sub-regions defined via the grouping of municipalities according to the range of separate collection achieved; - the separate collection percentage targets defined for the individual homogeneous plan areas: evaluation of costs and revenues per cluster broken down by individual sub-region; - the adoption of the “Punctual Tax Tariff (TCP) or the “Punctual Tax Tariff” (TTP)” (volume based pricing) - the target for waste sent for recycling; - analysis of disposal and recovery costs; - the analysis of only the operating costs of separate collection management and revenues per Fraction commodity; - the estimated cost of the service to 2027. <p>The detailed cost and revenue analysis is estimated not only for the different subregions, but also for the different waste/resource fractions:</p> <p><i>Table 9-13 > Costs per tonne of separate collection and treatment/recycling by product fraction</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="766 1518 1377 1955"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity fraction</th> <th>Costs of Separate Collection CRD/t</th> <th>Treatment and Recycling Costs CTR/t</th> <th>CGD Operating Costs tot/t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>CARDBOARD PAPER</td><td>213,25 €</td><td>16,13 €</td><td>229,38 €</td></tr> <tr><td>INERTS</td><td>22,52 €</td><td>7,01 €</td><td>29,53 €</td></tr> <tr><td>INGOMBRANTS</td><td>127,28 €</td><td>131,11 €</td><td>258,39 €</td></tr> <tr><td>WOOD</td><td>73,45 €</td><td>8,42 €</td><td>81,86 €</td></tr> <tr><td>METALS</td><td>29,29 €</td><td>5,55 €</td><td>34,84 €</td></tr> <tr><td>MULTIMATERIAL</td><td>69,52 €</td><td>17,01 €</td><td>86,53 €</td></tr> <tr><td>OILS AND FATS</td><td>470,23 €</td><td>2,12 €</td><td>472,34 €</td></tr> <tr><td>ORGANIC</td><td>171,50 €</td><td>98,54 €</td><td>270,04 €</td></tr> <tr><td>PLASTIC</td><td>420,43 €</td><td>203,79 €</td><td>624,22 €</td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMATICI</td><td>155,60 €</td><td>155,41 €</td><td>311,01 €</td></tr> <tr><td>POTATURES</td><td>64,74 €</td><td>43,52 €</td><td>108,26 €</td></tr> <tr><td>WEEE</td><td>15,52 €</td><td>2,06 €</td><td>17,59 €</td></tr> <tr><td>GLASS</td><td>178,30 €</td><td>27,41 €</td><td>205,71 €</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER RD</td><td>57,64 €</td><td>19,45 €</td><td>77,08 €</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Additional information provided by the CA:</i></p> <p>Based on the plan scenarios (Section 8.2), it appears that during the period 2022-2027, there is no need for existing</p>	Commodity fraction	Costs of Separate Collection CRD/t	Treatment and Recycling Costs CTR/t	CGD Operating Costs tot/t	CARDBOARD PAPER	213,25 €	16,13 €	229,38 €	INERTS	22,52 €	7,01 €	29,53 €	INGOMBRANTS	127,28 €	131,11 €	258,39 €	WOOD	73,45 €	8,42 €	81,86 €	METALS	29,29 €	5,55 €	34,84 €	MULTIMATERIAL	69,52 €	17,01 €	86,53 €	OILS AND FATS	470,23 €	2,12 €	472,34 €	ORGANIC	171,50 €	98,54 €	270,04 €	PLASTIC	420,43 €	203,79 €	624,22 €	PNEUMATICI	155,60 €	155,41 €	311,01 €	POTATURES	64,74 €	43,52 €	108,26 €	WEEE	15,52 €	2,06 €	17,59 €	GLASS	178,30 €	27,41 €	205,71 €	OTHER RD	57,64 €	19,45 €	77,08 €
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Policy instruments				
				<p>plants upgrades. No WTE will be closed, and consequently the related costs have not been provided.</p> <p>The planning level related to the economic aspects is in the responsibility of ATERSIR. At the following link it is possible to consult the documents regarding the financial planning of the Waste service: https://www.atersir.it/argomento/servizio-rifiuti</p> <p>Further:</p> <p>The planning level related to the economic aspects is in the responsibility of ATERSIR. Atersir is responsible for the economic and financial planning proposal to the national authority (ARERA) according to the criteria established in the current tariff method (MTR2 resolution 363/2021/R). All cost items (including those related to the operation and maintenance of installations) necessary for the Waste management service are considered in the economic and financial planning. Within the MTR-2 ARERA tariff method, the item that covers the cost of amortization and maintenance of installations is the component (called Amortization of fixed assets) that is included in the capital use costs.</p> <p>The reason for the lack of information related to financing is the sufficient available waste treatment capacity that higher than required capacity for the projected MSW flows in the region.</p> <p><i>Comment by the evaluator:</i> With the provided references and comments, the criterion on is rated as compliant.</p>
Data quality: forecast				
3.2.1	Method/ Model for forecast / prognosis of municipal waste generation	✓		<p>[p. 42-60, p.73-96] Based on the population trends, economic development, present MSW generation, the description of the forecast development is provided in chapter 3 "characteristics of the regional territory" and chapter 5.3 definition of production and collection scenarios"</p>
3.2.2	Method/Model for municipal waste collection schemes forecasting	✓		<p>[p.76] Based on the population trends, economic development, present MSW generation and amounts of separately collected waste fractions, derivation of improvement potentials are derived based on distance to the target for the three distinct types of collection territories defined.</p> <p>[p.102] separate waste collection performance shown</p>

Does the WMP include following information:	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
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Policy instruments

			<p>Figure 6-2 > Separate collection classes per municipality as of 2019</p> <p>Figure 6-3 > Estimated increases in separate collection by municipality to 2027</p> <p>Table 6-2 > Separate collection targets per homogeneous area</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Homogeneous Area</th> <th>DR % as at 2017</th> <th>RD % as of 2019</th> <th>DR % to 2027</th> <th>RD increases 2019-2027</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>capital-costal</td> <td>60</td> <td>68</td> <td>79</td> <td>+11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mountain</td> <td>52</td> <td>59</td> <td>67</td> <td>+8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plain</td> <td>71</td> <td>77</td> <td>84</td> <td>+7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Homogeneous Area	DR % as at 2017	RD % as of 2019	DR % to 2027	RD increases 2019-2027	capital-costal	60	68	79	+11	mountain	52	59	67	+8	plain	71	77	84	+7
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plain	71	77	84	+7																			

3.2.3	Method/Model for municipal treatment capacity forecasting	✓	<p>Chapter 5 of the WMP estimates the future waste flows and Chapters 7 and 8 provide the analysis treatment capacities per waste type in relation to the forecasted demand in the future. The forecast is based on the need to cover the demand for recovery, recycling and disposal in the estimated future situation of regional waste production, considering principles such as proximity and self-sufficiency of the region.</p>
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Waste prevention programme

3.3	Impact of WPP measures considered in the WMP	✓	<p>Waste prevention and its impact is included in the plan. Waste generation should be reduced by 165,707 tonnes. [...] The increase in total production to 2027 in the Plan scenario is a consequence of the estimated GDP increase of +11% to 2027 compared to 2019, resulting in future projections w/wo plan scenarios. 2027: (scenario: without WPP): 3.314.148 tonnes 2027: (scenario: with WPP): 3.148.441 tonnes</p> <p>Through the National Waste Prevention Programme. The Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (now MITE) adopted the National Waste Prevention Programme in October 2013 with the general objective of decoupling of economic growth from the environmental</p>
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Does the WMP include following information:	YES: ✓	NO: x	Please summarize information as included in WMP for each element:
Policy instruments			
			<p>impacts associated with waste production and in particular articulates 3 prevention targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -5% municipal waste generation per unit of GDP; - -10% of hazardous special waste production per unit of GDP; - -5% of the production of special non-hazardous waste per unit of GDP; [p. 388, and Articolo 8 Norme tecniche di attuazione] <p>[p.467] For each of the waste prevention measures defined, Table 15-11 shows the corresponding measures of the National Prevention Programme and the corresponding measures and actions of the Prevention Programme Emilia-Romagna</p>

4. Enabling conditions for waste (CPR Regulation)

This section provides an overview on how the enabling conditions for the use of EU Regional funds according to the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR Regulation) in the current programming period (2021-2027) have been reflected in the plan.

A final summary of coverage of the enabling conditions and the criteria assessed in this report which provide information on the different elements of the enabling conditions are presented in the Table in Section 4.2.

4.1 Criteria for the circular economy enabling conditions

Waste management plan(s) as referred to in Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive EU 2018/851/EU are in place and covering the entire territory of the Member State and include:

1. An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, including the type, quantity and source of waste generated and an evaluation of their future development taking into account the expected impacts of measures set out in the Waste Prevention Programme(s) developed in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive 2018/851/EU.

2. An assessment of existing waste collection schemes, including the material and territorial coverage of separate collection and measures to improve its operation, as well as the need for new collection schemes.

3. An investment gap assessment justifying the need for the closure of existing waste installations and additional or upgraded waste infrastructure, with an information of the sources of revenues available to meet operation and maintenance costs.

4. Information on the location criteria for how future site locations identification will be determined and on the capacity of future waste treatment installations.

4.2 Summary of coverage of enabling conditions in the WMP

Enabling conditions		Criteria of the standard assessment covering the enabling condition:	Assessment Use the following rating and colour code (cell colour): - Information included (green) - Information partially included (yellow) - Information not included (red) - Not assessable (include motivation) (white with red font) - Not relevant (include motivation) (grey)
Waste management plan(s) as referred to in Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive EU 2018/851/EU are in place and covering the entire territory of the Member State and include:			
1 a)	An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, including the type, quantity and source of waste generated	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.8	Information included
1 b)	and an evaluation of their future development	2.3, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.16, 2.20, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3	Information included

1 c) ⁷	taking into account the expected impacts of measures set out in the Waste Prevention Programme(s) developed in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC as amended by Directive 2018/851/EU.	3.3	Information included
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Summary of coverage condition 1

Information on definition, type, source of municipal waste generated is included (criterion 2.1). Total amounts of MSW are provided for different years in tonnes/a and per capita values (criterion 2.2). Existing waste collection schemes, including the material and territorial coverage of separate collection are described for the entire region and are also disaggregated to smaller departments, e.g. classified as mountain areas, low-land areas, and 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas, and further categorized by collection system the collection system in place. (criterion 2.4). Installations of waste treatment and disposal installations are provided and include mechanical and biological treatment MBT, WtE and landfills that change in capacity and availability over time, which is elaborated for each year of the planning horizon (criterion 2.5). Measures to prevent landfilling of all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery are described, e.g. a ban landfilling of untreated MSW. According to the plan's objectives, a reduction of waste amounts that can be landfilled is indicated, however, the very good performance in terms of quantity of MSW being landfilled puts the region in a good position to achieve the 2030 landfilling targets. Measures to prevent landfilling of waste that is suitable for recycling cover the entire region and include among others a dedicated programme for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, separation at source, and an increase of separate waste collection (criterion 2.8).

The WMP includes a 2022 and 2027 trend forecast and a plan forecast with detailed projection based on demographic and economic developments and available waste treatment capacity. Two scenarios are modelled with WMP measures being introduced and another scenario that does not employ any measures of the WMP (criterion 2.3). Improvement needs are identified as a distance-to-target among others for organic fraction (distinguished into wet, green), paper and cardboard, plastic, glass, metals, and wood. For the different waste types, the mode of collection and the performance of collection per type of waste are considered (criterion 2.9). Based on that the organization of waste collection services is described considering local conditions such as population density, economic structure as well as natural conditions such as topography. For each type of region and waste type tools and actions for improving the performance of waste collection are derived and shown in separate tables (criterion 2.10). The need for additional installations is shown in the projections of the plant system for each year until 2027. However, given the situation that sufficient waste treatment capacity is present in the region, no additions of new plants are foreseen and are the main reason for the lack of assessment of required financing (criterion 2.11). For this reason and with the additional information provided by the CA, including additional funding sources being provided and discussed in this context the criterion is rated as compliant under these circumstances. Given several overcapacities regarding composting, MBT and WtE plants, the main approach is to increase quantity and quality of separate waste collection. This involves a gradual decommissioning of MBTs in the cases where their main function is the pre-treatment of waste prior to landfilling. In this context, the impact of waste prevention measures plays also an important part for improving the future performance of the waste management system. According to the planned waste prevention measures, waste generation should be reduced by 165,707 tonnes (criterion 3.3).

The monitoring results of the previous WMP (2014-2020) include an evaluation of strengths and weaknesses. The present WMP (2022-2027) also includes a forward-looking assessment based on two scenarios mentioned above. The flows in the waste management systems are calculated for each year of the plan considering detailed material flow diagrams and descriptions that match the available plant capacity (criterion 2.20). The future projections consider population trends, economic development, present MSW generation (criterion 3.2.1). For waste collection

⁷ **Limitation:** the assessment includes information on the existence and to a certain extent the content of the WPP and makes an assessment of the coherence of WMP and the WPP regarding the baseline data and indicators, and quantitative targets, if applicable. However, the SAT does not include information on the assessment of the impacts of WPP measures.

several parameters are employed, including a disaggregated local situation that is presented on the local level and providing a detailed basis for future improvements (criterion 3.2.2), as well as for matching the available and future treatment capacities of the waste treatment plants (criterion 3.2.3).

2	An assessment of existing waste collection schemes, including		
2 a)	the material and territorial coverage of separate collection	2.4	Information included
2 b)	and measures to improve its operation	2.8, 2.10	Information included
2 c)	as well as the need for new collection schemes.	2.9	Information included

Summary of coverage condition 2

Detailed information on collection performances are provided for each department in Emilia-Romagna. Departments classified as mountain areas have lower targets (67% of waste to be separately collected in 2027), while the targets for low-land areas are 84% and for 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas are set to 79%, leading to an average value of 80%. Existing MSW collection includes systems based on door-to-door collection, street containers, collection centres and others such as on-demand collection, collections carried out at non-household premises) (criterion 2.4).

Even though the present rate of landfilling is already low with only 1.66% of MSW being sent to landfills, further measures to prevent landfilling of waste that is suitable for recycling cover the entire region and include a ban on landfilling of untreated MSW, a dedicated programme for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, separation at source, an increase of separate collection, reduction of waste quantities through a Waste Prevention Programme, as well as the introduction of a pricing mechanism for residual waste collection (criterion 2.8). The diversity of measures is present due to the consideration of local conditions, based on the three regional categories. For 'provincial-capital' and coastal areas the measures focus on increasing the quality of collection, for mountainous areas a tariff is applied based on the volume of MSW and an increase of separate waste collection. Further, based on the waste type, focused measures are also introduced, e.g. for the organic fraction separate collection, home and/or community composting is introduced (criterion 2.10). Based on the detailed evaluation of local circumstances and waste amount produced improvement needs are identified in terms of the distance-to-target assessment for key waste types (criterion 2.9).

3	An investment gap assessment		
3 a) [§]	justifying the need for the closure of existing waste installations	2.14	Information included
3 b) [§]	and additional or upgraded waste infrastructure,	2.11, 2.12	Information included

[§] **Limitation:** the assessment requires information on the type and number of installations to be closed; it is possible that Member States do not provide additional information on justifying the needs for closure and detailed information on the assessment methodology both from the technical and financial perspective.

[§] **Limitation:** the assessment requires information on additional or upgraded infrastructure and its capacities, however, the information on the investment gaps and assessment of investment needs often is not provided in the WMPs. Additionally, the Standard Assessment does not provide for the information on the suitability of the planned infrastructure as well as does not assess the applicability of the investments needs.

3 c)	with an information of the sources of revenues available to meet operation and maintenance costs.	3.1	Not relevant
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Summary of coverage condition 3

Based on the improvement of the waste collection systems and attained reduction of waste production, e.g. through the waste prevention program, some waste treatment facilities such as landfills and MBTs are planned for gradual decommissioning. However, financial means for decommissioning could be addressed in more detail in the WMP. Nevertheless, the *additional information provided the CA*, namely that the plan establishes the stop of waste treatments of some facilities, but not the decommissioning of them is considered. It is further argued that no costs are related to the stop of the treatment of MW treatment facilities of the identified plants and that according to the Italian landfill regulation the plants begin a post-operation with the related costs being covered by the appropriate fund or by the MSW tariff, with the residual costs are paid by the owner. It is *further referred by the CA* that MBT plants that are no longer used by the public service are not decommissioned and remain in the owner's possession (criterion 2.14). Given that the additional capacity for waste treatment is only required for special waste, such as C&D waste, and for the treatment of MSW no additional capacities are planned, it explains the lack of assessment of required financing need. Further, it ATERSIR, the territorial agency for water and waste services, that is responsible for the financial planning, covers more detailed cost estimations (criterion 2.11). In the light of sufficient available waste treatment capacity (e.g., MBT, WtE), the projected future installations and respective capacities are not required (criterion 2.12).

A detailed cost and revenue analysis is estimated for the different subregions and also for the different waste/resource fractions. However, the sources of revenues are not directly linked to operation and maintenance costs. Costs are included as a full service until 2027. Based on the *additional information provided by the CA*, the planning level related to the economic aspects is in the responsibility of ATERSIR that is responsible for providing the national authority (ARERA) with economic and financial planning according to the criteria established in the current tariff method (MTR2 resolution 363/2021/R), that covers the cost of amortization and maintenance of installations (criterion 3.1).

4	Information on		
4 a) ¹⁰	the location criteria for how future site locations identification will be determined	2.13	Information included
4 b)	and on the capacity of future waste treatment installations.	2.12, 2.16	Information included

Summary of coverage condition 4

In a dedicated chapter criteria for the identification of locations for waste recovery and disposal installations are described. Other aspects include the consideration of the proximity principle, demonstration of treatment needs, the principle of fair distribution of environmental loads and principle of self-sufficiency in waste disposal (criterion 2.13).

However, available waste treatment capacity is higher than required capacity for MSW and indication that no additional treatment capacities are required (criterion 2.12). Therefore, with regard to municipal waste, it can be stated that the existing system is adequate to meet the estimated demand in all the years considered (criterion 2.16).

¹⁰ **Limitation:** the assessment includes the location criteria for the site identification but does not specifically ask for the approach or methodology used in order to determine the future site locations.

5. Open questions to Competent Authority

In this section is space to clarify open questions and inconsistencies with the Competent Authority, which has the opportunity to **comment and correct the evaluation report**. Also, questions going beyond the waste management plan, e.g. on adoption schedule or regarding the used methodology to receive data for the WMP (waste generation, providing forecasts, etc.) could be included.

Open questions and inconsistencies		
Question <i>(to be filled by evaluator)</i>	Referred element <i>(in above tables)</i>	Answer / Comment from Competent Authority <i>(to be filled by CA)</i>
<p>This criterion is rated as compliant, as the financing sources for upgrades are identified. However, additional information on assessment of the need for additional waste installation infrastructure (in this case upgrades), including an assessment of the investments and other financial means, on a more disaggregated level would be helpful, including for local authorities, required to meet those needs (Art. 28 (3) (c) WFD). Maybe this point is addressed by another planning level? Please provide a comment or additional information.</p> <p>Comment: Largely, new installations can be avoided, among others by improved system performance, also of single plants. In this context, investment for upgrades and depending on the lifetime of the existing plants potentially new plants will be required. For landfills decommissioning times are clarified, but for other technologies, e.g. for Waste-to-Energy plants, no indication of decommissioning time was found.</p>	<p>Part D 2.11</p>	<p>Based on the plan scenarios (Section 8.2), it appears that during the period 2022-2027, there is no need for existing plants upgrades. No WTE will be closed, and consequently the related costs have not been provided.</p> <p>The planning level related to the economic aspects is in the responsibility of ATERSIR. At the following link it is possible to consult the documents regarding the financial planning of the Waste service: https://www.atersir.it/argomento/servizio-rifiuti</p>
<p>Could you please provide reference to any document containing information on the assessment of the need for closure of existing waste installations, including an assessment of the investments and other financial means, including for local authorities, required to meet those</p>	<p>Part D 2.14</p>	<p>The plan establishes the stop of waste treatments to some plants and not the decommissioning of them.</p> <p>Therefore, no costs are related to the stop of the treatment of Municipal Waste to the identified plants.</p> <p>As required in the Italian landfill regulation, it's provided at the end of</p>

<p>needs (Art. 28 (3) (c) WFD)? Or is this addressed by another planning level? Please explain.</p> <p>Comment: From the comparisons of tables 8-1 to 8-8 it is possible to derive the installations that are decommissioned or will be decommissioned, but it is not clear by what financial means the closure and decommissioning will be performed.</p>		<p>waste treatment, the plant begin a post-operation and related costs are covered by the appropriate fund or by the MSW tariff. The residual costs are paid by the owner.</p> <p>That means, MBT plants no longer used by the public service are not decommissioned and remain in the owner's possession.</p>
<p>Could you please provide reference to any document containing information on the assessment planned waste management technologies/ methods to meet the requirements of (Art. 28 (3) (e) WFD)?</p> <p>Comment: In the WMP it is written that "with regard to municipal waste, it can be stated that the existing system is adequate to meet the estimated demand in all the years considered" [in the WMP]. However, it is not clear for all waste treatment technologies whether upgrades or additional plants for the treatment of waste are planned concerning MSW. As an example, it is mentioned that Granarolo incinerator that should start in 2024, is already included in for the year 2022 as existing capacity, providing some source for confusion.</p>	<p>Part D 2.16</p>	<p>No upgrades of existing installations or additional installations are planned during the PRRB period.</p> <p>The existing Granarolo WTE plant from 2024 will receive municipal waste belonging to the whole Provincia di Bologna (since the Gaggio Montano MBT, Gaggio Montano landfill, and Imola MBT will be decommissioned) without changing its capacity (as it is clearly shown in the flows in section 8.2.3). This is not a new plant.</p>
<p>Could you please provide reference to any document containing information Marine litter prevention and programme of measures, as referred to by Directive 2008/56 (Art. 28(5) WFD)?</p> <p>Comment: Even though some measures are included in the waste prevention strategy and the #Plastic-FreER strategy, these could be identified and highlighted to in more detail. In this context, no detailed derivation of measures based on</p>	<p>Part D 2.23</p>	<p>First of all the measures required to meet the needs under Article 13 of Directive 2008/56/EC are included in the Water Protection Plan, which is the regional instrument aimed at achieving environmental quality targets in inland and coastal waters and providing a sustainable water supply for future generations. This plan is currently under review.</p> <p>The PRRB refers to the Plastic FreER Strategy for the identification of detailed actions related to Waste Prevention.</p>

<p>Article 13 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC could be found.</p>		<p>The strategy aims to reduce and eliminate the single-use plastics where possible in order to reduce the environmental pressure of these wastes, with a focus on the most vulnerable systems such as coastlines, marine areas, waterways, and protected areas.</p> <p>Action 9 of this strategy especially provides initiatives to encourage the collection of Plastic Waste at sea.</p> <p>The following acts have been issued to implement this action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DGR 2103/2019 on Program Agreements for better management of Waste from shellfish activities - PG 2021/0417124 patronage Summer Camp - the nature of the sea 2021 -Association "no more plastic at sea". <p>The Strategy and documents produced by the Cabina di Regia are available at the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/rifiuti/documenti/forum-economia-circolare/allegato-delibera-strategia-plastiche-definitivo.pdf/@@download/file/Allegato%20delibera%20strategia%20plastiche%20definitivo.pdf • https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/rifiuti/temi/rifiuti/economia-circolare/strategia-plasticfreer-1/copy_of_cabina-di-regia-plasticfreer <p>The Plans for the Collection and Management of Ship-generated Waste and Cargo Residues, that are an integral part of the WMP, already include actions to encourage fishermen to clean up the seas through free delivery of fished waste to land and thus improve water quality.</p> <p>Finally, prevention measures also include the "environmental legality act signed by Camera di commercio, Comitato nazionale dell'Albo gestori ambientali, Unione Regionale delle Camere di Commercio, Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia-Romagna, Procura della Repubblica di Bologna, Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela dell'Ambiente - Nucleo Operativo Ecologico Bologna, Comando Legione Emilia Romagna Carabinieri Forestale, Polizia di Stato, Compartimento Polizia Ferroviaria per l'Emilia-Romagna - Squadra di</p>
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<p>Could you please provide reference to any document containing information on river basin district litter prevention marine strategies, programme of measures, required to meet those needs under Art. 11 of Directive 2000/60</p> <p>(Art. 28 (5) WFD)?</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Some information could be present in the river basin plans by the regional basin authority, but it seems not to be included in the WMP (?).</p>	<p>Part D 2.24</p>	<p>First of all the measures required to meet the needs under Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC are included in the Water Protection Plan, which is the regional instrument aimed at achieving environmental quality targets in inland and coastal waters and providing a sustainable water supply for future generations. This plan is currently under review.</p> <p>The PRRB refers to the Plastic FreER Strategy for the identification of detailed actions related to Waste Prevention.</p> <p>The strategy aims to reduce and eliminate the single-use plastics where possible in order to reduce the environmental pressure of these wastes, with a focus on the most vulnerable systems such as coastlines, marine areas, waterways, and protected areas.</p> <p>Action 10 of this strategy especially provides initiatives to encourage the collection of Plastic Waste in rivers.</p> <p>The following acts have been issued to implement this action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DGR 1759/2020 for the transfer to the Regional Agency for Territorial Security and Civil Protection of € 1,000,000.00 for the implementation of a river cleaning program; - Determina No. 8148/2021 for the approval of the River Cleaning Intervention Program; - Determina No. 9768/2021 paying out the territorial agency for river cleaning actions; - DGR 1260/2021 contribution to the municipality of Rimini for an experimental project, concerning the installation of a system of trapping and recovery of floating plastics in the Marecchia River. <p>Finally, prevention measures also include the “environmental legality act</p>

		<p>signed by Camera di commercio, Comitato nazionale dell'Albo gestori ambientali, Unione Regionale delle Camere di Commercio, Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia-Romagna, Procura della Repubblica di Bologna, Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela dell'Ambiente - Nucleo Operativo Ecologico Bologna, Comando Legione Emilia Romagna Carabinieri Forestale, Polizia di Stato, Compartimento Polizia Ferroviaria per l'Emilia-Romagna – Squadra di Polizia Giudiziaria, Guardia di Finanza Comando Regionale Emilia Romagna”</p> <p>The act is approved by the Regional Council by resolution No. 2236 of 12/27/2018, extended for an additional 5 years by resolution No. 1552 of 9/19/2022 and signed on 17/01/2023.</p>
<p>Could you please provide reference to sources of where revenues are explicitly related to meet O&M costs of (additional or) upgraded waste infrastructure?</p> <p>Comment: Information on upgrades and additional waste infrastructure as well as required investments seem not to be explicitly mentioned in relation to the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the waste treatment facilities.</p>	<p>Part D 3.1</p>	<p>The planning level related to the economic aspects is in the responsibility of ATERSIR.</p> <p>Atersir is responsible for the economic and financial planning proposal to the national authority (ARERA) according to the criteria established in the current tariff method (MTR2 resolution 363/2021/R).</p> <p>All cost items (including those related to the operation and maintenance of installations) necessary for the Waste management service are considered in the economic and financial planning.</p> <p>Within the MTR-2 ARERA tariff method, the item that covers the cost of amortization and maintenance of installations is the component (called Amortization of fixed assets) that is included in the capital use costs.</p>