

Capital factsheet on separate collection

Note: This ‘Capital factsheet’ has been prepared within the EC study “**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**”. The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member States capitals in May2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-capitals based on expert interviews with various stakeholders on capital level, e.g. capital administrations, waste management operators, associations etc. as well as further publically available reports, statistics and websites.

All information is cited in the factsheet and a complete list of information sources including the interviews held can be found at the end of this document.

Valletta	Malta
<p>SUMMARY: Valletta currently relies on door-to-door co-mingled collection of dry recyclables (paper, plastic and metal). Collecting well over half of the total amount of separately collected material in this way. Separate door-to-door for glass has recently been introduced, while a network of bring sites also receive all dry fractions (paper, glass, plastic and metal). Door-to-door collection takes place under the auspices of the state-owned WasteServ Malta Ltd. Actual collection of the dry recyclables is managed and conducted by one of two EPR fulfilment schemes - GreenPak or Green MT. Household waste collection – both residual and recyclables – is free at the point of delivery. The costs come out of the central government budget and supplemented by the fees payable by producers under the packaging EPR schemes.</p>	
1 Capital general data	
City population (inhabitants)	412 985 (2014) [7]
City area (km ²)	316
City density (persons/km ²)	1 333
City climate (mediterranean, continental, oceanic, nordic; relevant for bio-waste collection)	Mediterranean
2. Capital waste data	
Total (municipal) waste generation (t in indicated year)	244 204 [2]
Total (municipal) waste generation (kg/cap)	591 kg/cap
Total separate collection (kg/cap) & (% of generation)	39 119 t (2013) [7], 94 kg/cap & 16 % of generation; (calculated from [7] and section 1)
Percentage breakdown of total collection for separate collection by fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 % paper and cardboard • 6 % glass • 2 % plastic • 3 % metal • 3 % bio-waste • 30 % mixed paper & cardboard, plastic, metal. • 52 % other [2]

3. Description of overall separate collection systems operating in capital¹

Collection of household waste in Malta is managed by the state-owned WasteServ Malta Limited. Besides being the largest waste management operator, the company is responsible for running waste treatment sites, bring sites and civic amenity sites.

Collection of both residual (black bags) and **co-mingled recyclable waste** (paper and cardboard, metal and plastic, in green or grey bags) are arranged by the individual municipalities, and are fulfilled by one of the two authorised packaging waste management schemes – GreenPak and Green MT. 100% of the households are covered by the co-mingled collection scheme. Glass is also collected separately from all of households.

The MEPA-established GreenPak is the largest **waste recovery scheme** in Malta. It operates **door-to-door collection and recycling systems and bring sites** in several locations across Malta. Collection of packaging materials, mainly cardboard and plastics, from companies is also provided against a rebate based on the quantity collected [8]. GreenMT, operates recovery of packaging and recyclable waste from further 29 local councils.

Producers are under producer responsibility scheme obliged to collect packaging from their products, either through registration with one of two Authorised Packaging Waste Compliance or individually establish their own system to collect and recycle the packaging waste that they generate.

All recyclable waste fractions can also be delivered to bring points or civic amenity sites. There are currently 830 bring sites, managed either by WasteServ or by private operators, and five civic amenity sites in operation, while a sixth is to be open soon.

Household waste services are free at point of delivery, funded through the central government budget.

Clean separate recyclable fractions, collected by authorised private waste carriers holding a permit issued by the MEPA, are sorted and baled at sorting facilities and sold through waste brokers abroad for recycling. This is done due to the insufficient Maltese recycling capacity. However, metal scrap is processed in facilities in Malta.

Paper and cardboard: Paper and cardboard are collected either through door-to-door schemes, at bring sites or at Civic Amenity Sites. The door-to-door collection of paper and cardboard, co-mingled with plastic and metal cans, is undertaken weekly in green or grey bags and covers all Maltese households.

Glass: Glass is separately collected from all households, although this only happened toward the end of 2014/beginning of 2015, so should be taken into account when interpreting the quantities collected in 2014. It can also be delivered to one of the 800+ bring sites and five civic amenity sites.

Plastic: Plastic collection, co-mingled with paper, cardboard and metal, is available to all households on a weekly basis. Plastic can also be brought to bring sites or civic amenity sites.

Metal: Metal is collected weekly co-mingled with paper, cardboard and plastic from all households on Malta. Metal can also be collected through bring sites and civic amenity sites.

Annual Running Costs: Not available

Setup costs: Not available

Coverage:

- 100% households with door-to-door separate collection of glass only
- 100 % households with door-to-door co-mingled collection of dry recyclables (plastic, paper and cardboard, metal)
- 0 % households with neither

¹ NOTE: this factsheet describes the waste management of Malta (country) as a whole. While the island of Malta is a LUZ and has the over 90% of the population, the Island of Gozo is also include here as it is included in available statistics. [1], [2], [3], [8], [9]

4. Elements of the collection system	
MUNICIPALITIES OR THEIR CONTRACTORS	
 Door-to-door collection of source separated waste	
Fractions collected	Glass [3]
Collection frequency	Monthly [3]
Coverage of collection	100 % of households [3]
Annual collected quantities	514 t *(2014 GreenPak only [9])
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Central government budget
Cost to consumer (annual)	Free of charge
 Door-to-door collection of co-mingled recyclables	
Fractions collected together in one bin	Paper & cardboard, plastic, metal [3]
Collection frequency	Weekly [3]
Coverage of collection	100 % of Households [3]
Annual collected quantities	Total material collection: 11 729 tonnes (2013) [2] 10 531.2 tonnes (2014) [7] and 25.5 kg/cap (2014)
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Central government budget
Cost to consumer (annual)	Free of charge
 Bring Collection Points	
Fractions collected	Paper, glass, plastic, metal
Number of collection points	400 (operated by WasteServ) and 96 per 100 000 inhabitants [1]
Collected quantities (all calculated [2])	Paper: 913 t & 2.21 kg/cap
	Glass: 2 185 t & 5.39 kg/cap
	Plastic: 709 t & 1.72 kg/cap

	Metal: 236 t & 0.57 kg/cap
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Central government budget
Cost to consumer	Free at point of delivery
 Bring-in Civic Amenity sites	
Fractions collected	Paper, glass, plastic, metals, bio-waste Additionally: C&D waste, wood, bulky waste, clothing, oil, asbestos waste, animal waste, healthcare waste, CFCs, fluorescent tubes, paints, WEEE, batteries [1]
Number of sites	5 [1] 1.2 per 100 000 inhabitants
Collected quantities	Paper: 707 t [2] : 1.711 kg/cap
	Glass: 109 t [2] : 0.26 kg/cap
	Plastic: 175 t [2] : 0.42 kg/cap
	Metal: 1 000t [2] : 2.42 kg/cap
	Bio-waste: 1 024 t [2] : 2.52 kg/cap (calculated) [2]
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Central government budget
Cost to consumer	Free at point of delivery
PRODUCERS OR THEIR AGENTS	
 Private Bring collection points [1]	
Products covered	Paper, glass, plastic, metal
Number of collection points	430 [1] and 104 per 100 000 people
Quantity collected by system (in t)	Not available
Funding mechanism	Private operators
Consumer cost	Free at point of delivery
 Private collection from commercial and industrial facilities for MSW-like waste	
Products covered	Plastic bottles, glass bottles, beverage cans
Quantity covered by system (in t)	Not available
Quantity collected by system (in t)	Not available
Funding mechanism	Not available
Consumer cost	Not available

BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENT SEPARATE COLLECTION

A brief qualitative assessment on the specific social, economic or technical barriers to separate collection for each collection system used.

Additional comments on the viability of separate collection in the city or specific circumstances that affected the implementation, either positively or negatively.

- The private sector is of the opinion that a weak enforcement regime goes counter/conflicts with a level playing field amongst economic operators
- Insufficient human resource capacity within the regulator to effectively permeate the desired regulatory and compliance regime
- Still a number of free riders that compromise the regulatory framework and where enforcement to ensure compliance is required
- Eco-contribution network as a barrier to development of other schemes to implement producer responsibility legislation (double whammy)
- wasteServ as a competitor to the private sector, although it was meant as a last-resort solution where the private sector fails to fulfil obligations
- small market size on Malta which mitigates against the prevalence of economies of scale required for supporting multiple players operating within the sector -> achievability of a least-cost solution for waste management (private vs. WasteServ) is uncertain
- lack of commitment of a large number of households against landfilling/ a lack of understanding of the population for waste as a resource / resistance to change, which is reinforced by the slower than expected development of waste treatment facilities

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Separate door-to-door collection of glass was only introduced in November 2014 by GreenPak and in November 2014 in Gozo and February 2015 in Malta by GreenMT [9, 10].

5. Materials, Quantities and costs**SUMMARY OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE**

Collected waste (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	City Coverage
Door-to-door		514*				66 % of population ²
Co-mingled**	See plastic & metal		11 729			100 % of population
Bring points	913	2185	709	236		830 + 201 per 100 000 inhabitants
Civic amenities	707	109	175	1 000	1 024	5 + 1.2 per 100 000 inhabitants
Total**	1 620	2 294	884	1 236	1 042	

*Not included in total: figure from only one private collector and for 2014 not 2013. New scheme, so cannot be added to bring point total from previous year.

**Not possible to disaggregate co-mingled fractions.

***These totals do not include the co-mingled fractions – not possible to disaggregate.

² The door to door connection of glass has only just begun, the 514 tonnes was from collection scheme running for 2014 that did not cover the whole city (approximately 66%). Now it covers 100%

SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR SEPARATE COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE (setup costs should be total, running costs annual)						
Costs (€)	Authorities / waste management companies		Consumer costs			
	Setup (€)	Running (€/year)	Funding type		Amount (€)	
Door-to-door	Not available	Not available	Central government budget		Free of charge	
Co-mingled	Not available	Not available	Central government budget		Free of charge	
Bring points	Not available	Not available	Central government budget		Free of charge	
Civic amenities	Not available	Not available	Central government budget		Free of charge	
Producer / Retailer take-back	Not available	Not available	Private operators		Free of charge	
Total	Not available	Not available	Central government budget & Private operators		Free of charge	
6. Recycling and losses						
RECYCLING OF THE COLLECTED WASTE						
Recycled (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	Total
Generated	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Collected	1 620	2 294	884	1 236	1 042	7 076
Recycled nationally	Not available					
Exported for recycling						
Rejected						

References

- [1] Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands: A Resource Management Approach 2014-2020. Ministry for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change, 2014.
- [2] National Statistics Office Malta: Solid Waste Management in Malta. NR002/2015
http://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_B3/Agricultural_and_Environment_Statistics/Pages/Solid-Waste-Management-in-Malta.aspx
- [3] WasteServe Malta Ltd: waste management – Home collection:
<https://www.wasteservmalta.com/wastemanagement.aspx?id=131>
- [4] Eurostat, Municipal waste generation and treatment, by type of treatment method:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&pcode=tsdpc240&language=en> and Recycling rate of municipal waste:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=t2020_rt120&pppplu=1
- [5] National Statistical Office Malta: News Release. Household Waste Composition Survey: 2012. Available at:
http://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Archived_News_Releases/Documents/2012/News2012_156.pdf
- [6] WasteServ Malta Limited: Company statistics. <https://www.wasteservmalta.com/statistics>
- [7] GreenPak website: <http://www.greenpak.com.mt/about>
- [8] GreenPak website: <http://www.greenpak.com.mt/community-news/1693-greenpak-registers-record-increase-in-glass-collection-in-2014>
- [9] GreenMT website:
http://www.greenmt.org/content/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=128:green-mt-launches-curbside-collection-of-glass-from-17-local-councils-in-malta&catid=1:latest-news&Itemid=18