

**Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs**

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
ON FIRST REVISED EDITION OF THE SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE MALTESE ISLANDS**

**REVISED SCOPING REPORT**

**MARCH 2009**

# CONTENTS

Executive Summary .....	3
Chapter 1 - Introduction.....	4
The contents of the Scoping Report.....	4
Sustainable Development and SEA .....	4
The WMS.....	4
Timetable for WMS .....	5
Timetable for the SEA .....	5
Chapter 2 - Methodology .....	6
Screening.....	6
Scoping .....	6
Responsibility for the SEA .....	7
The Consultation Process.....	7
Chapter 3 - Plans, Policies, Programmes and Legislation Review Summary .....	9
Introduction.....	9
Documents Reviewed .....	9
Chapter 4 - The Baseline Data .....	37
Introduction.....	37
Chapter 5 - The Assessment Matrix.....	39
Likely Significant Effects and Constraints .....	46
Cumulative and Synergistic Impacts .....	48
Monitoring .....	48
Alternatives .....	48
The Environment Report.....	50

## **Executive Summary**

This is the revised scoping report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the First Revised Edition of the 'Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands, January 2009' (referred to as the WMS). The revised scoping report identifies the relationship of the WMS to existing legislation, plans, policies and programmes as well as potential environmental effects. The revised scoping report also considers potential assessment methodology for the SEA and monitoring regimes. In order to achieve this, the key issues affecting the Maltese Islands need to be identified and reflected in the framework.

The aim of this document is to generate discussion on the key sustainability issues which affect and are affected by the WMS. It is essential that the report has covered all relevant issues affecting the Maltese Islands and has taken into account of existing published guidelines and information.

A consultation Scoping Report was published for a four week period that ended on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009. Detailed comments were received from the SEA Audit Team and were possible these comments have been incorporated into this final report. This Revised Scoping Report has therefore been produced and consulted upon to complete the obligations of Articles 11 and 12 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2005, Cap. 435 Environment Protection Act (referred to as the SEA Regulations). Its format and content has been prepared to conform to Schedule 3 of the Regulations, which provides a suggested format for the Scoping Report.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### *The contents of the Scoping Report*

The main body of the report is divided into five chapters.

Chapter 1 includes this introduction, background information on the WMS and timetables for the WMS and SEA.

Chapter 2 sets out the methodology for this report. It includes information on scoping and screening, responsibility for this report and consultation dates.

Chapter 3 summarises the legislation, policies and plans review.

Chapter 4 is a summary of the baseline data.

Chapter 5 contains the Assessment Matrix. The matrix has been formulated to ensure its relevance to the Maltese Islands and to the WMS.

### *Sustainable Development and SEA*

The goal of sustainable development is to enable people to satisfy their needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs. SEA assists in promoting sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the plan making process.

By undertaking SEA it is possible to look at the WMS during its development and examine how it will contribute to the aims of sustainable development. Opportunities to enhance the contribution to sustainable development can be identified, for example by recognising aspects where the WMS may compromise sustainable development, and possible amendments to the WMS to resolve any problems.

### *The WMS*

The WMS is a complementary document to the 'A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands' published by Government in October 2001.

The WMS comprises a description of the five groups of measures. The groups are:

- Policy Dimension
- Institutional Frameworks
- Economic and Financial Measures
- Technical/Operational Measures
- Education and Communications

The WMS will be described in more detail in the Environment Report. The Environment Report will specifically identify the Principles, Objectives, Measures and Targets from the WMS that will be assessed for the purpose of the SEA.

### ***Timetable for WMS***

2001 – ‘A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands’ published  
 2001 – ‘A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands’ endorsed by Cabinet of Ministers  
 Jan 2009 – Draft WMS published for consultation  
 Mar 2009 – End of consultation period for WMS

### ***Timetable for the SEA***

Jan 2009 – Draft scoping report  
 Jan-Feb 2009 – Consultation on Scoping Report  
 Feb-Mar 2009 – Amendments to scoping report  
 2009 – Draft environment report  
 2009 – Consultation and amendments to environment report

## Chapter 2

### Methodology

#### *Screening*

The WMS has been identified as a plan subject to the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment (referred to as the SEA Directive). Under Article 3(3) and 3(4) environmental assessment is required for certain categories of plans and programmes only where they are determined to be likely to have significant environmental effects. The SEA Directive applies to those plans, programmes and modifications whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004 or those whose transitional arrangements were started before that date and that will not be adopted by 21 July 2006.

There are a number of stages involved in carrying out a SEA in accordance with the SEA Directive. The methodology for this SEA is based upon the obligations set out in the SEA Regulations which transposed the SEA Directive into Maltese Law through LN 418 of 2005 (Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2005).

The key stages are outlined below:

**Stage A** - Preparing of, consulting on and revising of the scoping report (Articles 12 and 16 of SEA Regulations)

**Stage B** - Preparing of, consulting on and revising of the environment report (Articles 8, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of SEA Regulations)

**Stage C** - Preparing of the opinion report (Article 22 of SEA Regulations)

**Stage D** – Monitor the significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan (Article 23 of SEA Regulations)

This scoping report focuses on Stage A.

#### *Scoping*

##### Links to Other Plans, Policies, Programmes and Legislation

This section identifies those plans, programmes and environmental objectives which influence the plan. It includes international and national plans, policies, programmes and legislation. The Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Legislation is in Chapter 3.

### Baseline Data

This section provides opportunities to establish the current environmental situation in the Maltese Islands and trends which are emerging which may need to be addressed through the preparation of the plan. This data provides a means by which to predict effects of the policies and provide a basis for future monitoring. The content of this information has been limited to those issues felt to be of greatest significance. It should be noted that this does not comprise a detailed study of every environmental aspect of the Maltese Islands; rather it concentrates upon issues and scales relative to the plan. The baseline information has been divided into SEA topics as outlined in the SEA Directive.

### Key Issues in the Maltese Islands

Key issues are identified in the baseline study. They are presented in **Table 2**.

### Development of SEA Objectives

The Appraisal Framework and its objectives have been formulated to ensure their relevance to the Maltese Islands and to the WMS.

Each sustainability objective will have accompanying indicators by which the achievement of the objective can be measured and to allow trends to be revealed. Where identified, set targets are also included.

## ***Responsibility for the SEA***

Preparation of the SEA is the responsibility of the proponent. In order to provide a balance of internal local knowledge and external expertise the team responsible for the SEA process comprises the following:

- Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs (referred to as MRRA) officers with environmental background and qualifications together with external organisations to provide specialist knowledge in key areas.

## ***The Consultation Process***

In accordance with the SEA Regulations and the need for public involvement, consultation is programmed to take place at a number of stages throughout the process. This revised scoping report is part of the consultation in Stage A which ensures all sustainability issues have been identified.

The SEA Regulations state that the proponent should make a copy of the scoping report available to the identified stakeholders and the public, requesting them to send their comments to the Competent Authority, namely the SEA Audit Team, during the consultation period. In addition to this, the proponent shall revise the scoping report in the light of the comments received by the Competent Authority during the consultation period. Thereafter the revised scoping report will be made available to the public prior to

commencing work on the Environment Report. As stated in the executive summary, this report represents the Final Scoping Report. It had been revised following representations during the consultation period from 23<sup>rd</sup> January till 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009.

## Chapter 3

# Plans, Policies, Programmes and Legislation Review Summary

### *Introduction*

As part of the initial stages of the SEA process it is necessary to identify the other relevant plans, policies, programmes and legislation which may provide constraints or synergies with the objectives of the plan being formulated. The review also serves to identify sustainability issues that need to be addressed when developing the plan options.

The following review identifies plans, programmes, strategies and legislation that are relevant to the SEA and the WMS. The review covers relevant international, national and local documents. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the reports that provide information on the Maltese Islands.

### *Documents Reviewed*

**Table 1** provides a list of the policies, plans, programmes and legislation relevant to the WMS, which have been reviewed. The Scoping Report provides a comprehensive assessment of linkages to other plans, programmes, strategies and legislation. Chapter 2 of the Environment Report will need to highlight the strategies, legislation and plans that are most relevant to the WMS. It will highlight linkages and synergies, for example, between the Waste Subject Plan and the WMS.

The analysis has been subdivided into three main categories:

- (i) **International Commitments:** this category covers the highest-level environment and sustainability policy framework within which Malta must work. It includes a selection of global commitments, such as those arising from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as some international Conventions;
- (ii) **EU & National – Directives, Legislation and Regulations:** this includes reference to the key Directives (namely the Waste Framework & Landfill Directives) that have a significant influence on how waste should be managed within the European Union and a summary of the key relevant legislation such as the Environmental Protection Act, Development Planning Act and Eco Contribution Act. These are all tools of primary legislation that will help to implement the WMS; and

- (iii) **National Programmes and Environmental & Planning Documents:** this section covers high-level policy and strategy documents published by the Government, such as the Structure Plan and Waste Management Subject Plan 2001 (Space for Waste). National policies, strategies and funding programmes that set Government priorities for the environment, economy and social issues are also included. These are relevant as waste management is recognised as an issue of national significance in both Malta's Sustainability Strategy and the NRP 2008-2010.

**Table 1 Analysis of Related Plans, Programmes and Legislation**

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
<b>1. International Commitments</b>		
<p><b>Ministerial Statement</b> delivered by Dr Lawrence Gonzi Deputy Prime Minister for Malta, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg South Africa. 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2002.</p>	<p>The Maltese Government made commitments for action in the following areas: a) The rehabilitation of Valletta; Coastal zone management; Transport; and <i>Waste management</i>.</p>	<p>Improved waste management is a national commitment. The WMS is an important tool in delivering better waste management practices.</p>
<p><b>UN Millennium Declaration.</b> MDG 7 – Environment.</p>	<p>Malta has committed to delivering the 8 goals identified by the UN. Goal 7 relates to the environment and seeks UN signatories to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes;</li> <li>• Reverse loss of environmental resources;</li> <li>• Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water;</li> <li>• Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.</li> </ul>	<p>These development goals are primarily aimed at developing countries; however the first bullet point has relevance to the WMS, which must incorporate the principles of sustainable development and limit resource depletion.</p>
<p><b>Barcelona Convention</b> for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution</p>	<p>The Contracting Parties shall identify or jointly take all appropriate measures to protect and improve the Mediterranean marine environment in order to contribute to sustainable development in the area and to prevent, abate, combat and, as far as possible, eliminate pollution in this area.</p>	<p>The WMS must include specific objectives and actions to control the dumping of waste at sea, which would have the potential to adversely affect the marine environment.</p>
<p><b>London Convention</b> on</p>	<p>The Convention contributes to the international control and prevention of marine</p>	<p>These are national commitments and</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matters	<p>pollution. It prohibits the dumping of certain hazardous materials, requires a prior special permit for the dumping of a number of other identified materials and a prior general permit for other wastes or matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Convention includes a three-part classification of substances with regulations governing the disposal of materials in each category. These are:</li> <li>• Annex I – the “black list” (substances that are absolutely prohibited and should be released into the oceans only “<i>in emergencies posing unacceptable risk relating to human health and admitting no other feasible solution</i>”);</li> <li>• Annex II – the “grey list” (substances that can be dumped with special permits); and</li> <li>• Annex III – materials that are allowed to be dumped under a general permit for all other wastes.</li> </ul> <p>Under the London Dumping Convention fish waste, or organic materials resulting from industrial fish processing operations are not considered to be industrial waste<sup>1</sup> and hence the provisions of the Convention do not apply. Hence, fish wastes, blood, and offal generated by aquaculture operations are allowed to be discharged into the marine environment under the provisions of this Convention.</p>	the WMS must conform to their realisation.
<b>The 1996 Protocol to the London Dumping Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aspects of the London Dumping Convention were superseded by a Protocol approved in 1996. This Protocol, further redefined the concept of dumping, including a further explanation on what is not considered to be dumping.</li> <li>• The Protocol also includes three Annexes:</li> <li>• Annex I – Wastes or other matter that may be considered for dumping;</li> <li>• Annex II – Assessment of wastes or other matter that may be considered for dumping; and</li> </ul>	These are national commitments and the WMS must conform to their realisation.

<sup>1</sup> Defined as “waste materials generated by manufacturing or processing operations”.

<b>Plan, Programme, Legislation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implications for WMS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annex III – Arbitral Procedure</li> </ul> <p>Annex I outlines the following materials in the list of wastes that may be considered for dumping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ fish waste, or material resulting from industrial fish processing operations; and</li> <li>▪ organic material of natural origin;</li> </ul>	
<b>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</b>	The Convention aims, in introducing a system for controlling the export, import and disposal of hazardous wastes and their disposal, to reduce the volume of such exchanges so as to protect human health and the environment.	These are national commitments and the WMS must conform to their realisation.
<b>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>	The ultimate objective of this Convention, and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt, is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Malta is a non Annex I to the Convention, which means that it does not have to meet quantified targets for reduction in greenhouse gases emissions. It does, however, support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and is bound by EU legislation.	Some waste management installations contribute to the emissions of greenhouse gases. The WMS should seek to reduce greenhouse gases emissions, encourage adoption of waste to energy technologies and other carbon reducing measures such as more fuel efficient refuse collection vehicles and collection patterns.
<b>European Parliament legislative resolution of 17 December 2008 on the proposal</b>	The EU Renewable Energy Roadmap demonstrates that a 20 % target for the overall share of energy from renewable sources and a 10% target for renewable energy in transport is an appropriate and achievable objectives, and that a framework which includes	Some waste management installations contribute to the generation of energy. Energy

<b>Plan, Programme, Legislation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implications for WMS</b>
for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	<p>mandatory targets should provide the business community with the long term stability it needs to make rational, sustainable investments in the renewable energy sector which are capable of reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and boosting the use of new energy technologies. These targets are in the context of the 20 % improvement in energy efficiency by 2020 set out in the Commission Communication of 19 October 2006 entitled "Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential", which was endorsed by the Brussels European Council of March 2007 and by the European Parliament in its resolution of 31 January 2008 on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential.</p> <p>Malta shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2020 is at least 10%.</p>	generation shall be taken into account in the assessment of options through the life cycle assessment of energy. All options should seek to minimise energy uses.
<b>2. EU &amp; National - Directives, Legislation &amp; Regulations</b>		
<b>The Waste Framework Directive</b> (2006/12/EC).	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (previously 75/442/EEC) is the foundation legislation for sustainable waste management. The Framework Directive places obligations on plan making authorities to have regard to certain objectives, such as encouraging the prevention or reduction of waste.</p> <p>A key objective is the minimisation of waste and where possible the encouragement of materials recycling and energy recovery.</p> <p>Malta shall ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment. It requires a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the community; it defines waste and introduces the principles of the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and regional self sufficiency. The competent authority is required to draw up a waste management plan to set out anticipated</p>	The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive, which emphasise waste minimisation and use of best technologies .

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>quantities of different waste streams, how these streams will be managed and identify sites for waste management.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 337 of 2001</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Permit and Control) Regulations, 2001; and</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 106 of 2007</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations, 2007.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>The Landfill Directive</b> (99/31/EC)</p>	<p>This Directive aims to reduce harmful effects of landfill to the environment. In particular, it seeks to reduce the amount of methane generated by biodegradable material in landfills, and thereby seek to reduce the effects of waste on climate change as methane is a potent greenhouse gas.</p> <p>Provisions include a requirement to pre-treat wastes prior to landfill. It also sets targets for the reduction of biodegradable waste sent to landfill: 75% of 1995 levels by 2010, 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 and 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 168 of 2002</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Landfill) Regulations, 2002. This LN re-affirms the Directive’s landfill targets as applying to Malta.</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 289 of 2002</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Landfill) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 70 of 2007</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste Management (Landfill) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 146 of 2007</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive, including its targets.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	Management (Landfill) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007. Changes to LN 168/2002 including broadening the scope of hazardous waste that cannot be disposed of to landfill.	
<b>Hazardous Waste Directive</b> (91/689/EEC)	Provisions include singling out specific waste materials as a consequence of their potential impact upon health and the environment. The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 337 of 2001</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Permit and Control) Regulations, 2001. Deals with permitting issues for waste including the definition of the type of waste management practices that require permits.</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 106 of 2007</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations, 2007. This LN complements LN 337 of 2001 and provides additional information about the responsibilities for processing, storage and transportation of waste by different entities such as households, businesses, schools, etc...</li> </ul>	The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.
<b>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive</b> (94/62/EC)	The Packaging Directive is concerned with minimising the creation of packaging waste material and promotes energy recovery, re-use and recycling of packaging. The Packaging Directive covers all packaging placed on the market within the EU, and all packaging waste disposed of at industrial or commercial sites, or from private homes. This Directive is intended to establish producer responsibility for packaging waste. The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 277 of 2006</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 435) - Product Safety Act (CAP. 427), Waste Management (Packaging &amp; Packaging Waste) Regulations 2006</li> </ul>	The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive. The requirements of the packaging and packaging Waste shall be noted in the WMS. The WMS has a series of waste minimisation initiatives incorporated into implementing the Strategy. These initiatives shall result in greater

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
		waste re-use and reduction at source which will assist in reducing packaging wastes requiring management.
<b>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC)</b>	<p>Adopted in February 2003, the Directive introduces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions on the generation of waste, and promotes reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery;</li> <li>• Restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment;</li> <li>• Restrictions to prevent the disposal of WEEE as unsorted MSW; and</li> <li>• Minimum targets for the collection of WEEE at 4 - 6kgs per person.</li> </ul> <p>Those items specified under the WEEE Directive must be taken back by distributors, free of charge to the householder, either through in-store facilities at individual retail outlets or the retailer may join the distributor take back scheme (DTS). One consequence of this is that local authorities are likely to have a role in collecting/receiving WEEE items at civic amenity / recycling facilities.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 396 of 2004</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations, 2004</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 137 of 2006</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2006</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 229 of 2006</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2006</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive, which is primarily aimed at waste minimisation. WEEE is currently managed at Civic Amenity sites. This service will need to be further strengthened together with other producer initiatives (eg. retailer take back schemes) to ensure compliance with existing legislation. Reducing this waste and improving its ability to be recycled should assist waste minimisation and recycling schemes in the future.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 50 of 2007</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2007</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 51 of 2008</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2008</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 307 of 2008</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Restrictions of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2008</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 63 of 2007</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2007</li> </ul>	
<b>Batteries and Accumulators Directive</b> (2006/66/EC)	<p>Adopted by the EU on the 6 September 2006, it repeals Directive 91/157/EEC. The aim is to cut the amount of hazardous substances - in particular, mercury, cadmium and lead - dumped in the environment; this should be done by reducing the use of these substances in batteries and accumulators and by treating and re-using the amounts that are used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It promotes a high rate of collection and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators and improvement in the environmental performance of all involved in the life-cycle of batteries and accumulators, including their recycling and disposal;</li> <li>• Member States also have to ensure that, from 26 September 2009 at the latest, batteries and accumulators that have been collected are treated and recycled using the best available techniques. Recycling must exclude energy recovery;</li> <li>• Member states have to make arrangements enabling end-users to discard spent batteries and accumulators</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive. The requirements of the Regulations are noted in the WMS. Any existing and future waste management facility shall be developed to ensure full compliance with these requirements. Will assist in removing a potentially hazardous element from the MSW stream.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>at collection point and have them taken back at no charge by the producers. Collection rates of at least 25% and 45% have to be reached by 26 September 2012 and 26 September 2016 respectively. The Directive is partially transposed into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 311 of 2007</b> – Product Safety Act (CAP. 427) – Batteries and Accumulators Regulations, 2007</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 158 of 2002</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations, 2002</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Disposal of Waste Oils Directive</b> (75/439/EEC) as amended by Directive 87/101/EEC, Directive 91/692/EEC, Directive 2000/76/EC.</p>	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to create a harmonised system for the collection, treatment, storage and disposal of waste oils, without harming the environment. This Directive requires Member States inter alia to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that waste oils are collected and disposed of without causing avoidable damage to human health and the environment;</li> <li>• In managing waste oils, give priority to processing by regeneration, then to combustion, and finally to safe destruction or final disposal;</li> <li>• Prohibit the discharge of waste oils into waters or onto soils and emissions to air in excess of permitted levels;</li> <li>• Require any undertaking that disposes of waste oils to be subject to prior authorisation;</li> <li>• Take measures to ensure that the operation of plants where waste oils are used as fuel will not cause significant levels of air pollution, and that waste oils used as fuel do not constitute toxic and dangerous waste or contain PCB/PCT concentrations of more than 50 ppm; and</li> <li>• Prohibit mixing of waste oils with PCB/PCTs when collecting or storing</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>waste oils.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 161 of 2002</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Waste Oils) Regulations, 2002.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs) Directive</b> (96/59/EC) and related Decision 2001/68/EC</p>	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to harmonise laws on the controlled disposal of PCB/PCTs and on the decontamination or disposal of equipment containing PCBs (PCBs means PCBs, PCTs and similar substances) with a view to eliminating them completely. It requires Member States inter alia to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compile and regularly update inventories of equipment containing PCBs</li> <li>• Draw up plans for the decontamination and/or disposal of PCBs and of equipment containing PCBs</li> <li>• Develop installations for the disposal, decontamination and safe storage of PCBs</li> <li>• Ensure that PCBs and equipment containing PCBs are decontaminated or disposed of within specified deadlines (by 2010).</li> </ul> <p>The Directive is transposed to Malta into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 166 of 2002</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste Management (Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Polychlorinated Terphenyls) Regulations, 2002</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.</p>
<p><b>Sewage Sludge Directive</b> on the Protection of the Environment, and in particular of the Soil, when Sewage Sludge is used in Agriculture. (86/278/EEC) as amended by</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge.</p> <p>The Directive lays down limit values for concentrations of heavy metals in the soil, in sludge and for the maximum annual quantities of heavy metals which may be introduced into the soil. The Member States</p>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
Directive 91/692/EEC	<p>must take the measures necessary to ensure that these limit values are not exceeded through the use of sludge.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 212 of 2001</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations, 2001</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Titanium Dioxide Directive (consolidated)</b> on Waste from the Titanium Dioxide Industry (78/176/EEC) as amended by Directive 82/883/EEC, Directive 83/29/EEC, Directive 91/692/EEC, Directive 92/112/EC. Directive 1882/2003/EC</p>	<p>The aim of this Directive is the prevention and progressive reduction, with a view to its elimination, of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry. The Member States will take steps to ensure that waste disposal procedures take due account of human-health and environmental considerations. They will actively encourage waste prevention, recovery and recycling and the re-use of waste as raw materials. Any discharge, dumping, storage, accumulation or injection of waste will require prior authorization. The Member States will draw up programmes for the gradual reduction, and ultimate elimination, of pollution caused by waste from TiO<sub>2</sub> manufacturing facilities.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 223 of 2001</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) Waste from the Titanium Dioxide Industry Regulations, 2001</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.</p>
<p><b>ELV Directive (2000/53/EC)</b> on End-of-Life Vehicles</p>	<p>Directive 2000/53/EC is meant to minimise the impact of the end of life of vehicles on environment by restricting the use of certain heavy metals in new vehicles from 1 July 2003. The objective is to ensure that 85% of an end of life vehicle by weight will be recycled by the year 2006, increasing to 95% by the year 2015 with additional de-pollution tasks being progressively introduced.</p> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese</p>	<p>The requirements of the ELV Regulations shall be noted in the WMS. Any existing and future waste management facility shall be developed to ensure full compliance with these requirements.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	Legislation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 99 of 2004</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 435) Waste Management (End of Life Vehicles) Regulations, 2004</li> </ul>	Improved recycling should reduce quantities of waste requiring disposal in the long term.
<b>Incineration of Waste Directive</b> (2000/76/EC)	This Directive replaced the previous Directives on municipal waste incineration (89/369/EEC and 89/429/EEC) and hazardous waste incineration (94/67/EC). Member States are required inter alia to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that authorisations contain the general conditions that energy is recovered and residues are minimised and (where appropriate) recycled;</li> <li>• Require operators to take all necessary precautions to prevent negative effects on the environment during the reception of waste, and to classify wastes before acceptance; and</li> <li>• Require operators to meet the (more stringent) operating conditions and emission limits for air emissions and wastewater discharges specified in the Directive</li> </ul> The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 336 of 2001</b> - Environment Protection Act (CAP. 435) Waste Management (Incineration) Regulations, 2001</li> </ul>	The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.
<b>Port Reception Facilities for Ship Generated Waste and Cargo Residue Directive</b> (2000/59/EC) as amended by Directive 2002/84/EC	The purpose of this Directive is to reduce the discharges of ship-generated waste and cargo residues into the sea, especially illegal discharges, from ships using ports in the Community, by improving the availability and use of port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues, thereby enhancing the protection of the marine environment. Member States are required inter alia to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the availability of port reception facilities adequate to meet the needs of the ships normally using the port without</li> </ul>	The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Directive.

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>causing undue delay to ships;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement an appropriate waste reception and handling plan for each port; and</li> <li>• Ensure that the costs of port reception facilities for ship-generated waste, including the treatment and disposal of the waste, shall be covered through the collection of a fee from ships.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive is transposed into Maltese Legislation by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>L.N. 278 of 2004</b> - Malta Maritime Authority Act (CAP. 352) Port Reception Facilities for Ship-generated Wastes and Cargo Residues Regulations, 2004</li> <li>• <b>L.N. 290 of 2006</b> - Malta Maritime Authority Act (CAP. 352) Port Reception Facilities for Ship-generated Wastes and Cargo Residues (Amendment) Regulations, 2006</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipment of waste within, into and out of the European Community</b> as amended by Regulation 120/97, and Decision 816/99 and Decision 94/774/EC, and related Decisions 97/640/EC and 1999/412/EC, and Council Regulation 1420/1999 as amended by</p>	<p>The Regulation establishes a system for controlling the movement of waste, to implement the Basle Convention, the OECD Council Decisions on trans-frontier movements of waste, and the fourth ACP-EEC Convention (Lomé IV). It sets up separate regimes governing shipments within the EU, imports to and exports from the EU, and transit shipments through the EU. Different requirements are laid down depending on the destination of the waste shipment, on whether the waste is destined for recovery or disposal, and, in the case of shipments for recovery, whether it is listed in the Annexes on the Green, Amber or Red list. Member States are required inter alia to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste</li> <li>• Ensure that any bilateral agreements and arrangements for the import of waste are concluded in accordance with specified conditions</li> <li>• Enforce directly applicable provisions of</li> </ul>	<p>The WMS must take into account the requirements of this Regulation.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
Regulations 1208/2000 and 2630/2000; also related Regulation 1547/1999 as amended by Regulations 334/2000, 354/2000 and 1552/2000	<p>the Regulation such as the prohibition of the export and import of waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit and punish illegal traffic in waste</li> <li>• Ensure that shipments of waste are subject to a financial guarantee</li> <li>• Ensure that producers of waste take responsibility for its safe disposal or recovery</li> <li>• Designate customs offices of entry into, and departure from, the Community</li> <li>• Ensure that consignment notes conform to specified requirements</li> <li>• Ensure that the competent authorities, the notifier and the consignee keep documents sent to or by the competent authorities for at least three years</li> <li>• Ensure that authorities, shippers and producers of waste understand and comply with their obligations in respect of shipment of waste</li> <li>• Co-operate to resolve disputes relating to the shipment of small quantities of hazardous waste</li> <li>• Report to the Commission on controls, prohibitions, details of recovery facilities, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Notice 205 of 2000</b>, Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations set up a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.</p>	
Development Planning Act, 1992 (Amended 2001)	This Act regulates and controls the use of land, and in particular requires that changes of use and development of land be subject to permission granted by the Malta Environment & Planning Authority.	Projects resulting from the WMS must conform to the requirements of the Development Planning Act.
Environment Protection Act, 2001	The Act requires everyone together with the Government to protect the environment and to assist in the taking of preventative and remedial measures to protect the environment and manage natural resources in a sustainable	The WMS assists in the regulation and management of waste as outlined in Part V of the Act,

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>manner. Various environmental duties that fall to the government are established in the Act including waste management.</p> <p><b>PART II of the Act</b> requires the Government “to ensure the sustainable management of wastes and to promote its reduction and the proper use, reuse and recovery of matter and energy”.</p> <p><b>Part V of the Act</b> gives the responsible Minister specific powers with regard to waste management, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) classify waste and prescribing rules in relation thereto in accordance with the type and category thereof;</li> <li>(ii) regulate the management and disposal thereof;</li> <li>(iii) establish quotas, in quantitative and qualitative terms, of permitted generation of waste, as well as otherwise provide for the prevention and reduction of waste; and</li> <li>(iv) provide for the registration and, or, licensing of waste management operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>PART VI of the Act</b> give the Minister responsibilities for the licensing of Waste The following activities cannot be carried out without the appropriate license:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) store, treat, collect, transfer, recover or otherwise manage or handle such waste as may be prescribed;</li> <li>(ii) act as broker for the carrying out of the functions mentioned in paragraph (i);</li> <li>(iii) trade in, import or export waste;</li> <li>(iv) have such waste as may be prescribed in transit; and</li> <li>(v) manage waste management facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>including waste reduction. The Act also requires the Government to establish quotas for waste generation and targets for minimisation. The use of quotas or targets is something that is currently absent in the WMS. The need to include quotas or targets will be examined through the Environment report of the SEA.</p>
Eco-contribution Act, 2004	The Act makes provision for the imposition of an eco-contribution on products which result in waste and to provide for matters ancillary or incidental thereto.	The WMS directly supports legislative efforts such as this Act, which promotes waste minimisation and producer responsibility for

<b>Plan, Programme, Legislation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implications for WMS</b>
		waste.
Legal Notice 114 of 2007, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	This Legal Notice requires that an Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out for certain developments that may have an impact on the environment.	Projects resulting from the WMS must be screened to ensure that an EIA is carried out if required by legislation. Although the use of EIA will, ultimately, be an important decision making tool in delivering the WMS, it is used at project level, to help select appropriate sites and measure site-specific environmental impact.
Legal Notice 418 of 2005, Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations	The SEA Regulations require that certain plans and programmes are subject to an environmental assessment prior to their implementation.	The WMS is undergoing a SEA.
Legal Notice 116 of 2005 Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations	This legislation enables the public to have access to information on the environment that is held by public authorities.	The Environment Report for the WMS will be published for public consultation.
Constitution of Malta	The Constitution of Malta (Section 9) declares that the State shall safeguard the landscape and the historical and artistic patrimony of the Nation. These are the only aspects of the environment referred to in the Constitution, underlying the importance of the landscape and historical heritage.	Landscape and historical heritage shall be recognised as important assets in the WMS.
Legal Notice 311 of 2006, Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats	These Regulations transpose the Habitats Directive and designate Special Areas of Conservation including Marine Protected Areas. The legislation calls for the protection	The WMS is not locationally specific so there are no direct effects at this

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
Protection Regulations	of species and habitats and the setting up of a NATURA 2000 network.	stage. However, the WMS should be aware of the endangered and vulnerable species of flora and fauna in Malta and ensure the protection and conservation of them and their habitats.
Air Quality Regulations <sup>2</sup>	Local Regulations on air quality aim to develop and implement appropriate instruments to improve air quality. The control of emissions from mobile sources, improving fuel quality and promoting and integrating environmental protection requirements into the transport and energy sector are part of these aims. The Regulations contain targets and objectives that must be met. Different Regulations address individual or groups of specific pollutants.	The WMS shall ensure that air quality does not deteriorate as a result of its implementation.
Legal Notice 194 of 2004, Water Policy Framework Regulations	<p>These Regulations seek to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy. It aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems a wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment,</li> </ul>	The WMS is not locationally specific so there are no direct effects at this stage. However, it is important that the issues and measures presented in the Regulations are considered in the WMS.

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Regulations in the field of air quality mainly relate to emission thresholds for various pollutants. The authors do no attempt to summarise all the Regulations, as this would represent a large amount of analytical text. This review seeks to draw out main themes and messages covered by current legislation.

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</li> <li>• Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts and have a significant role to play in protecting and managing water resources.</li> </ul>	
Legal Notice 34 of 2001, Protection of Waters Against Pollution Caused by Nitrates from Agricultural Sources Regulations	These Regulations have the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further similar pollution.	The WMS should support these legal requirements.
Legal Notice 380 of 2003, Quality of Bathing Water Regulations	These Regulations set binding standards for bathing waters. The Regulations set parameters that Malta is legally obliged to meet for water quality standards for coastal bathing waters.	The WMS should support these legal requirements.
Legal Notice 23 of 2004, Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption Regulations	This Legal Notice addresses the quality of water intended for human consumption. It sets technical standards in relation to 48 parameters, which must be adhered to and monitored. The aim is to provide a sound basis for both consumers and suppliers of drinking water.	The WMS should support these legal requirements.
<b>3. National Programmes and Environmental &amp; Planning Documents</b>		
National Strategic Reference Framework	The National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) is the strategic document that sets out Malta's strategic objectives for Cohesion Policy 2007- 2013. The NSRF describes the Government's Vision for the country as 'a dynamic, high value-added economy founded on competence, skills and excellence, and capable of sustaining a high standard of living for its citizens.' The NSRF highlights the following issues that are key to Malta's socio-	These are national objectives and the WMS shall conform to their realisation.

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The declining cost competitiveness and the negative implications on the diverse economic sectors;</li> <li>• The impact from insularity and double insularity (Gozo) and the overt dependence on air and sea transport;</li> <li>• Limited domestic market and territorial realities that lead to market failures and loss of economies of scale;</li> <li>• The dependence on key source markets and seasonal tourism concentrations as well as increasing competitive challenges from central Mediterranean destinations;</li> <li>• Increasing economic and social demands on the environment, leading to sustainability concerns;</li> <li>• Malta's infrastructure deficit in areas of transport, education, research, technological development and innovation, environment and energy; and</li> <li>• The challenge of implementing the relevant EU Directives.</li> </ul>	
Operational Programme I Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013, Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life	The objective of Priority Axis 5 is to continue with the upgrading process of the country's environmental infrastructure, particularly in the areas of solid waste management and risk prevention. Minimising landfilling of waste, the rehabilitation of disused landfills, as well the increase in the capacity for waste treatment for energy recovery and recycling purposes feature amongst the operational objectives of this Priority Axis.	These are national commitments and the WMS shall conform to their realisation.
A Draft Sustainable Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2006-2016	<p>The Sustainable Strategy is centred on four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing the environment and resources;</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable economic development;</li> <li>• Fostering sustainable communities;</li> <li>• Cross-cutting strategic issues.</li> </ul> <p>The document remains in draft form (3<sup>rd</sup> Draft). It was adopted by the National Commission for Sustainable Development on</p>	<p>Sustainable development principles must be included in the WSM.</p> <p>The WMS should provide a framework for improvements in the</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>18<sup>th</sup> March 2006.</p> <p>A number of priorities within the Draft Sustainable Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2006-2016 are relevant to Waste Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Climate Change</u>: take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through transport and energy policies that seek to promote environmental protection, competitiveness, and security of supplies and, as a result, decouple the rate of growth of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions from economic growth.</li> <li>2. <u>Air Quality</u>: take remedial action to control emissions of air pollutants and achieve compliance with European standards;</li> <li>3. <u>Groundwater</u>: adopt a policy that safeguards the quality of groundwater resources to protect human health, and satisfy the requirements for human use and achieve good quantitative status by 2015;</li> <li>4. <u>Seawater</u>: sustain compliance with the Bathing Water Directive and achieve compliance with the Barcelona Convention standards;</li> <li>5. <u>Waste Minimisation</u>: prevent and minimise waste by achieving EU waste-related objectives and targets, reviewing Malta's Waste Management Strategy by 2007;</li> <li>6. <u>Re-use of excavated stone</u> – the strategy calls for re-use of construction waste and application of quarrying techniques for the excavation of building sites – in order to utilise the bedrock as a construction material; and</li> <li>7. <u>Vacant Buildings</u> – Encourages measures to ensure that vacant buildings are re-used in preference to redevelopment, hence reducing demolition and excavation waste.</li> </ol>	<p>following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• Air Quality;</li> <li>• Ground Water;</li> <li>• Seawater; and</li> <li>• Waste Minimisation.</li> </ul>
Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands, 1990	This is the national planning document that sets out the development framework for the Maltese Islands for the twenty-year period to 2010.	Malta's accession to the EU and subsequent transposition of the

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>In recognition of concerns over the generation and disposal of solid wastes adopted Structure Plan Policies PUT 13 to PUT 20 relate to the management of solid wastes. The Structure Plan is currently undergoing review and revisions to these policies may be necessary in the context of the development of this Plan and recent EU waste policy initiatives. The relevant Structure Plan policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUT 13</b> - minimum criteria required to be satisfied with respect to waste generating activities. This remains a valid policy, although responsibility for enforcement of the requirements for off-site transfer and disposal of wastes do not lie with MEPA.</li> <li>• <b>PUT 14</b> - established the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment to accompany applications for waste management facilities, except inert materials. EIA Regulations are now in place.</li> <li>• <b>PUT 15</b> - provides for the provision of public bring-in sites for recycling and disposal.</li> <li>• <b>Policies PUT 16, 17, and 19</b> establish the need to identify sites for transfer, treatment and landfill facilities.</li> <li>• <b>PUT 19</b> states a presumption in favour of landfill as the principal method of disposal for municipal waste and fly ash. This policy now conflicts with EU legislation, which has now been transposed to Malta – primarily through the Waste and Landfill Directives.</li> <li>• <b>PUT 18</b> identifies the need for the Government to investigate hazardous wastes and their most appropriate treatment and disposal facilities.</li> <li>• <b>PUT 20</b> establishes the need for the Planning Authority to prepare a Waste Management Subject Plan. This has now been achieved through the preparation of ‘Space for Waste: The Waste</li> </ul>	<p>EU Waste and Landfill Directives have meant that policies within the Structure Plan are becoming increasingly out-dated and of limited relevance to the WMS.</p> <p>Some policies in the Structure Plan are relevant to the existing 2001 Waste Management Subject Plan (Space for Waste).</p> <p>The Replacement Waste Management Subject plan will need to be set in the context of the Structure Plan Review and final 2009 WMS rather than the 1990 Structure Plan.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	Management Subject Plan’.	
Local Plans	<p>7 Local Plans cover the Maltese Islands. These Plans are statutory plans that are prepared under the provisions of the 1992 Development Planning Act (Amended 2001). They are prepared in accordance with the Structure Plan and provide a statutory decision making context for all planning applications. They allocate land for particular uses and define areas that are Outside Development Zone or subject to specific landscape, conservation or other designations. They also provide criteria based policies to guide the location and scale of development.</p>	<p>Relevant to the WMS as they provide the decision making context for projects / facilities that are promoted through the WMS.</p>
National Reform Programme, 2005 - 2008	<p>The National Reform Programme (NRP) with a governance structure based on a three-year cycle (2005-2008) aims to set out a comprehensive strategy to deliver growth and jobs in line with the refocus of the Lisbon Agenda. Several political, economic, social, technological, and environmental factors affect Malta’s economic growth and international competitiveness and hence, the country’s employment growth potential. The NRF identifies 3 environmental priorities for action by the Maltese Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Halting Biodiversity Loss;</li> <li>2. Internalisation of Environmental Externalities;</li> <li>3. Fight against Climate Change – The NRP recognizes that the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions needs to be based on measures and initiatives that target various sectors (especially energy production, transport and waste).</li> </ol> <p>The Waste Strategy contributes significantly to priorities 2 &amp; 3. In relation to Waste Management, the 2005-2008 NRP responded with the following measures and resources:</p> <p><b><u>Policy Response: Internalisation of Environmental Externalities</u></b></p> <p>Decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradations in line with</p>	<p>The WSM should be prepared in the context of these priorities, some of which remain ongoing.</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>existing Community legislation and the Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a National Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP) and a Green Public Procurement Plan.</li> <li>• Introduce the Polluter Pays Principle.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Policy Response: Fight Against Climate Change</u></b></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit Greenhouse gas emission.</li> <li>• Reduce energy demand.</li> </ul>	
National Reform Programme, 2008 - 2010	<p>Review of 2005 NRF: Through its review of the 2005 NRP, it states that “Waste Management is another area that Malta is addressing by means of promotion of recycling of waste, rehabilitation of dump sites as well as regulated and controlled sites where citizens can dispose of their waste in a better way.” The review recognised there had been delay in commissioning the Sant Antnin Plan (expected in 2009) and provides an update on other waste management measures including the closure of Maghtab, Qortin and Wied Fulija and their rehabilitation, including the installation of landfill gases capturing technology. The review of the 2005 NRF acknowledges some delay in adoption of a Green Procurement Plan by the Maltese Government, which includes waste minimization measures.</p> <p>The current National Reform Programme places a stronger emphasis on <b>Energy and Climate Change</b> as one of its four main thrusts. The 2008-2010 NRF acknowledges “The Maltese Government is committed towards increasing its share of renewable energy. Infact, Malta intends to generate 10% of the national energy needs through renewable energy sources by 2020. The potential sources for renewable energy for Malta are solar, wind and <b>waste</b>. In achieving</p>	

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	<p>the 10% target, Government has earmarked €33 million from the 2007 – 2013 structural funds.”</p> <p>The 2008-2010 NRP states that Government intends to invest heavily in renewable energy technologies through the assistance of structural funds. The Government’s aim is, by 2020, to derive 10% of Malta’s energy requirements from renewable sources including waste to energy, solar and wind. No further detail is provided.</p>	
<p>The Rural Development Plan (RDP) for Malta 2007 – 2013</p>	<p>The RDP maintains that the present situation of Maltese agriculture is largely unsustainable and the most relevant threat to the survival of Maltese agriculture in the coming years appears to be prevailing situation where Maltese agriculture supplies consumers with high priced, low quality produce. The abandonment of agricultural land will accelerate the rate of soil erosion and consequently lead to land degradation and a change in the landscape. The main issue with respect to agriculture is the protection through measures that facilitate the cultivation of land by farmers. The new vision for Maltese agriculture is the sustainable development of rural Malta in a manner that leads to its increased economic competitiveness in a demand-driven, international market system, in a context that takes into account its environmental, social and cultural dimensions and their importance to the Maltese way of life.</p>	<p>The WMS should be congruent with the requirements of the RDP.</p>
<p>Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands, 2001</p>	<p>The Strategy provides a policy and decision-making framework for the future management of waste generated in the Maltese Islands, and for the preparation of detailed implementation plans. It is also the means by which the various requirements and targets contained in European Directives on waste will be implemented, in particular the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC), and the Landfill</p>	<p>The WMS strategy should provide a logical review of the 2001 SWMS. It should provide an assessment of the success of the 2001 Strategy, provide new targets and consider whether a</p>

Plan, Programme, Legislation	Description	Implications for WMS
	Directive (99/31/EC). Other key areas arising from the SWMS are sustainable waste management, producer responsibility, segregation at source, and the minimisation of waste generation.	new direction is needed, such as great emphasis on waste to energy and waste minimisation, in light of changing sustainable development priorities since 2001.
Space for Waste: the Waste Management Subject Plan, October 2001	<p>The Waste Management Subject Plan ‘Space for Waste’ was published in October 2001 and subsequently approved by the Planning Authority Board on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2001. It has not been adopted by Parliament and does not, therefore, enjoy full statutory status as a guide to land use planning decisions in through the 2001 Development Planning Act. The Subject Plan is intended as the Spatial Interpretation of the 2001 Solid Waste Management Strategy. Para 1.20 of the Subject Plan acknowledges “<i>This Plan will therefore require monitoring and review on a regular basis. In particular, there will be a need to monitor the supply of, and demand for, waste management facilities, and to measure progress in implementation of the Solid Waste Management Strategy.</i>”</p> <p>The Subject Plan covers the period 2001 to 2010. It is therefore coming to the end of its plan period and the need for a review is considered imminent. A replacement Waste Subject Plan will be required to provide a spatial interpretation of the 2009 WMS. The policies in the Waste Subject Plan emphasise that there is a need for a range of waste management facilities on Malta, and for strict environmental controls. In particular, it identifies the need for new nonhazardous landfill facilities on Malta and Gozo.</p>	As above.
The First Communication	The Communication recognises that Malta is more likely than larger countries to suffer the	The WMS should have regard to this

<b>Plan, Programme, Legislation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implications for WMS</b>
of Malta to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2004	consequences of climate change but, as with other small States, cannot be considered a main contributor to the change. The implementation framework to deal with climate change favours multi-sectoral policies (notably energy, transport and agriculture) with a view to integrating environmental considerations within measures aimed at climate change abatement and adaptation strategy. Malta is committed to honouring obligations in respect to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and, as an EU Member State, is obliged to develop the capacity for reporting, monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions.	Communication.

## Chapter 4

### The Baseline Data

#### *Introduction*

The collection of baseline information is fundamental to the SEA process. It provides the basis for identifying key issues and trends in the Maltese Islands and for predicting and monitoring the effects of the WMS.

Schedule 3 of the SEA Regulations requires baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered. This is essentially a broad-brush 'State of the Environment' review of the Maltese Islands focusing on the main environmental issues. Existing environmental and sustainability data will be collected from a wide range of sources. SEA recognises that baseline information is constantly changing and that much information is not available as yet. It advocates that data collection should be a continuous process and that gaps in available information should be recorded as well as uncertainties. Only relevant data should be collected to allow the potential effects of the WMS to be assessed. **Table 2** summarises this broad-brush description. The list is not exhaustive, and may be modified in the Environment Report.

The draft Sustainable Development Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2007 - 2016 identifies Malta's environmental challenges, which have been mentioned in a number of official reports including Malta's State of the Environment Report (1998, 2002 and 2005) and Malta's National Report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002). The following environmental challenges were identified:

- Air quality and climate change
- Energy-efficiency and renewable energy resources
- Biodiversity
- Freshwater
- Wastes
- Marine and coastal environment
- Land-use
- Transport
- Natural and technological risks
- Leisure and the environment

On the basis of the above topics, **Table 2** shows how the Environment Report will draw together the issues and baseline data.

**Table 2: Environmental Baseline**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Relevant baseline data</b>
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malta's national air monitoring programme</li> </ul>
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Temperature and rainfall</li> </ul>
Energy-efficiency and renewable energy resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy consumption</li> <li>• Energy from renewable resources</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural areas designated and managed</li> <li>• Percentage of total species of international importance per group protected by national legislation</li> <li>• Status of selected groups of species</li> </ul>
Freshwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water consumption by source</li> <li>• Nitrate and chloride levels at abstraction boreholes</li> <li>• Groundwater quantitative status</li> </ul>
Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste generation by type</li> <li>• Municipal waste generated per capita</li> <li>• Waste separation and recycling</li> </ul>
Marine and coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathing water quality</li> <li>• % of the coastal zone that is built up</li> </ul>
Land-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover by type</li> <li>• Areas protected by type</li> <li>• Number of vacant properties</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private car ownership</li> <li>• Kilometres of roads</li> <li>• Use of public transport</li> <li>• Road traffic growth</li> <li>• Road building expenditure</li> <li>• Road accidents</li> <li>• Air travel</li> </ul>
Natural and technological risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of oil spills</li> <li>• Floods</li> </ul>
Leisure and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas protected by type</li> <li>• Number of sites protected for cultural heritage</li> <li>• Light, dust and noise pollution</li> </ul>

Paragraph (c) of Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations states that the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected shall be provided in the Environment Report. It is noted that the WMS is a national strategic document that only identifies priority measures and not individual projects. Consequently, the environmental characteristics of the Maltese Islands will be described in accordance with the parameters listed in **Table 2**.

## Chapter 5

### *The Assessment Matrix*

While not specifically required by the SEA Directive, SEA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of a plan and of comparing the effects of alternatives. SEA objectives state what is intended. The WMS's performance against objectives is normally measured by using indicators. The SEA objectives are meant to be separate from the WMS's objectives, though the two influence each other and may overlap. To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive and the SEA Regulations, the SEA objectives shall cover biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between them.

In developing appropriate objectives, the following documents have been consulted:

- The European Commission's 'Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment';
- A Practical Guide to the Implementation of the SEA Directive, ODPM (UK);
- The SEA Directive; and,
- SEA Regulations.

In developing appropriate indicators, the following documents have been consulted:

- The Draft Sustainable Development Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2007 - 2016; and,
- Malta's State of the Environment Report 2005.

**Table 3** defines the set of objectives relating to the environmental issues identified in **Table 2**. Alongside these, relevant criteria for assessment and possible data sources have been identified.

The SEA objectives listed in **Table 3** are not relevant to all the Measures. The relevance of each of the SEA Objectives to the five Measures will be determined prior to commencing the impact assessment.

**Table 3: SEA Environmental Objectives & Criteria for Assessing Impacts**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Protect and enhance natural habitats and wildlife, and important geological features	Conserve and enhance biodiversity? Protect and enhance most valued habitats? Conserve and enhance geodiversity?	Area of wildlife habitat/area of geological interest lost to waste management facility development.  Ratio of new waste management facilities occupying brownfield sites versus greenfield sites.	Nature Protection Unit, MEPA  Development Control, MEPA
Population and human health	Protect the living conditions and amenities of local residents from the adverse effects of waste development (including noise, dust, odour and traffic impacts)	Protect residential amenity? Consider general amenity? Improve the quality of people's living environments?	Number of complaints received from residents in relation to adverse effects of waste management operations.	WasteServ MEPA MRRA Local Councils
	Minimise adverse impacts of waste management activity on human health and wellbeing	Ensure effective protection of human health? Reduce exposure to risks?	Number of complaints received from residents in relation to adverse effects of waste management operations on human health and wellbeing	WasteServ MEPA MRRA Hospitals and clinics Local Councils

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
			Implementation of a hazardous waste management strategy	
	Increase awareness and enhance opportunities for public and community involvement and education in waste management	<p>Improve public awareness of their responsibility regarding waste generation and disposal?</p> <p>Improve local business awareness regarding sustainable waste practices?</p> <p>Involve the community in sustainable waste practices?</p>	<p>Number of schools participating in separate waste collection</p> <p>Weight of separate fractions collected at bring-in sites</p> <p>Participation rates in kerbside collection schemes.</p>	<p>MRRA</p> <p>WasteServ</p> <p>Local Councils</p>
	Meet local needs locally	<p>Ensure Malta is self-sufficient for its own waste management needs?</p> <p>Ensure sufficient capacity for predicted population growth?</p> <p>Provide potential to supply local heat and/or power from waste to energy technology?</p> <p>Identify local uses and markets for the products of waste treatment?</p>	<p>% of hazardous waste exported out of Malta for treatment / disposal.</p> <p>Energy supplied from waste to energy.</p> <p>% of products of waste treatment used locally.</p>	<p>WasteServ</p> <p>MRRA</p> <p>NSO</p>

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Soil	Protect agricultural resources from waste management activities	Take account of land contamination?	% waste management facilities that contain runoff within site	WasteServ MEPA
	Improve soil quality	Improve soil quality?	Quality and volume of compost destined for use in agriculture and landscaping.	WasteServ MEPA
Water	Protect water resources and minimise adverse effects on water quality from waste management facilities	Reduce ground and surface water contamination?	Emissions to water from waste management/treatment facilities  Number of water pollution incidents related to waste management facilities	WasteServ MEPA

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
			Groundwater quality	
Air	Minimise adverse effects of waste management activity on air quality	Improve air quality? Ensure no breach of national air quality objectives?	Emissions to air from waste management/treatment facilities.	WasteServ MEPA
Energy-efficiency and renewable energy resources	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Increase energy efficiency? Promote energy conservation? Increase use of renewable sources? Reduce green house gas emissions?	Net energy generation from waste (energy used to process waste versus energy recovered from waste).  Emissions of greenhouse gases.	WasteServ
Material assets	Secure the sustainable management of waste, minimise its production and the wasteful use of primary resources, and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates	Reduce the inefficient use of resources? Minimise consumption of new resources? Promote more reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy (waste hierarchy)? Encourage recycling of wastes? Recover value from waste including composting, recycling and energy generation? Reduce landfill of waste?	Tonnage of MSW produced per capita  Recycling and composting rates (annual tonnage)  Percentage of waste from which value is recovered  Volume and tonnage of waste going to landfill  Volume and tonnage of C&D waste for disposal	WasteServ NSO

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Cultural heritage	Minimise the impacts of waste management on places, features and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological importance	Protect and sustain the historic environment? Discourage demolition of buildings that could otherwise be refurbished (instead of re-developed)?	Reports/complaints regarding places, features or listed buildings adversely affected by municipal waste management activity  Volume and tonnage of C&D waste for disposal	Superintendent of Cultural Heritage Heritage Malta MEPA
Landscape	Protect the quality, integrity and distinctiveness of the landscape and townscapes from waste management activity, including historic landscapes of cultural significance	Protect the landscape? Encourage the use of previously developed land? Prevent the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?	Complaints regarding location of waste management bring-in sites in relation to historic townscapes or landscape  Outcome of Landscape Impact Assessment where requested by MEPA, generally, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment  Incidences of fly-tipping (as recorded by MEPA)	Local Councils MEPA
Transport	Minimise the transport impacts	Enable the waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate	Fuel use per tonne of waste	WasteServ Waste contractors

<b>Topic</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Criteria Does the strategy ...?</b>	<b>SEA Indicator</b>	<b>Data source</b>
	of waste management activity	installations? Manage waste in accordance with the proximity principle? Reduce congestion?	Introduction of smaller, cleaner, waste collection vehicles	

## Likely Significant Effects and Constraints

Significance will be assessed in accordance with the criteria listed in Schedule 4 of the SEA Regulations. Consultation with the Strategy Team and the MRRA will ensure that all factors are considered. Reference documents will include the draft Sustainable Development Strategy and the 2005 State of the Environment Report.

The assessment of significance is well described in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) literature. Significance is a function of impact magnitude and the sensitivity of receptors. Various methods can be used to determine significance including expert judgement, the use of thresholds, reference to legislation, and consultation with stakeholders. It is expected that, in the course of the SEA, all these techniques will be used.

The assessment of significance will be based on the probability of the impact occurring, on the scale of the impact, its duration, reversibility, whether it has transboundary impacts and whether the impact is uncertain. **Table 4** describes the assessment framework and the symbols used to denote the various types of impact.

The relevant SEA objectives identified in **Table 3** will be used to assess the five groups of measures in accordance with the significance criteria described in **Table 4**. It is proposed to present the results of the assessment in the format indicated in **Table 5**.

**Table 4: Assessment Legend**

Impact character	Symbol	Description of Impact
Probability	VP	Impact very likely to occur
	P	Impact likely to occur
Scale	++	Large positive impact
	+	Positive impact
	0	No impact
	--	Large negative impact
	-	Negative impact
Frequency/duration	LT	Long term
	ST	Short term
Reversibility	IR	Impact is irreversible
	R	Impact is reversible
Transboundary dimension	TR	Possible transboundary effect
Uncertainty	?	Impact uncertain

**Table 5: Example Policy Assessment framework and format for Environment Report**

Relevant SEA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Comment	Significance		Mitigation
				Symbols	Summary description	
<b>Policy Dimension</b>						
Protect and enhance natural habitats and wildlife, and important geological features, encourage the use of previously developed land	<p>Conserve and enhance biodiversity?</p> <p>Protect and enhance most valued habitats?</p> <p>Conserve and enhance geodiversity?</p>	<p>Area of wildlife habitat/area of geological interest lost to waste management facility development.</p> <p>Ratio of new waste management facilities occupying brownfield sites versus greenfield sites</p>	What is the potential impact?	Impact assessment in accordance with the criteria listed in Table 4	Justification of the impact assessment	Description of mitigation measures, if these are necessary
<b>Institutional Frameworks</b>						

## **Cumulative and Synergistic Impacts**

This stage of the process involves the assessment of the cumulative and synergistic effects of all proposed measures in the WMS on the relevant environmental issues, objectives and indicators. Cumulative effects are effects that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the proposal. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect that is greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources, or human communities get close to capacity.

The cumulative and synergistic impact assessment will be based on the information generated by the preceding assessments (described above) of the individual measures. Any identified cumulative and synergistic effects will be summarised and used as recommendations for final adjustments to the WMS.

## ***Monitoring***

The Environment Report will include a section that describes how the success of the WMS implementation will be measured with respect to the SEA objectives, by monitoring the significant effects of the WMS on the environment.

The SEA will assess the monitoring arrangements proposed for the WMS and may recommend the incorporation of new indicators based on the relevant environmental issues, objectives and indicators for the WMS. A proposed monitoring framework is set out in **Table 6**.

## ***Alternatives***

The SEA Directive requires that an assessment must identify the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the strategy and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the strategy.

During the formulation of the WMS, the Strategy Team met with stakeholders on various occasions. As a result of the extensive consultation exercise carried out during the formulation of the WMS, it is believed that the most realistic and feasible alternatives to the objectives presented in the WMS have been adopted.

It should be noted that Alternatives (or 'Options') discussed in the WMS are based on alternative technologies and approaches to waste management. The Alternatives identified in consultation draft WMS are not site-specific as the most environmentally suitable sites will for the adopted technologies will be determined through existing land use planning policies and decision making tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

**Table 6: Proposed Monitoring Schedule**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Protect and enhance natural habitats and wildlife, and important geological features	Status of selected groups of species
Protect the living conditions and amenities of local residents from the adverse effects of waste development (including noise, dust, odour and traffic impacts)	Number of complaints received from residents in relation to adverse effects of waste management developments Number of planning applications for waste management facilities on sites adjacent to existing waste facilities
Minimise adverse impacts of waste management activity on human health and wellbeing	Number of complaints received from residents in relation to adverse effects of waste management operations on human health
Increase awareness and enhance opportunities for public and community involvement and education in waste management	Participation rates for recycling and collection schemes Number of flytipping incidents Cost of waste management activities Cost of waste collection
Meet local needs locally	Amount of waste exported
Protect agricultural resources from waste management activities	Risk of soil erosion
Improve soil quality	Soil organic matter Concentrations of heavy metals in soil
Protect water resources and minimise adverse effects on water quality from waste management facilities	Groundwater quality levels Sea quality levels Number of water pollution incidents related to waste management activities
Minimise adverse effects of waste management activity on air quality	Air emissions from treatment facilities Local air quality levels close to waste management facilities
Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Energy generated from renewable sources
Secure the sustainable management of waste, minimise its production and the wasteful use of primary resources, and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates	Levels of waste production Recycling rates Amount of waste sent to landfill Percentage of waste from which value is recovered
Minimise the impacts of waste management on places, features and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological importance	Complaints regarding places, features or listed buildings adversely affected by waste management activities
Protect the quality, integrity and distinctiveness of the landscape and townscapes from waste management activity, including historic landscapes of cultural significance	Complaints regarding waste management activities located in historic landscapes of cultural significance

Minimise the transport impacts of waste management activity	Distance travelled for waste collection/treatment/disposal
-------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

## ***The Environment Report***

The proposed structure of the Environment Report is as set below. It is noted that the structure may change slightly as the Report develops, however the following table gives the general framework. It is in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations.

**Table 7: Structure of the Environment Report**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Content</b>
Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-technical summary</li> <li>• Statements on the difference the process has made</li> <li>• Directions on how to commence on the assessment</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic environment assessment (compliance with the SEA Regulations)</li> <li>• Aim and structure of this report</li> <li>• WMS background</li> </ul>
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach adopted</li> <li>• Stages of SEA process (timings and responsibilities)</li> <li>• Limitations</li> <li>• Consultation</li> </ul>
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environmental baseline</li> <li>• Summary of environmental issues</li> <li>• Links to other relevant policies, plans, programmes</li> </ul>
SEA framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives and indicators</li> <li>• Assessment of significance</li> </ul>
Assessment of alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternatives considered</li> <li>• Comparison of alternatives</li> <li>• Consideration of environmental issues in development of alternatives</li> <li>• Preferred alternative (including reasons for rejection of others)</li> </ul>
Detailed Assessment of the WMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of each measure</li> <li>• Recommendations</li> <li>• Recommended changes to the WMS</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation</li> <li>• Uncertainties and risks</li> </ul>
Monitoring proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A description of the monitoring requirements</li> </ul>
Appendices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As necessary</li> </ul>