

National factsheet on separate collection

Italy

Note: This 'National 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 State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the 'National factsheet' has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) was transposed in Italy by the Legislative Decree No 205/2010 (and last modified in 2012), amending Legislative Decree 152/2006 (the consolidated Act on the Environment). All of the requirements of the WFD have been transposed into national legal requirements. The definition of separate collection, the mixing ban and the technical, economic and environmental practicability as well as the setting up of the separate collection by 2015 are transposed **one on one**. **Additional requirements** are included regarding the promotion of high quality recycling and quality standards for recycling (minimum percentage of municipal waste separately collected) mainly transposed in Article (181) of the Act on the Environment. The very stringent target for the separate waste collection of municipal waste (65%) is set up. Additionally, the Italian transposition sets up specific targets for the recovery and recycling of packaging waste.

The Italian transposition also calls for the separate collection of bio-waste, but it is not directly spelled out that this is to be done with the objective to compost and digest bio-waste, therefore this requirement was evaluated as deviating.

Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[IT DL205/2010]	Disposizioni di attuazione della direttiva 2008/98/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 19 novembre 2008 relativa ai rifiuti e che abroga alcune direttive (Disposition for the implementation of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC issued by the European Parliament and Council November 19, 2008)
[IT DL152/2006]	Norme in materia ambientale (Environmental Code)
[IT DL36/2003]	Attuazione della direttiva 1999/31/CE relativa alle discariche di rifiuti (Disposition for the implementation of the Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste)

Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories

Evaluation	Explanation
additional	The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD
one:one	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
deviating	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
not included	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "separate collection' means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"			
[IT DL152/2006] §183 (1) (p)	One:one	§181 (1) (p) 'separate collection' means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment.	§183 (1) (p) 'raccolta differenziata': la raccolta in cui un flusso di rifiuti è tenuto separato in base al tipo ed alla natura dei rifiuti al fine di facilitarne il trattamento specifico.
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (4)	One:one	§181 (4) (...) wastes are collected separately and shall not be mixed with other waste or other material with different properties.	§181 (4) (...) i rifiuti sono raccolti separatamente e non sono miscelati con altri rifiuti o altri materiali aventi proprietà diverse.
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"			
[IT DL152/2006] §179 (5)	additional	§179 (5) public administration shall pursue initiatives aimed at encouraging compliance with the waste hierarchy particularly by: (...)d) establishing tendering conditions that make provisions for the use of material recovered from waste	§179 (5) le pubbliche amministrazioni perseguono (...) iniziative dirette a favorire il rispetto della gerarchia del trattamento dei rifiuti mediante l'adozione e la promozione di opportune misure, come: (...)d) la determinazione di condizioni di appalto che prevedano l'impiego di materiali recuperati dai rifiuti;
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (1) and §205(1)	additional	§181 (1) In order to promote high quality recycling and to meet the necessary quality standards for the different sectors of the recycling (...), the Regions establish the criteria to be followed by municipalities for carrying out the collection in accordance with Article 205 [IT DL152/2006] that establishes the minimum percentage for municipal waste separate collection to be met within each Optimal Management Areas (ATOs) (65% by December 31, 2012).	§181 (1) Al fine di promuovere il riciclaggio di alta qualità e di soddisfare i necessari criteri qualitativi per i diversi settori del riciclaggio (...) le Regioni stabiliscono i criteri con i quali i Comuni provvedono a realizzare la raccolta differenziata in conformità a quanto previsto dall'articolo 205 che fissa le percentuali minime di raccolta differenziata dei rifiuti urbani che deve essere assicurata in ogni ambito territoriale ottimale (65% entro il 31/12/2012).
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (3)	additional	§181 (3) By means of one or more decrees of the Minister of Environment (...) measures aimed to promote waste recovering shall be adopted (...) together with measures	§181 (3) Con uno o più decreti del Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (...) sono adottate misure per promuovere il recupero

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		aimed to promote high quality waste recycling, favouring the separate collection of wastes, possibly mono-material.	dei rifiuti (...) nonché misure intese a promuovere il riciclaggio di alta qualità, privilegiando la raccolta differenziata, eventualmente anche mono materiale, dei rifiuti.
Comment [IT TAC 2015]: [IT DL152/2006] §205 (1)			Comment [IT TAC 2015]: <i>(...) in ogni ambito territoriale ottimale deve essere assicurata una raccolta differenziata dei rifiuti urbani pari al (...)</i> <i>c) almeno il 65% entro il 31 dicembre 2012</i> <i>3. Nel caso in cui a livello di ambito territoriale ottimale non siano conseguiti gli obiettivi minimi previsti dal presente articolo, e' applicata un'addizionale del venti per cento al tributo di conferimento dei rifiuti in discarica a carico dell'Autorita' d'ambito, istituito dall'articolo 3, comma 24, della legge 28 dicembre 1995, n. 549, che ne ripartisce l'onere tra quei comuni del proprio territorio che non abbiano raggiunto le percentuali previste dal comma 1 sulla base delle quote di raccolta differenziata raggiunte nei singoli comuni.</i>
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (4)	One:one	§181 (4) To facilitate or improve recovery operations, waste shall be collected separately, when technically, environmentally and economically practicable.	§181 (4) Per facilitare o migliorare il recupero, i rifiuti sono raccolti separatamente, laddove ciò sia possibile dal punto di vista tecnico, economico ed ambientale
Comment [IT TAC 2015]: [IT DL152/2006] §205 (1)			Comment [IT TAC 2015]: <i>1-bis. Nel caso in cui, dal punto di vista tecnico, ambientale ed economico, non sia realizzabile raggiungere gli obiettivi di cui al comma 1, il comune può richiedere al Ministro dell'Ambiente una deroga al rispetto degli obblighi di cui al medesimo comma 1. Verificata la sussistenza dei requisiti stabiliti al primo periodo, il Ministero dell'Ambiente può autorizzare la</i>

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
			<p><i>predetta deroga, previa stipula (...) di un accordo di programma che stabilisca:</i></p> <p><i>a) Le modalità attraverso le quali il comune richiedente intende conseguire gli obiettivi di cui all'articolo 181, comma 1. Le predette modalità possono consistere in compensazioni con gli obiettivi raggiunti in altri comuni;</i></p> <p><i>b) la destinazione a recupero di energia della quota di rifiuti indifferenziati che residua dalla raccolta differenziata e dei rifiuti derivanti da impianti di trattamento dei rifiuti indifferenziati, qualora non destinati al recupero di materia;</i></p> <p><i>c) la percentuale di raccolta differenziata dei rifiuti urbani, da destinare al riciclo, che il comune richiedente si obbliga ad effettuare.</i></p>
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if economically practicable"			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (4)	One:one	§181 (4) To facilitate or improve recovery operation, waste shall be collected separately, when technically, environmentally and economically practicable.	§181 (4) Per facilitare o migliorare il recupero, i rifiuti sono raccolti separatamente, laddove ciò sia possibile dal punto di vista tecnico, economico ed ambientale.
Comment [IT TAC 2015]: [IT DL152/2006] §205 (1)			Comment [IT TAC 2015]: <i>see comment on requirement 4</i>
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if environmentally practicable"			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (4)	One:one	§181 (4) To facilitate or improve recovery operation, waste shall be collected separately, when technically, environmentally and economically practicable.	§181 (4) Per facilitare o migliorare il recupero, i rifiuti sono raccolti separatamente, laddove ciò sia possibile dal punto di vista tecnico, economico ed ambientale.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
Comment [IT TAC 2015]: [IT DL152/2006] §205 (1)			Comment [IT TAC 2015]: <i>see comment on requirement 4</i>
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors”			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (1)	additional	§181 (1) In order to promote high quality recycling and to meet the necessary quality standards for the different sectors of the recycling (...), the Regions establish the criteria to be followed by municipalities for carrying out the collection in accordance with Article 205 [IT DL152/2006] that establishes the minimum percentage for municipal waste separate collection to be met within each Optimal Management Areas - ATOs (65% by December 31, 2012). By 2015 public authorities shall set up separate collection at least for paper, metal, plastic, glass and - if possible- wood (...) and shall adopt measures to meet the followings targets: a) by 2020, the preparation for re-using and recycling of household waste shall be increased to a 50% rate in terms of weight (...).	§181 (1) Al fine di promuovere il riciclaggio di alta qualità e di soddisfare i necessari criteri qualitativi per i diversi settori del riciclaggio (...) le Regioni stabiliscono i criteri con i quali i Comuni provvedono a realizzare la raccolta differenziata in conformità a quanto previsto dall’articolo 205 che fissa le percentuali minime di raccolta differenziata dei rifiuti urbani che deve essere assicurata in ogni ambito territoriale ottimale (65% entro il 31/12/2012). Le autorità competenti realizzano altresì, entro il 2015, la raccolta differenziata almeno per la carta, metalli, plastica e vetro, e ove possibile, legno (...) nonché adottano le misure necessarie per conseguire i seguenti obiettivi: a) entro il 2020, la preparazione per il riutilizzo e il riciclaggio dei rifiuti (...) domestici sarà aumentata complessivamente del 50% in termini di peso (...).
8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”			
[IT DL152/2006] §181 (1)	One:one	§181 (1) By 2015 public authorities shall set up separate collection systems for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and - if possible - wood (...)	§181 (1) Le autorità competenti realizzano altresì, entro il 2015, la raccolta differenziata almeno per la carta, metalli, plastica e vetro, e ove possibile, legno (...)
9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member states shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: “a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste”			
[IT DL152/2006] §182-ter (2)	deviating	§182-ter (2) For the implementation of paragraph 1, regions and autonomous provinces, municipalities and optimal management areas, (...) shall adopt within 180 days of the effective date of Part IV of the Decree 152/2006 measures to	§182-ter (2) Ai fini di quanto previsto dal comma 1, le Regioni e le Province autonome, i Comuni e gli ATO, (...) adottano entro 180 giorni dalla data di entrata in vigore della Parte quarte del presente Decreto, misure volte ad

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		<p>encourage:</p> <p>a) separate collection of bio-waste;</p> <p>b) treatment of bio-waste in a way that fulfils a high level of environmental protection;</p> <p>c) use of environmentally safe materials that are produced from bio-waste, in order to protect human health and the environment.</p>	<p>incoraggiare:</p> <p>a) la raccolta separata dei rifiuti organici;</p> <p>b) il trattamento dei rifiuti organici in modo da realizzare un livello elevato di protezione ambientale;</p> <p>c) l'utilizzo di materiali sicuri per l'ambiente ottenuti dai rifiuti organici, ciò al fine di proteggere la salute umana e l'ambiente</p>
<p>Comment [IT TAC 2015]:</p> <p><i>§allegato I sub allegato I punti 15 e 16</i></p> <p><i>“individuazione dei rifiuti non pericolosi sottoposti alle procedure semplificate di recupero (...)”</i></p>		<p>Comment [IT TAC 2015]:</p> <p><i>In Italy the organic waste fraction separately collected is always treated in order to produce compost and digestate according to the legislative provisions established in the ministerial decree 5 febbraio 1998.</i></p> <p><i>In Italy the compost and digestate produced with separately collected organic waste fraction must comply with specific requirements in order to be considered a national fertilizer.</i></p>	<p>Comment [IT TAC 2015]:</p> <p><i>15. RIFIUTI RECUPERABILI MEDIANTE PROCEDIMENTI DI DIGESTIONE ANAEROBICA</i></p> <p><i>15.1 Tipologia: frazione organica da RSU e rifiuti speciali non pericolosi a matrice organica, recuperabili con processi di digestione anaerobica [020106] [020204] [020305] [020403] [020502] [020603] [020702] [020705] [030309] [030310] [030311] [190805] [200302] [200201] [200108].</i></p> <p><i>[...]</i></p> <p><i>15.1.3 Attività di recupero: produzione di biogas [R3] mediante:</i></p> <p><i>[...]</i></p> <p><i>16. RIFIUTI COMPOSTABILI</i></p> <p><i>16.1 Tipologia: rifiuti compostabili per la produzione di compost di qualità costituiti da:</i></p> <p><i>a) frazione organica dei rifiuti solidi urbani raccolta separatamente [200108] [200302];</i></p> <p><i>b) rifiuti vegetali di coltivazioni agricole [020103];</i></p> <p><i>c) segatura, trucioli, frammenti di legno, di sughero [030105] [030101] [030301];</i></p>

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
			<p>d) rifiuti vegetali derivanti da attività agro-industriali [020304] [020501] [020701] [020702] [020704];</p> <p>e) rifiuti tessili di origine vegetale: cascami e scarti di cotone, cascami e scarti di lino, cascami e scarti di iuta, cascami e scarti di canapa [040221];</p> <p>f) rifiuti tessili di origine animale cascami e scarti di lana, cascami e scarti di seta [040221];</p> <p>g) deiezioni animali da sole o in miscela con materiale di lettiera o frazioni della stessa ottenute attraverso processi di separazione [020106];</p> <p>h) scarti di legno non impregnato [150103] [200138] [030101] [030199];</p> <p>i) carta e cartone nelle forme usualmente commercializzate [200101] [150101];</p> <p>j) fibra e fanghi di carta [030309] [030310] [030311];</p> <p>k) contenuto dei prestomaci [020102];</p> <p>l) rifiuti ligneo cellulosici derivanti dalla manutenzione del verde ornamentale [200201];</p> <p>m) fanghi di depurazione, fanghi di depurazione delle industrie alimentari [190812] [190814] [190805] [020201] [020204] [020301] [020305] [020403] [020502] [020603] [020705] [030302] [040107] [190605] [190606];</p> <p>n) ceneri di combustione di sanse esauste e di scarti vegetali con le caratteristiche di cui al punto 18.11 [100101] [100115] [100102] [100103] [100117].</p> <p>[...]</p>

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Italy	529 kg MSW/capita 38.19% recycling
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <p>A specific definition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is not included in the Italian legislation. The Legislative Decree 152/2006 (“Environment Code”) [IT DL152/2006] §184 establishes the procedures for the classification of waste based on its origin, dividing waste into municipal and special waste and, depending on its properties, into hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The same article also defines Municipal Waste (MW) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) household waste, including bulky waste, originating from premises and places used as residential areas; b) non-hazardous waste originating from premises and places used for purposes other than those referred to in a), similar to municipal waste in terms of quality and quantity; c) street sweepings; d) litter of any type or from any source found on public or private roads and land that is subject to public use or on the seashore or lakeshore and on river banks; e) organic waste from green spaces such as gardens, parks and cemeteries; f) waste from exhumations and other waste originating from cemetery activities other than those referred to in b), c) and e). 	
<p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p>	
<p>Italy has not developed a national waste management plan, as the legislation requires that plans are developed at regional level. The regional authorities have the task to draft waste management plans in order to organise and integrate waste collection, treatment and disposal within the “Optimal Management Areas” (ATOs) [IT DMWGN 2014, p. 288].</p> <p>Legislative Decree 152/2006 [IT DL152/2006], provides specific targets for separate collection of MW to be reached within the ATOs: a) at least 35% in terms of weight of total MW generation by December 31, 2006; b) at least 45% in terms of weight of total MW generation by December 31, 2008; c) at least 65% in terms of weight of total MW generation by December 31, 2012. Furthermore, in attachment E of Legislative Decree 152/2006 [IT DL152/2006] specific recovery and recycling targets for packaging materials are set such as: a) at least 60% in terms of weight of packaging waste shall be recovered or shall be incinerated in waste incineration plants with energy recovery by December 31, 2008; b) at least 55% in terms of weight) to a maximum of 80% in terms of weight of packaging waste shall be recycled by December 31, 2008 (specifically 60% for glass and paper/cardboard comprised in packaging materials, 50% for materials, 26% for plastic and 35% for wood).</p> <p>Although these rates have been achieved in certain areas (Regions like Veneto, ATOs, municipalities), the rate achieved at national level in terms of MW separate collection is much lower (42.3% by the end of 2013) [IT DMWGN 2014, p. 297]. Since there is no National Waste Management Plan, no homogenous criteria to reach the targets nor specific measures to “promote high quality recycling” have been identified at national level. The choice of streams to be collected (the legislation requires the collection of at least</p>	

before 2015 plastic, paper, metal, glass and wood) and the collection methods are at the discretion of the ATOs and municipalities. Thus, it is difficult to assess for which streams separate collection has been introduced, since this **varies from region to region and from municipality to municipality** [IT WFD 2013, p 6]. However, since a crediting scheme exists in Italy for packaging waste, every municipality provides separate collections, or at least kerbside (i.e. door-to-door) collection, for the main fractions constituting packaging (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal and glass). The crediting scheme is managed by CONAI (National Consortium for Packaging, established by the Legislative Decree 22/2007, embodied in the Legislative Decree 152/2006 as amended by Legislative Decree 205/2010) which collects the environmental contribution (unit fees per unit weight) from different packaging producers and through that budget credits Municipalities for the tonnage of different separately collected packaging waste.

Many municipalities in Italy (particularly in northern Italy) already manage bio-waste separately.

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

The **separate collection rate** in Italy is **progressively increasing**. Italy's performance in 2013 in terms of separate collection of MW was **42.3%** with respect to the national waste generated [IT MWP 2014, p. 32], highlighting an increase of 2.3% compared to 2012 (40%).

In terms of weight, the separate collection for 2013 covers **12.5M tons of MW** with an increase of 4.3% compared to 2012. Separate collection per capita in 2013 was about 206 kg with an increase at national level equal to 27 kg/capita/year (15.1%) compared to 2012.

It is estimated that [IT MWP 2014, p. 34] the separate collection for MW contains around **41.8% bio-waste, 24.9% paper/cardboard, 12.9% glass, 7.5% plastic, 2.0% metal, 5.1% wood and 6.0% others**.






Main separate collection systems operated in Italy are door-to-door collection, bring points and mixed-integrated systems (door-to-door and bring points) [IT SCRR 2012, p. 41].

39.53% of the Italian municipalities have set up a door-to-door system, 14.27% have a bring point system while 45.95% maintain a mixed system. 36.23% of the Italian population is served by a door-to-door system, 14.27% by a bring point system and 45.95% by a mixed system. [IT SCRR 2012, p. 41].

Civic amenity sites in Italy are operated by the municipalities and are designed to collect bulky waste, WEEE, hazardous waste streams from households, tyres, car batteries, etc..

Co-mingled waste may be collected both within a door-to-door system or a bring point system, depending on the municipality. In general the most common **co-mingled typology** in Italy are [IT SCRR 2012, p. 38] **plastic and metal** (named "light multi-material") and **plastic, glass, and metal** (named "heavy multi-material"). A co-mingled system is implemented in 42.43% of the Italian municipalities of which 27.46% are served by the "light multi-material" system and 30.12% by the "heavy multi-material" system. Since each region has its own waste management plan, no disaggregated data referring to co-mingled system are available at a national level in order to differentiate the different collection of co-mingled waste vs. door-to-door or bring point systems.

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in ITALY

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Primary	Very rare	Very rare	Very rare	Primary
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 		Secondary collection for glass together with plastic and metal (co-mingled)	Primary collection for plastic and metal (co-mingled)		Very rare with unsorted wastes
Bring points 	Secondary	Primary	Secondary collection for plastic and metal (co-mingled)		Secondary
Civic amenities 	Additional collection for all streams on top of other waste types, i.e. hazardous waste from households				
Producer/retail take-back 			Very rare: beverage bottles – voluntary system by retailers		

4 Information sources

- [IT DL36/2003]** Legislative Decree No. 36/2003, January 13, 2003 / Attuazione della direttiva 1999/31/CE relativa alle discariche di rifiuti (Disposition for the implementation of the Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste).
- [IT DL152/2006]** Legislative Decree No 152/2006, April 3, 2006 / Norme in materia ambientale (Environmental Code). The consolidated version of the Legislative Decree 152/2006 with the Legislative Decree 205/2010 is available at the following website: http://www.territorioambiente.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/DLgs_152_2006-integrato.pdf, accessed March 2015.
- [IT DL205/2010]** Legislative Decree No 205/2010, December 3, 2010 / Disposizioni di attuazione della direttiva 2008/98/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 19 novembre 2008 relativa ai rifiuti e che abroga alcune direttive (Disposition for the implementation of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC issued by the European Parliament and Council November 19, 2008)
- [IT DMWGN 2014]** “Development of a Modelling tool on waste generation and management”. Appendix 1: Baseline Report. Final Report for the European Commission, February 2014.
- [IT DM 5 febbraio 1998]** “Individuazione dei rifiuti non pericolosi sottoposti alle procedure semplificate di recupero ai sensi degli articoli 31 e 33 del decreto legislativo 5 febbraio 1997, n. 22”
http://www.albonazionalegestoriambientali.it/Download/it/NormativaNazionale/004-DM_05.02.98.pdf, accessed September 2015
- [IT MWP 2014]** Report on municipal solid waste generation and management in Italy, 2014, issued by ISPRA (National Institute for the Environmental Protection and Research) / Rapporto Rifiuti Urbani – Edizione 2014. Dati di Sintesi, <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/rapporti/rapporto-rifiuti-urbani-edizione-2014>, accessed March 2015.
- [IT SCRR 2012]** Separate Collection and Recycling Report for 2012 / 3° Rapporto – Raccolta differenziata e Riciclo (2012), http://www.ea.ancitel.it/resources/cms/documents/Rapporto_BancaDati_2012.pdf, accessed March 2015.
- [IT TAC 2015]** Information provided by the TAC member of Italy, September 2015
- [IT UNI13432/2002]** UNI EN 13432-2002: Requisiti per imballaggi recuperabili mediante compostaggio e biodegradazione - Schema di prova e criteri di valutazione per l'accettazione finale degli imballaggi (Packaging - Requirements For Packaging Recoverable Through Composting And Biodegradation - Test Scheme And Evaluation Criteria For The Final Acceptance Of Packaging).
- [IT WFD 2013]** Original Member State Implementation Report. 2010-12. Waste Framework Directive (Delivery date: September 2013).