

2024 Pre-Budget Document Proposals by  
The Malta Chamber of Commerce, Enterprise and Industry on:

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. **Introduce fees for waste collection aimed at highlighting the true cost of waste and encourage responsible behaviours.** This system can be structured into two parts: (a) a fixed rate per residence, incorporated into the energy bill, and (b) a variable fee, depending on the volume of the bag, through a 'pay-per-bag' approach for mixed waste. The recycling waste bag and the organic waste bag should be included too so as to incentivise less use of plastic and food wastage respectively. Income generated should be reinvested into circularity projects.
2. Enforce **mandatory garbage collection solutions for all new developments with multiple units including garbage rooms** proportional to projected occupancy and use.
3. Implement a **Garbage Bag Barcode system** to regularizes households in sorting their garbage correctly.
4. **Incentivize homeowners who offer designated space within their front gardens or other designated areas within their premises** to third parties to deposit their waste collection bags there instead of on sidewalks.
5. Impose a **charge for plastic delicatessen containers and plastic bags, while government subsidises a portion of the cost of reusable fruit and vegetable bags through a voucher system.**
6. Provision of potable **water fountains in public spaces** to further discourage single use plastic purchases.
7. **Address the current distortionary market effect on battery waste fees in Malta** by differentiating between industrial and smaller consumer batteries through improved pricing tiers.
8. Pass on the operation and management of both the **Material Recycling Facility (MRF)<sup>1</sup> and Ecohive complexes to private industry to increase efficiency and effective management of recycling processes.**
9. Implement a **New Regulatory Framework for construction and demolition waste** to facilitate transition to a more circular economy and the development of secondary markets for end-of-life resources, including (i) the establishment of a minimum percentage of construction material, verified through an audit function, that should be made up of reused material or materials recycled locally with a possibility of further reuse or recycling at the building's end of life and (ii) proper waste classification and source separation with the goal of identifying the construction and demolition waste being generated to ensure the proper deconstruction

---

<sup>1</sup> This facility should have the capability to receive and process co-mingled material as well as material from segregated sources, allowing for recycling of waste that would have previously been sent to landfill.

of buildings ultimately improving the quality of waste for reuse, recycling and recovery. This should be supported by **incentivising**:

- a) **Dismantling** instead of demolition
  - b) **investment in recycling facilities and depots** for construction waste
  - c) The **use of recycled materials in the construction of new buildings** by facilitating their take-up over traditional building material
  - d) **Research and Development**, and respective **CE Marking** and **patenting**.
10. **Funding schemes** allocated for initiatives aimed at supporting specialised and comprehensive **upskilling and training programmes** which disseminate best practices and knowledge on the benefits and ROI of sustainable waste management.
  11. **Establish a nationwide platform or database for industry** to share knowledge, information, and partnership outreach requests.

