European Water Regulators

3rd Workshop on the Economic Regulation of Municipal Waste

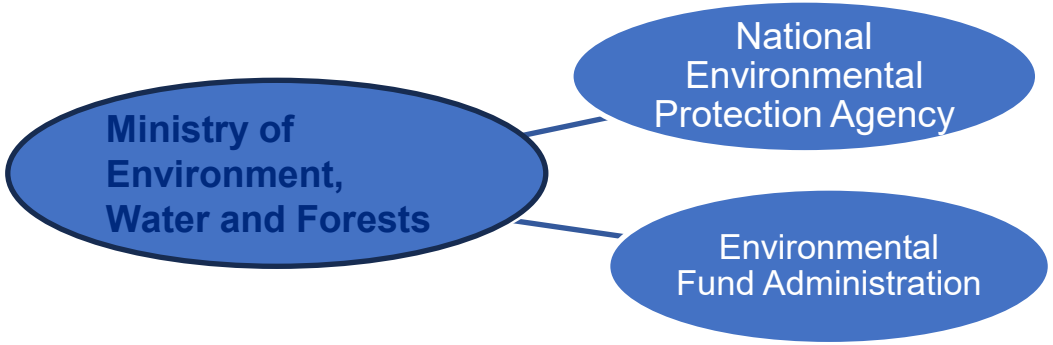
“Overview – Extended Producer Resposibility in Romania”

9 th April 2025

EPR SCHEME

- Packging waste
- Electrical and Electronic Equipments waste
- Batteries and accumulators
- Tires
- Used Vehicles
- ....

EPR in Packging Waste



➢ **Main competences in this field: Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests**

➢ **Main legal framework:**

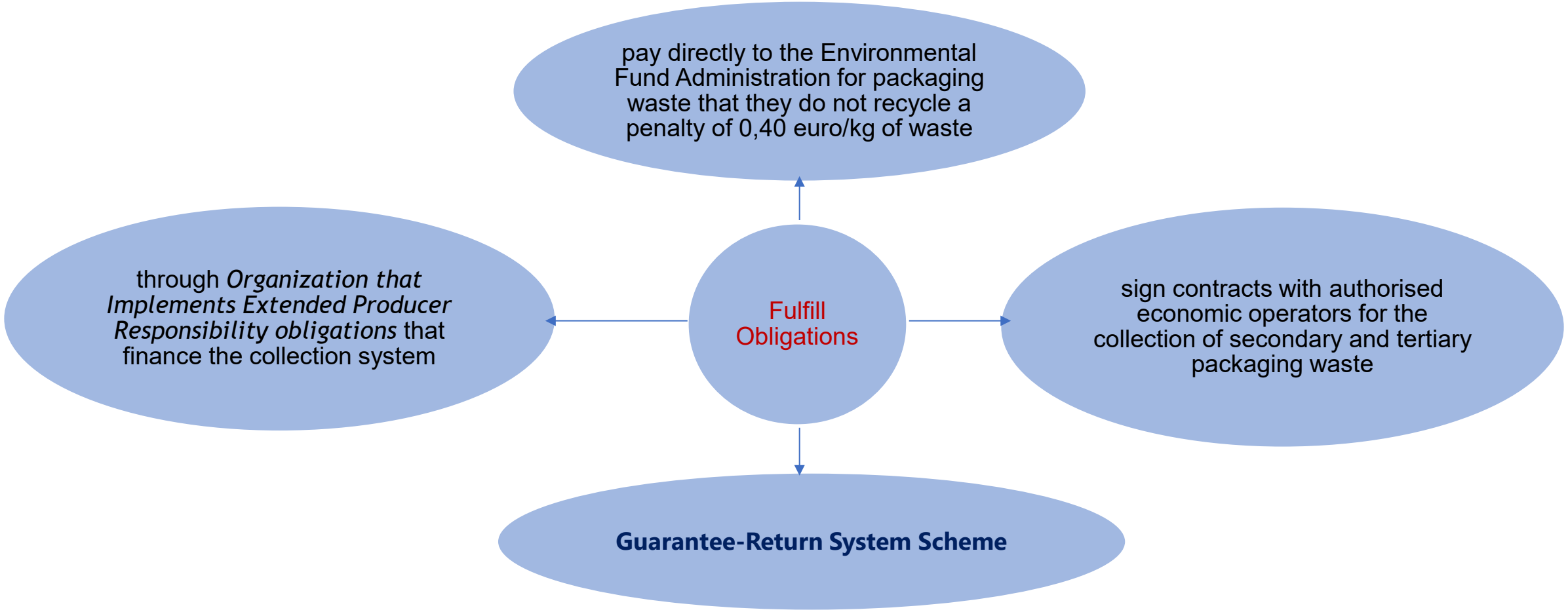
- **Law nr. 249/2015** (with subsequent amendments and additions) of managing packaging and packaging waste that transpoze in the national framework the provisions of the European directives on packaging and plastics
  - ⟹ **provides the entire framework in this field;**
- **Law nr.101/2006** (republished, with subsequent amendments and additions) – for the sanitation service
  - ⟹ **the amounts flow related to the costs of packging waste on the municipal waste flow;**
- **Emergency Ordinance nr. 196/2005 on the Environment Fund** (with subsequent amendments and additions)
  - ⟹ **implementation of a contribution of 0,40 euro/kg for the differences between the quantities of packaging waste corresponding to the minimum targets;**
  - ⟹ **obligation since 2023 to report the data in an informatic system for ensuring the traceability of the waste;**

    Why ? - *In order to monitor and verify the correctness of packaging waste transactions related to the extended producer responsibility system;*

    Who must do it?

    - *Economic operators authorised by the Commission for the Supervision of Extended Producer Responsibility, which manage packaging waste and legal entities whose net costs and/or collection, recovery, sorting or reporting costs are financed by;*
    - *Economic operators placing packaged products on the market (manufacturers or importers);*
    - *Economic operators carrying out collection, recovery or sanitation activities;*

How the obligations can be fulfilled?



Organization that Implements Extended Producer Responsibility

➢ What is OIEPR ?

OIREP is an Organization that Implements Extended Producer Responsibility obligations of achieving the recycling objectives of the manufacturers and importers of packaged goods and who have transferred this obligation to them by means of a contract.

➢ Who authorizes an OIEPR ?

The organizations are licensed by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests.

- **The legal base of the procedure of authorization, annual approval and rewoke of the right to operate - Order 1362/2018 of Minister of the Environment**

There is no limitation on the number of OIEPRs that can be licensed.

This time there are:

- 14 organizations licensed for packaging waste

Some of Main Conditions to be authorized:

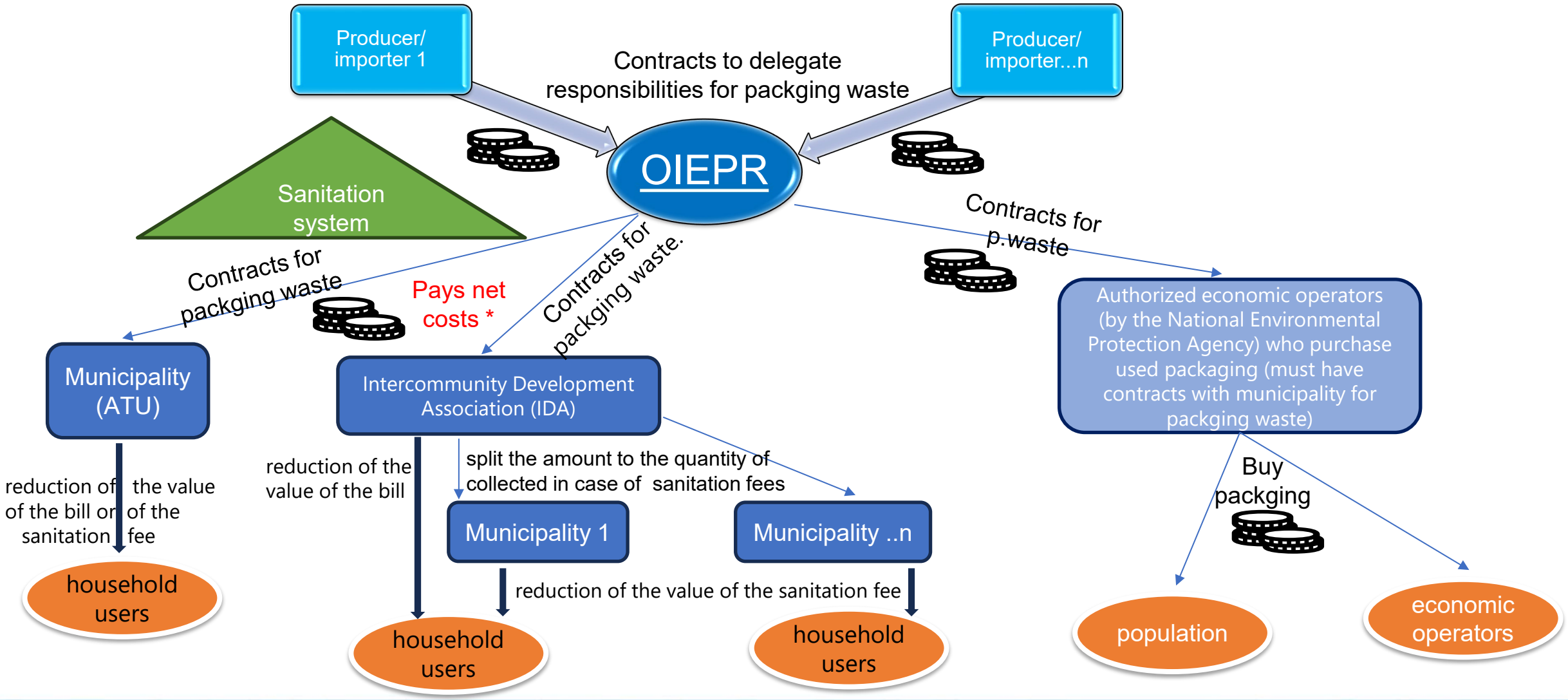
- ✓ To have as **shareholders only** economic operators that **produce or import packaged goods**.
- ✓ The **quantity of packaging placed on the market** by **shareholders** in the year preceding the year in which authorisation is requested must be at least **10,000 tonnes**.

❖ **Average tariffs used by OIREP in the contracts with economic operators for taking over responsibility from producers and importers, in order to organize the activity of recovery and recycling of packaging and packaging waste:**

The Average - Tariff euro/ tonne	
Type of material	Municipal Packaging Waste
Glass	100,79
Plastic/ PET	136,26
Plastic/ others	86,13
Paper/ Cardbord	84,57
Metal/ Steel	88,11
Metal/Aluminium	139,10
Wood	68,80

*** Source: OIREPS' websites**

Financial flow for packging waste (without the guarantee-return system)



How is calculated the net costs payed by OIERP

- **In order to operationalize the economic instrument, the extended responsibility of the producers of packaged products, the deliberative authority of the administrative-territorial unit (ATU) or, as the case may be, the general assembly of the inter-community development association (IDA), has the exclusive competence to calculate and approve the distinct tariff for the management of paper, metal, plastic and glass waste from municipal waste for the activities carried out by operators, on the basis of which the organisations implementing the obligations on extended producer responsibility cover the net costs for the quantities of packaging waste from municipal waste.**

- **What is the distinct tariff for the management of paper, metal, plastic and glass waste from municipal waste:**

  - **this is calculated** based on the tariffs approved for the activities of the sanitation service, on the flow of municipal waste, in accordance with the methodological norms developed and approved by A.N.R.S.C. for each tariff;

- **How is calculated the net cost covered by OIERP - Law nr. 249/2015:**

  - the net cost represents the distinct tariff of the activities carried out by sanitation operators for municipal waste management minus the revenues obtained from the sale of materials as secondary raw materials, compared to the total amount of municipal waste collected;
  - the formula: $(T_{recyclable} * Q - R_{total}) * S_{packging}$, **where:**

    - $T_{recyclable}$ = **distinct tariff for the management of paper, metal, plastic and glass waste from municipal waste;**
    - **Q =** the total quantity, in tonnes, of municipal waste from paper, metal, plastic and glass declared by the ATU(municipalities)/IDA as being sold to authorised economic operators for recovery;
      *$Q = Q_{paper} + Q_{plastic} + Q_{metal} + Q_{glass}$
    - R_{total} = the total revenues from the sale under transparent conditions of municipal waste of paper, metal, plastic and glass declared by the ATU(Municipalities)/IDA as being sold to authorized economic operators for recovery;
    - $S_{packging}$ = the share, expressed in percentages, of packaging waste in municipal waste (**paper, metal, plastic and glass**)
      *$S_{packging} = (Share\ paper * Q_{paper} + Share\ plastic * Q_{plastic} + Share\ metal * Q_{metal} + Share\ glass * Q_{glass})/Q$
      *In the absence of determinations of the composition of municipal waste at local level, $S_{packging} = 50\%$ is considered;

Final considerations

- **In 2024 there is reported a decrease in the quantities collected and recovered by OIEPR, which is explained by the migration of some types of packaging (glass, PET, aluminum) to the Guarantee-Return System – which started at the end of 2023 (aprox. 201 000 tonnes less)**

- **230.193.190 tonnes where reported for 2024 by Guarantee-Return System (collected)**

Source: GRS

What to improve ?

- The amount of the net cost of packaging waste payed by OIEPR can be more effectivness (there are some important differences in net costs covered between some municipal waste flows);
- The number of contracts between OIEPR and Municipalities can be improved;
- Increasing quantities and the quality of recyclable waste is needed for the system to be sustainable for a long term;
- The recycling market (costs, tehnology..)

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !