Country profile

Early warning assessment related to the 2025 targets for municipal waste and packaging waste

Romania

June 2022

European Environment Agency

Contents

Acknowledgements

This draft assessment has been prepared by the ETC/WMGE and the successive ETC/CE under guidance of the European Environment Agency and with inputs from a consortium led by Rambøll Group under contract with the European Commission. It builds to a large extent on the answers provided by the Waste Management Department of the Romanian Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests to a questionnaire developed by the EEA and ETC/WMGE. The EEA and ETC/CE would like to thank the Romanian authorities for the information provided and the kind review of drafts of the assessment in 2021 and April 2022.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose

The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851) includes a target to recycle and prepare for reuse, by 2025, 55 % of municipal waste generated. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/852) includes targets for the recycling of packaging waste, both in total and by material, to be achieved by 2025. The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/850) requires to limit the landfilling of municipal waste to 10 % of the generated municipal waste by 2035. The Directives also foresee that the European Commission, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, publishes early warning reports on the Member States' progress towards the attainment of the targets, including a list of Member States at risk of not attaining the targets within the respective deadlines, three years ahead of the target dates. This assessment is a contribution from the EEA to the early warning reports according to Article 11b Waste Framework Directive and Art. 6b Packaging and Packaging Waste directive.

This document is an early warning assessment for Romania. The document is based on the analysis of a number of factors affecting recycling performance (success and risk factors). The assessment aims at concluding whether Romania is at risk of missing the targets for municipal waste and packaging waste set in EU legislation for 2025. In addition, it provides a preliminary assessment of the prospects for meeting the 2035 target for landfilling of municipal waste.

The assessment takes into account information that was available before 10 May 2022.

1.2 Approach

The assessment follows a methodology developed by the EEA and ETC/WMGE and consulted with the Eionet in 2020 (ETC/WMGE, 2021), which was adjusted in 2021 taking into account experiences with applying the methodology in 2021 (ETC/CE & ETC/WMGE, 2022). This methodology uses a set of quantitative and qualitative success and risk factors that have been identified to affect the recycling performance. The assessment is to a large extent based on the information provided by the Member State in the reply to an EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire as well as on available data and information from Eurostat and other relevant sources. In addition, a consortium under contract with the European Commission (led by Rambøll Group) has conducted a critical review of the draft assessment in Q4/2021 and provided further information.

More specifically, chapter 2.1 assesses the likelihood for Romania to achieve the target to prepare for reuse and recycle at least 55 % of municipal solid waste (MSW) for 2025. Chapter 2.2 assesses the likelihood for Romania to achieve the overall packaging waste and specific packaging materials' recycling targets for 2025. Chapter 2.3 examines the prospects for Romania to landfill less than 10 % of the generated municipal solid waste by 2035. The official early warning assessment for the landfilling target is only due in 2032 and accordingly, the assessment contained in Chapter 2.3 is only preliminary.

1.3 Member State profile – context parameters

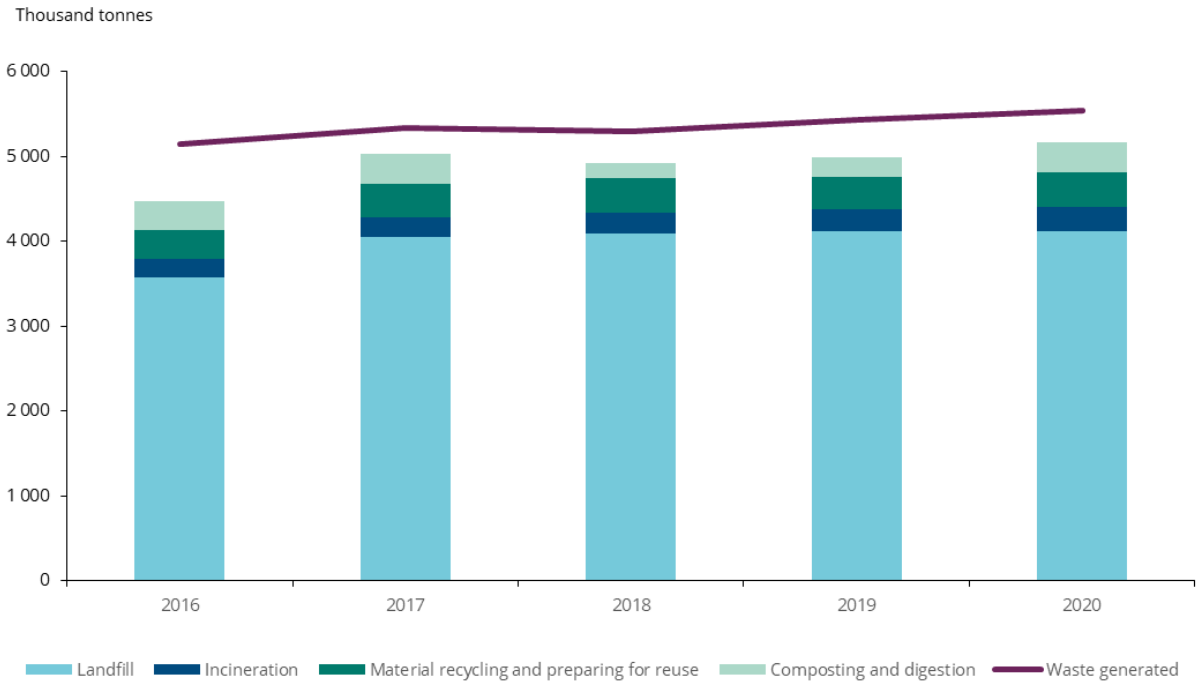
Municipal waste generation and treatment

Romania's municipal waste generation has increased by 7.6 % over the past five years (Figure 1.1), from 5.1 million tonnes in 2016 to 5.5 million tonnes in 2020. This corresponds to 287 kg/cap in 2020, which is clearly below the (estimated) EU average of 505 kg/cap. The country still relies heavily on landfilling, even more in 2020 than five years ago. The contribution of material recycling and incineration is still limited but shows an increasing trend due to co-incineration in cement kilns. Composting/digesting on the other hand, also contributes in a limited way, but this is about to change as the National Recovery and Resilience Plan has significant investments included (European Union, 2021). The amounts composted and digested include output from treatment of mixed municipal waste in MBT plants (National Environmental Protection Agency of Romania, 2020).

The most relative variation during the last five years is noticed in the difference between waste generation and waste treatment. This gives an indication of the waste not collected within the formal systems. In 2019, 2 % of the urban population and 12 % of the rural population was not covered by municipal waste collection services. An estimate of the waste generated by the population not covered by waste collection services is included in the waste generation data (National Environmental Protection Agency of Romania, 2020).

In 2014-2020 about EUR 318 million of EU funds have been allocated to household waste management by Romania, with the majority directed to the lower parts of the waste hierarchy (COWI et al., 2019).

Figure 1.1 Municipal waste generation and treatment in Romania between 2016 and 2020, in thousand tonnes



Note: Provisional data for waste generated, material recycling and preparing for reuse and composting and digestion in 2020

Source: Eurostat (2022a)

Legal Framework

The European waste management legislation has been transposed into national law through a number of laws including (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022):

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 92/2021 on the waste regime repealed the Law no. 211/2011 on the waste regime. This Emergency Ordinance transposes into national law the Waste Framework Directive as last amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851[1];
- Government Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 as amended and supplemented. This is the law on environmental protection in Romania;
- The Sanitation Law 101/2006 as amended. This sets objectives, organisation and obligations for the *administrative territorial units* – these being the local municipal authorities, hereafter referred to as local authorities. Romanian local authorities comprise 216 cities, 103 municipalities (for urban areas), and 2 862 communes (for rural areas) in 2020;
- Various other legal norms, covering specific waste streams such as: packaging, WEEE, batteries, tyres, single use plastic, deposit return system;
- The Environment Fund, approved by law 105/2006 as subsequently amended and supplemented (and in relationships with provisions laid down in Government Emergency Ordinance 196/2005), defines economic instruments for (inter alia) waste management and landfill diversion, as well as provisions for administration of the fund.

Waste management plan(s)

In December 2017, Romania adopted its National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) and waste prevention programme, both of which are valid until 2025. The NWMP identifies the necessary investments until 2025 to ensure compliance with the national waste legislation in force at the moment of the elaboration of the plan. The objectives and targets of the NWMP include the condition of a derogation for the first target for the preparation of re-use and recycling of the municipal waste foreseen in Directive 851/2018, namely 50 % preparation for re-use and recycling from the total municipal waste to be achieved by 2025.

The NWMP sets out a strategy to increase recycling rates and comply with the landfill diversion targets for biodegradable waste. It focuses on the roll-out of separate collection, including for biodegradable waste, and plans for infrastructure to treat it, via municipal composting or anaerobic digestion. It also proposes to significantly extend the network of mechanical-biological treatment plants (MBT) so that there will be one per county. The plan states that plants should be convertible so that they can also treat separately collected waste once the production of residual waste decreases.

The NWMP also proposes a set of policy instruments to help deliver on its main objectives. These instruments include: (i) belated implementation of the landfill tax; (ii) introduction of pay-as-you-throw schemes; (iii) improvements of the efficiency of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes; and (iv) improvements in reporting schemes. While the objectives are clear and the list of

[1] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste, repealing certain Directives published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), L series, no. 312 of 22 November 2008, as amended by Regulation (EU) no. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1.357 / 2014 of 18 December 2014, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), L series, no. 365 of 19 December 2014, by Commission Directive (EU) 2015 / 1.127 of 10 July 2015, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), L series, no. 184 of 11 July 2015, by Council Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), L series, no. 150 of 14 June 2017, and by Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), L series, no. 150 of June 14, 2018

measures is set out, the implementation of these instruments appears to be lagging, and the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forest has not published a monitoring report for the NWMP or the National Waste Prevention Plan.

In accordance with national legislation, an update of the County Waste Management Plans (CWMPs) and the Bucharest Waste Management Plan (BWMP) was performed during 2021. This is based on the NWMP and considers all the objectives and targets for municipal waste included in the Circular Economy Package.

The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, with the support of the subordinate authorities, have committed to analyse during 2022 the stage of fulfilling the actions in the CWMPs, in order to apply measures to ensure their fulfilment (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

All the 42 CWMPs/BWMP have been approved. These foresee the priority investments in order to continue the process of compliance with EU Directives and the broader transition to the circular economy. The proposed investments are focused on:

- An upgrade of the separate collection system for recyclable waste, including public amenity centres and centres for preparation for re-use;
- Implementation of separate collection systems for bio-waste from both household and similar waste producers;
- Implementation of the separate collection system of textiles, bulky waste, and hazardous household waste;
- Treatment of separately collected waste streams.

For the treatment of residual waste, these planning documents do not foresee any investment on municipal waste incineration, but consider the following:

- The mechanical part of the existing MBT facility will be upgraded in order to ensure a high rate of sorted recyclable waste and to comply with the Malagrotta ruling;
- In the case of overcapacity of the existing MBT facilities, the mechanical part will also be used for sorting of separately collected waste and the biological treatment part will also be used for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste;
- The new treatment capacities for residual waste are only implemented as part of an integrated waste treatment facility also treating separately collected bio-waste and recyclable waste, in order to ensure flexibility for the input;
- In all cases, the capacities for treatment of residual waste are calculated taking into account all the objectives and targets from the CEP (including the 65 % recycling target and the target of reducing the amount of municipal waste landfilled to no more than 10 % of the amount generated).

The investments identified by the CWMPs and the BWMP will receive financial support, including from the European funds under Large Infrastructural Operational Programme (LIOP) 2014-2020 and Sustainable Development Operational Programme (SDOP) 2021 – 2027. Additionally, the PNRR (developed under the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism) projects about EUR 1 billion in investment complementary to those planned by the NWMP, CWMN and BWMP, supporting, inter alia, voluntary drop-off platforms, digitialized eco-islands (for selective collection in highly populated areas), PAYT deployment, and enhanced recycling capacities (Ministerul Investițiilor și Proiectelor Europene, 2021)

The closure of all non-compliant landfills is high on the Government agenda as it already triggered infringement procedures. The AEF is planning to access funds under LIOP for closure of over 25 non-compliant landfills, both municipal and industrial. The AEF is receiving support from the EIB PASSA for the terms of reference to contract the consultant to prepare the projects.

The investment required for the implementation of the NWMP is estimated at about EUR 1 154 million. The total investment needs at national level to comply with the EU and national legislation, including the circular economy package, are estimated at approximately EUR 2 billion. Part of these financing needs will be provided by EU funds under the framework of SDOP or Recovery and Resilience Facility, as well as local and national sources.

With regard to separate collection, each integrated waste management system, financed through EU funds, contains investments to facilitate separate collection of waste of 2-5 waste fractions, consisting of collection points equipped with containers/underground containers, bins for households and composting units for households from rural areas, as well as appropriate waste collecting vehicles and civic amenity centres for different types of waste (bulky waste, hazardous waste from households, etc).

According to its NWMP, Romania intends to make the following new investments:

- Extend the separate collection system, with a view to increasing the capture rate in each county to 75 % by 2025, including Bucharest;
- Open air composting installations for green waste in 17 counties, with an estimated total capacity of 26 800 tonnes/year;
- Extend the sorting capacities where necessary and construct new sorting facilities in two counties with an estimated total capacity of 52 000 tonnes/year;
- Anaerobic digestion plants in 32 counties and Bucharest, with an estimated total capacity of 812 000 tonnes/year;
- Mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) plants with bio drying in 25 counties. The estimated total capacity of the plants is 973 000 tonnes/year. These forecasts are incorporated into the modelling for the 2021-2027 funding period.

At the end of June 2021, the situation was as follows:

- 20 MBT plants:
  - 13 in operation with a total capacity of 950 000 tonnes/year;
  - 7 built with a total capacity of 740 000 tonnes/year;
- 55 composting plants:
  - 41 in operation with a total capacity of 500 000 tonnes/year;
  - 14 built with a total capacity of 100 000 tonnes/year

In addition, the Romanian authorities have indicated that about 991 000 individual home composting units have been introduced as part of the operational programmes SOP 2007-2013 and LIOP 2014-2020 (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

Data issues

Romania reports by far the lowest amount of municipal waste generated per capita compared to all EU member states. This may be due in part to economic factors and cultural norms, but the possibility

that it is also due to unreliable waste data cannot be discounted. The NWMP notes issues regarding the quality of the data on waste management (Ministerul mediului apelor si padurilor, 2021).

Data on packaging put on the market (POM) and, respectively, recycled or co-incinerated are provided by the producers for packaging POM and their collective schemes (PROs) for materials recovery. As packaging placed on the market is subject to green taxation, there is an incentive for underreporting the amounts POM and overestimation of the recovered amounts.

The Romanian Environment Fund Administration (EFA), the entity in charge of green taxation, has recently adopted traceability software but this remains under development. It is reportedly missing important data flows (such as for recovered packaging waste originating from households or combined batches of waste in terms of multiple beneficiary PROs) and is also without some significant reporting and dashboarding functionalities (Ecologic, 2022a) (SIATD, 2022). The Romanian Minister of Environment, Water and Forests recently noted that the system for waste traceability is underperforming and requires further work (Ecologic, 2022b).

The National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) collects data from municipalities and collectors, but without distinction between packaging and non-packaging and so this approach does not allow comparison of the data against EFA data.

Implementation of previous early warning recommendations

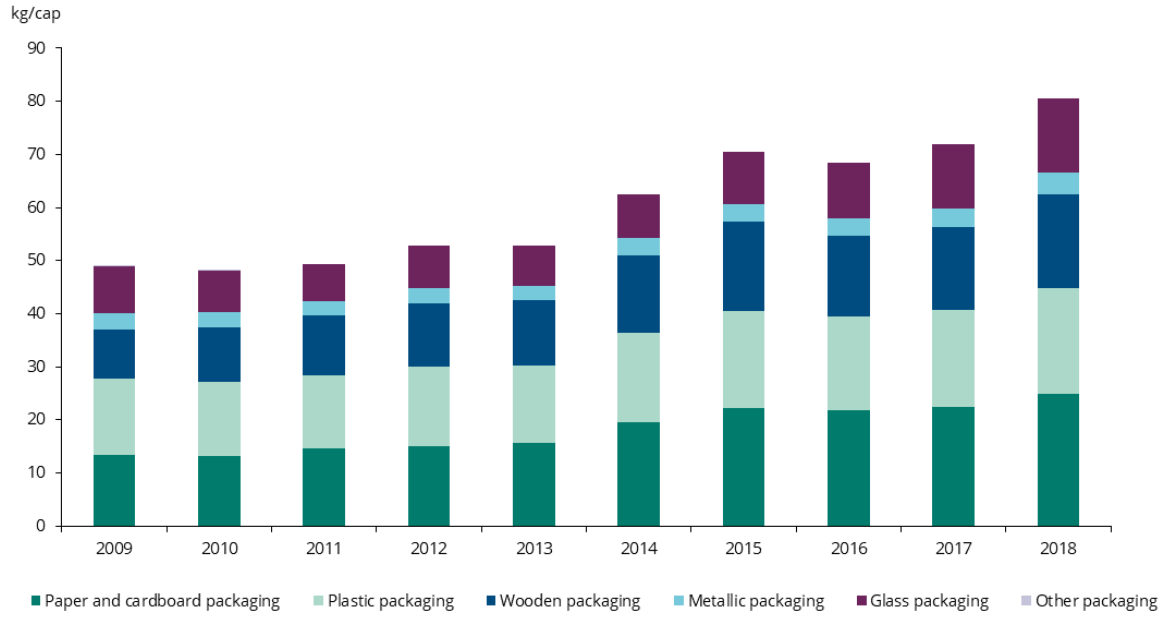
Romania has previously been considered at risk of missing the 2020 target of 50 % preparation for re-use / recycling for municipal waste by the European Commission (EC, 2018b), and it received a set of policy recommendations (EC, 2018a). Annex 1 lists the recommendations and a self-assessment from the Romanian authorities on the status of the implementation of the recommendations.

Packaging waste generation and treatment

As officially reported, in Romania, almost 1.6 million tonnes (80 kg/cap) of packaging waste were generated in 2018, which is clearly below the EU average of 174 kg/cap. After a plateau period around 50 kg/cap from 2009 until 2013, the generation of packaging waste started to increase for all packaging waste categories, although slower than average for plastics packaging and faster than average for glass packaging (Figure 1.2).

The previous Early Warning Report on Romania (Eunomia, 2018) mentions potential underreporting of packaging put-on-market as well as falsely inflated recycling figures, and therefore proposed several recommendations for improving the reporting of packaging and packaging waste (both generation and recycling). In response to the policy recommendations Romania received in the previous early warning report, Romanian authorities indicated that the requirements related with the EPR from the Directive 2018/851/EU were transposed, EPR schemes are now subject to an external audit, and the creating of a clearinghouse system for packaging waste is currently being assessed (see Annex 1). The effect of these changes was expected to become visible after 2018, and so the rise in 2018 may be due to increased quantities placed on the market and/or data collection improvements.

Figure 1.2 Packaging waste generation in Romania between 2009 and 2018, in kg per capita



Source: Eurostat (2022b)

Capture rate for recyclables

The capture rate is a good performance indicator of the effectiveness of the separate collection system. The capture rate is calculated by dividing the separately collected weight of a certain material for recycling by the weight of the material in total municipal waste. For Romania, no capture rates could be calculated because information on the composition of residual waste is not available.

2 Success and risk factors likely to influence future performance

2.1 Target for preparing for reuse and recycling of municipal waste

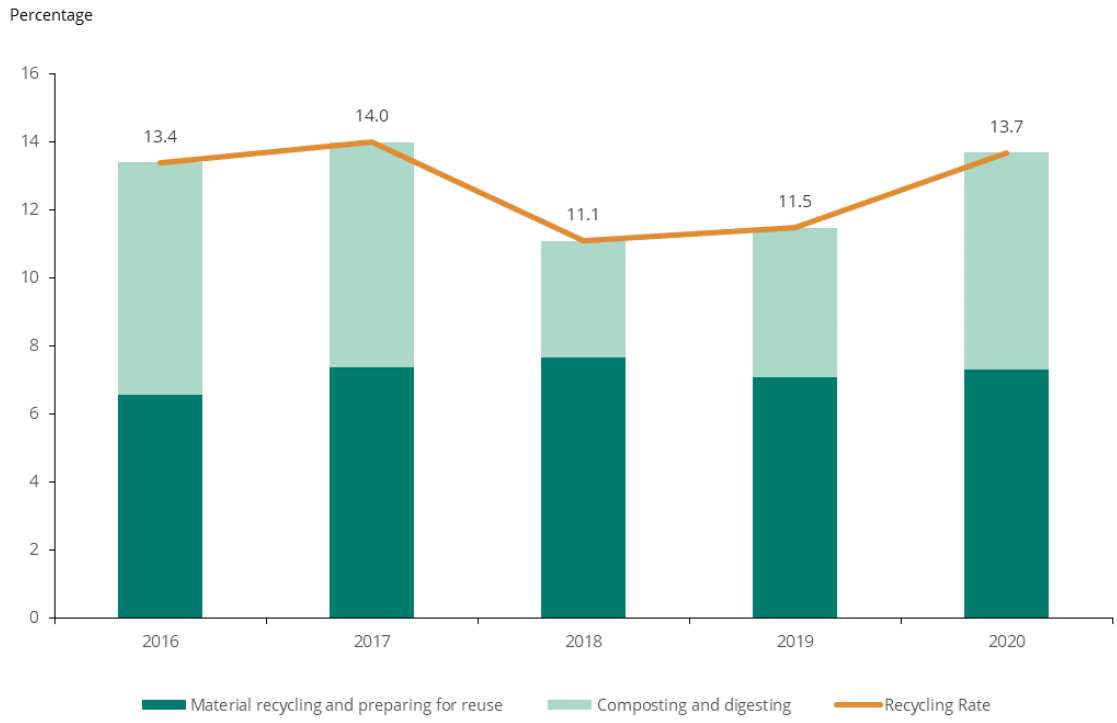
This chapter aims at assessing the prospects of Romania to achieve the **55 % preparing for reuse and recycling target** for municipal waste in 2025. For a detailed description of the methodology followed, the development of success/risk factors and their impact on recycling, please consult the methodology report (ETC/CE & ETC/WMGE, 2022).

2.1.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF MSWR-1.1: Distance to target

The overall recycling rate of Romania shows a large gap to the recycling target for 2025 (55 %) and a significant drop in 2018 and 2019. In 2020 there was an increase bringing the recycling rate back up to the level of 2016-2017 (Figure 2.1). The data source used is the Eurostat data set *Municipal waste by waste management operations [env_wasmun]* (following the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire); Data reported by Member States according to Article 10.2(a) of the Waste Framework Directive are not used for this assessment as the reporting methods differ by Member State, resulting in a lack of comparability between Member States. The data source used here is assumed to be the best available proxy, given that data in accordance with the rules on the calculation of the attainment of the targets as defined in Article 11a are not yet available.

Figure 2.1 Recycling rate in Romania between 2016 and 2020, in percentage



Note: Provisional data waste generated, material recycling and preparing for reuse and composting and digestion for 2020

Source: Eurostat (2022a)

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting/not meeting the target. The closer the Member State is to the target already, the more likely it becomes that the target will be met. For Romania, the recycling rate is 13.7 % in 2020, which is 41.3 percentage points below the 55 % recycling target for 2025. Significant and structural improvements will be needed to close the gap.

However, the data used for this analysis are based on a different methodology than the calculation rules for the target. The actual impact of the application of the new calculation rules to the recycling rate has not been quantified yet in Romania. A few Member States have provided quantified estimates indicating how the application of the new reporting rules would influence the recycling rate (compared to the data reported to Eurostat under the Joint Eurostat/OECD questionnaire), resulting in reductions between 3.8 and 13 percentage points, and on average 5.5-6.7 percentage points. While the effect depends on how Romania currently reports the data, an effect of a reduction with 5 percentage points is therefore assumed for this assessment.

Summary result

Distance to target > 15 percentage points or no data reported	Based on currently available data Romania's recycling rate is 13.7 % in 2020, which is 41.3 percentage points below the 2025 target. Considering however the impact of the new calculation rules a reduction with 5 percentage points is assumed for this assessment, resulting in an estimated recycling rate of 8.7 %, 46.3 percentage points below the target.
Robustness of the underlying information	The currently available data do not yet reflect the calculation rules applicable to the 2025 target. Romania has not yet quantified the influence of the new calculation rules on the recycling rate (at the time of writing this assessment). However, a recycling rate which is a further 5 percentage points below the currently reported one would not change the assessment for this SRF.

SRF MSWR-1.2: Past trend in municipal solid waste recycling rate

The recycling rate over the last five years shows to be stable between 11 and 14 % (Figure 2.1), including a slight dip of 2 percentage points in 2018 and 2019. The material recycling rate is also generally stable during 2016-2020. The roll-out of investments for waste treatment, that were planned from 2017 onwards, is not (yet) reflected in the recycling rates.

Summary result

RR < 45% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate increased by 0.3 percentage points over the last five years. For Romania, the application of the new calculation rules would indicate an estimated recycling rate of about 8.7 % in 2020.
Robustness of the underlying information	There is no break in the time series data. The currently available data do not yet reflect the calculation rules applicable to the target. Consistency between data over years is not guaranteed, mainly because of differing scope.

2.1.2 Legal instruments

SRF MSWR-2.1: Timely transposition of the revised Waste Framework Directive into national law

Timely transposition of the Waste Framework Directive as amended by Directive 2018/851, into national law within the foreseen period is key for a waste management system in line with EU requirements.

Government Emergency Ordinance no. 74/2018 was issued on 17 July 2018 for the amendment and completion of Law no. 211/2011 regarding the waste regime, of Law no. 249/2015 regarding packaging and packaging waste management and of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196/2005 regarding the Environmental Fund. The Emergency Ordinance brings several legislative changes, in particular in the field of packaging and packaging waste management.

Romania eventually fully transposed the WFD into national law on 26 August 2021, so with a delay of more than 12 months.

Summary result

Transposition with delay of > 12 months, or no full transposition yet	The amended WFD has been transposed into national law with a delay of more than 12 months.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the European Commission (status as of 12 November 2021) and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment.

SRF MSWR-2.2: Responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms, e.g. tools, fines etc.

Clearly defined responsibilities, enforcement and support mechanisms for meeting the targets across different entities and governance levels are important for achieving high recycling rates. The clearer responsibilities for meeting the targets and the accountability for failing the targets are, the higher the chance that the targets will be met.

In the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, the Romanian authorities stated that the recycling policy for MSW and packaging waste is the responsibility of the following authorities:

- Local public administration authorities/administrative territorial units;
- Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests;
- Ministry of Public Works, Development and Administration.

The National Environmental Guard carries out inspection and control actions to verify compliance with specific legislation on environmental protection in sensitive areas with a high degree of vulnerability, both planned through the general plan of activities, and unplanned, ordered by the General Commissariat or the Central Environmental Protection Authority. Throughout 2016-2020, the main objectives were: identifying Administrative Territorial Units (ATUs) that do not provide sanitation services; checking the implementation of separate collection systems by ATUs; the use of separate waste collection systems by waste generators (including the population); separate transport of collected waste; verification of the fulfilment of the target for reducing the amount of municipal waste deposited by the ATUs (through the Environment Fund), for 2019; traceability of municipal waste from generator to recovery / disposal. These actions were carried out as follows:

2016: 2 290 inspection and control actions

2017: 2 046 inspection and control actions

2018: 2 323 inspection and control actions
2019: 2 512 inspection and control actions
2020: 2 850 inspection and control actions

The results of these inspection and controls can be summarized as follows:

- Delegation contracts:
  - In 2019, 194 ATUs had not concluded delegation contracts;
  - In 2020, 18 ATUs had not concluded delegation contracts;
  - Currently (2022), all ATUs have concluded contracts for the delegation of the sanitation service.
- Separate collection systems:
  - In 2019, 545 ATUs had not implemented the separate collection system in delegation contracts;
  - In 2020, 385 ATUs had not implemented the separate collection system in delegation contracts.
- Non-conformities:
  - 519 penalties and 244 warnings, in 2018;
  - 416 penalities and 455 warnings, in 2019;
  - 603 penalities and 638 warning, in 2020.

According to the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (2022), corrective action with compliance deadlines has also been imposed. In 2022, the National Environmental Guard started an inspection and control action to verify the development of the activities of Intercommunity Development Associations/Administrative-Territorial Units, sanitation operators, operators of sorting, composting, mechanic-biological treatment and operators of municipal landfills.

According to art. 17 (5) of the GEO No. 92/2021 on waste, local public authorities are required to ensure the separate collection of paper, metal, plastics and glass from municipal waste and to achieve the preparation for reuse and recycling target for municipal waste.

While the Environment Fund Administration is acting as a fiscal authority over the green taxation activities in Romania, including the ones related to waste management, it does not provide data related to individual taxpayers including companies (producers or waste generators), public entities, municipalities, waste haulers, waste recyclers, and landfills, nor does it provide consolidated data on waste generation and treatment that could be used to support the tracking of progress towards the target (Ramboll Group, 2021). The obligations of the Administration of the Environment Fund are outlined in the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196/2005 on the Environmental Fund, as amended and supplemented. (AFM, 2020; Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

Overall, while the National Environmental Guard successfully inspects the implementation of separate collection and other waste management obligations, it does not monitor the performance of the ATU's towards meeting the targets. In addition, there is a lack of incentives for municipalities to move towards higher recycling rates.

The Ministry of European Funds and the European Investment Bank (EIB) have signed an agreement (Project Advisory Support Service, PASSA) that will support Romania's authorities in the administration and implementation of solid waste related projects funded by EU funds for the programming period 2021-2027, worth EUR 230 million. This envisages improvement of integrated waste management systems, in order to comply with the legal provisions on waste management in force and to improve their functionality. The following type of investments could be supported: extension/development of selective collection of recyclable waste, bio-waste, bulky and textile waste (collection and transport equipment, transfer stations); extension / development of recycling

capacities through sorting, composting, anaerobic digestion and other treatment plants; closure of non-compliant landfills.

Furthermore, the PASSA project is intended to develop the institutional capacity of the Associations for Intercommunal Development, County Councils (CC) and Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs). The Terms of reference of this assignment have been approved by the MIEP, National Agency for Regulation of Communal Services (ANRSC in Romanian) and Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests and the contract with EIB will be signed soon.

Summary result

Clearly defined responsibilities and good set of support tools but weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets	Based on the currently available information, the definition of responsibilities for meeting the target is clear and some support measures are in place through targeted EIB funding and funding is available from EU funds to municipalities for improving separate collection and recycling infrastructure. However, while the National Environmental Guard inspects contracts with waste management service providers, enforcement mechanisms are weak as the performance of municipalities against the targets is not monitored systematically.
Robustness of the underlying information	Based on information provided through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire and follow-up information provided by the Ministry of the Environment, Waters, and Forests.

2.1.3 Economic instruments

SRF MSW-3.1: Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual- or biodegradable waste

Bans and taxes on landfilling of residual waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling.

After having been announced for several years, a nationwide landfill tax was effectively introduced in Romania in 2019 and landfilling of recyclables was banned. In 2019, the tax was 30 lei per tonne waste (eq. 6 EUR/t) and increased in 2020 to 80 lei per tonne waste (eq. 16 EUR/t), without distinction between residual or biodegradable waste, to discourage landfilling. Currently there are no plans to further increase the landfill tax nor to extend the existing landfill ban for recyclables to other waste types.

Summary result

Low tax (< 30 EUR/t([a]))	In 2019 a landfill tax was introduced of 30 lei per tonne. This tax increased to 80 lei per tonne of landfilled waste in 2020, corresponding to about 29.2 EUR/ t rescaled based on purchasing power parities. The tax deduction sets economic incentives for recycling, but the incentive might be too limited to create effective diversion of waste from landfills in line with the EU landfill target.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.

([a]) Note: Rescaled based on purchasing power parities Eurostat (2020a)

SRF MSWR-3.2: Taxes on municipal waste incineration

Taxes on incineration of mixed municipal waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling.

Romania has no incineration tax and has no plans to introduce such a tax, because there are no incineration plants for municipal waste in the country.

Summary result

N/A (for countries without capacities for incineration)	As Romania has no incineration capacity, there are no taxes on waste incineration, resulting in a N/A score.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.

SRF MSWR-3.3: Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place

PAYT systems are designed in order to incentivize citizens to make a bigger effort in separating their waste at source. However, a PAYT system should be designed with the appropriate level of source separation encouragement to ensure that citizens do not misplace waste in recycling bins in order to avoid residual waste charges. Overall, PAYT usually has a positive effect on source separation and thus recycling rates through direct involvement of citizens.

National waste legislation provides that the local public authorities have the obligation to implement PAYT. The implementation of this economic instrument is based on at least one of the following elements: volume, collection frequency, weight or custom collection bags. At the beginning of each year the local public authority in consultation with the sanitation operator establishes at least one of the above-mentioned implementation methods.

In 2020, 2 111 out of the total 3 181 territorial administrative units (66 %) in Romania had implemented PAYT (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

Summary result

PAYT scheme implemented in some regions/ municipalities (50-80% of population covered)	Romania reports to have a PAYT system in place currently (2020) covering 66 % of the territorial administrative units.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment. It is unclear to what extent the coverage of 66 % of the territorial administrative units also reflects the population coverage.

2.1.4 Separate collection system

SRF MSWR-4.1: Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions

Separate collection systems are a key enabler for high recycling rates and for collecting recyclables at adequate quality. Generally, the more convenient and accessible these systems are for their users, the better results they deliver. The assessment methodology categorises different types of collection systems (door-to-door, bring points with a density of > 5 per km^2, bring points with a density of < 5 per km^2, civic amenity site) for assessing the degree of convenience, and differentiates between cities (densely populated), towns and suburbs (intermediate densely populated) and rural (thinly populated areas). It then calculates which share of the population is served by which type of system. The assessment is done on a material basis and takes into account the different materials according to

their average share in municipal waste. This is described in more detail in the methodology (ETC/CE & ETC/WMGE, 2022)
For Romania, according to the most recent data, the percentage of households living in cities is 34.2 %, in towns and suburbs 24 % and in rural areas 41.8 % (Eurostat, 2021).

As the Law (Emergency Ordinance) lacks a clear definition of the *separate collection service* to be provided to residents by the local authorities, and no enforcement measures are foreseen, the separate collection is limited to bring-systems for recyclables (paper and cardboard, metals, plastics, glass). Minimum requirements for the collection of residual waste and for separate collection of recyclables are defined in national legislation, including harmonised colour schemes for the different receptacles. As regards the convenience of the separate collection schemes for citizens, requirements for the number of containers to be provided is based on a standard issued in 1997 (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2021). However, these requirements do not deliver high rates of separate collection. It is unclear if the national minimum requirements are too weak or if they are not fully implemented. Detailed information is not available about the implementation of the national minimum requirements in the municipalities, and neither on the degree of service for separate collection, related to the degree of urbanisation for the different waste fractions. The current separate collection system does not distinguish between household and non-household waste.

The National Environmental Guard, responsible for inspection (and enforcement), has identified irregularities in the service contracts. Based on information provided by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (2022), inspections carried out in 2020 by the National Environmental Guard found that about 12 % of ATUs had not implemented the separate collection system in delegation contracts (385 ATUs out of a total of 3 181). The same inspection applied 603 penalties and 638 warnings for non-conformities in the same year, which indicates that a total of about 39 % ((603+638)/3181 = 39 %) of ATUs are underperforming in terms of separate collection, which is in line with the observed data on the low recycling rates reported to Eurostat. Corrective action with compliance deadlines has been imposed and in 2022 the National Environmental Guard rolls out further inspections and control actions.

Summary result

Paper and cardboard	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Metals	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Plastics	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Glass	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Bio-waste	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Wood	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.

Textiles	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
WEEE	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
Robustness of the underlying information		Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection.

SRF MSWR-4.2: Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection for the different household waste fractions

Regarding separate collection, each integrated waste management system, financed through EU funds, contains investments to facilitate separate collection of waste on 2-5 fractions, consisting in urban and rural collection points, equipped with containers/underground containers, bins for households and composting units for households from rural areas, as well as appropriate waste collecting vehicles/hauling trucks and civic amenity centres for different types of waste (bulky waste, hazardous waste from households, etc).

The proposed investments are focused on:

- An upgrade of the separate collection system for recyclable waste, including public amenity centres and centres for preparation for re-use;
- Implementation of the separate collection system of bio-waste for both household and similar waste;
- Implementation of the separate collection system of textiles, bulky waste, and hazardous household waste;
- Treatment of separately collected waste streams.

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (Ministry of Investments and European Projects, 2021) includes financial support for the implementation of *digitised eco-islands* (bring points) for the separate collection of paper and cardboard waste, plastic waste, metal waste, glass waste, bio-waste, and residual waste from households, serving apartment blocks. At least 7 000 digitised eco-islands are foreseen to be implemented by the end of 2024, and another 13 752 by the end of 2026. In addition, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan will finance the establishment of 250 civic amenity sites for the separate collection of bulky waste, waste, WEEE, waste batteries, hazardous waste, and construction and demolition waste, by the end of 2024, and another 565 such sites by the end of 2026. (EC, 2021a)

Summary result

Paper and cardboard	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Metals	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Plastics	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Glass	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.

Bio-waste	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Wood	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Textiles	No firm plans to improve the type and coverage	Romania has no plans to increase separate collection services for textiles.
WEEE	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	Romania has firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Robustness of the underlying information		Information provided through EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, supplemented with information from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

2.1.5 Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes

SRF MSWR-5.1: Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging

Within EPR schemes, fee modulation (or eco-modulation) is a system with different fees for different types of packaging material and designs. While basic fee modulation, i.e. different fees for the main material groups, are common, advanced fee modulation can create stronger incentives for packaging producers to design for recycling and thus create favourable conditions for higher recycling rates. The level of advancement of the fee modulation is assessed against four criteria that have been selected as benchmarks for a well-designed eco-modulated fee system:

- recyclability, for example differentiating between PET and PS, between different colours of PET, or between 100 % cardboard boxes and laminated beverage cartons;
- sortability and disruptors, for example a malus for labels/caps/sleeves made of other materials, which are not fitted for the recycling technologies of the main packaging;
- recycled content; and
- if there is a transparent compliance check by the Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) that producers report correctly.

Romania has an EPR scheme in place for the following packaging streams (for both household waste and commercial/industrial waste): paper and cardboard, glass, PET, other plastic, steel, aluminium and wood.

There are currently (April 2022) 15 companies responsible for the organisation and implementation of the EPR scheme for packaging, operating at national level. Each authorized economic operator sets separate tariffs for commercial and industrial packaging waste and for packaging waste from municipal waste, by type of material. These charges should cover the costs of collection and transport, temporary storage, sorting and, where appropriate, recycling and energy recovery of packaging waste.

Companies that put packaged products on the national market, either by production or import or purchase intra-community packaged products for their own use or consumption, must register with the Environmental Fund Administration by submitting the first declaration on obligations to the Environmental Fund. The list of these economic operators is made public on the website of the Administration of the Environmental Fund (EFA, 2022).

Based on national legislation, the producers should fulfill their recovery targets (recycling and energy recovery). The failure to do so triggers proportional contributions to the Environment Fund for each kilogram of unrecycled material covered by the target.

On the PROs websites, information can be found on both the applied tariffs for packaging and the quantities of packaging becoming waste.

Based on this information it can be concluded that for setting the tariffs, for plastics packaging a distinction is made between PET and other plastics, and for metal packaging between steel and aluminium. No information is available whether recycled content, recyclability or sortability are taken into account during tariff setting, and the tariffs do not seem to apply advanced fee modulation. Already in 2016, it was foreseen that the organizations should carry out an annual external financial and operational audit (OM no. 932/2016) (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

By Emergency Ordinance no. 74/2018, as stipulated in Directive (EU) 2018/851, the provision was introduced by which producers or organizations implementing extended producer responsibility obligations must establish an internal audit mechanism, as appropriate, supplemented by an independent audit for evaluation of (i) financial management, including compliance with cost provisions, and (ii) the quality of the reported data, including the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1013 / 2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, as subsequently amended. Even before 2018, the authorized economic operators had to perform an annual external financial audit according to the Romanian Standard of financial audit and an external operational audit. This was introduced in 2016 (OM no. 932/2016).

Summary result

No advanced fee modulation	Differentiated tariffs are applied for PET and other plastics and for steel and aluminium, that could indicate the application of fee modulation. However, the applied fee modulation for plastics and metallic packaging does not meet the assessment criteria. For other packaging materials, no advanced fee modulation is applied.
Robustness of the underlying information	Information provided through EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment.

2.1.6 Treatment capacity for bio-waste

SRF MSWR-6.1: Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste

Bio-waste is the largest single waste fraction in municipal waste, and adequate treatment capacity needs to be made available.

The assessment of whether there is sufficient capacity with respect to municipal bio-waste treatment is complicated. Composting and anaerobic digestion plants normally receive waste not only from municipal sources but also from others such as agricultural or commercial sources. Therefore, the available capacity within a country must be enough to absorb bio-waste from all relevant sources (EEA, 2016; Waste Model questionnaire, 2017).

In Romania 111 465 tonnes of bio-waste was collected separately in 2019 from households (78 207 tonnes) and non-households (33 258 tonnes). The available capacity for treating bio-waste

(composting) is about 500 000 tonnes per year, with an additional 100 000 tonnes/year under construction.

If an average share of bio-waste in total generated municipal waste of 36 % (EU average in 2017) is assumed, Romania would have generated around 1.7 million tonnes of bio-waste. The available capacity for treatment of separately collected bio-waste would therefore only be able to treat about 27 % of the generated amount. Romania will have to considerably extend its bio-waste treatment capacity in order to properly treat the bio-waste, together with the implementation of separate collection of bio-waste by 2023 as required by the Waste Framework Directive.

Investment in increased bio-waste collection capacity is planned through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (Ministry of Investments and European Projects, 2021), but its deployment is still under discussion. The National Recovery and Resilience Plan states that "The start of separate bio-waste collection in 7 000 eco-islands (Q4 2024) will be correlated with the start of operation of anaerobic digestion and composting facilities in preparation for funding from the Operational Program on Sustainable Development 2021-2027 (managed by the Ministry of European Investments and Projects). Given the current state of investment preparation, it is estimated that 30 % of the anaerobic digestion and composting capacity planned in the County Waste Management Plans will be operational by the end of 2024 ".

Summary result

Bio-waste treatment capacity below 80% of generated municipal bio-waste but limited information about capacity.	Romania lacks capacity for the proper treatment of bio-waste. However, investments in anaerobic digestion and composting capacity for bio-waste are planned and financially supported by the Operational Program on Sustainable Development 2021-2027.
Robustness of the underlying information	The information as provided in the EEA-ATC/WMGE questionnaire is used and was updated during the review of this assessment by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests.

SRF MSWR-6.2: Legally binding national standards and Quality Management System for compost/digestate

To create a market for compost and digestate, compost should be of a good quality for use as a soil improver or fertilizer. Legally binding standards provide guarantees regarding the quality of the compost produced. A quality management system aims at addressing different elements of a production process to ensure a stable and high-quality output (product) which helps toward reaching a defined quality for the product.

Separate collection of bio-waste and bio-waste management are still in its infancy in Romania. There is no national system in place that guarantees high-quality compost produced from separately collected bio-waste. The compost resulting from the treatment of biodegradable waste, in small local pilot projects, is marketed as a substrate for flowers, used in agriculture and to cover the stratums of waste in municipal landfills.

According to the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (2022), Law no. 181/2020 on the management of non-hazardous compostable waste will be operational after the completion of the Technical Rules on composting and anaerobic digestion. The technical rules will be corroborated with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 laying down rules on the placing on the market of EU fertilizers.

Summary result

No national standards or quality management system, or still under development	Romania has currently no legally binding national compost quality standards and no quality management system for compost produced from separately collected bio-waste. However, national quality standards (technical rules on composting and anaerobic digestion) are under development.
Robustness of the underlying information	The information as provided in the EEA-ATC/WMGE questionnaire is used and was updated during the review of this assessment by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests.

2.2 Target for the recycling of packaging waste

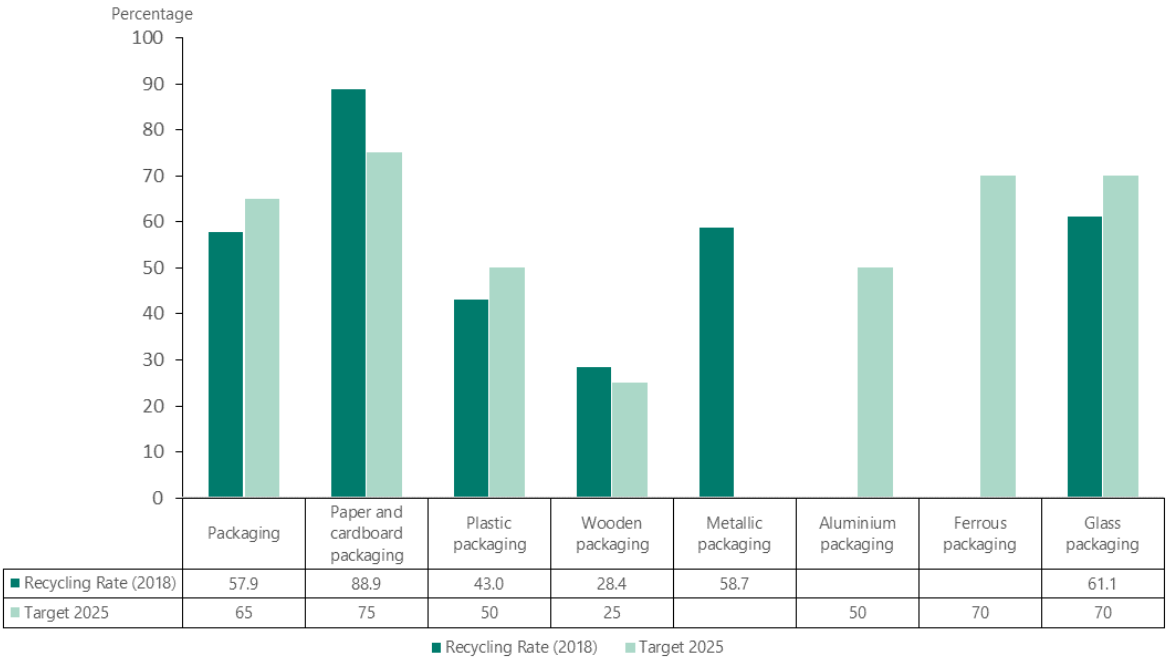
This chapter aims at assessing the proximity of Romania to achieve the **65 % recycling target for packaging waste** in 2025 as well as the **material specific packaging waste recycling targets** (50 % of plastic; 25 % of wood; 70 % of ferrous metals; 50 % of aluminium; 70 % of glass; 75 % of paper and cardboard). In order to conclude on this likelihood, the analysis takes stock of the status of several factors that are proven to influence the levels of recycling in a country. For a detailed description of the methodology followed, the development of success/risk factors and their impact on recycling, please consult the methodology report (ETC/CE & ETC/WMGE, 2022).

2.2.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF P-1.1 Distance to target

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting/not meeting the target. This analysis is based on data reported by Austria to Eurostat in accordance with Commission Decision 2005/270/EC as last amended by the Commission Implementing Decision 2019/665 (EC, 2019), published in the dataset *Recycling rates of packaging waste for monitoring compliance with policy targets, by type of packaging [env_waspacr]*. The latest available data refer to 2018. The performance of Romania for 2018 is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 Packaging recycling rates for Romania in 2018, in percentage



	Packaging	Paper and cardboard packaging	Plastic packaging	Wooden packaging	Metallic packaging	Aluminium packaging	Ferrous packaging	Glass packaging
Recycling Rate (2018)	57.9	88.9	43.0	28.4	58.7			61.1
Target 2025	65	75	50	25		50	70	70

Source: Eurostat (2022c), EU (2018)

For Romania the reported 2018 recycling rates for paper and cardboard, wood and steel exceed the 2025 targets already. For glass (recycling rate of 61.1 %), plastics (recycling rate of 43 %) and aluminium packaging (recycling rate of 22.8 %), the distance to target is respectively 8.9, 7 and 27.2 percentage points. In 2018 , the overall packaging recycling rate is 57.9 %, with a distance to target of 7.1 percentage points below the 2025 target.

Romania reports packaging waste generation data based on information collected from the producer responsibility organisations, without estimates for free-riding, private imports/exports, amounts falling under de minimis rules or otherwise units exempted from reporting, and internet imports/exports (Eurostat, 2020b).

There is a large discrepancy between the low recycling rate for municipal waste and the rather high or moderate recycling rates for packaging waste. Given that a large share of packaging waste is generated by households and thus part of municipal waste, the datasets on municipal waste and packaging waste are inconsistent. No waste composition analysis of municipal waste is available that would allow cross-checking of how much packaging waste is included in municipal waste. Also, there is no volume assessment or cross-checking system in place to confirm that the data presented by the producers and by the local public administrations are consistent (Ramboll Group, 2021).

In the previous Early Warning Report on Romania (Eunomia, 2018), it was concluded that both underreporting of packaging put-on-market and inflated recycling figures were in evidence, and this led to several recommendations to improve the packaging and packaging waste reporting. Romanian authorities indicated that in response to these recommendations, the requirements related to the EPR from the Directive 2018/851/EU were transposed into Romanian law, EPR schemes are now subject to an external audit, and the creating of a clearinghouse system is currently being assessed (see Annex 1). However, the effect of these measures is not yet visible in the data reported for 2018.

The recycling rates presented are based on the calculation rules of the Commission Decision 2005/270 before it was amended by the Commission Implementing Decision 2019/665 and will likely differ from the recycling rates to be reported according to the new calculation rules. The new calculation rules will only be mandatory to be used for the reference year 2020 and onwards. A key difference in the new calculation rules compared to the old rules is that the amount of sorted packaging waste that is rejected by the recycling facility shall not be included in the reported amount of recycled packaging waste.

As a matter of sensitivity analysis, to assess what the impact of these new calculation rules could be (change in calculation point), losses in recycling plants found in literature (EXPRA, 2014) are applied to the packaging recycling rates as reported for reference year 2018:

- Paper and cardboard packaging: decrease by 10 %, from 88.9 % to 80.0 %
- Metallic packaging: assuming that the effect is the same for ferrous and aluminium packaging, this leads to a decrease from 74.9 % to 64.4 % for ferrous metals, and from 22.8 % to 19.6 % for aluminium.
- Glass packaging: decrease by 5 %, from 61.1 % to 58.0 %
- Plastic packaging: decrease by 21 %[2], from 43.0 % to 33.9 %
- Wooden packaging: decrease by 11 % from 28.4 % to 25.3 %
- Total packaging: Calculated based on the amounts of each packaging material generated and recycled in 2018, the recycling rate would drop from 57.9 to 51.2 %.

Applying these estimates affects the outcome of the assessment for total packaging, plastics and ferrous metals packaging.

[2] This is the weighted recycling loss taking into account the 29 % recycling loss for packaging waste from household sources (66 %) and the 5 % recycling loss for packaging waste from commercial sources (33 %).

Summary result

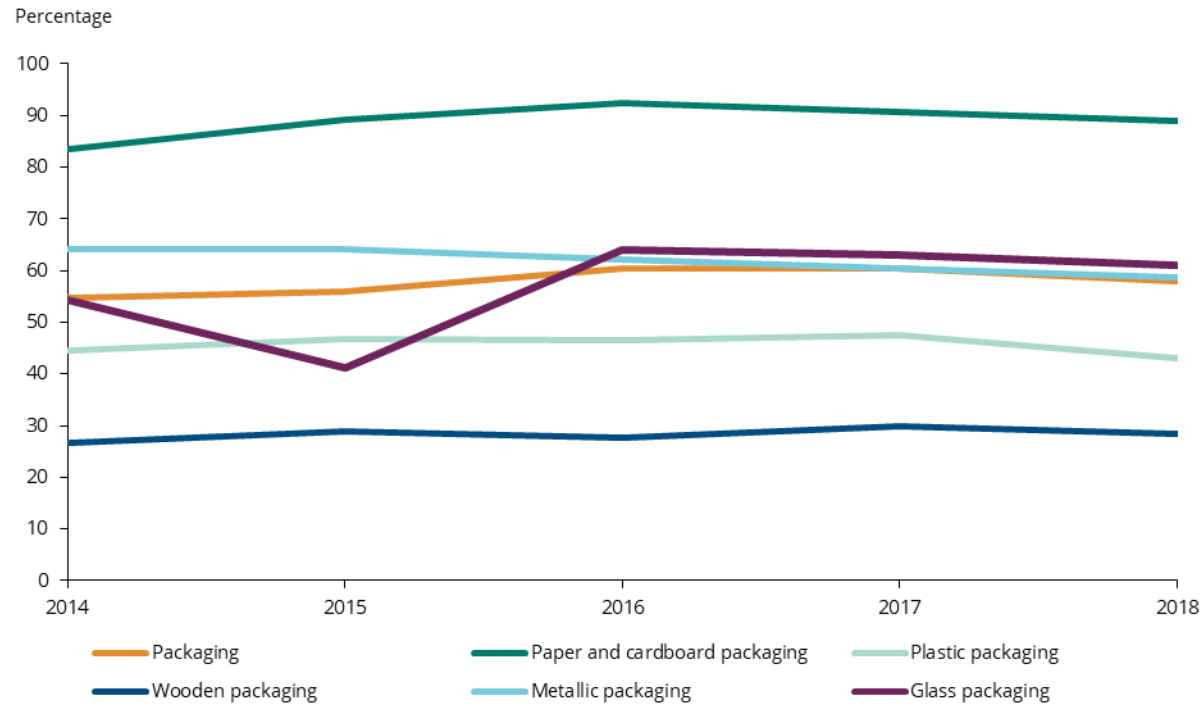
Total packaging	5-15 percentage points below target	Romania reports a recycling rate of 57.9 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants for the different materials), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 51.2 %, 13.8 percentage points below the target.
Paper and cardboard packaging	Target exceeded	Romania reports a recycling rate of 88.9 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 80.0 %, still 5.0 percentage points above the target.
Ferrous metals packaging	5 - 15 percentage points below target	Romania reports a recycling rate of 74.9 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 64.4 %, 5.6 percentage points below the target.
Aluminium packaging	> 15 percentage points below target	Romania reports a recycling rate of 22.8 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 19.6 %, 30.4 percentage points below the target.
Glass packaging	5 - 15 percentage points below target	Romania reports a recycling rate of 61.1 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 58.0 %, 12.0 percentage points below the target.
Plastics packaging	> 15 percentage points below target	Romania reports a recycling rate of 43.0 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 33.9 %, 16.1 percentage points below the target.
Wooden packaging	Target exceeded	Romania reports a recycling rate of 28.4 %. If the new calculation rules were applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 25.3 %, still meeting the target.
Robustness of the underlying information		The assessment is limited by the fact that the recycling rates for 2018 reported by Romania to Eurostat do not yet reflect the new calculation rules, and the impact of the new calculation rules has therefore been estimated based on literature. There is evidence that the reported amounts of generated packaging waste are underreported. No estimates are available to assess the effect of this underreporting on the recycling rates.

SRF P-1.2: Past trend in Packaging Waste Recycling

The development of the historical trend in the recycling rate indicates previous efforts towards packaging waste recycling. In this analysis the recycling rate reported in the Eurostat dataset *Recycling rates of packaging waste for monitoring compliance with policy targets, by type of packaging [env_waspacr]* (latest data year: 2018) is used. The recycling trends for packaging waste by material in Romania are illustrated in Figure 2.3.

The reported recycling rate for total packaging waste in Romania has slightly increased from about 54.8 % in 2014 to 57.9 % in 2018. The recycling of paper and cardboard packaging increased from 83.4 % to 88.9 %. The recycling rate of metallic packaging decreased from 64.2 % to 58.7 %. The recycling of glass packaging has increased from 54.2 % to 61 % with a dip to 41.1 % in 2015. The recycling of plastics packaging decreased from 44.3 % to 43 % in 2018. The recycling of wooden packaging shows an increase from 26.6 % to 28.4 %.

Figure 2.3 Trend in packaging waste recycling in Romania between 2013 and 2018, in percentage



Note: Romania reported separate data for aluminium and steel packaging for the first time in 2018, therefore, no trend can be shown yet.

Source: Eurostat (2022c)

Summary result

Total packaging	RR < 55% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate increased 3.1 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated at 51.2 % in 2018 if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Paper and cardboard packaging	RR > 75%	The recycling rate increased 5.5 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated to be at 80.0 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Ferrous metals packaging	RR > 60%, and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	Using the trend of metallic packaging as a proxy for ferrous metals, the recycling rate decreased 5.5 percentage points over the past five years. The recycling rate in 2018 is estimated at 64.4 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Aluminium packaging	RR < 40% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	Using the trend of metallic packaging as a proxy for ferrous metals, the recycling rate decreased 5.5 percentage points over the past five years. The recycling rate in 2018 is estimated at 19.6 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Glass packaging	RR < 60% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate increased 6.9 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated to be at 58.0 % in 2018 if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).

Plastics packaging	RR < 40% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate decreased 1.5 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated to be at 33.9 % in 2018 if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Wooden packaging	RR > 25%	The recycling rate increased 1.8 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated to be at 33.9 % in 2018 if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Robustness of the underlying information		The assessment is limited by the fact that the recycling rates for 2018 reported by Romania to Eurostat do not yet reflect the new calculation rules, and the impact of the new calculation rules has therefore been estimated based on literature. Information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire. No estimates are available to assess the effect of this underreporting of packaging placed on the market on the recycling rates.

2.2.2 Legal instruments

SRF P-2.1: Timely transposition of the revised Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive into national law

Timely transposition of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive as amended by Directive 2018/852, into national law within the foreseen period is key for a waste management system in line with EU requirements.

Directive (EU) 2018/852 has been fully transposed - Law No. 249/2015 on the management of packaging and packaging waste, with subsequent amendments and completions, the latest one being GO 1/2021. Government Ordinance no. 1/2021 was published in the Official Gazette on 16 August 2021. The transposition was thus completed more than 12 months after the transposition deadline of 5 July 2020.

Summary result

Transposition with delay of > 12 months	The amended Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive has been transposed into national law with a delay of more than 12 months.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the European Commission (status as of 12 November 2021) and the Romanian authorities.

SRF P-2.2: Responsibilities for meeting the targets, and enforcement mechanisms, e.g. fines etc.

Responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms with respect to packaging waste are described in detail in section 2.1.1 under SRF MSWR-2.2.

In the field of packaging waste management, the regulatory responsibilities are divided between the local public authorities (municipalities) that are responsible for organizing household waste management (which also contains primary packaging waste and some types of secondary packaging waste), the Ministry of Economy for those sections that concern the packaging (in their quality of products) and the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forest that realizes the policy in the field of environment.

Through Law No.249/2015 on packaging and packaging waste management, with subsequent amendments, the responsibilities for the producers who for the first time introduce on the national market packaged products / sales packaging were established, among which the achievement of the recycling and capitalization targets. These obligations falling under the extended producer responsibility can be fulfilled (i) individually by managing the packaging waste resulted from their own products placed on the national market, or (ii) by joining to a collective scheme (EPR scheme).

If producers or schemes that implement the extended producer responsibility do not fulfil their obligations in terms of recycling and recovery or incineration at waste incineration plants with energy recovery of packaging waste, they must pay the Environmental Fund a penalty calculated on the difference between the quantities of packaging waste corresponding to the minimum targets and the quantities of packaging waste entrusted for recycling or recovery or incineration in incineration plants with energy recovery. However, there are indications that small collectors in Romania evade responsibility by claiming insolvency, while recyclers abroad are not inspected by the National authorities, therefore the reality of the recycled quantities is not ensured (Ramboll Group, 2021).

The division of responsibilities between municipalities and producer responsibility organisations (PROs) is not entirely clear, and support tools are missing. While enforcement mechanisms in principle are in place, their effectiveness is limited.

Summary result

Unclear responsibilities, weak/no enforcement mechanisms and lack of support tools for meeting the recycling targets.	Based on the currently available information the definition of responsibilities is not entirely clear and effective strong enforcement mechanisms are lacking, as are support tools.
Robustness of the underlying information	Information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment.

2.2.3 Economic instruments

SRF P-3.1: Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual- or biodegradable waste

Bans and taxes on landfilling of residual waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling, also of packaging waste.

As described in Section 2.1.3 in more detail, Romania has a landfill tax since 2019. At its introduction, the tax rate was 30 lei/t of waste (eq. 6 EUR/t). In 2020 the tax was increased to 80 lei/t (eq. 16 EUR/t).

Summary result

Low tax (< 30 EUR/t([a]))	In 2019 a landfill tax was introduced at 30 lei/t. This tax increased to 80 lei/t of landfilled waste in 2020, corresponding to about 29.2 EUR/t rescaled based on purchasing power parities. The tax deduction sets economic incentives for recycling, but the incentive might appear to be too limited to create an effective diversion of waste from landfills in line with the European landfill target.
Robustness of the underlying information	The information is robust as it refers directly to the legal situation.

([a]) Note: Rescaled based on purchasing power parities Eurostat (2020a)

SRF P-3.2: Taxes on municipal waste incineration

Taxes on incineration of residual waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling. As described in Section 2.1.3, Romania has no incineration tax and no plans to introduce such a tax, because there are no incineration plants for municipal waste in the country.

Summary result

N/A (for countries without capacities for incineration)	As Romania has no incineration capacity, there are no taxes on residual waste treatment, resulting in a N/A score.
Robustness of the underlying information	The information is robust. Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.

SRF P-3.3: Packaging taxes

Packaging taxes can set incentives to reduce packaging waste generation and/or to influence the choice of packaging materials and encourage recyclability and eco-design.

According to the information available, Romania only has a tax on carrier bags. There is no tax for other packaging. So, the tax hardly influences the generation or recyclability of packaging.

According to information provided by the Romanian authorities, Romania introduced an ecotax on carrier bags, amounting to 0.15 lei (EUR 0.03) per bag, with exceptions for bags manufactured from materials that comply with the requirements of SR EN 13432: 2002. The ecotax is collected from the economic operators that introduce on the national market such sales packages and should be mentioned separately on the sales documents. Its value must be displayed in a visible place at the point of sale, in order to inform the final consumers.

This ecotax on carrier bags targets only a small part of packaging (single use carrier bags) and can therefore not be considered as a taxation system to incentivise environmentally friendly packaging more generally. Therefore, the ecotax is not considered as a sufficient measure to improve material use for all packaging in this assessment.

In Law no. 249/2015 article 13 paragraph (2) stipulates: “Economic operators selling plastic transport bags are obliged to sell only plastic transport bags that comply with the essential requirements regarding the reusability of a packaging, provided in point 2 of Annex no. 2, so that they correspond to multiple reuses, except for very thin plastic carrying bags.”

Summary result

Taxes for plastic carrier bags only	Romania applies taxes for plastic carrier bags only, excluding other packaging forms and materials. Thus, this tax will not have an impact on reducing total packaging waste generation, influencing the choice of packaging materials, or encouraging recyclability and eco-design.
Robustness of the underlying information	The information is robust as it refers directly to the legal situation.

SRF P-3.4: Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place

As a large share of packaging waste is generated in households, incentivising households to separate packaging waste at source, e.g. by applying PAYT systems, is relevant for meeting the recycling targets for packaging waste.

In 2020, 2 111 out of the total 3 181 territorial administrative units (66 %) in Romania had implemented PAYT (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

Summary result

PAYT scheme implemented in some regions/ municipalities (50-80% of population covered)	Romania reports to have a PAYT system in place currently (2020) covering 66 % of the territorial administrative units.
Robustness of the underlying information	Information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment. It is unclear to what extent the coverage of 66 % of the territorial administrative units also reflects the population coverage.

SRF P-3.5: Deposit return systems

Deposit Return Systems (DRS) generate high capture rates for packaging covered by the system and thus contribute to increased recycling rates.

In 2018, the general framework for the operation of the deposit refund system was introduced, with application from 2019 for reusable packaging and the obligation was imposed on the authorities to draw the general lines of operation of the deposit refund system for single use packaging as of 2022.

Starting 31 March 2019, the deposit system is only implemented for reusable packaging. Currently, reusable materials include only glass (glass bottles, not glass jars).

This legislative framework for the deposit refund system for single use packaging has been introduced by Government Decision No. 1074/2021 on the establishment of a deposit return system on single use packaging. As of 1 October 2022, consumers will have to pay a mandatory deposit of RON 0.50 (approx. EUR 0.1 per package) for each bottled beverage they buy. This amount will be added to the shelf price of the respective beverage and will be distinctly marked on receipts.

The deposit will be applicable to non-refillable primary packaging made of glass, plastic or metal, with volumes between 0.1 l and 3 l inclusive, containing water, juice or alcoholic beverages. To implement the new legislative provisions, these containers will be marked with a distinctive symbol and a special barcode.

Properly managed, this system is expected to have a direct and positive impact on the collection rate, the quality of the materials collected and the quality of the recycled materials, creating opportunities for recycling companies and a market for recycled products. The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests expects that these measures will support the achievement of the recycling targets for packaging waste set out in Directive 94/62/EC (Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, 2022).

Additionally, there are some isolated voluntary, local pilot DRS initiatives in place.

Summary result

Aluminium drink cans	No DRS for drink cans	
Glass bottles	Mandatory DRS for some drink bottles	DRS currently in place in Romania for refillable glass bottles.
Plastic bottles	No DRS for drink bottles	
Plastic crates	No DRS for plastic crates	
Wooden packaging	No DRS for wooden packaging	
Robustness of the underlying information		Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment.

2.2.4 Separate collection system

SRF P-4.1: Convenience and coverage of separate collection for different packaging waste fractions

As a large part of packaging waste comes from households, separate collection systems for households and similar sources are a key condition for high recycling rates for packaging waste and for collecting recyclables at adequate quality. Such systems generally deliver better results the more convenient and accessible they are for their users, also compared to the collection of residual waste. The material specific assessment considers packaging waste from both household and non-household sources.

For assessing the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for households, the same methodology is used here as described in section 2.1.4.

The mandatory separate collection for non-household packaging waste fractions is transposed into national law (Law no. 249/2015 art. 20 para. (4)). Economic operators holding commercial and industrial packaging and/or commercial and industrial packaging waste have the obligation:

- to return the used packaging to the suppliers or economic operators designated by them according to the contractual provisions; or
- to hand over the packaging waste to collectors designated by an OIREP; or
- to ensure the recycling, and in case they cannot be recycled, their recovery by other methods, through contracts concluded with economic operators authorized for carrying out the respective operations, as well as the reporting of the data.

Summary result

Paper and cardboard packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household paper and cardboard packaging waste	Mandatory separation at source.
Ferrous metals packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household ferrous metals packaging waste	Mandatory separation at source.
Aluminium packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.

Glass packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household glass packaging waste	Mandatory separation at source.
Plastics packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection service	Detailed information is not available on the degree of service for separate collection of this waste stream.
	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household plastic packaging waste	Mandatory separation at source.
Wood packaging	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household wooden packaging waste	Mandatory separation at source.
Robustness of the underlying information	Information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire, and by consultant during a critical review of this assessment.	

Note: The main source for aluminium packaging waste is drink cans from households, therefore the assessment does not consider aluminium non-household waste.

SRF P-4.2: Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection for the different packaging waste fractions

Concrete plans are needed to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection. This SRF is more relevant for MS that do not score 'green' in SRF P-4.1. The assessment is done on a material basis and totalling up the scores of the different materials according to their average share in packaging waste[3]. Again, the material specific assessment considers packaging waste from both household and non-household sources.

As described in Section 2.1.4, Romania plans to improve the separate collection system for paper and cardboard, metals, plastics and glass, but concrete information about timing and responsibilities is not yet available.

Summary result

Paper and cardboard packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	Romania has plans to increase separate collection services for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass waste, but actual implementation is unclear.
	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Ferrous metals packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	Romania has plans to increase separate collection services for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass waste, but actual implementation is unclear.
	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Aluminium packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	Romania has plans to increase separate collection services for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass waste, but actual implementation is unclear.
Glass packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	Romania has plans to increase separate collection services for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass waste, but actual implementation is unclear.
	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	

[3] Based on data from Eurostat on the share of packaging materials in total packaging generated in 2018.

Plastics packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	Romania has plans to increase separate collection services for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass waste, but actual implementation is unclear.
	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Wooden packaging	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Robustness of the underlying information	Information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.	

2.2.5 Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes

SRF P-5.1: Coverage of EPR schemes

Romania has multiple EPR schemes for the following packaging streams in place, both for household waste and commercial/industrial waste: paper and cardboard, glass, PET, other plastic, steel, aluminium and wood.

Organizations authorized to implement the extended producer responsibility obligations under this Act have the following obligations:

- to implement, starting with the first year of activity, the obligations regarding the extended liability of the producer for a quantity of packaging of at least 10 000 tonnes;
- to maintain in each year of activity at least the quantity of 10 000 tonnes of packaging introduced on the market by the shareholders in the previous year;
- to implement the obligations regarding the extended liability of the separate producer for packaging waste from trade and industry and for packaging waste from municipal waste, regardless of the material from which they are manufactured;
- to carry out only the activities provided by Order No. 1362/2018;
- to establish and charge the responsible economic operators' distinct tariffs for packaging waste from trade and industry and for packaging waste from municipal waste;
- to include in the financial contributions charged to the economic operators responsible for compliance with the obligations regarding the extended liability of the producer only the categories of costs established by Order no. 1362/2018;
- to implement the obligations regarding the extended liability of the producer for all quantities of packaging waste for any responsible economic operator that requests this, under the conditions established by Order no. 1362/2018, in the geographical area in which it is to carry out its activity;
- to cover, as a matter of priority, within the limits of the quantities and types of packaging materials for which it implements the obligations regarding extended producer responsibility, costs for collection and transport, temporary storage, sorting and, where appropriate, for recovery of packaging waste managed by services / sanitation operators and the quantities for which costs have been covered shall be duly taken into account in meeting the objectives;
- to ensure, at the request of inter-community development associations or, as the case may be, of administrative-territorial units or administrative-territorial subdivisions of municipalities, the taking over and recovery by authorized economic operators of packaging waste from municipal waste collected separately / sorted, within the quantities and types of packaging material contracted with the responsible economic operators;
- to meet at least the objectives provided by law, applied to the entire amount of packaging waste resulting from the packaging taken over on a contract basis.

Summary result

All main packaging fractions([a]) are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging	PROs are responsible for collection and treatment of the main packaging fractions, both for households and non-households.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.

([a]) **Note:** Paper and cardboard, Ferrous metals, Aluminium, Glass, Plastic

SRF P-5.2: Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging

As explained in Section 2.1.5, fee modulation (or eco-modulation) is a system with different fees for different types of packaging material and designs. The assessment is the same as described in Section 2.1.5

Summary result

No advanced fee modulation based on the criteria for assessment.	For PET and other plastics on the one hand and for steel and aluminium differentiated tariffs are applied, that could indicate the application of fee modulation. However, the applied fee modulation for plastics and metallic packaging does not meet the assessment criteria. For other packaging materials, no fee modulation is applied.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Romanian authorities through the EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.

SRF P-5.3 Material specific EPR assessment

The material specific assessment is based on a combination of the coverage of the material-specific EPR schemes and the use of fee modulation for the specific packaging material. The assessment takes the different situations for different types of materials into account: plastics packaging is the packaging material that is the most difficult to recycle out of the packaging materials targeted by the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. Fee modulation therefore plays a larger role for plastic packaging than for the other materials and is therefore rated differently from paper/cardboard, ferrous metals, aluminium and glass. The methodology foresees a green score for plastic packaging only if all four fee modulation assessment criteria mentioned above are met. On the other hand, wooden packaging is mainly generated by commercial and industrial sources and fee modulation is less relevant, therefore the methodology only relies on EPR schemes for wooden packaging from commercial and industrial sources.

Romania has multiple EPR schemes for the following packaging streams in place, both for household waste and commercial/industrial waste: glass, paper and cardboard, PET, other plastic, steel, aluminium and wood.

Summary result

SRF P-5.3.1 EPR scheme for Paper and cardboard packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	Both household and industrial/commercial waste covered by EPR scheme, with a limited fee modulation
SRF P-5.3.2 EPR scheme for Ferrous metals packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	Both household and industrial/commercial waste covered by EPR scheme, with a limited fee modulation
SRF P-5.3.3 EPR scheme for Aluminium packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	Both household and industrial/commercial waste covered by EPR scheme, with a limited fee modulation
SRF P-5.3.4 EPR scheme for Glass packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	Both household and industrial/commercial waste covered by EPR scheme, with a limited fee modulation
SRF P-5.3.5 EPR scheme for Plastic packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, with a fee modulation meeting at least two assessment criteria	Both household and industrial/commercial waste covered by EPR scheme, with a limited fee modulation
SRF P-5.3.6 EPR scheme for Wooden packaging waste	EPR scheme covering all non-household packaging	All wooden non-household packaging is covered by the EPR scheme
Robustness of the underlying information	Assessment based on information provided through EEA-ETC/WMGE questionnaire.	

2.3 Target on landfill of municipal waste

2.3.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF LF-1.1: Distance to target

The Landfill directive (1999/31/EC), as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/850, sets a target to reduce, by 2035, the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).

Data to show the current rate of landfilling in line with the reporting rules will only be reported by mid-2022. Therefore, this analysis calculates the landfilling rate based on the current Eurostat dataset *Municipal waste by waste management operations [env_wasmun]*; by dividing the amount of landfilled waste by the total amount of waste generated. The overall landfilling rate of Romania was 74.3 % in 2020.

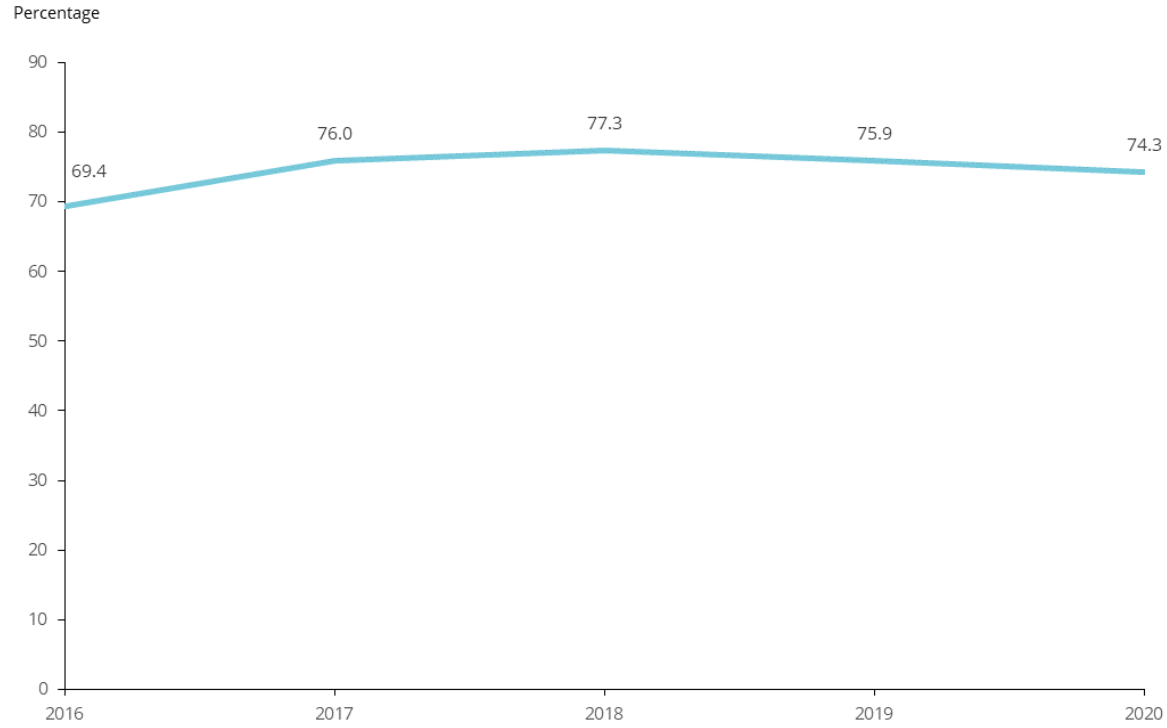
Summary result

Distance to target > 20 percentage points	The distance to target is 64.3 percentage points with a landfilling rate of 74.3 % in 2020.
Robustness of the underlying information	The data are derived from Eurostat and are considered to be robust. However, the reported landfill rate might increase once the new calculation rules laid down in the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1885 will be applied. Based on the available information, it is currently not possible to quantify the impact of the new calculation rules on the landfill rate.

SRF LF-1.2: Past trend in municipal solid waste landfill rate

Over the past five years, the average landfilling rate of Romania is 74.5 % (Figure 2.4) and the current landfill rate is even higher than five years ago. The distance to the 2035 landfill target is currently 64.3 percentage points. To meet the target Romania would need to significantly accelerate the pace of reducing landfill.

Figure 2.4 Landfilling in Romania between 2014 and 2020, in percentage



Source: Eurostat (2022a)

Summary result

Landfill rate in 2020 > 25% and decrease in last 5 years < 15 percentage points	The distance to target is very large (64.3 percentage points) and it is not even clear that the trend is decreasing.
Robustness of the underlying information	There are no breaks in the time series data.

SRF LF-1.3: Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill

According to Art. 5(2c) of the EU Landfill Directive, Member States had to ensure that by 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills is reduced to 35 % of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. Romania requested a four year derogation in July 2016 and thus had to meet the target by 2020.

Romania reported to have generated 4.8 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste in the reference year 1995. The data for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in comparison to the base year 1995 show that 44 % of biodegradable waste was still landfilled in 2019 in comparison to the biodegradable waste generated in 1995 (EC, 2021b). Romania has thus not achieved the target yet, and would need very strong efforts to meet the target by 2020.

Summary result

Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved in 2016 or in the year specified in the derogation where applicable.	Romania has reported 44 % biodegradable waste landfilled in 2019 in comparison to the biodegradable waste generated in 1995 and has thus not achieved the target yet, and is unlikely to meet the target in 2020 without very strong additional efforts.
Robustness of the underlying information	Based on officially reported data which is well in line with otherwise reported statistical data on landfilling of municipal waste.

3 Conclusion

This risk assessment indicates whether Romania is at risk of not meeting the targets. The 'total risk' categorization is the result of the sum of the individual scores of each SRF as described in the previous chapter, where the assessment of each SRF results in a score of **2 points (green), 1 point (amber) or 0 points (red)**, depending on the assessment of the SRF. As some SRFs are considered to have a higher impact on meeting the target, the score of the SRF is multiplied by the defined weight of the SRF. As some SRFs might not be applicable to Romania, only the SRFs relevant to Romania are taken into account to define the maximum score. Romania is considered to be 'not at risk' if its score is more than 50 % of this maximum score, and 'at risk' if its score is less than 50 % of this maximum score.

3.1 Prospects for meeting the recycling target for municipal solid waste

12 % **of maximum score**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Romania is **at risk for not meeting the MSW recycling target in 2025**.
Current situation and past trends:	The recycling rate was 13.7 % in 2020, which is 41.3 percentage points below the 2025 target of 55 %. Considering however the impact of the new calculation rules, we assume a reduction with 5 percentage points for this assessment, resulting in an estimated recycling rate of 8.7 %, 46.3 percentage points below the target. The recycling rate was stable with an increase by 0.3 percentage points over the last five years.
Legal instruments:	The amended WFD has been transposed into national law with a delay of more than 12 months. The definition of responsibilities for meeting the target is clear and some support measures are in place through targeted funding to municipalities for improving separate collection and recycling infrastructure. However, while the National Environmental Guard inspects contracts with waste management service providers, enforcement mechanisms are weak as the performance of municipalities against the targets is not monitored systematically.
Economic instruments:	The recent introduction of a (low) landfill tax seems like a step forward, albeit less ambitious than necessary. PAYT is only partly in place (covering 66 % of the territorial administrative units).

Separate collection systems:	No information is available on the share of the population being covered by high convenience collection services for any of the waste fractions. There are firm plans to increase separate collection services for at least bio-waste, wood, WEEE, paper, metal, plastic and glass waste.
Extended producer responsibility:	Romania has EPR schemes for the following packaging waste streams in place, both for household waste and commercial/industrial waste: paper-cardboard, glass, PET, other plastic, steel, aluminium and wood. Differentiated tariffs are applied for PET and other plastics; and for steel and aluminium. This could indicate the application of fee modulation. However, the applied fee modulation for plastics and metallic packaging does not meet the assessment criteria. For other packaging materials, no advanced fee modulation is applied.
Bio-waste treatment capacity and quality management:	Romania lacks capacity for the proper treatment of bio-waste. However, investments in anaerobic digestion and composting capacity for bio-waste are planned. Romania has currently no legally binding national compost quality standards and no quality management system for compost produced from separately collected bio-waste. However, national quality standards (technical rules on composting and anaerobic digestion) are under development.

Prospects for meeting the recycling targets for packaging waste

35 % **of maximum score**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Romania is **at risk for not meeting the 65 % recycling target for packaging waste in 2025**	
57 % of maximum score	Paper and cardboard	Not at Risk
36 % of maximum score	Ferrous metals packaging	At Risk
9 % of maximum score	Aluminium packaging	At Risk
34 % of maximum score	Glass packaging	At Risk
14 % of maximum score	Plastics packaging	At Risk
63 % of maximum score	Wooden packaging	Not at Risk
Current situation and past trends:	The total packaging recycling rate (applying the new calculation rules) in 2018 was 51.2. %, 13.8 percentage points below the 2025 target. The estimated 2018 recycling rates for paper and cardboard and wood seemingly exceed the 2025 targets already. For glass and ferrous metals, the distance to target is respectively 12 and 5.6 percentage points. For plastics and aluminium, the distance to target is 30.4 and 16.1 percentage points respectively. The overall recycling rate for packaging has increased with 3.1 percentage points over the past five years. There are clear indications that the reported data on packaging waste generated are underestimated, and the data on packaging waste recycled are overestimated, leading to reliability concerns for the data. While improvements in data collection are underway, they are not yet reflected in the latest available data (2019).	
Legal instruments:	The amended Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive has been transposed into national law with a delay of more than 12 months. Based on the currently available information the definition of responsibilities is not entirely clear and effective strong enforcement mechanisms are lacking, as are support tools.	

Economic instruments:	The recent introduction of a (low) landfill tax seems like a step forward. Romania applies taxes for plastic carrier bags only, excluding other packaging forms and materials. Thus, this tax will not have an impact on reducing total packaging waste generation, influencing the choice of packaging materials, or encouraging recyclability and eco-design. PAYT is only partly in place (covering 66 % of the territorial administrative units). Except for refillable glass bottles, there is no DRS implemented in Romania. It is foreseen in the legislation to extend the DRS.
Separate collection systems:	No information is available on the share of the population being covered by high convenience collection services for any of the waste fractions. For several fractions (paper and cardboard, metals, plastics, glass) there are plans to improve collection services, but actual implementation is unclear. For all relevant packaging waste fractions separate collection is mandatory for non-households.
Extended producer responsibility:	Differentiated tariffs are applied for PET and other plastics and for steel and aluminium. This could indicate the application of fee modulation. However, the applied fee modulation for plastics and metallic packaging does not meet the assessment criteria. For other packaging materials, no advance fee modulation is applied.

3.2 Prospects of meeting the landfill of municipal waste target

0 % **of maximum score**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Romania is **at risk for not meeting the 2035 target to reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated.**
Current situation and past trends:	The landfill rate in 2020 was 74.3 %. The distance to target is very large (64.3 percentage points) and it is not even clear that the trend is decreasing.
Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill:	Romania has reported 44 % biodegradable waste landfilled in 2019 in comparison to the biodegradable waste generated in 1995 and therefore has not yet achieved the target, and would require very strong efforts to meet the target in 2020 which is the derogated target year for Romania.

List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
ATU	Administrative Territorial Units
BWMP	Bucharest Waste Management Plan
CWMP	County Waste Management Plans
DRS	Deposit Return System
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EFA	Environment Fund Administration
EIB	European Investment Bank
Eionet	European Environmental Information and Observation Network
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
ETC/CE	European Topic Centre on Circular Economy and resource use
ETC/WMGE	European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy
LIOP	Large Infrastructural Operational Programme
MBT	Mechanical biological treatment
MS	Member state
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NEPA	National Environment Protection Agency
NWMP	National Waste Management Plan
PAYT	Pay-as-you-throw
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
POM	put on the market
PPWD	Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organisation
RR	Recycling rate
SRF	Success and risk factor
SUP	Single Use Plastic
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
WEEE	Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive

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Annex 1 Implementation of previous early warning recommendations

Romania had been considered of at risk of missing the 2020 target of 50% preparation for re-use / recycling for municipal waste by the European Commission (EC, 2018b), and it received a set of policy recommendations[4]. The current Annex lists the recommendations and a self-assessment of Romania on the status of taking them into account.

In the current questionnaire, Romania reported that it has implemented or partly implemented some recommendations given in the previous early warning report, but also that some recommendations have not been implemented at all. The recommendations and the actions taken are described in this section.

Recommendation on waste management plans

1) *The necessary timely updates (by the end of 2018) of the county waste plans following the adoption of the national waste management plan.*

This recommendation is partly implemented as currently 12 (of 41) County Waste Management Plans have undergone the environmental assessment procedure.

Recommendations on Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes

2) *Establishment and enforcement of a national packaging clearing house system in line with the principles set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive as general minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility (EPR). Duties to be assigned to such an authority would include:*
    - *collecting and reporting national data on production and recycling/recovery of packaging;*
    - *monitoring and auditing packaging EPR schemes;*
    - *setting market shares and obligations for individual EPR schemes;*
    - *tracking the activities of any producers that are not part of an EPR scheme.*

    The clearing house would create and manage a national registry for producers, importers and traders – thereby tackling free riders. Auditing the EPR schemes would also allow the clearing house to check whether recycling quotas are being met.
3) *Introduction of a legal basis for creating a clearing house for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in the relevant legislation.*
4) *Requirement on the packaging producers to be audited by a third-party auditing company accompanied by fines for any infringements.*
5) *Financial contributions paid by producers to cover the costs of all of the aspects of waste management necessary to meet the recycling targets (separate collection, sorting and treatment operations, providing information for waste holders, data gathering and reporting, etc.).*
6) *Clear definition of individual EPR schemes' geographical coverage.*

All requirements related with the EPR from the Directive 2018/851/CE were transposed and the EPR schemes are subject of an external audit. Presently, during a technical assistance project the way to implement a clearinghouse system is being assessed.

[4] https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/implementation-waste-framework-directive_en

Recommendations on separate collection

7) *Development of national minimum service standards for waste collection (including bio-waste) to specify, for example, the type and volume of containers, minimum and maximum frequency of collection and type of vehicle used, taking into account the type of housing stock, typical climate, etc.*

For the unitary application at national level of selective collection, containers and receptacles used in public sanitation services for the separate collection of different types of materials shall be inscribed with the name of the material (s) for which they are intended. Colors for identifying containers and receptacles intended for separate collection of different types of materials contained in municipal waste and assimilated to municipal waste: black / gray for non-recoverable / non-recyclable waste, brown for compostable / biodegradable waste, blue for paper / cardboard, white / green for glass white / colored, yellow for metal and plastic, red for hazardous waste[15].

The collection of municipal waste is done on a contract[16] basis in accordance with the requirements established by the Local Public Administration Authorities and National Regulatory Authority for Community Public Utilities Services through the regulations for the organization and functioning of the public sanitation service or through the management delegation contract. The collection of municipal waste will be carried out within the time interval established according to the specifications of the service and will be communicated in this way to the beneficiaries, either from the separate collection points indicated by the Provider or from the typical collection address mentioned in the sanitation contract.

The number of municipal waste collection containers is established according to table 2 of Standard SR 13387: 1997, Sanitation of localities. Urban waste. Design requirements for pre-collection points.

Collection frequency, vehicle information, etc. are mentioned in detail in the Framework Regulation of the locality sanitation service of 09.03.2015 issued by the National Regulatory Authority for Community Services of Public Utilities (ANRSC). The provisions of the framework regulation apply to the public sanitation service of localities, established and organized at the level of communes, cities, municipalities, counties, Bucharest and sectors of Bucharest, to meet the sanitation needs of the population, public institutions and economic operators on the territory of the respective administrative-territorial units.

The framework regulation establishes the unitary legal framework regarding the development of the sanitation service, defining the modalities and framework conditions that must be fulfilled for the provision of the sanitation service, the performance indicators, the technical conditions, the relations between the operator and the user[17]

8) *Establishment of a 'blueprint for collection services' that encourages a move towards door-to-door collection services wherever appropriate, with a view to increasing participation, increasing capture rates and reducing contamination.*

Not implemented

Recommendations on economic incentives

9) *Implementation of the landfill tax as soon as possible*
10) *Setting up a mechanism to sanction local authorities which fail to implement the required collection services, and a further mechanism for issuing fines to local authorities which fail to meet recycling targets.*

Between 2020 and 2021, the National Environmental Guard carried out a series of controls at the level of the local administration of Bucharest, as well as at the sanitation operators, controls that aimed at air quality and waste management in the Capital in the next period, the National Environmental Guard will continue the control actions regarding the verification of the implementation of the measures imposed on the local public administrations and the sanitation operators.

11) *Review and clarification of waste-related revenue flowing into the Romanian Environment Fund and expenditure on waste. The review should consider how funds could be used to best support waste management.*

Decision no. 173/2020 presents the approved budget of revenues and expenditures for 2020 of the Environment Fund and the Administration of the Environment Fund

12) *Consideration of introducing a deposit refund scheme for beverage containers as a way to capture more high-quality material.*

Partly implemented

Taking into account the national situation and the current recycling threshold, it should be included in the extended producer responsibility scheme including the implementation and management of the guarantee-return system for unusable packaging, in connection with which producers must bear financial and organizational responsibility. Thus, on December 14 a.c. The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests organized the public debate of the Government Decision draft for establishing the guarantee-return system for unusable primary packaging, in accordance with the provisions of law 52/2003 on decision-making transparency in public administration.

Recommendations on technical support to local authorities

13) *Development of a system at national level that provides technical support for municipalities, specifically in the following areas:*
    a. *choosing collection services;*
    b. *service procurement;*
    c. *service management;*
    d. *communication campaigns;*

    coupled with active sharing of good ideas and practices that can improve efficiency in terms of cost reduction and improvement in performance.

Implemented

Within the SIPOCA 21 project "Development of the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites - CADS[21] were developed: Guide on waste treatment and disposal, Guide on municipal waste collection and recycling, Guide to waste prevention, based on a case study analysis, business case analysis, both based on the Waste Generation Prevention Plan, Guide on data management and how to enter them.

Recommendations on communication and awareness-raising

14) *Development of a set of national communications materials addressed to the public for use at local level, with clear and consistent messages, and with particular focus on bio-waste. These materials should be used as part of awareness-raising campaigns, in leaflets and at civic amenity sites.*

In progress (see also https://www.facebook.com/Mediu.Romania/videos/624873507968449/).

Recommendations on spending of EU funds

15) *Ensuring funds are distributed in such a way that the spending delivers value for money and are allocated to activities and equipment likely to deliver the results that are urgently needed*

– i.e. more dry recyclables captured through collection systems and lower subsequent loss rates, as well as better management of bio-waste. For the most part, EU funds are expected to be best channeled towards bio-waste collection and treatment, as well as recycling centers or civic amenity cites where needed.

Implemented

The Operational Program Sustainable Development 2021-2027 includes the field of waste (Development of waste management schemes in order to stimulate the economy), for financing.

The Equitable Transition Operational Program 2021-2027 includes the field of waste for financing (actions to prevent the generation of waste and reduce its quantity, as well as actions to increase the efficient reuse and recycling).

Annex 2 Detailed scoring of success and risk factors

Assessment sheet - Recycling target for municipal waste

MS Romania

Date Jun-22

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
MSWR-1.1	Distance to target	Distance to target > 15 percentage points or no data reported	5	0
MSWR-1.2	Past trends in municipal solid waste recycling rate	RR < 45% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
Legal instruments				
MSWR-2.1	Timely transposition of the revised WFD into national law	Transposition with delay of > 12 months, or no full transposition yet	1	0
MSWR-2.2	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets and support and enforcement mechanisms	Clearly defined responsibilities and good set of support tools but weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets OR Unclear responsibilities but clearly defined enforcement mechanisms and a good set of support tools for meeting the recycling targets OR Clearly defined responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms but no/weak support tools for meeting the recycling targets	1	1
Economic instruments				
MSWR-3.1	Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	No landfill taxes or low tax (< 30 EUR/t*)	1	0
MSWR-3.2	Taxes on municipal waste incineration	N/A (for countries without capacities for incineration)	1	0
MSWR-3.3	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system	PAYT scheme implemented in some regions/ municipalities (50-80% of population covered) OR No or less than 50% of the population covered by PAYT but firm plans for rolling out	1	1

Separate collection systems				
MSWR-4.1	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.46	0
	Metals	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.08	0
	Plastics	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.28	0
	Glass	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.18	0
	Bio-waste	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.84	0
	Wood	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.06	0
	Textiles	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0.06	0
	WEEE	Not all population is covered by collection services	0.04	0
MSWR-4.2	Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.23	0.46
	Metals	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.04	0.08
	Plastics	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.14	0.28
	Glass	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.09	0.18
	Bio-waste	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.42	0.84
	Wood	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.03	0.06
	Textiles	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	0.03	0
	WEEE	Firm plans to improve the separate collection system, with clear responsible entities and defined targets and timeline	0.02	0.04

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes				
MSWR-5.1	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging	No advanced fee modulation OR fee modulation meets less than two assessment criteria	1	0
Bio-waste treatment capacity and quality management				
MSWR-6.1	Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste	Bio-waste treatment capacity below 80% of generated municipal bio-waste and no plans to extend capacity, or no capacity information available	1	0
MSWR-6.2	Legally binding national standards and Quality Management System for compost/digistate	No national standards or quality management system, or still under development	1	0
			Total score	**3.94**
			Maximum score	32.00
				12%

Assessment sheet - Recycling target for packaging waste

MS Romania

Date Jun-22

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
P-1.1	Distance to target - Overall packaging	5 - 15 percentage points below target	5	5
	Distance to target - Paper and cardboard packaging	< 5 percentage points below target, or target exceeded	5	10
	Distance to target - Ferrous metals packaging	5 - 15 percentage points below target	5	5
	Distance to target - Aluminium packaging	> 15 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Glass packaging	5 - 15 percentage points below target	5	5
	Distance to target - Plastics packaging	> 15 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Wooden packaging	< 5 percentage points below target, or target exceeded	5	10
P-1.2	Past trends in packaging waste recycling rate	RR < 55% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in paper and cardboard packaging recycling	RR > 70% and increase in last 5 years > 5 percentage points, or RR > 65% and increase in last 5 years > 10 %, or RR > 75%	1	2
	Past trends in ferrous metals packaging recycling	RR > 65% and increase in last 5 years < 5 percentage points, or RR > 60%, and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points, or RR < 60% and increase in last 5 years > 10 percentage points	1	1
	Past trends in aluminium packaging recycling	RR < 40% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in glass packaging recycling	RR < 60% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0

	Past trends in plastic packaging recycling	RR < 40% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in wooden packaging recycling	RR > 20% and increase in last 5 years > 5 percentage points, or RR > 15% and increase in last 5 years > 10 %, or RR > 25%	1	2
Legal instruments				
P-2.1	Timely transposition of the revised Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive into national law	Transposition with delay of > 12 months, or no full transposition yet	1	0
P-2.2	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets and support and enforcement mechanisms	Unclear responsibilities and weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets, but good set of support tools. OR Unclear responsibilities and no/weak support tools for meeting the recycling targets, but clearly defined enforcement mechanisms. OR Clearly defined responsibilities but weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets, and no/weak support tools. OR Unclear responsibilities, weak/no enforcement mechanisms and lack of support tools for meeting the recycling targets.	1	0
Economic instruments				
P-3.1	Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	No landfill taxes or low tax (< 30 EUR/t*)	1	0
P-3.2	Taxes on municipal waste incineration	N/A (for countries without capacities for incineration)	1	0
P-3.3	Packaging taxes	No packaging taxes	1	0
P-3.4	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system	PAYT scheme implemented in some regions/ municipalities (50-80% of population covered) OR No or less than 50% of the population covered by PAYT but firm plans for rolling out	1	1
P-3.5	Deposit-return systems for aluminium drink cans	No or voluntary DRS for some drink cans	1	0
	Deposit-return systems for glass drink bottles	Mandatory for some or voluntary DRS for nearly all drink bottles	1	1
	Deposit-return systems plastic drink bottles	No or voluntary DRS for some drink bottles	1	0
	Deposit-return systems for plastic crates	No or voluntary DRS for some plastic crates	1	0
	Deposit-return systems for wooden packaging	No or voluntary DRS for some wooden packaging	1	0

Separate collection systems				
P-4.1	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard packaging (household)	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	0
	Paper and cardboard packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household paper and cardboard packaging waste	1	2
	Ferrous metals packaging (household)	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	0
	Ferrous metals packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household ferrous metals packaging waste	1	2
	Aluminium packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	2	0
	Glass packaging (household)	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	0
	Glass packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household glass packaging waste	1	2
	Plastics packaging (household)	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	0
	Plastics packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household plastic packaging waste	1	2
	Wooden packaging	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household wooden packaging waste	2	4
P-4.2	Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard (household)	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	0.5	0.5
	Paper and cardboard (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0.5	0
	Ferrous metals packaging (household)	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	0.5	0.5
	Ferrous metals packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0.5	0
	Aluminium packaging	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	1	1
	Glass packaging (household)	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	0.5	0.5
	Glass packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0.5	0

	Plastics packaging (household)	There are plans to improve the collection service but unclear plan for implementation	0.5	0.5
	Plastics packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0.5	0
	Wooden packaging	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	1	0
Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes				
P-5.1	Coverage of EPR schemes	All main packaging fractions* are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging	1	2
P-5.2	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging	No fee modulation OR fee modulation meets less than two assessment criteria	1	0
P-5.3	Material specific EPR assessment - Paper and cardboard packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Ferrous metals packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Aluminium packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Glass packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Plastics packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, with a fee modulation meeting at least two assessment criteria	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Wooden packaging waste	EPR scheme covering all non-household packaging	1	2
Total packaging recycling target				**10.72**
			Maximum score	30.86
				35%

Paper and cardboard recycling target

Total score	**16.50**
Maximum score	29.00
	57%

Ferrous metals packaging recycling target

Total score	**10.50**
Maximum score	29.00
	36%

Aluminium packaging recycling target

Total score	**3.00**
Maximum score	32.00
	9%

Glass packaging recycling target

Total score	**10.50**
Maximum score	31.00
	34%

Plastics packaging recycling target

Total score	**4.50**
Maximum score	33.00
	14%

Wooden packaging recycling target

Total score	**19.00**
Maximum score	30.00
	63%

Assessment sheet - Target for landfilling of municipal waste

MS Romania

Date Jun-22

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
LF-1.1	Distance to target	Distance to target > 20 percentage points, or no data reported	5	0
LF-1.2	Past trends in municipal solid waste landfill rat	Landfill rate in 2020 > 25% and decrease in last 5 years < 15 percentage points	1	0
LF-1.3	Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill	Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved in 2016 or in the year specified in the derogation where applicable, or data not reported. Or in case of derogation: Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved yet and available data indicate that it is unlikely to be achieved	1	0
			Total score	**0.00**
			Maximum score	14.00
				0%