


Country factsheet Romania (RO)

Romania	
<i>Recent achievements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transposition of WFD into national legislation (through L 211/2011 on waste); – Regional implementation of separate waste collection (pilot projects and regional implementation mainly in urban areas); – Significant capacity for secondary fuel co-incineration in the 7 cement factories with possibilities for extension; – A centralised database exists in the premises of the national EPA for all waste streams [Enviroplan 2012]; [interview with MoEF]
<i>Population</i>	21.413.815 (2011) [EUROSTAT 2012c]
<i>Population density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 90,3 inhabitants per km² – 57% of total population is living in urban areas (2010)
<i>Geographical particularities</i>	Romania is located in south-eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine. It has a core of high forested mountains, ringed by a zone of hills and plateaux above lowland plains which slope toward the Danube River and its great deltaic opening into the Black Sea. The largest city and capital of Romania, Bucharest (1.933 million inhabitants, 2009), is located at the Danube [CIA 2012].
Features of the national waste management system	
<i>Competent authorities</i>	<p>Romania relies on agencies at three levels to manage waste: the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Ministry of Administration and Interior (MAI); the County Councils; and municipalities, which must ensure that all non-complying landfills and illegal dumps are closed, existing municipal landfills rehabilitated or extended, and new landfills constructed where needed. Moreover, according to L 211/2011, local authorities are obliged to ensure separate collection of at least paper, metal, plastic and glass and to achieve, by 2020, the 50% preparation for reuse and recycling target.</p> <p>Eight Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (regional EPAs) had prepared Regional WMPs; County Councils had prepared county-level WMPs.</p> <p>Regional Associations comprise municipalities within the same county and the County Councils are responsible for managing final disposal facilities and transfer stations. This function is delegated to the County Council, including contracting for investments and operation. In small towns and rural areas, where solid waste management infrastructure is difficult to sustain, the County Council may also carry out procurement and other administrative functions. Larger landfills near bigger urban areas accommodate waste produced in the entire county; and transfer stations near large urban centers collect waste generated in surrounding regions [WORLD BANK 2011].</p>
<i>Informal sector</i>	The participation of the informal sector is still very significant and takes into account collection of the valuable recyclables which can be sold on the market from landfills and industrial areas. Caused mainly by low level of living the scavenging recyclable material from the bins became a real problem. Direct

	collection and trade of recyclables is the main source of income for the significant portion of the poor population in the cities (~40,000 people). In addition, second hand market is prominent in the field of furniture and building materials [ReTECH 2009].
<i>State of public awareness</i>	<p>Environmental awareness and readiness to participate in separate collection of public is still at low level, but it is increasing through general environmental campaigns and educational activities, or targeted initiatives such as in the case packaging www.sort.ro or for WEEE www.deseurieletrice.ro [ReTECH 2009].</p> <p>Among other national objectives for the improvement of the waste management in Romania, the priority is also to minimise littering by awareness campaigns and direct investments in waste management infrastructure [BiPRO 2008-2011].</p>
<i>Occurrence of structural dumping, fly tipping and littering</i>	By the end of 2010 there were 80 noncompliant landfills operating, which are to cease their activity and to be closed, in steps, until 16/07/2017 [ENVIROPLAN 2012]
Legislation	
<i>National</i>	<p>Waste Framework Directive: Law 211/2011 on waste.</p> <p>Landfill Directive and WAC Decision: Governmental Decision 349/2005 on landfill of waste and Ministry Order 757/2004 approving the technical norms on landfill of waste (transposing Directive 1999/31/EC)</p> <p>Packaging Directive: GD 621/2005 on packaging and packaging waste management, as amended</p> <p>Incineration Directive: Governmental Decision 128/2002 on waste incineration and Ministry Order 756/2004 approving the technical norms for waste incineration</p> <p>There is full compliance of the Romanian with EU legislation [Ernst & Young 2011].</p>
<i>Regional</i>	Ministry Order 1364/2006 approving the regional waste management plans
WMP and WPP	
<i>National</i>	<p>National Waste Management Plan 2009-2013 http://www.anpm.ro/planul_national_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor-8218)</p> <p>National Waste Management Strategy http://www.anpm.ro/strategia_nationala_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor-8219) – a new version needs to be prepared in accordance with the revised WFD</p> <p>Currently, no national WPP is in place. It is intended to develop the programme until December 2013 [BiPRO 2008-2013].</p>
<i>Regional</i>	<p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 1 North-East http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_1_nord_est-8214)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 2 South-East http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_2_sud_est-8211)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 3 South http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_3_sud-8208)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 4 South – West http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_4_sud_vest-8206)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 5 West http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_5_vest-8170)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 6 North – West http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_6_nord_vest-8168)</p>

	<p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 7 Centre (http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_7_centru-8152)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plan – Region 8 Bucharest (http://www.anpm.ro/planul_regional_de_gestionare_a_deseurilor_regiunea_8_bucuresti_ilfov-8145)</p>
Instruments applied in the field of municipal waste and packaging waste	
<i>Legal instruments</i>	<p>Landfill ban/restrictions/diversion targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is no landfill ban for disposal of municipal waste; Landfill disposal of packaging waste materials is prohibited. – Landfill targets for the diversion of biodegradable waste going to landfills are as indicated by EU legislation (Romania has decided <u>not</u> to use the derogation option for the 2016 target): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 50 % of the total quantity of biodegradable waste generated in 1995, by 2013 – 65 % of the total quantity of biodegradable waste generated in 1995, by 2016 <p>Producer's take-back of specific discarded products: Limited producer responsibility (few waste streams covered) or equivalent systems in place are not able to cover the full costs of separate collection and recycling of main waste streams [EC 2012f].</p> <p>Penalties: penalties are imposed by the National Environmental Guard for breaches in waste regulations and paid in accordance with regulations in force [source: http://www.gnm.ro/sitenou/atributi_prim.php]</p> <p>Fines: Packaging producers, as they are defined within the Governmental Decision no.621/2005 on packaging and packaging waste as amended, are required to pay a penalty of 2 RON/kg to the Environment Fund (about 0.22 €) applied on the difference between the set R&R targets and the targets actually achieved by responsible operators</p> <p>Collection, reuse/refill and recycling targets: No national targets additional to EU targets are in place.</p> <p>Substance restrictions: the total amount of the lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chrome concentrations in packaging or its components must not exceed 100 ppm, with the exception of crystal glass packaging with lead content, GD 621/2005 on packaging and packaging waste, as amended.</p>
<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>	<p>Landfill tax: No landfill tax currently exists, but it is expected to be introduced in 2013 [EC 2012] [interview with MoEF].</p> <p>However, within the Environmental Fund Law since 2010, a target was introduced to reduce with 15% the amount of municipal waste collected that is delivered to landfill. In case of failure the public local authorities have to pay 100 lei/tonne on the difference between the target established and the target actually achieved through the selective collection and recovery.</p> <p>Pay as you throw schemes (PAYT): No incentive systems to favour prevention and participation to separate collection (PAYT schemes) are in place [EC 2012] [EC 2012f].</p> <p>Other taxes: Since 2009, operators placing shopping bags made of non-biodegradable material on the national market have to pay a tax (currently the tax amounts to RON 0,1 [EC 2012c]).</p> <p>Deposit refund systems: No mandatory deposit refund system is in place [EIONET 2009] However voluntary deposits are used for certain packaging for some products(i.e. reusable bottles in the beer industry).</p> <p>Packaging waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EPR: Producers placing packaged products and/or packaging on the national market are obliged to achieve the minimum set R&R targets or join one of the seven authorised Recovery Organisations for PW (Eco-Rom Ambalaje, INTERSEMAT, ECOLOGIC 3R, SOTA GRUP 21, ECO-X, ECO PACK MANAGEMENT, RESPO WASTE), that take over on a contractual basis and in exchange for unitary prices used for each type of packaging materials, the responsibility to organise the recovery and

	<p>recycling activities and to report to competent authorities on the achievement of those legal objectives; www.anpm.ro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Economic operators, who produce and/or market products packaged in reusable packaging have to apply a deposit system to ensure the reuse of the packaging [EIONET 2009]. – ECO - ROM AMBALAJE (ERA) is the representative of the "Green Dot" system and one of the main national Recovery Organisations. ERA is financed by the contribution of licensees. A fee is paid based on the quantity and type of packaging material placed on the market. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Packaging Material</th><th>Price per ton excl. VAT in 2007 (€ per ton)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glass</td><td>10,49</td></tr> <tr> <td>Plastics</td><td>9,60</td></tr> <tr> <td>PET</td><td>20,54</td></tr> <tr> <td>Metal</td><td>7,26</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wood</td><td>4,58</td></tr> <tr> <td>Paper / cardboard</td><td>8,37</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Packaging Material	Price per ton excl. VAT in 2007 (€ per ton)	Glass	10,49	Plastics	9,60	PET	20,54	Metal	7,26	Wood	4,58	Paper / cardboard	8,37
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<i>Administrative instruments</i>	<p>Cooperation agreements between municipalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional Associations comprise municipalities and the County Councils are responsible for managing final disposal facilities and transfer stations [WORLD BANK 2011]. – IDA (Intercommunity Development Association) are formed as legal entities, of private law and public utility, having as object the joint supply/performance of community services of public utilities and setting, modernization and/or development of waste management, http://www.posmediu.ro/axaprioritara2. <p>Project identification for EU funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – On-going identification of the waste management projects pipeline in the next programming period (2014-2020) that can be co-funded by the EU. The required budget for this new period has been estimated to 1,3 billion € in a recent study [ENVIROPLAN 2012] <p>Packaging Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There exist 7 collective compliance schemes for packaging waste (there are a number of collective and individual compliance schemes for the other special waste streams).¹ The Green Dot system of packaging waste management was introduced to Romania with EcoRom Ambalaje. In 2009, there were 885 officially registered packaging companies [ReTECH 2009]. The compliance schemes are held responsible to establish partnerships with local authorities, sanitation and transportation companies as well as companies specialised in packaging waste recycling. 														
<i>Informative instruments</i>	<p>Labelling: In Romania the National Commission for Granting the Ecolabel has been found for the implementation of the eco-labelling scheme, http://www.eticheta-ecologica.ro/despre.php</p> <p>Eco shopping guide/information: The "Promoting Green Products" project (LIFE+08/INF/RO/000507), financed by the European Commission through the LIFE+ program, has as its main objective the development of a campaign aiming at awareness raising in order to promote the production and consumption of green products, according to the EU eco-labeling charts or to other similar instruments and initiatives (e.g., EMAS, Energy Star, Carbon Neutral, etc.): http://www.greenpro.ub.ro/index.php/en.html</p> <p>Information campaigns addressing certain target groups (e.g. households, the public, businesses, schools, tourists, industry etc.)</p>														

¹ www.anpm.ro, accessed June 2012

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's Do It Romania, organised in 2011 in the form of a national cleaning day to motivate and mobilise a general public to participate in the cleaning up activities for collection of litter (www.letsdoitromania.ro) Specific waste stream targeted actions to raise public awareness, such as in the case of packaging The LIFE+ BALKWASTE project: "Waste Network for sustainable solid waste management planning and promotion of integrated decision tools in the Balkan Region" was implemented in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Greece, aiming to promote sustainable waste management planning in the Balkan region;² Eco-Romania organizes general education projects for school children and also works and meeting on the packaging and packaging waste (www.ecoromania.org)
<i>Others (to be specified as required)</i>	<p>Several voluntary projects and programs for waste collection (areas sanitation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EcoRomAmbalaje – "Ai colectat, ai câștigat!" [http://www.ecoromambalaje.ro/stire.php?id=52] "Eco-Schools" [http://www.ccdg.ro/programe/eco-scoala/programul-eco-scoala.html] Romprest (sanitation operator) – "Lumea ta? Curată!" [http://www.romprest.ro/stiri/bdquo-lumea-ta-curata-rdquo-la-finalul-celei-de-a-treia-editii-14] Other campaigns: http://www.romprest.ro/campanii/
Municipal waste generation [EUROSTAT 2012b]	
<i>Total amount of MW generated (in kt)</i>	7,830
<i>Total amount of MW generated per capita (in kg)</i>	365
Collection infrastructure (municipal waste including bio-waste and packaging waste)	
<i>Collection coverage for MW (in %)</i>	70
Collection systems and related infrastructure	
<p>Collection coverage of urban, rural and remote areas: Approximately 70% of the population has access to municipal waste collection service [EUROSTAT 2010]. According to the Ministry the coverage was increased to 85% [interview with MoEF]. Especially rural and remote areas are not provided with professional collection services [RETEch 2009];</p> <p>Organisational aspects (involvement of private/public operators): Waste collection is mainly in responsibility of the private sector (with some exceptions in the rural areas). Until recently, there was mainly commingled waste collection with limited separated collection.</p> <p>Municipal waste collection schemes: Municipal waste is mostly collected in an unselective manner and it is deposited as such, mixed, thereby losing large part of its reusability (paper, glass, metals, plastics) [EEA 2010b]. Until recently, each settlement has provided its own collection services (typically for mixed bin only). With the implementation of the SOP Environment, there will be one single operator for each County or County Zone, depending on the provisions of the Master Plan.</p> <p>Separate collection of Packaging Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate collection of household Packaging Waste by WMCs is still poorly developed: coverage of separate collection is 23% from total population, 46% in urban and 4% in rural areas. The packaging waste targets are achieved mostly from the commercial and industrial sector [PRO Europe 2012] [interview with EcoRom]; EcoRom has started a national expansion program for separate collection and monitoring of existing collection schemes for separate collection of packaging waste. It is developing accessible selective collection systems for citizens, accompanied by awareness campaigns and information campaigns for separate collection realized. Such selective collection schemes were implemented in 72 towns and 78 municipalities [BiPRO 2008-2011]; In most of the counties a "dual" system has been adopted to promote separate collection, namely a bin for dry 	

² <http://www.balkwaste.eu/> accessed in April 2012

recyclables and a bin for the wet residuals. The system will be enhanced with additional bins or bell containers for paper, plastics, metals and glass, since the Romanian Regulation GD 247/2011 requires selective collection in three fractions [ENVIROPLAN 2012];

- At present, separate collection bins will be purchased in each county via EU funds (as it regards an eligible expenditure). With the introduction of the 42 integrated municipal waste management infrastructure in the counties, separate waste collection will be delegated to private operators for a higher coverage. Some bio-waste collection, mainly green but also food waste, is also envisaged [ENVIROPLAN 2012];

Collection of bio-waste:

- Currently, there is no significant bio-waste collection

Statement on sufficiency/insufficiency of waste collection:

- Collection coverage is insufficient and separate collection needs to be expanded significantly to reach requirements and targets of the WFD;
- Scavenging recyclable material from the bins is a real problem [RETech 2009].

Remarks:

- Data recorded from the industrial sector on packaging waste collection is inaccurate [interview with EcoRom], [interview with ARAM];
- The packaging waste targets should be achieved separately for the household and the commercial/ industrial [PRO Europe 2012];
- Local authorities are not interested to participate in separate collection, plastic packaging quantities are sometimes recorded as „temporary stored in view of recycling”, but subsequently they are not recycled, but incinerated [interview with EcoRom], [interview with ARAM].

Treatment infrastructure for municipal waste [EC 2012b]

<i>Self-sufficiency for disposal of total waste (in %)</i>	100% (except for PCB containing equipment)* * With the implementation of the SOP ENV 2007-2013, Romania will have sufficient capacity to dispose all types of waste generated. However, currently this figure more than likely does not take into account the number of active incompliant landfills and the fact that some waste quantities are “temporarily stored in view of disposal”.
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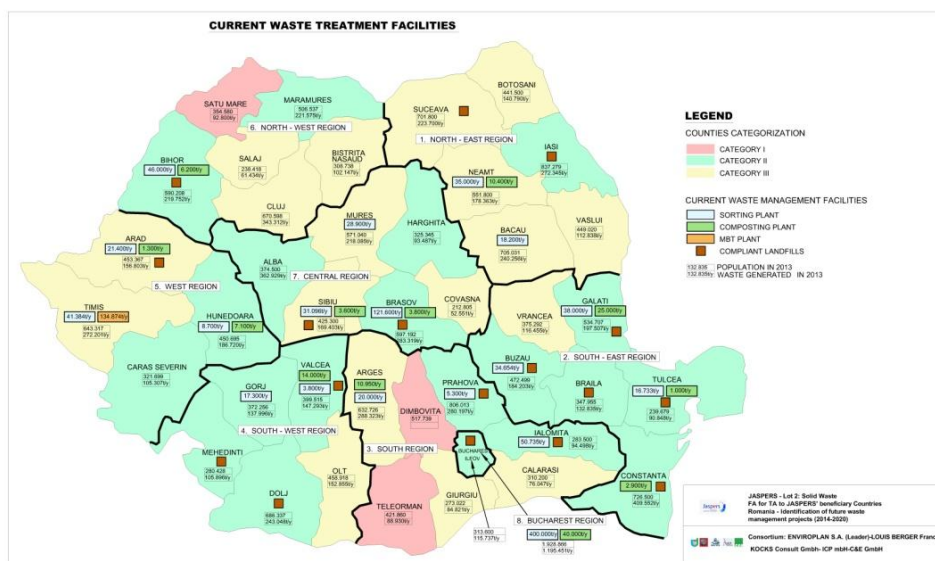
Treatment rates [EUROSTAT 2012b]	RO	EU 27
<i>Recycling rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	1.3	24.9
<i>Composting rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	0.1	14.7
<i>Recovery rates of municipal waste including incineration with energy recovery (in %)</i>	1.3	56.9
<i>Incineration rates of municipal waste (incineration without energy recovery) (in %)</i>	0	n/a
<i>Disposal rates of municipal waste (in %)</i>	98.7	38.2

Information on treatment facilities, compliance/BAT and capacity

<i>Pre-treatment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are 22 composting (currently not for source separated biowaste) plants of approx. 150.000 t/y. – With the implementation of the SOP ENV 2007-2013, there will be constructed additional 17 MBT plants with <u>planned</u> additional capacity of approx. 1.340.000 t/y. It is mentioned that typically, the MBTs have been designed for “waste stabilisation”, i.e a basic technological approach [ENVIROPLAN 2012].
<i>Recycling facilities</i>	Composting: Already well established network of recyclers in place. In 2007, the available recovery

	<p>capacity was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPK 200,000 Mg/a; - Glass 40,000 Mg/a; - Plastic 55,000 Mg/a; - Metals 670,000 Mg/a [RETech 2009]. <p>Via EU funding and the SOP Environment 2007-2013 additional recycling facilities are planned to be constructed, among others,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate collection bins for the counties, as part of the integrated SWM system - 47 sorting plants for packaging waste with additional capacity of approx. 1.280.000 t/y (mainly hand-sorting) - 20 composting facilities (mainly for green waste or source separated biowaste) of <u>planned</u> capacity approx. 200,000 t/y. - Although most operators have in place necessary pre-treatment techniques to facilitate recycling, increase of the recycling capacity for glass is required. Currently, part of glass is exported or mixed with other aggregates for concrete [interview with EcoRom]; - There is enough recycling capacity for PET, PP, PE (sometimes oversized), paper and metal #source [interview with EcoRom] [interview with ARAM];
<i>Incinerators with energy recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently, there is no municipal waste incinerator operating in Romania, but plans for waste to energy plants exist for Bucharest and Brasov municipalities (under PPP, expected to be operational in 2020) [EC 2012b] [ENVIROPLAN 2012] - There are 7 cement plants with the licence for waste co-incineration and 6 plants for thermal use of the packaging materials. [ReTECH 2009]. It is estimated that around 6,940 t of waste has been co-incinerated in cement factories in 2009 [NEPA 2010]. In Romania there is a significant number of cement industries operating, that have installed the necessary equipment to receive secondary fuel, i.e. sludge, fluff, residues derived from waste sorting/ MBT plants usually called SRF and/or RDF, etc. In particular, there are 7 cement plants, having a total capacity of 290.000 t of secondary fuel co-incineration in 2010 [ENVIROPLAN 2012].
<i>Incinerators without energy recovery</i>	14 [www.anpm.ro]
<i>Landfills for non-hazardous waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In January 2012, there were 30 compliant landfills in 21 counties*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 4 landfills: Constanta; o 2 landfills: Ilfov; Prahova; Dimbovita; o 1 landfill: Tulcea, Ialomița, Neamț, Iași, Brăila, Buzău, Dolj, Gorj, Valcea, Mehedinți, Arad, Bihor, Brașov, Mureș, Sibiu, Harghita, București, Bacău, Argeș, Teleorman. <p>* Information on capacity or remaining lifetime could not be found as it regards both private and public landfills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of 2010 there were 80 non-compliant landfills operating, which are to cease their activity and to be closed, in steps, until 16/07/2017 [ENVIROPLAN 2012]

Map with all major installations



The map displays current installations, it does not include the installations that are under procurement and are expected to be established by end of 2015 (end of SOP ENV) [ENVIROPLAN 2012].

Infringement procedures and court cases related to WFD and Landfill Directive

Number of infringement procedures and cases brought to the CJEU

Currently, there is no infringement procedure open against Romania related to WFD and Landfill Directive [EC 2011].

Fulfilment of targets related to biodegradable waste going to landfills

Fulfilment of target of the Landfill Directive on biodegradable waste going to landfills

75%*

*this figure probably reflects a decrease of population compared to 1995 or a change in composition of biodegradables in MW

Statistics on packaging waste [EUROSTAT 2012d]

	Plastic packaging waste		Paper packaging waste		Metal packaging waste		Glass packaging waste		Total packaging waste	
	RO	EU	RO	EU	RO	EU	RO	EU	RO	EU
Total amount generated (in kt)	294	14,590	272	29,783	63	4,544	180	16,006	999	76,593
Total amount generated per capita (in kg)	13.7	29.2	12.6	59.5	3	9.1	8.4	32	46.5	153.1
Share of total packaging waste (in %)	29.4	19	27.2	38.9	6.3	5.9	18	20.9	100	100
Recycling rates (in %)	23.8	32.2	68.7	83.4	56.4	69.5	48.2	67.6	40.5	62.5
Recovery rates including incineration with energy recovery (in %)	28.5	59.7	73.3	90.7	56.4	69.9	48.2	67.6	46.7	74.6
Disposal rates (in %)	71.5	40.3	26.7	9.3	43.6	30.1	51.8	32.4	53.3	25.4

Fulfilment of target of the Packaging Directive on recycling	YES (only in 2009)	n/a	YES	n/a	YES	n/a	NO	n/a	NO	n/a
<i>Information on collection and recovery systems for packaging waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Romanian Association of Solid Waste Management (RASWM) is the only Romanian association that focuses on activities connected to waste management, recycling and reuse, according to environmental issues (www.salubritatea.ro) – 154 operators were authorised for recycling and 7 operators for energy recovery of packaging waste in 2009; www.anpm.ro 									
Next steps planned by CA	Measures planned						Implementation likely?			
<i>Institutional</i>	Updating the National Waste Management Strategy and National Waste Management Plan according to the Waste Framework Directive provisions.						Yes. Some financial issues remain to be solved prior to announcing the Tender.			
<i>Collection</i>	With the implementation of the SOP ENV 2007-2013 , current figures of 80-85% collection and 23% separate collection will be increased.						Yes. Following the implementation of projects it is envisaged that collection services will be extended to recyclable waste and will be delegated under the procurement law to private operators to cover the total regional territory.			
<i>Pre-treatment</i>	As part of the SOP project pipeline, 20 composting facilities (mainly for green waste or source separated biowaste) of planned capacity approx. 200,000 t/y and 17 MBT plants with planned additional capacity of approx. 1.340.000 t/y will be constructed until the end of the period [ENVIROPLAN 2012]						Yes, depending on appropriate and timely procurement actions and provided that all EU rules on eligibility are satisfied			
<i>Treatment</i>	Currently, there are negotiations with EC on the available budget of the next SOP ENV 2014-2020 for waste infrastructure. Some of the projects will be implemented as bridge projects. Romania would welcome the idea of Anaerobic Digestion, as it targets the main constituent of municipal waste (organic waste).						Yes. The previous SOP Environment focused in the construction of landfills and sorting plants. The new SOP will finance integrated WMS that will be higher in waste hierarchy.			
<i>Treatment</i>	Bucharest and Brasov municipalities plan two Waste-to-Energy plants under PPP, once the planning procedure of the facilities are finalised (expected to be operational in 2020)						Unknown. Although the municipalities are willing to adopt thermal technology, currently land planning issues have to be solved.			
<i>Economic instruments</i>	Discussion for introduction of a landfill tax in 2013						Yes. There is political will to introduce the landfill tax.			

Information consulted

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- National Waste Management Plan (approved version 2004 and working document 2009)
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- Interview with EcoRom Ambalaje (Romanian Green Dot system), Ms Constantinescu, Executive Director, 19/6/2012 **[interview with EcoRom]**
- Interview with ARAM, member of the European Organization for Packaging and the Environment, Mr Doru Cristiu, Executive Director, 1/6/2012 **[interview with ARAM]**

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