Romanian Government’s Decisions
The Romanian Government
Decision nr. HG 621/2005
concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste

Having regard to the article 108 of the Romanian Constitution, republished, to the article 54(1)(e) of the Government’s Emergency Decree no. 78/2000 regarding waste statute, approved with modifications and amendments by Law no. 426/2001 and to article 5a alinea (2) of the Law no. 608/2001 concerning the evaluation of product compliance, subsequently modified and amended,

The Romanian Government has adopted this Decision.

Art. 1. – (1) This Decision lays down rules for the packaging and packaging waste management in order to prevent or reduce its impact on the environment.
(2) - The measures provided for in this Decision are applied with respect to current specific quality provisions on the subject of packaging concerning safety, health protection and hygiene of the packaged products, transportation requirements and conventions regarding dangerous waste management.

Art. 2. – All types of packaging in the running are subject to the provisions of this Decision, regardless of composition and usage for economical, commercial, household or any other kinds of activities, as well as all packaging waste, regardless of their way of generation.

Art. 3. – For the purpose of this Decision, the meaning of the specific terms in use is stipulated in Annex no. 1.

Art. 4. – (1) The management of packaging and packaging waste is based on the general principles stipulated in the article 3 of the Government’s Emergency Decree no. 78/2000 concerning waste statute, approved with modifications and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001.
(2) The specific principles of packaging waste management are as follows:
   a) to prevent the production of packaging waste;
   b) to recycle packaging;
   c) to recycle packaging waste;
   d) to use other means of economizing packaging waste in order to decrease the quantity of final storage eliminated waste.

Art. 5. – (1) It is allowed to place on the market only the packaging that meets the essential requirements stipulated in annex 2 of this decision.
(2) It is forbidden to block the placing on the market of packaging that meets the essential requirements stipulated in Annex no. 2 of this Decision.

Art. 6. – (1) It is considered that the essential requirements stipulated in annex 2 are met if the packaging are in conformance with:
   (a) Romanian standards or national standards of the member states of the European Union, that adopt European harmonized standards.
   (b) Romanian standards for areas in which there are no European harmonized standards.
(2) The list of Romanian standards that adopt European harmonized standards mentioned in alinea (1)(a) is approved by order of the Minister of Economy and Commerce and will be published in the M.O. of Romania, Part. I. The list is updated periodically.

(3) The Romanian Standardization Agency will inform the European Commission the actual text of the Romanian standards mentioned in alinea (1)(b) that meet the requirements mentioned in this article.

Art. 7. – (1) The Ministry of Economy and Commerce will notify the European Committee about projects for new regulations by which it intends to adopt economical instruments in order to implement the specifications of this Decision, excepting those which are tax-related, in order to give the European Committee the possibility to examine their conformance with community legislation in force.

(2) Obligation to notify is also applied to the technical specifications of the tax-related decisions that encourage conformity to the mentioned technical specifications.

Art. 8. – (1) Economic agents will place on the market only packaging for which the sum of the levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium concentrations found in the packaging or its components is lower than 100 parts/million in respect to the weight of the packaging, starting on 1st of January 2007.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to packaging entirely made of lead crystal glass

(3) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the packaging made before 23rd of June 2002, which can be placed on the market until 31st of December 2006.

(4) Other exceptions from paragraph 1, which transcribe derogations established by the European Union, are approved by order of the Minister of Economy and Commerce.

Art. 9. – (1) Economic agents that produce packaging and/or packaged goods which are using a packaging labeling and identification system in order to improve the packaging waste retrieval and recycling activities shall apply the labeling and identification system stipulated in Annex 3.

(2) The labeling is directly applied on the packaging or on the label and has to be visible, readable and long-lasting even if packaging is opened.

Art. 10. – (1) Economic agents that manufacture reusable packaging will take the necessary measures when manufacturing packaging so that they are appropriate for multiple reusing.

(2) Economic agents that manufacture goods packed in reusable packaging shall take the necessary measures in order to ensure an optimal number of usage cycles.

(3) Economic agents that manufacture goods packed in reusable packaging shall set up a collection system for multiple re-usage of packaging through economic agents that sell these products or through specialized centers for collection of these types of packaging.

(4) Economic agents that manufacture goods packed in reusable packaging shall ensure an optimal regional distribution and an adequate capacity for the specialized collection centers mentioned in alinea (3), in order for these to be able to collect from the consumers the reusable packaging.

(5) Economic agents that sell goods packed in reusable packaging shall inform the consumers about the storage system and the collection system for reusable packaging in order to ensure multiple re-usages.

Art. 11. – Economic agents that manufacture goods packed in reusable packaging shall mark or write on the packaging or the label the text “Ambalaj reutilizabil”.
Art. 12. – Economic agents that place on the market goods packed in reusable packaging shall inform the sellers and/or the consumers about the ending of the reusability period for a certain kind of packaging and to ensure their retrieval 6 months before the actual date of their usage ending.

Art. 13. – (1) Economic agents that sell goods packed in reusable packaging shall receive the reusable packaging in exchange or refund the cost of the returned packaging that has been paid by the buyer when purchasing the packaged good.

(2) The obligation stipulated in alinea (1) applies only to the reusable packaging of the goods they have sold.

Art. 14. – The objectives concerning the recovery or incineration at waste incineration plants with energy recovery and, respectively, concerning the recycling of packaging waste that must be achieved at a national level are as follows:

a) No later than 31 December 2011, 50 % as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery;

b) No later than 31 December 2013, 60 % as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery;

c) No later than 31 December 2006, 25% as a minimum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled, with a minimum of 15% by weight for glass, paper/carton and metal;

d) No later than 31 December 2008, 60% as a minimum by weight for paper/carton and 50% by weight for metal will be recycled;

e) No later than 31 December 2011, 15% as a minimum by weight for plastic and for wood will be recycled;

f) No later than 31 December 2013, 55% as a minimum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled, with a minimum of 60% by weight for glass and a minimum of 22,5% by weight for plastic, counting exclusively material that is recycled back into plastics.

Art. 15. – In order to achieve the objectives stated in the Art. 14, the packaging waste that are exported to countries outside the European Union, respecting the legal terms of waste transportation, can be taken into consideration in order to achieve the objectives of recovery and recycling, respectively, only if there is a proof that the recovery/recycling operations have taken place in conditions broadly equivalent to those prescribed by the adequate community laws.

Art. 16. – (1) In order to achieve the national objectives, economic agents have the responsibility to achieve the objectives related to the recovery or the incineration inside energy retrieval cremation units and, respectively, to the annual recycling, that are stipulated in annex no. 4, as follows:

a) economic agents that place packaged goods on the market are responsible for the primary, secondary and tertiary packaging used for packing their products;

b) economic agents that pack packaged goods are responsible for the secondary and tertiary packaging that they place on the market;

c) economic agents that place commercial packaging on the market are responsible for these packaging.
(2) The annual objectives concerning the recovery and, respectively, the recycling of packaging waste can be done:

a) individually by the economic agents stipulated at alinea (1)(a)-(c), by the management of the produced packaging waste and of their own collected packaging;
b) by delegation of responsibility to an economic agent that is authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management.

(3) Economic agents that are authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management to assume the responsibility of achieving the annual objectives are responsible for the packaging for which they took the responsibility from the economic agents referred to in alinea (1).

(4) The proceedings and criteria for the authorization of the delegation of responsibility for the economic agents referred to in alinea (2)(b) will be established conjunctly by the Minister of Environment and Waters Management, the Minister of Economy and Commerce and the Minister of Administration and Internal Affairs.

(5) The amounts of packaging waste that are recovered or given for recovery by the economic agents who have delegated their responsibility will be communicated to the economic agent that is authorized to assume the responsibility, and those amounts will be integrated as part of their obligation to achieve the objectives referred to in alinea (1).

(6) The management of packaging and packaging waste must be organized in a manner that does not obstruct the ways of commerce.

Art. 17. – (1) The economic agents that place packaging on the market, the economic agents referred to in Art. 16 (1) and (3), the authorities and the local public institutions, as well as the economic agents that accept packaging waste for recovery and/or recycling shall inform annually the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management about the management of packaging and packaging waste.

(2) The economic agents referred to in Art. 16 (1) who have delegated the responsibility of achieving the annual objectives shall send the information regarding the management of packaging and packaging waste to the economic agent who has assumed the responsibility, the latter having the obligation of delivering annually the centralized information to the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management.

(3) If requested by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management, the economic agents, the authorities and the local public institutions shall supply relevant documents that prove the accuracy of the reported data.

(4) The economic agents stipulated in Art. 16 (1) will indicate in the documents accompanying the packaging waste whether their giving for recovery/recycling is done in order to achieve the annual objectives stated by this Decision.

(5) The Ministry of Environment and Waters Management publishes announcements and sends to the European Committee reports concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste, according to the stipulations of Annex no. 5.

Art. 18. – (1) The reporting proceedings, the type of data and information concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste supplied according to Art. 17 alinea (1), (2), (5) are stated by order of the Minister of Environment and Waters Management.

(2) The list of economic agents stipulated in Art. 17 (1), as well as the reported information concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste constitutes a database managed by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management through the National Agency for Environment Protection.
Art. 19. – (1) The authorities and institutions of local public administration ensure the selective collecting of the packaging waste from the population, by:
   a) city cleaning public services, having regard to Government Decree no. 87/2001 concerning city cleaning public services, approved with modifications and amendments by the Law no. 139/2002, subsequently modified and amended;
   b) special set-up places where proper containers have been installed.
(2) Authorities and institutions of local public administration organize the recovery of the packaging waste collected selectively, according to alinea (1).
(3) The means of identifying the containers for different kinds of materials are established conjunctly by the Minister of Environment and Waters Management and the Minister of the Administration and Internal Affairs.
Art. 20. – (1) Public institutions, associations, foundations and physical agents owning packaging waste are submitted to the following rules:
   a) to selectively dispose of the packaging waste in different containers, labeled accordingly, specially installed by the local public authorities;
   b) to deliver the packaging waste to the economic agents specialized in collecting and/or recovering waste.
(2) The economic agents owning packaging waste are submitted to the following rules:
   a) to make sure of the recovery and the recycling of packaging waste, by their own resources or by delivering it to the authorized economic agents.
   b) to report, by request of the local authorities for environment protection, the amounts of packaging waste managed according to the legal provisions in force.
Art. 21. – The Ministry of Environment and Waters Management, through its subordinate units, and the local public authorities, shall promote informational and educational campaigns for public and economic agents regarding the management of packaging and packaging waste as well as the objectives stipulated in Art. 14 and Art. 16 (1).
Art. 22. – (1) The Ministry of Economy and Commerce proposes researches and development strategies concerning the manufacturing, composition, reusable character and recovering character of the packaging, as well as concerning the optimization of packing methods and forms in order to diminish material consumptions by packaging and by product.
   (2) The programs referred to in alinea (1) are included in the National Plan of Research-Development and Innovation, are revised and brought up to date by considering the economic situation, environment preservation and technical progress.
   (3) The economic agents referred to in Art. 16 (1) shall include in their development strategy the aspects regarding the reduction of the material specific consumption by packaging and by product.
Art. 23. – The waste management plans, made on national and regional level, according to Art. 8 and 8¹ of the Emergency Decree no. 78/2000, approved with modifications and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001 shall include a separate chapter about the management of packaging waste.
Art. 24. – When buying paper, carton and plastic goods out of public funds, those made of recycled materials will have priority over the non-recycled ones.
Art. 25. – The economic agents that carry out collection, transport, recovery and recycling activities related to the packaging waste are authorized according to the legal stipulations in force.
Art. 26. – (1) The following acts constitute transgressions and will be penalized as follows:

a) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 20 (1), fined between 100 lei and 500 lei (RON) for natural persons, respectively fined between 2500 lei and 5000 lei (RON) for public institutions, associations and foundations;

b) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 10 (5), Art. 12 and Art. 13, fined between 500 lei and 1000 lei (RON);

c) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 9 (1), Art. 10 (1) and (3), Art. 20 (2), fined between 2000 lei and 4000 lei (RON);

d) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 13 (1), fined between 3000 lei and 6000 lei (RON);

e) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 17, fined between 4000 lei and 8000 lei (RON);

f) non-compliance with the stipulations of Art. 5, Art. 8 (1) and Art. 19 (1), fined between 10000 lei and 20000 lei (RON).

(2) The economic agents that do not achieve the annual objectives referred to in Annex no. 4 will pay the taxes for the Environment Fund, according to Law no. 73/2000 concerning the Environment Fund, republished, subsequently modified and amended.

Art. 27. – (1) Ascertainment transgression and penalty infliction will be made by The Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and the National Authority for Consumer Protection’s appointed personnel – for Art. 5 (1) and (2), Art. 8 (1), Art. 9 (1) and (2), Art. 10 (1), (3) and (5), Art. 17, Art. 19 (1) and Art. 20, by the National Authority for Consumer Protection and the local public administration’s appointed representatives – for Art. 10 (5), Art. 11, Art. 12, Art. 13 (1) and (2).

(2) Verifying the achievement of the annual objectives concerning recovery and recycling is made by the appointed personnel that are members of the packaging and packaging waste management offices, part of the National Agency for Environment Protection and the ancillary public institutions.

Art. 28. – The provisions regarding transgression, referred to in Art. 26 and 27, are amended by the stipulations of the Government Decree no. 2/2001 concerning the legal status of transgression, approved with modifications and amendments by the Law no. 180/2002, subsequently modified and amended.

Art. 29. – Annexes no. 1-5 are integrant part of this Decision.

Art. 30. – (1) This Decision enters into force the date of its publication in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, excepting Art. 6 (3) and Art. 7, who will be in force when Romania is member of the European Union.

(2) When this Decision comes into force, the Government Decision no. 349/2002 regarding the management of packaging and packaging waste, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 269 from April 23rd 2002, subsequently modified and amended, is abated.

(3) The operating licenses made out by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management, based on the Government Decision no. 349/2002, subsequently modified and amended, and the Ordinance of the Minister of Environment and Waters Management, the Minister of State and the Minister of Economy and Commerce, no. 338/625/2004 concerning the approval of the Procedure and authorization criteria for the companies that will assume the responsibility regarding the annual objectives of
packaging waste recovery and recycling remain in force for the period they were released, being considered revisable by the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management.

Art. 31. – The objectives referred to in annex no. 4 for the year 2005 apply for the whole year 2005.

Art. 32. – The provisions referred to in Art. 16 (4), Art. 18 and Art. 19 (3) will be issued within 120 days from the date this Decision has been published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I.


Prime Minister
Calin Popescu-Tariceanu

Ratified by:
The Minister of Environment and Waters Management
Sulfina Barbu

The Minister of Economy and Commerce
Codrut Ioan Seres

The Minister of Administration and Internal Affairs
Vasile Blaga

The Minister of European Integration
Ene Dinga

Bucharest, June 23rd 2005
No. 621

Annex no. 1

Meaning of the specific terms

1. Meaning of terms:
   a) voluntary agreement – official agreement concluded between the qualified public authorities and the representatives of all economic fields involved, which has to be open to all partners who wish to meet the conditions of the agreement with a view to working towards the objectives of this Directive.
   b) economic agents – regarding the packaging, they are the packaging materials suppliers, the packaging and packaged goods manufacturers, importers, traders and distributors.
c) **packaging** – any object, irrespective of the material of which it is made or the nature thereof, designed to contain goods in order to retain, protect, handle, distribute and present them, from raw materials to processed products, from the producer to user or consumer. Non-returnable objects designed for the same purposes shall also be considered to constitute packaging.

An object is defined as packaging if it meets the following criteria:

- **c1)** Items shall be considered to be packaging if they fulfill the abovementioned definition without prejudice to other functions which the packaging might also perform, unless the item is an integrant part of a product and it is necessary to contain, support or preserve that product throughout its lifetime and all elements are intended to be used, consumed or disposed of all-together.

  **Illustrative examples:**
  - Packaging: sweet boxes, plastic wrapping around a CD case.
  - Non-packaging: flower pots, tool boxes, tea bags, sausages’ skins, wax layer around cheese;

- **c2)** Items designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale, as well as the “unique use” items that are sold filled or designed to be filled at the point of sale shall be considered to constitute packaging if they fulfill a packaging function.

  **Illustrative examples:**
  - Packaging (if designed to be filled at the point of sale): paper of plastic carrier bags, disposable plates and cups, cling film, sandwich bags, aluminum foil.
  - Non-packaging: stirrers, disposable cutlery

- **c3)** Packaging components and ancillary elements integrated into packaging shall be considered to be part of the packaging into which they are integrated. Ancillary elements hung directly on, or attached to, a product and which perform a packaging function shall be considered to be packaging unless they are an integral part of this product and all elements are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.

  **Illustrative examples:**
  - Packaging: Labels hung directly on or attached to a product
  - Part of the packaging: Mascara brush which forms part of the container closure, sticky labels attached to another packaging item, staples, plastic sleeves, device for measuring dosage which forms part of the container closure for detergents.

d) **primary packaging** – **sales packaging** – packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;

e) **secondary packaging** – **grouped packaging** – packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics;

f) **tertiary packaging - transport packaging** – packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packaging in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers.

g) **reusable packaging** – packaging that can be reused for the same purpose, its’ return from the consumer or the trader being insured by collecting an initial down-payment - deposit system, by reacquisition or by any other means.
Reusable packaging is considered to be placed on the market when it is made available for the first time, all-together with the product that it is designed to contain, protect, manipulate, distribute or present.

Reusable packaging is considered to constitute packaging waste when it is removed from the market at the end of its lifetime. Reusable packaging is not considered to constitute packaging waste when it is returned in order to be reused.

Reusable packaging is not considered to constitute packaging placed on the market when it is reused for packing a product and made available again.

The amount of reusable packaging waste made in a year is considered to be equal to the amount of reusable packaging placed on the national market during that year;

h) selling packaging – packaging that meet c2) criteria;

i) composite packaging – packaging made of different materials that can not be manually separated, none of them being in a significant quantity so that it can be considered the main material.

Composite packaging is classified in relation to the weight of the preponderate material.

j) selective collecting – the collection of packaging waste by types and/or classes of materials.


l) generated packaging waste – the amount of packaging that become waste on national territory, after they have been used to contain, protect, deliver and present products.

Generated packaging waste do not include residues of any kind resulted in the production of packaging and packaging materials or any other kind of production process.

The amount of generated packaging waste made in a year is considered to be equal to the amount of packaging placed on the national market during that year;

m) recycled packaging waste – the amount of generated packaging waste, recycled on a national scale, that are recycled, no matter if the recycling is made within the country boundaries, in a state that is member of the European Union or outside the European Community;

n) recovered packaging waste – the amount of packaging waste, generated on a national scale, that are recovered, no matter if the recovery is made within the country boundaries, in a state that is member of the European Union or outside the European Community;

o) recovered packaging waste or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery – the amount of packaging waste, generated on a national scale, that are recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery, no matter if the recovery or the incineration at waste incineration plants with energy recovery is made within the country boundaries, in a state that is member of the European Union or outside the European Community;

Packaging waste that has been generated abroad and imported in order to be recovered/ recycled is not considered to constitute packaging waste managed in order to achieve the national objectives stated by this Decision;

q) recycling objective – the total amount of recycled packaging waste related to the total amount of generated packaging waste;

r) recovery or incineration at waste incineration plants with energy recovery objective – the total amount of packaging waste that are recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery related to the total amount of generated packaging waste;

s) prevention - the reduction of the quantity and of the harmfulness for the environment of materials and substances contained in packaging and packaging waste, packaging and packaging waste at production process level and at the marketing, distribution, utilization and elimination stages, in particular by developing clean products and technology;

t) packaging waste recycling - the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes including organic recycling but excluding energy recovery;

u) organic recycling - the aerobic (composting) or anaerobic (biomethanization) treatment, under controlled conditions and using micro-organisms, of the biodegradable parts of packaging waste, which produces stabilized organic residues or methane. Landfill shall not be considered a form of organic recycling;

v) reuse of packaging - any operation by which packaging, which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations, is refilled or used for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with or without the support of auxiliary products present on the market enabling the packaging to be refilled; such reused packaging will become packaging waste when no longer subject to reuse;

w) deposit system – a system that allows the buyer of a product packaged in reusable packaging to pay the trader a sum of money that will be refunded when he gives back the packaging;

x) recovery - any of the applicable operations provided for in Annex II.B to the Government Emergency Decree no. 78/2000, approved with modifications and amendments by Law no. 426/2001.

y) energy recovery - the use of combustible packaging waste as a means to generate energy through direct incineration with or without other waste but with recovery of the heat.

2. The terms defined in alinea 1. are completed with the defined terms referred to in Annex no. I A of the Government Emergency Decree no. 78/2000, approved with modifications and amendments by Law no. 426/2001, and in art. 4 of Law no.608/2001 regarding the conformity of products, subsequently modified and amended.

Annex no. 2

Essential requirements

regarding the composition and the reusable and recoverable character of packaging
1. Essential requirements regarding packaging manufacturing and composition:
   a) packaging shall be manufactured so that its volume and weight are limited to a minimum that will insure the required level of safety, hygiene and acceptance for both the packaged product and the consumer;
   b) packaging shall be designed, manufactured and sold in a manner that permits its reuse or recovery, recycling included, and reduces the negative impact on the environment to a minimum;
   c) packaging shall be manufactured seeking for a minimum level of toxic substances, materials and other dangerous substances in packaging and its components, substances that can be found in the emissions, ashes and … that result from the packaging waste elimination processes.

2. Specific essential requirements regarding to the reusable character of packaging:
   a) the physical characteristics and features of packaging shall allow multiple rotations under normal conditions of foreseen exploitation;
   b) reused packaging shall be prepared, if necessary, to meet the health and security requirements;
   c) packaging that can no longer be reused shall become waste of reusable packaging.

3. Specific essential requirements regarding the recoverable character of packaging:
   a) packaging shall be manufactured in such a way as to enable the recycling of a certain percentage by weight of the materials used into the manufacture of marketable products.
   b) packaging waste processed for the purpose of energy recovery shall have a minimum inferior calorific value to allow optimization of energy recovery.
   c) packaging waste processed for the purpose of composting shall be of such a biodegradable nature that it should not hinder the separate collection and the composting process or activity into which it is introduced.
   d) biodegradable packaging waste shall be of such a nature that it is capable of undergoing physical, chemical, thermal or biological decomposition such that most of the finished compost ultimately decomposes into carbon dioxide, biomass and water.
PACKAGING MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

A

Numbering and abbreviation system for plastic compounds

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<td>Polyethylene terephthalate</td>
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<td>High density polyethylene</td>
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<td>Polyvinyl chloride</td>
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B

Numbering and abbreviation system for paper and cardboard

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C

Numbering and abbreviation system for metals

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Annex no. 3
### Numbering and abbreviation system for wood

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### Numbering and abbreviation system for textile materials

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### Numbering and abbreviation system for glass

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</tbody>
</table>

### Numbering and abbreviation system for composite materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Abbreviation*)</th>
<th>Numbering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ various metals</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ plastic</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ aluminum</td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ galvanized steel</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ plastic/ aluminum</td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and cardboard/ plastic/</td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAGES for reaching the targets of recovery or incineration in incineration plants with energy recovery and recycling respectively for the economic agents mentioned in article 16(1) for the period 2005-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Recovery*) (%)</th>
<th>Recycling **) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Minimum percentage of the total weight of packaging waste placed on the market

**) Minimum percentage of the total weight of the packaging materials contained in the packaging waste placed on the market

1) Starting from 2006, with a minimum recycling percentage of 15% by weight for glass, paper, cardboard and metals contained in waste from packaging placed on the market

2) Starting from 2008, with a minimum recycling percentage of 60% by weight for paper – cardboard and 50% by weight for metals contained in waste from packaging placed on the market

3) Starting from 2011, with a minimum recycling percentage of 15% by weight for plastic and 15% by weight for wood contained in waste from packaging placed on the market

4) Starting from 2013, with a minimum recycling percentage of 60% by weight for glass and 22.5% by weight for plastics, taking into consideration only material recycled as plastics, contained in waste from packaging placed on the market

NOTE:
- composite packaging are classified according to the main material
- according to the definitions in Annex II B from the Government Emergency Decree no. 78/2000 regarding the status of waste, approved with modifications and additions by Law no. 426/2001, recycling is one of the recovery operations, which means that the recovered amounts also include recycled amounts
- according to the definition given by the Law no. 608/2001 regarding evaluation of product conformity, packaging for imported products, including products meant to be used/consumed in production, are considered to be placed on the market at the time of their import.

Annex no. 5*)

Table 1

**Amounts of packaging waste produced in Romania and recovered or incinerated in incineration plants with energy recovery located in Romania or third-party countries**

The columns in the table below mean:
A – Energy recovery
B – Other ways of recovery
C - Incinerated in incineration plants with energy recovery
D – Total amount recovered or incinerated in incineration plants with energy recovery

- tons -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Generated packaging waste</th>
<th>Recovered or incinerated in incineration plants with energy recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper - cardboard</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>/ / / / / / / / / / / / / /</td>
<td>/ / / / / / / / / / / / / /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>/ / / / / / / / / / / / / /</td>
<td>/ / / / / / / / / / / / / /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Xxxxxxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx x</td>
<td>xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Annex no. 5 is a facsimile.
NOTE:
1. White cells: Data must be provided. Estimations can be used, but they must rely on empirical data and must be explained in the methodology description.

2. Cells marked |____| Date must be provided, but raw estimations are also accepted. These estimations must be explained in the methodology description.

3. Cells marked |____| Data may be provided, on a voluntary basis.
4. Data referring to plastic recycling shall include all materials that have been recycled as plastic material
5. Column (c) includes all forms of recycling, including organic recycling but not physical recycling
6. Column (d) is the sum of columns (b) and (c)
7. Column (f) includes all forms of recovery but not recycling and energy recovery
8. Column (h) is the sum of columns (d) (e) (f) and (g).