

STUDY REGARDING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WASTE RECYCLING IN TIMIȘ COUNTY

Ocnean Monica

Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine
"King Michael I of Romania", Faculty of Management and Rural Tourism, Timisoara

Romanian legislation regarding the storing and organizing of waste states that, local public administration authorities must provide the necessary space for distinctive waste collection. Research conducted in Timiș county during 2020, in regard to the quantity of recyclable waste shows a rise in interest and attention paid to the proper collection and capitalization of said waste. Considering that Romania is confronting with an extremely low level of proper waste management, with only 13-14% of collected waste being recycled while, the target is 65%, packagings have proved to be a considerable source of capital if, properly recycled and reused, instead of ending up in a landfill. An important role in this process is played by OIREPs, societies with expertise in logistics, that rid producers of the responsibility of waste produced by their packagings by, providing proper acquiring and capitalization of said waste.

There's 3 factors that can considerably contribute to a rise in volume of recycling and capitalization of rubbish:

- increasing garbage collecting taxes;
- making producers more accountable;
- educating the population.

In Romania, selective waste collection has become mandatory since January 1st, 2019, thanks to the waste management system called "Pay what you dump" and, taxes for depositing rubbish at a landfill have risen from 30 Ron/ton to 80 Ron/ton. With a quantity of 1.8-1.9 million tons of packaging introduced on the market annually, societies that specialize in responsible waste transfer have the role of increasing the percentage of selective collection and recycling, thus reaching the goal of 65% recycling rate, proposed by Romania.