Sustainable Development Goals – SDG

SDG 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SDG[1]	DESCRIPTION[2]	OUC ACTIONS/ACTIVITIES
	SDG 12 contains 11 targets to be achieved by 2030 and 13 indicators to measure progress in ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDG 12 aims to implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (12.1); achieve sustainable management and efficient use of human resources (12.2); halve global per capita food waste (12. 3); achieving environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle (12.4); reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (12.5); encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices (12.6); promoting procurement practices that are sustainable (12. 7); ensuring relevant	**Relevant National Legislation** ***Government Emergency Ordinance No. 195/2005 on Environmental Protection*** ***This Ordinance represents a fundamental pillar for sustainable development and quality of life.*** Main Objectives and Fundamental Principles - Main objective: Preventing pollution, conserving natural resources, and protecting human health. - Fundamental principles: a) The principle of integrating environmental requirements into all relevant policies and activities; b) The precautionary principle in decision-making; c) The principle of preventive action; d) The "polluter pays" principle; e) The conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. Competent Authorities - Central Public Authority for Environmental Protection: The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests; - National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPM): Together with its county and regional agencies; - National Environmental Guard: Responsible for environmental inspections and regulatory enforcement; - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration: Responsible for environmental protection and management within the specific area of the reserve. Main Obligations for Individuals and Legal Entities - Obtaining regulatory documents: Applying for and holding the required environmental endorsements, environmental agreements, environmental permits, or integrated environmental permits; - Emissions monitoring: Complying with established emission limit values and prohibiting the commissioning of installations that exceed these thresholds; - Waste and hazardous substances management: Complying with regulations governing chemicals, chemical fertilisers, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and nuclear activities; - Annual endorsement: Maintaining the validity of environmental regulatory documents in

	knowledge on sustainable development for all (12.8). The means to achieve the objectives are: supporting developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production; developing and implementing tools to monitor the impact of sustainable development (12.b); removing market distortions, such as fossil fuel subsidies, that encourage wasteful consumption (12.c).	accordance with the legislation in force. Penalties and Administrative Offences - Administrative offences (fines): a) For individuals (natural persons): Fines generally range from RON 5,000 to RON 30,000, depending on the severity of the offence; b) For legal entities: Fines may range from RON 25,000 to RON 200,000, depending on the specific legal provision violated. - Criminal offences: Serious violations of environmental regulations that endanger human life, health, forests, or water resources may constitute criminal offences and are punishable by imprisonment or criminal fines, in accordance with Article 98 of the Ordinance. https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/67634 ***Law No. 249/2015 on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste*** The purpose of this Law is to prevent or reduce the environmental impact of packaging and packaging waste. Main Objectives and Requirements - Recovery and recycling targets (updated): a) 2025: 70% overall recovery / 65% overall recycling: • Glass and metal: 70% • Paper and cardboard: 75% • Plastic: 50% • Aluminium: 50% • Wood: 25% b) 2030: 75% overall recovery / 70% overall recycling: • Glass and metal: 75% • Paper and cardboard: 85% • Plastic: 55% • Aluminium: 60% • Wood: 30% - Financial deposit: A deposit of RON 0.50 per packaging unit applies to certain categories of packaging (reusable packaging and packaging covered by the Deposit-Return System). - Restrictions on plastic bags: The placing on the market (from July 1, 2018) and the sale (from January 1, 2019) of lightweight and very lightweight plastic carrier bags with handles are prohibited. - Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Economic operators are required to meet their targets individually or through a contractual transfer of responsibility to an authorised organisation (OIREP). Failure to meet the targets may result in financial penalties of RON 2 per kilogram and

		substantial fines. Law No. 249/2015 on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste – Official Legislative Portal of Romania ***Law No. 217/2016 on the Reduction of Food Waste*** This Law regulates the prevention and reduction of food waste throughout the entire agri-food chain in Romania. Main Obligations for Economic Operators - Prevention hierarchy: Economic operators must implement food waste prevention measures, such as price reductions, free redistribution or donations to authorised recipient organisations, use as animal feed, composting, or biogas production. They are required to apply at least two preventive measures before disposing of food products; - Food donations: Products may be donated during the last 10 days of their validity period (with the exception of alcoholic beverages and certain specific products) to recipient organisations authorised by the veterinary and food safety authorities. The subsequent commercial sale of products transferred free of charge is prohibited; - Annual reporting: Economic operators are required to submit annual reports (by March 31) on their food waste prevention plans and related data, including through the national platform managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; - Exemptions: Micro-enterprises and small enterprises (with fewer than 50 employees) are exempt from penalties related to failure to submit reports. Penalties and Fines - Fines ranging from RON 10,000 to RON 20,000 for failure to comply with the rules governing the free transfer and destination of food products; - Fines ranging from RON 10,000 to RON 40,000 for failure to comply with reporting obligations (with the exception of micro-enterprises and SMEs covered by specific regulatory provisions). https://legislatie.just.ro/public/DetaliiDocument/183792 ***Government Emergency Ordinance No. 92/2021 on the Waste Management Regime*** This Ordinance regulates waste management in Romania and transposes European Union directives aimed at facilitating the transition to a circular economy, repealing the previous Law No. 211/2011. Principles and Waste Hierarchy - Waste hierarchy: 1. Prevention; 2. Preparing for reuse; 3. Recycling; 4. Other recovery operations (e.g. energy recovery);

		5. Disposal (landfilling). - The “Polluter Pays” Principle: Waste producers and holders are responsible for bearing the costs of waste management. <u>Municipal Waste Recycling Targets</u> - 2025: Minimum 55%; - 2030: Minimum 60%; - 2035: Minimum 65%. <u>Separate Waste Collection Obligations</u> - Biowaste: Mandatory separate collection as of December 31, 2023; - Paper, metal, plastic, and glass: Separate collection is mandatory; - Textiles: Mandatory separate collection as of January 1, 2025; - Household hazardous waste: Separate collection is mandatory as of January 1, 2025. <u>Prohibitions and Penalties</u> - Prohibited activities: Abandoning, burying, burning, or mixing/diluting hazardous waste; - Administrative offences and fines (Article 62): a) Fines ranging from several thousand to tens of thousands of RON for individuals and legal entities who fail to comply with waste collection or management regulations; b) Increased fines (generally ranging from RON 10,000 to RON 20,000 or more) for abandoning or burning waste. - Criminal offences (Article 66): Serious violations, such as the illegal disposal of hazardous waste or prohibited imports, are punishable by imprisonment ranging from 2 to 7 years. https://legislatie.just.ro/public/DetaliiDocument/245846
	The general label for Sustainable Development	

1 Images taken from the website: https://knowODDs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/.

2 The descriptions were developed based on the following: https://knowODDs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/, https://sdg-tracker.org/; https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals, https://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/.