



Republic Of Tunisia



The Tunisian Approach For Extended Producer Responsibility

Sofiane SOUSSI

National Agency For Waste Management

Amman – 21 September 2022

The National Waste Management Agency

- **Date of establishment: 2005**
- **Main missions and objectives:**
 - Participation in the development of national SWM strategies
 - Implementation of national SWM Programs and infrastructures
 - Creation, management and development of public systems related to the collection, recycling and remanufacturing of waste types,
 - BOT/PPP of hazardous waste treatment facilities;
 - Technical Assistance to municipalities and industrial companies for the SWM;
 - Development of PPP Partnership between local authorities and the private sector;
 - Implementation of legislative and regulatory laws related to SWM;
 - Share awareness and best practices in National SWM;
 - Contribute to the financial international requests in the field of SWM infrastructures and programs
 - Developing PPP contracts for the SWM



Legal Framework For Waste Management

- Law No. 29-2018 of May 9, 2018 on Local Public Authorities
- Framework law No. 96-41 of June 10, 1996 on waste management and the control of their disposal (revised by law 2001-14), and its implementing regulations:
 - Regulation No. 97-1102 of June 2, 1997, on the conditions for the collection and recycling of waste packaging.
 - Regulation No. 2000-2339 of October 10, 2000 related to the list of hazardous waste.
 - Regulation No. 2002-693 of April 1, 2002 on the conditions and procedures for used lubricating oils and oil filter management and recovery.
 - Regulation No. 2005-3395 of December 26, 2005 on terms and conditions for used HH batteries and car batteries recovery.
 - Regulation No. 2008-2745 of July 28, 2008 on collection, transport, treatment and disposal of health-care activities waste.

Implemented Public recycling systems



ECO-Lef

Used Packaging waste

1997



ECO-Zit

Used Engine Oil lubricants

2004



ECO-Filter

Used Oil Filter recycling

2004



ECO-CarBattery

Used Car Battery

2009



ECO-HH-Battery

Used Household Batteries

2005

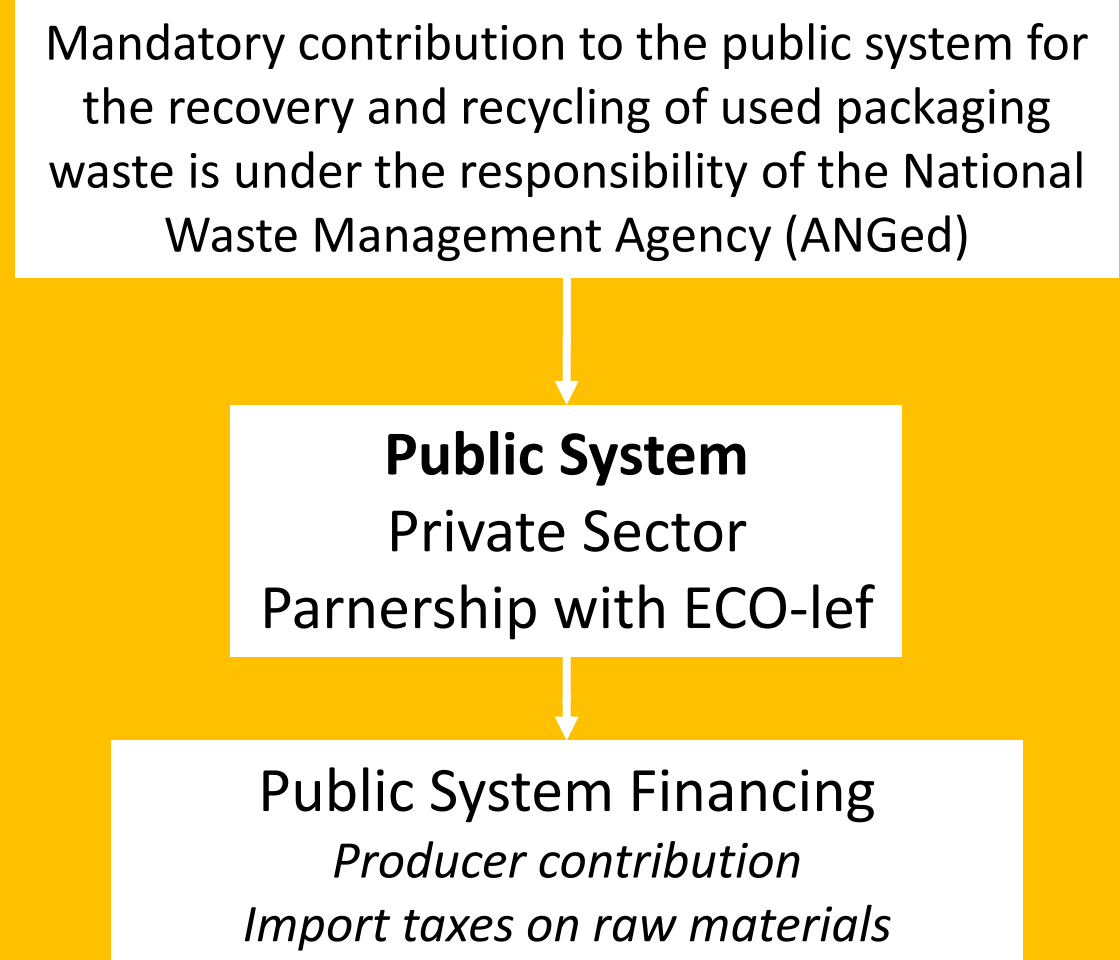
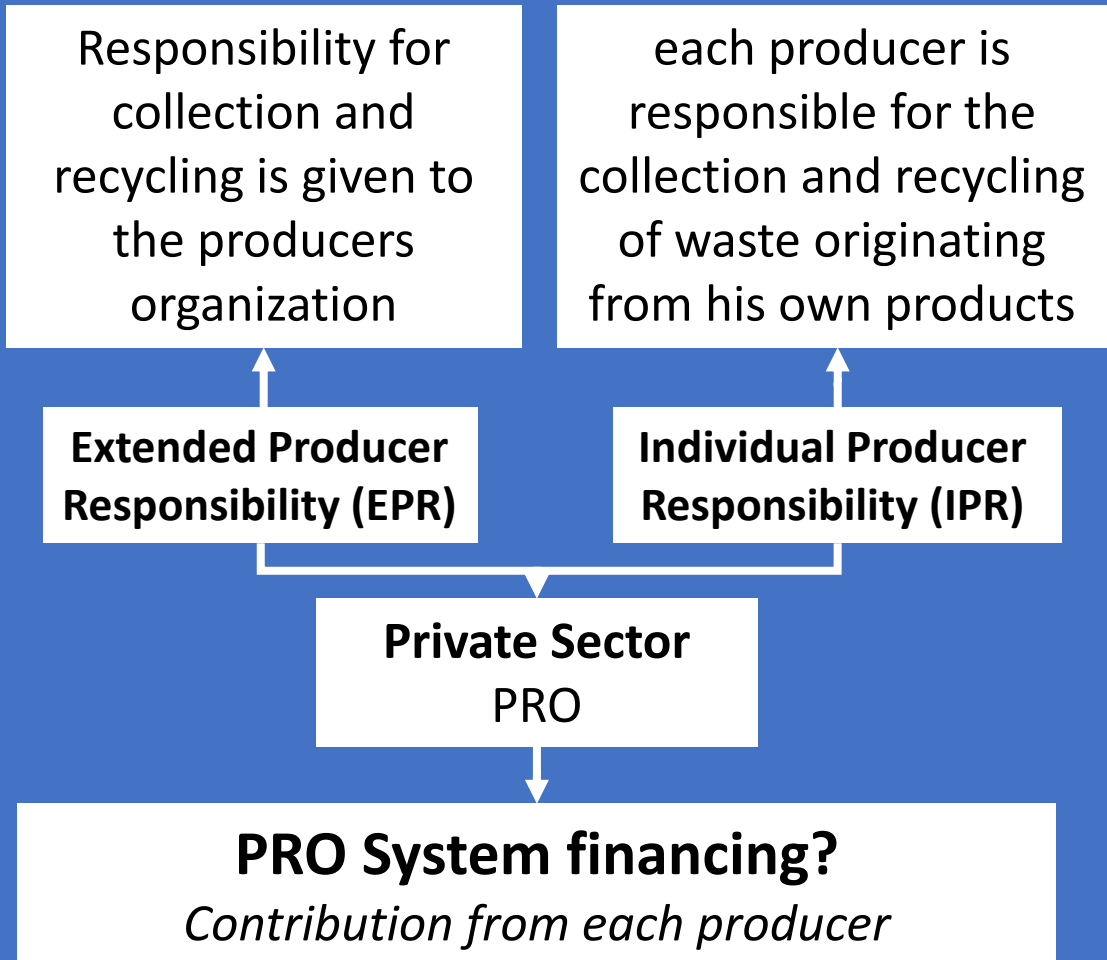
Recycling systems under Implementation: WEEE, Used Tires, cooking oil

The complying recycling systems

Regulation No. 1102-1997 related the management of used packaging materials waste

- Chapter Five: Persons (...) who sell / distribute packaged products are obligated to:
 - **Take responsibility** for the recovery and disposal **of their own** packaging waste for the products they put on the market (in accordance with the conditions specified in Chapter 6 of this Regulation),
 - Or **join and contract with Authorized Institutions** (PROs) to fulfill the obligation for their own account,
 - Or **contribute to the Public System** for the recovery and recycling of used waste packaging (ECOlef), established (under Chapter 8) of this Regulation.

Public system or Producer Responsibility?



The Public System for the recovery and recycling of used waste packaging (ECOlef)



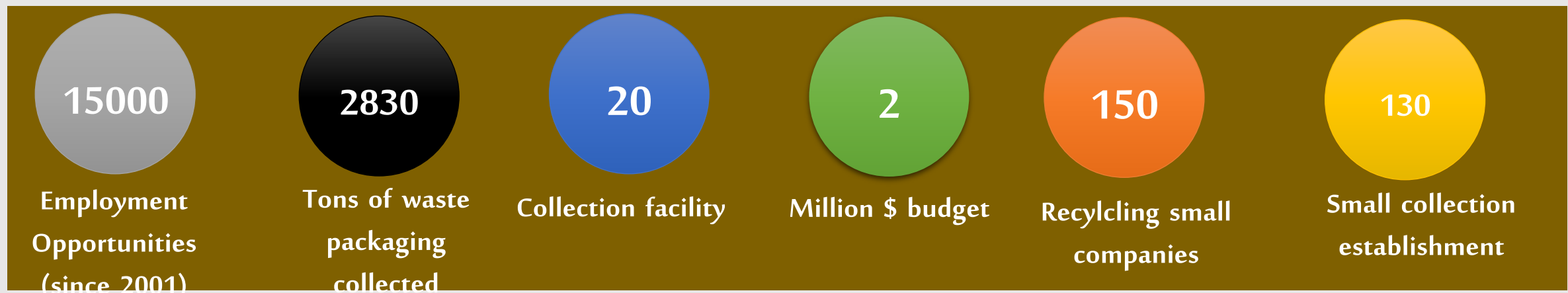
- Legal Framework

Regulation No. 97-1102 of June 2, 1997, on the conditions for the recovery and recycling of waste packaging.

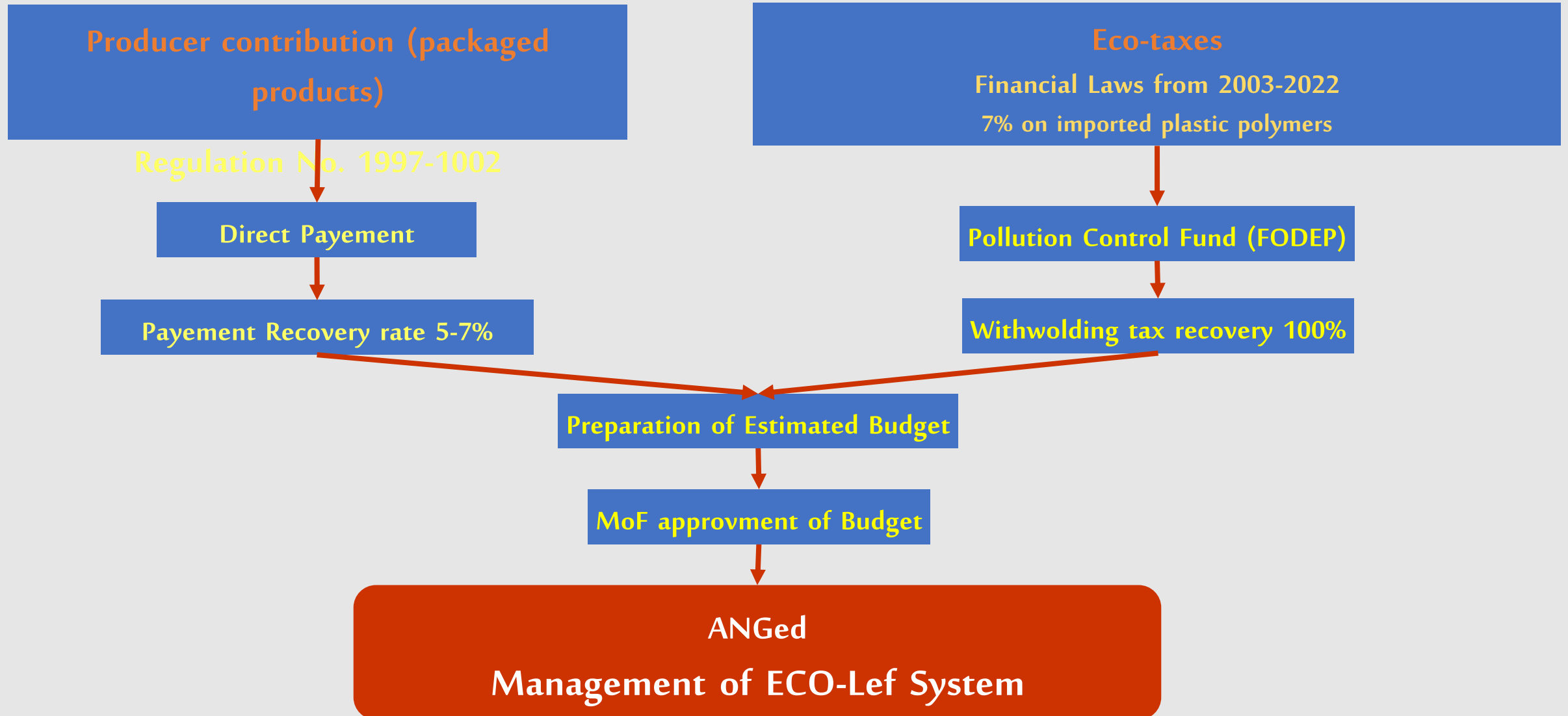
- Definition:

ECO-lef is a public recovery and recycling system (founded in 2001) for packaging waste made partially or totally from plastic and placed on the local market

- Main indicators



Financing scheme of Public System



Eco-tax definition : Environmental protection Tax (EPT)

- EPT is a mechanism that enables the implementation of the “polluter pays” principle, by integrating the cost of treating the harmful impacts on the environment directly in the price of the materials, services and activities that cause this damage.
- EPT was created by the Finance Law of 2003 and paid by manufacturers or suppliers of plastic raw materials and other polluting materials such as lubricating oils, oil refineries, batteries supplied or manufactured locally, and hazardous chemicals by 5% (increased to 7% since 2022) On the basis of the turnover of imported products.
- The revenues are allocated to the anti-pollution fund (FODEP) are then transferred to the State treasury

Monitoring Of Public System

Plastic Collection

(Private Sector)

- Ecolef Collection Points in multiple regions
- Employment Opportunities for graduates
- Conventions with authorized small companies



Evaluation and monitoring

(ANGed)

- Collection Facilities
- Cost recovery
- Contracts follow-up of small companies
- Maintaining the collection equipments
- New collection partnership

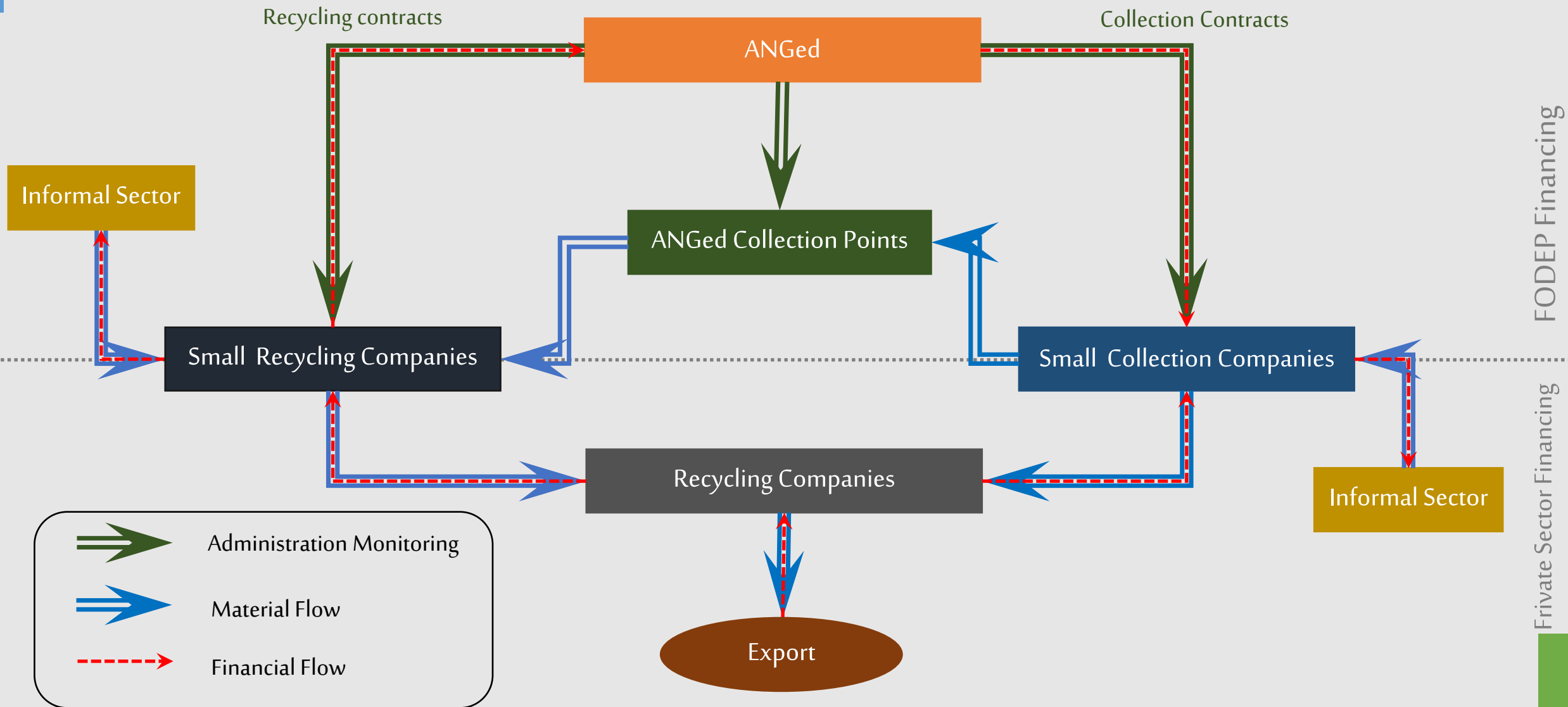


Plastic Recycling


(Private sector)


- Promote the creation of recycling companies
- assistance to recyclers to ensure the sustainability of the activity
- distribution of collected quantities to all companies
- Maintain the performance of the activity

ECOLEf System Flowchart

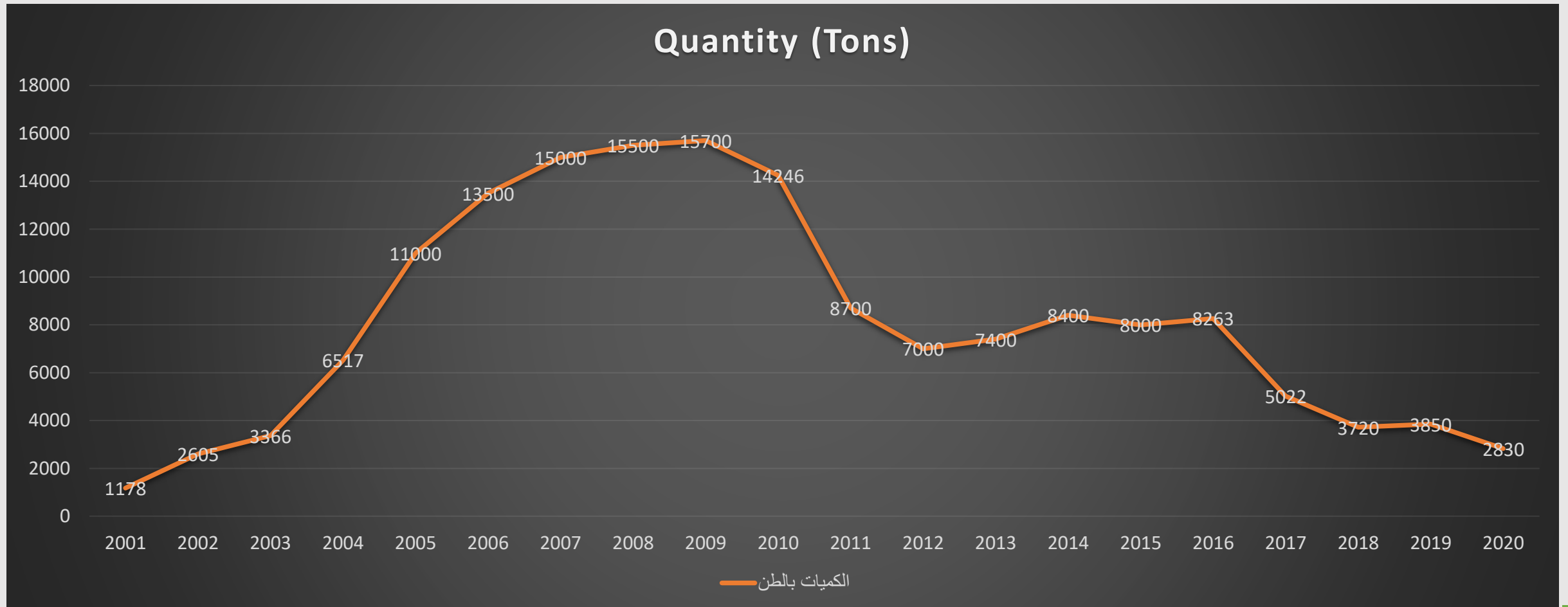


Advantages and disadvantages of the public System

- 
- Producer Responsibility is limited to tax payment
 - The public system is limited to collecting specific packaging materials and not others
 - the public system does not help the producer to develop clean products
 - Decrease in the collected quantities, the number of active points
 - Fixed purchasing prices of packaging waste,
 - Decrease in budget due to lower quantities
 - Lack of communication between the public system and the private sector
 - The difficulty of the evolution of the public system and the enlargement of its scope
 - No sorting waste at the source

- 
- The implementation of the system has helped to create a market value for packaging waste
 - Employment opportunities and collection points in various regions
 - Budget availability to manage the system
 - Help encourage the creation of small businesses to collect and recycle waste
 - Contribution of the ECOTAX to cover the operating expenses of controlled landfills operating (80%)

Collected Quantities Evolution (2001-2020)



Main reasons for developing the Public system

Due to the regression observed for the achievement of the objectives set since ECOlef creation, and with the aim of continuing to activate the Framework Law No. 41 of 1996 principles related to waste and the monitoring of its management and disposal “Polluter-pays” and “producer-recovery”:

- Terms of Reference have been drawn up to study the evolution of the public system since 2017.
- "Cyclos" company was selected to carry out a study on the development of the Public System "Ecolef" and possibility of its management of the “Producer Responsibility Organizations” (PRO) in application of the Extended Producer Responsibility principle

Cyclos EPR Study Results

Cyclos Company was able to identify the most important difficulties and challenges to activate extended producer responsibility in Tunisia, the study showed that:

- There is a need to modify the legal framework linked to the regulation of commercial Tunisian companies in order to pave the way for the creation of PRO - Producer Responsibility Organizations
- The willingness of Tunisian Producers to move towards implementing the extended producer responsibility Program
- Coordination has been established with the MoF to develop an action plan for transferring (part of) Public Funds to PRO
- ANGED have to take progressive measures related to:
 - Small companies contracted with the national agency (collection and recycling companies)
 - Social aspect of the Informal Sector (collection and recycling)

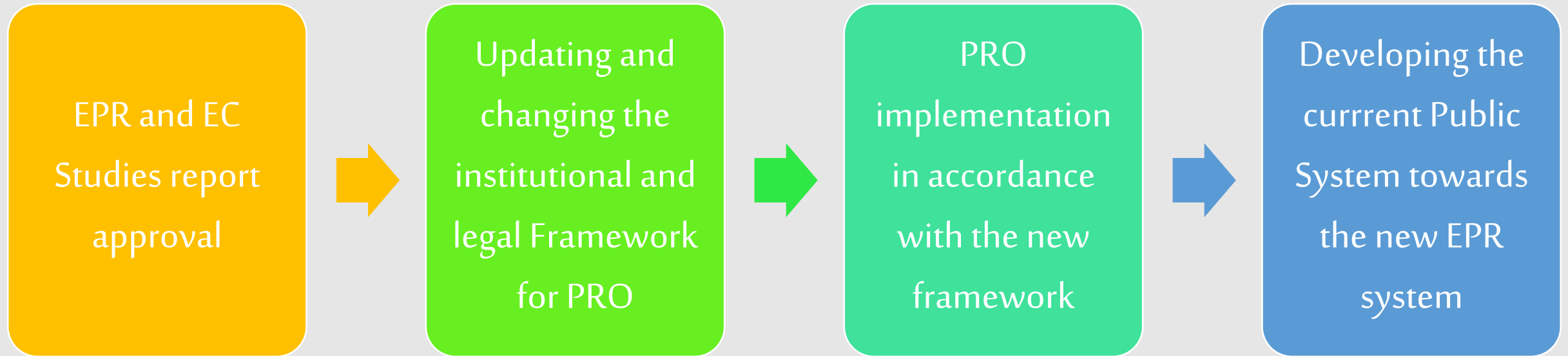
Activating the principles of extended producer responsibility through partnership with the private sector

Following the recommendations of Cyclos Expertise, and in coordination with the German Cooperation Agency as part of the “Climate protection through a circular economy- ProtecT” project, a team of experts will be designated to:

- Present solution proposals to develop the institutional framework in order to establish appropriate regulations to establish the PRO structures to develop the private sector partnership,
- Propose mechanisms to activate the principles of Circular Economy and improve economic, social and environmental aspects related to the PRO objectives,

Preliminary results of the EPR implementing possibility study and EC are expected to be presented in the first quarter of 2023

Next Steps



Thank you

National Waste Management Agency

September 2022

s.soussi@anged.nat.tn

