



This project is co-funded by the  
European Union and the Republic of  
Türkiye

## Technical Assistance for Assessment of Türkiye's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy

EuropeAid/140562/H/SER/TR

### Activity 3.3.1. Zero Waste Management System Practices Workshop

Impact of Integration of Economic Instruments on Collection

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Antalya, Türkiye

# Presentation Content

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Ecomodulation
- Landfill/Incineration/Plastic Tax
- Pay As You Throw (PAYT)
- Municipal Solid Waste Collection, Transportation and Disposal Fee
- Incentive System



# Extended Producer Responsibility in the EU

**EPR:** Producers (and other actors) take responsibility for the environmental impact of their products and cover (in some cases organise) the costs of collecting, sorting and treating post-consumer waste.

EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) - the necessity for member states to establish EPR plans

## **Minimum scope of the EPR cost**

separate collection, transport and processing (taking revenues into account)

raising awareness,

data collection and reporting

## **Specific Obligations of Member States**

Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to reduce free movement

At least 1 public institution to audit the implementation (for countries with more than one EPR programme)

## **Special obligations for PROs**

geographical coverage and products covered

suitable waste collection systems

financial instruments or financial and organisational instruments

self-control mechanism

# Extended Producer Responsibility in the EU

## ➤ **Regulatory Framework for Specific Products**

Legislation setting mandatory requirements for environmental sustainability

- Packaging Waste Directive,
- End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive
- Batteries Directive
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

A comprehensive framework to organise the life cycle of products and ensure that they are managed appropriately

## ➤ **Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation (ESPR)**

- Products that do not have specific legislation mandating environmental sustainability requirements
- 31 different product groups sustainable design principles and applications

European waste legislation provides the enabling framework, while the national legislation of the Member States determines the operational aspects of the EPR systems.

- ❖ EPR policies are designed and implemented in a very heterogeneous manner across the EU
- ❖ EPR systems can be applied to a range of waste streams, but are not suitable for all waste types.

# EPR application in the EU (Packaging)

EPR systems are implemented differently in each country, but there are common basic principles, such as improving packaging and product design to achieve greater recyclability or reusability, and reduction.

Producer responsibility for packaging waste is organised relatively evenly across EEA countries through the Producer Responsibility Organisations.

EEA countries that do not have a traditional EPR program:

EPR programmes will become mandatory for all packaging by the end of 2024

Hungary: The National Waste Management Agency has taken over the coordination of packaging waste recycling since 1 January 2012.

Croatia: Regulated through fee payments to a central fund.

Denmark: Tax-based inclusion of packaging waste management costs.

# Good Practice Example (Packaging)

## Ecoembes / SPAIN

A non-profit PRO coordinating a collective system for the collection, sorting and recycling of household packaging waste (1996)

Member of EXPRA (Extended Producer Responsibility Association) and PRO EUROPE (Green Dot Defence Symbol)

95% of packaging waste in Europe is managed with this EPR model

Stakeholders with equal responsibility representing each sector in the packaging value chain

Packaging manufacturers 60%

Marketers 20 %

Suppliers( raw materials) 20%

They provide technical and financial support to local administrations:

Financial support : Financing the cost related to separate collection



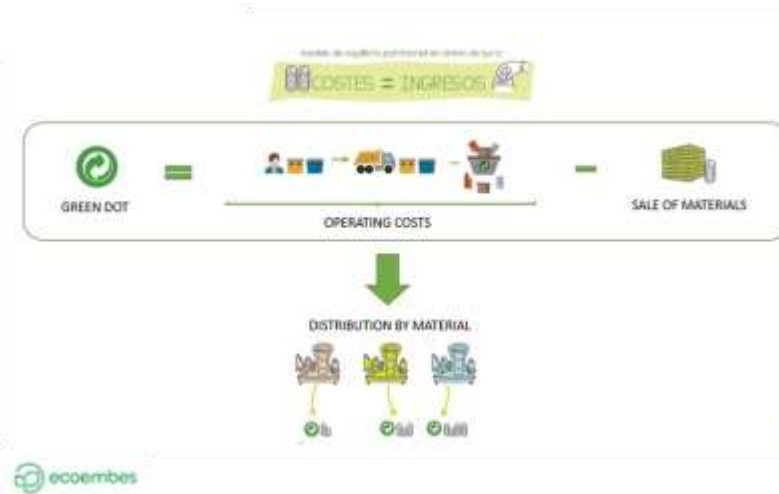


# The EPR Model finance model

## Packaging cycle



This graph illustrates PROs' role within the product and waste management circular process.



# EPR application in the EU (EEA)

In most Member States, producer responsibility for WEEE is implemented through more than one competing PROs.

- Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the RoSC: 5 countries - monopoly programme
- Hungary and Croatia: EPR fees are collected through government levies/taxes. Countries without EPR in the European market

## Good practice: Efficiency awards for WEEE collection points, Italy

- The cost structure of the Italian EPR system for WEEE, "Efficiency Awards" for WEEE collection points
- Efficiency rewards are financial premiums paid by PROs to collection points after collection, provided that the amount of WEEE collected reaches or exceeds certain volume thresholds.
- Devices transferred to the supplier industry (e.g. refrigerators without compressor) are not included in the thresholds.
- This practice not only increases collection efficiency but also improves the overall quality of collected WEEE by preventing WEEE pilferage

Source: \*adelphi\_study\_Analysis\_of\_EPR\_Schemes\_July\_2021.pdf (erp-recycling.org )



# EPR application in the EU: Batteries and End-of- Life Vehicles

- **Batteries**

- Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (2006/66/EC)

It prohibits the marketing of batteries containing certain hazardous substances, requires the establishment of plans for collection and recycling, and sets targets.

- Batteries and Waste Batteries Regulation (2023)

It sets collection targets and obligations, targets for the recovery of materials and end-of-life requirements, including extended producer responsibility.

- The first EPR plans for batteries

Austria, Belgium: early 1990s

Germany, France, Spain late 1990s

The majority of EU member states implemented it in the 2000s.

more than one competing PROs in most countries

Monopolistic systems 6 countries (small countries in terms of area)

- **End-of-life vehicles**

- Proposal for a Regulation on circularity requirements for vehicle design and management of end-of-life vehicles (2023)

- The focus is on incentives to increase the collection of ELVs and to improve waste treatment through the establishment of EPR requirements to increase the collection of ELVs and to compensate costs for improved treatment quality
- Special measures on 'cross-border' EPR mechanisms designed to ensure that waste management operators in the Member States where the ELV is processed are not disadvantaged

# EPR and textile waste

- An amendment of the Waste Framework Directive is pending with a focus on textile waste.
- Objective: More circular and sustainable management of textile waste in line with the vision of the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles.
- **Proposal to introduce mandatory and harmonised Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for textile products in all EU Member States**
  - The level of financial contributions from producers will be based on the circularity and environmental performance ("eco-modulation") of textile products.
  - It will encourage research and development in innovative technologies that promote circularity in the textile sector.
  - It will ultimately incentivise manufacturers to design more circular products.

# Türkiye EPR application: Producer Responsibility Organisations

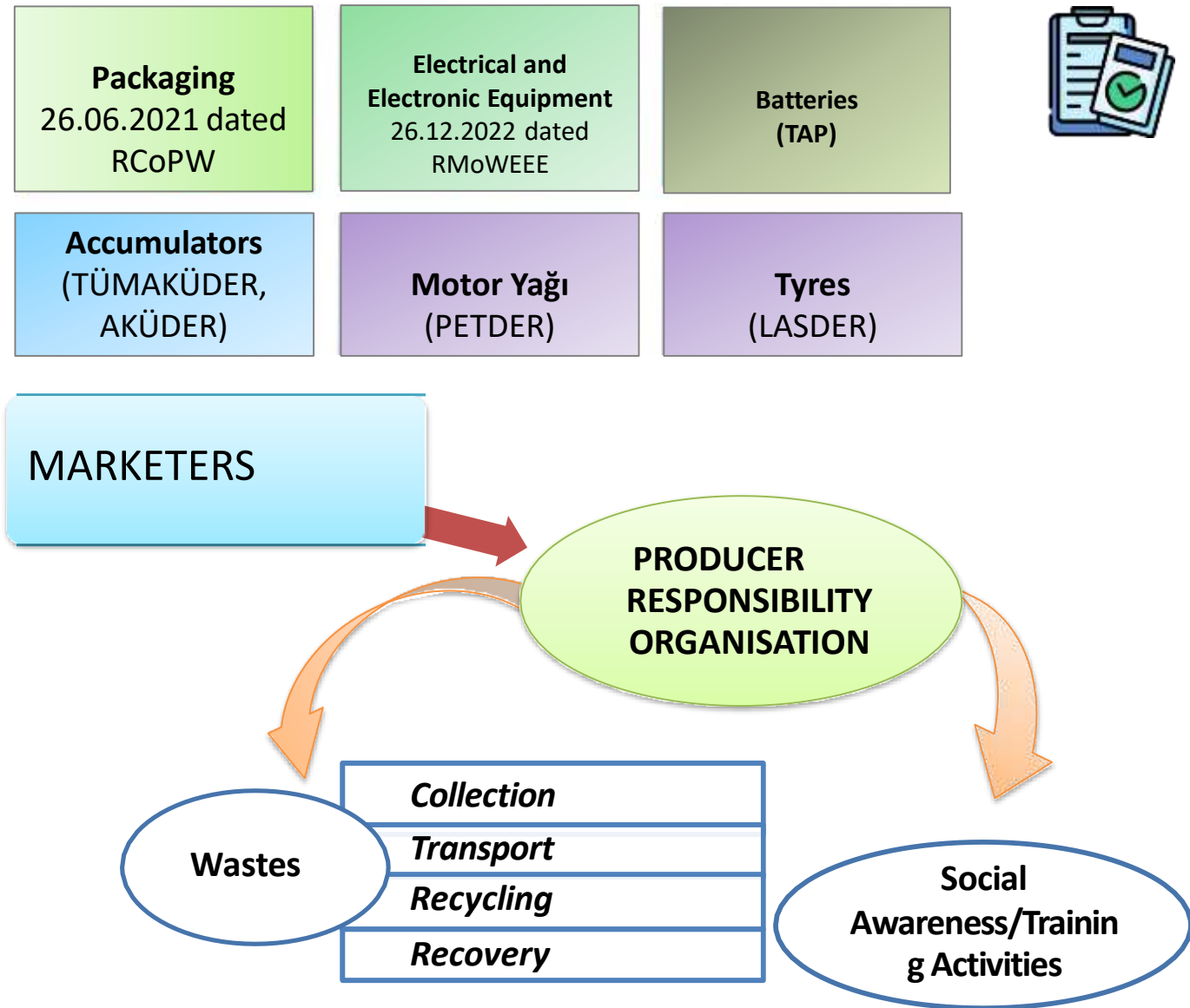
Environmental Law No. 2872 (Art. 11)

Producers, importers and marketers, who are subject to obligations within the scope of the responsibility of producers, importers and marketers, come together under the coordination of the Ministry and form associations with legal personality in order to fulfil their obligations regarding the collection, transport, recovery, recycling and disposal of wastes generated as a result of the useful life of their products, to meet the necessary expenses for these, and to carry out training activities.

Fulfils the collection, transport and recovery obligations of the marketer.

A mandatory application in some types of waste

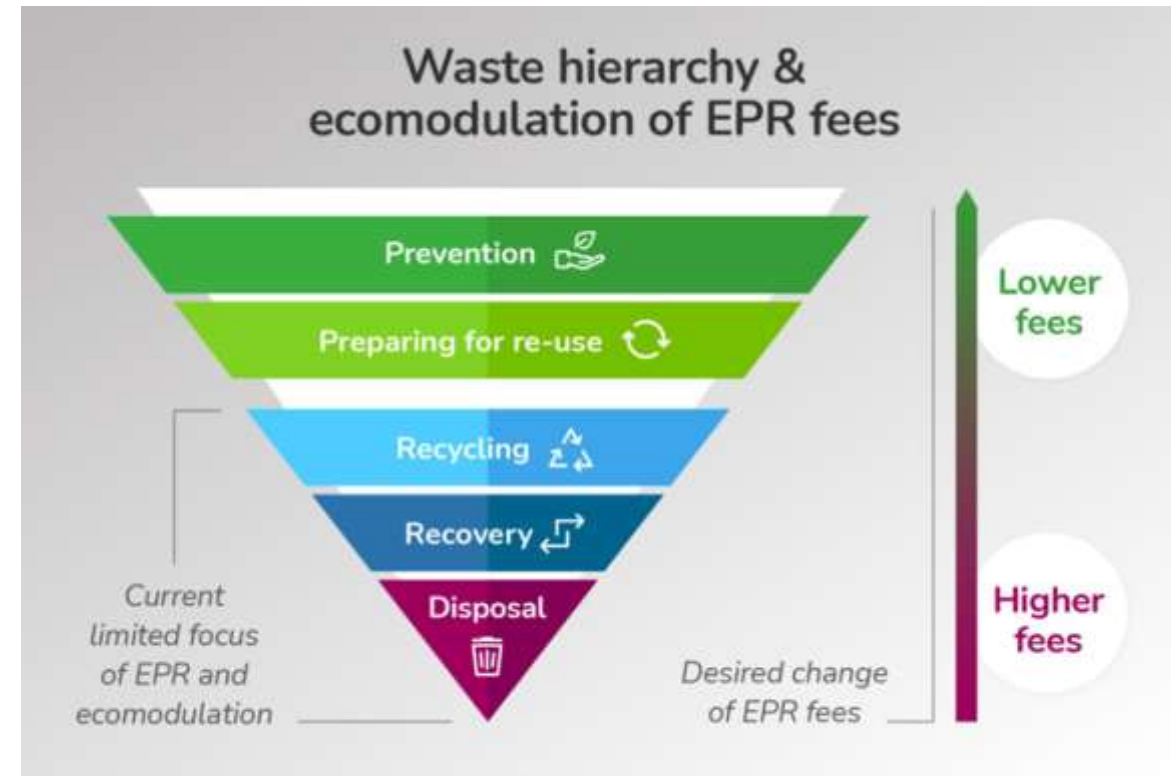
Providing representation share



# EPR and ECOMODULATION

The 2018 revision of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as part of the first Circular Economy Action Plan of 2015 introduced the idea of ecomodulation of the EPR

- Ecomodulation of fees can play a vital role in setting design priorities such as waste prevention, reusability, repairability and recyclability.
- Products or packaging with circular design (e.g. minimum proportion of recycled content, high repairability index, reduction in material weight, change from less recyclable to easily recyclable materials) may benefit from reduced fees,
- Products with design problems may be subject to higher prices.



Source: Adapted from waste hierarchy figure by European Commission ([https://ec.europa.eu/environment/green-growth/waste-prevention-and-management/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/green-growth/waste-prevention-and-management/index_en.htm))



# Eco-modulation of fees in the EU

## Packaging

- Ecomodulation of fees is most common for packaging in 26 European Member States: simple fee modulation: a different fee structure for different types of materials such as plastic, glass, paper etc. (Spain etc.)
  - In Belgium, reusable packaging is exempt from EPR fees. 200 Euro (€) per tonne for transparent colourless PET and 400 Euro per tonne for coloured PET (making recycling difficult)
  - In Estonia, consumer packaging does not have to be declared as long as it is reused (waste prevention).

## Electrical and electronic equipment

- France is the only European Member State that explicitly uses charge modulation for EEE.
- The criteria used in the French system include:
  - Post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic content;
  - Ease of disassembly;
  - Ease of upgrade;
  - Availability of spare parts;
  - Availability of technical information to facilitate professional repair;
  - Lack of coatings that can inhibit recycling; -
  - Absence of hazardous materials
  - LEDs (lamps only)

# Recovery Contribution Fee- TR



Refers to the Participation Fee to be collected from the points of sale for bags among the products listed in Annex-1 of the Environmental Law No. 2872, and from the marketers/importers for other products.



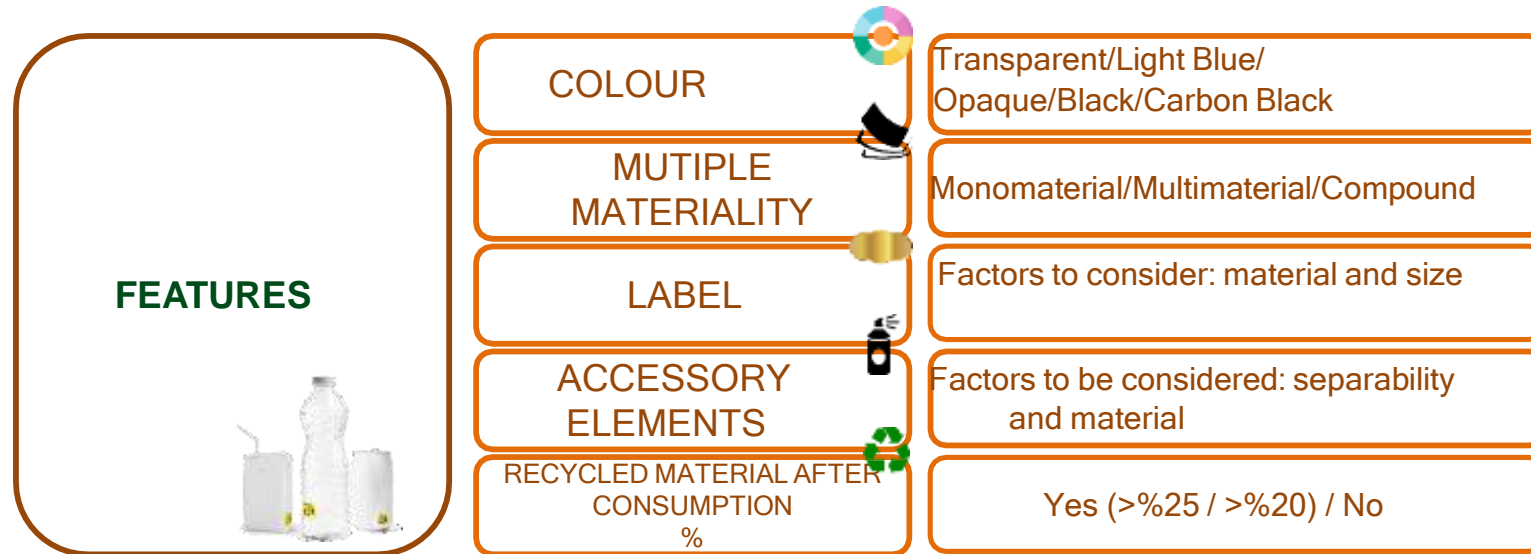
## Products in scope

- Plastic bags
- Tyres
- Accumulators
- Batteries
- Lubricants
- Vegetable oils
- Electrical and electronic equipment
- Pharmaceuticals
- Packaging
  - Beverage packaging
  - Other packaging

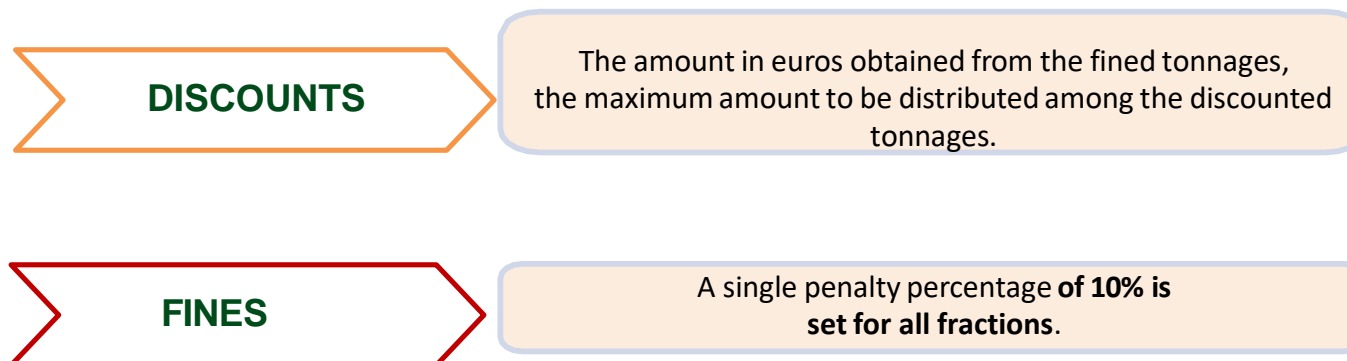


# Eco modulation / Spain

## Technical characteristics of the model



## Distribution of discounts and penalties



## Application to material fractions

### ECOMODULATED FRACTIONS

- Non-PET tray
- PET tray
- HDPE
- Flexible plastic
- All other plastics
- Cardboard

### NON-ECOMODULATED FRACTIONS

- Steel
- Aluminium
- Brick
- Wood

# Eco modulation / France

BONUSES		PENALTIES	
<b>Consumer awareness</b>	<b>Packaging actions</b>	<b>Recycling disruptors</b>	<b>Packaging with no route</b>
On-pack sorting instructions 8%	Reduction (weight, volumes, refills) Recyclability actions (monomatériau) 8%	Packaging disrupting sorting or recycling process (glass packaging with ceramic cap; PET bottles with aluminium or PVC)	Packaging with no recycling route (plastic bottles other than PET, HDPE or PP) or recovery route (other than soda-lime glass)
Off-pack sorting instructions 4%	Publication in best practices catalogue 4%		
Up to 12 %	Up to 12 %	50 %	100 %
Up to 24 %			

FLAT WATER BOTTLE 1.5 L plastic	OIL BOTTLE 75 cl glass	CAN 33 cl steel
<p>1994 47g.</p> <p>2012 28g.</p> <p>- 40%</p>	<p>1994 545g.</p> <p>2012 418g.</p> <p>- 23%</p>	<p>1994 31g.</p> <p>2012 25.5g.</p> <p>- 18%</p>

# Landfill / Waste Incineration Taxes

EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC), which set standards for landfilling and incineration

Objective:

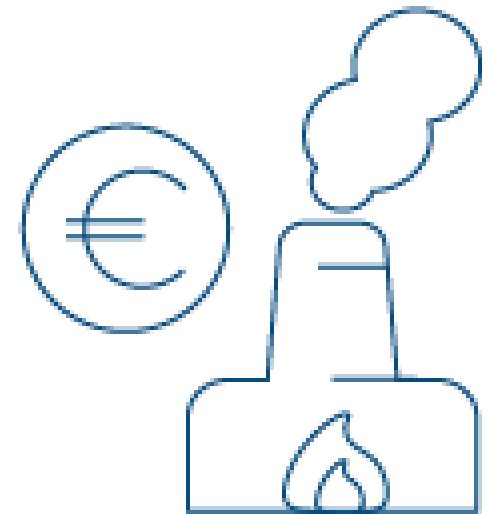
- Making landfill or thermal disposal of waste more expensive and thus making recycling and prevention more competitive.
- To incentivise pre-processing and/or generate income that can be invested in better waste management.

**Landfill taxes:** Taxes levied on the landfilling of certain wastes.

(It is applied in 22 EU Member States)

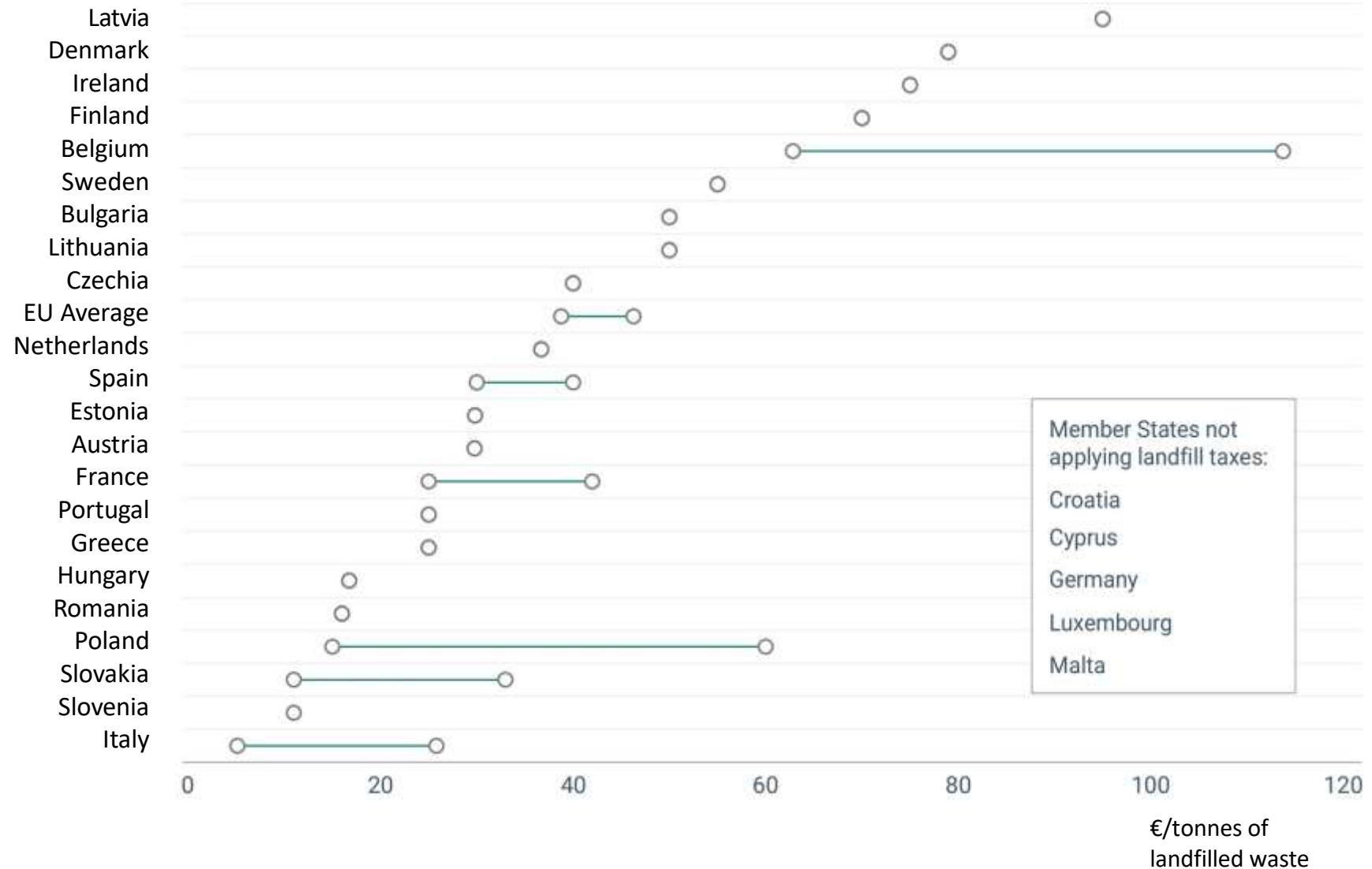
**Waste incineration taxes :** Tax on thermal disposal of certain wastes

Sometimes, if the thermal process involves energy recovery, a lower level of tax is levied than the tax levied when using a process that does not involve energy recovery.



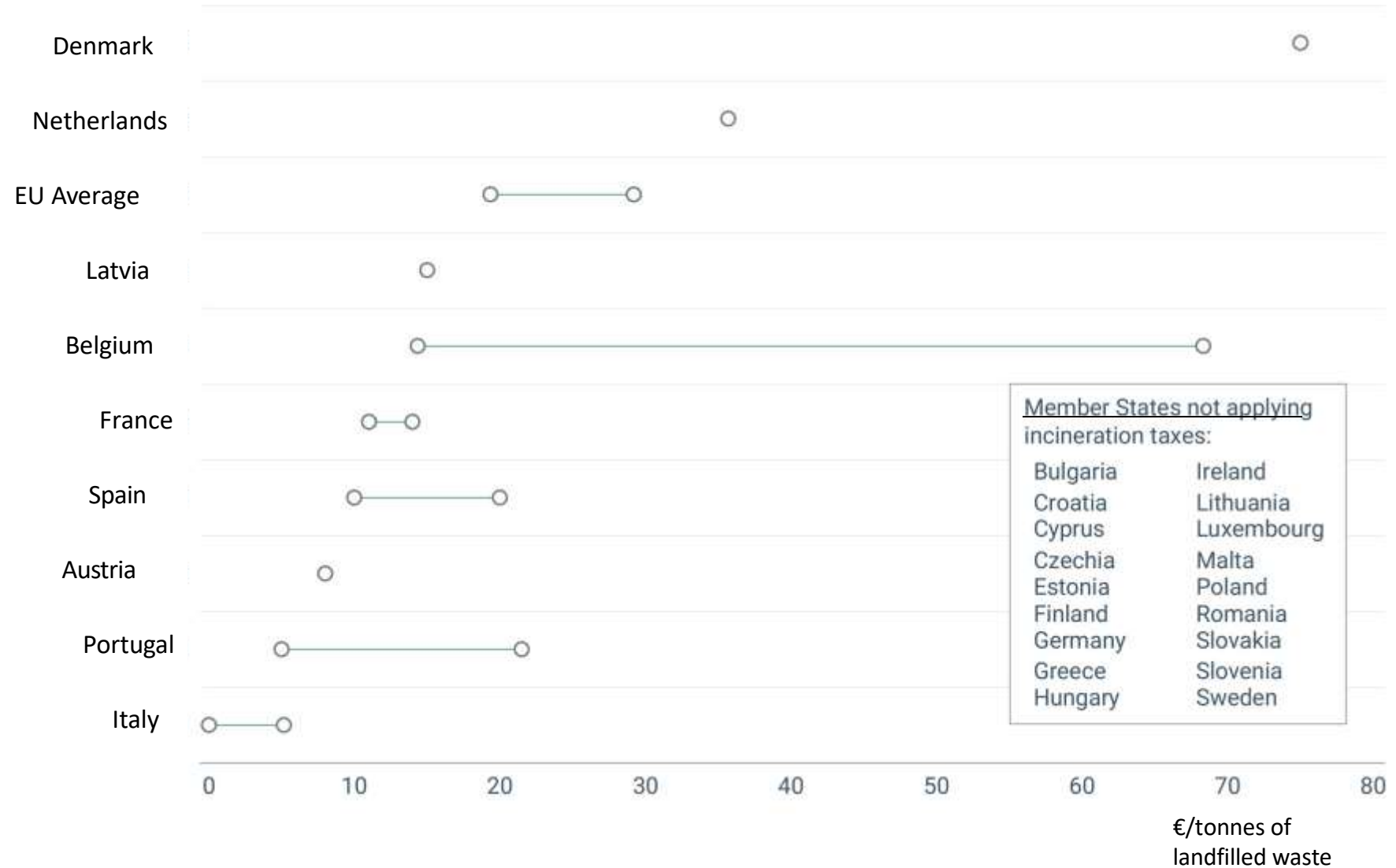
# Landfill Tax (2023)

- EU Average: **40-45 €**
- between **5 €** and **115 €**
- **22 EU Countries are implementing it**
- **No implementation in 5 EU countries**
- **16 Member States have landfill restrictions for some waste streams (biodegradable, recyclable, etc.) with or without a tax.**



# Incineration Tax (2023)

- EU Average: **20-30 €**
- between **5 €** and **75 €**
- **9 EU Countries** are implementing it
- **No implementation** in **18 EU countries**



# Landfill Tax Implementation in Some European Countries



## BELGIUM (FLANDERS)

- **Tax rate:** 59.33-107.87 EUR/ton
- **Taxpayer:** Landfill operators
- **Revenue:** Regional Government
- **Ban:** Landfilling biodegradable waste

*Source:* <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/economic-instruments-and-separate-collection>  
<https://eeb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Circular-Taxation-study-EEB-Final-Report.pdf>  
<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/72859b22-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/72859b22-en#annex-d1e33790-9f0953c549>



## ITALY

- **Tax rate:** 5,17-25,82 EUR/tonne
- **Taxpayer:** Landfill operators
- **Revenue:** Regional and Local Governments
- **Tax refund:** A gradual refund of 30-70% if the 65% separate collection at source target is exceeded

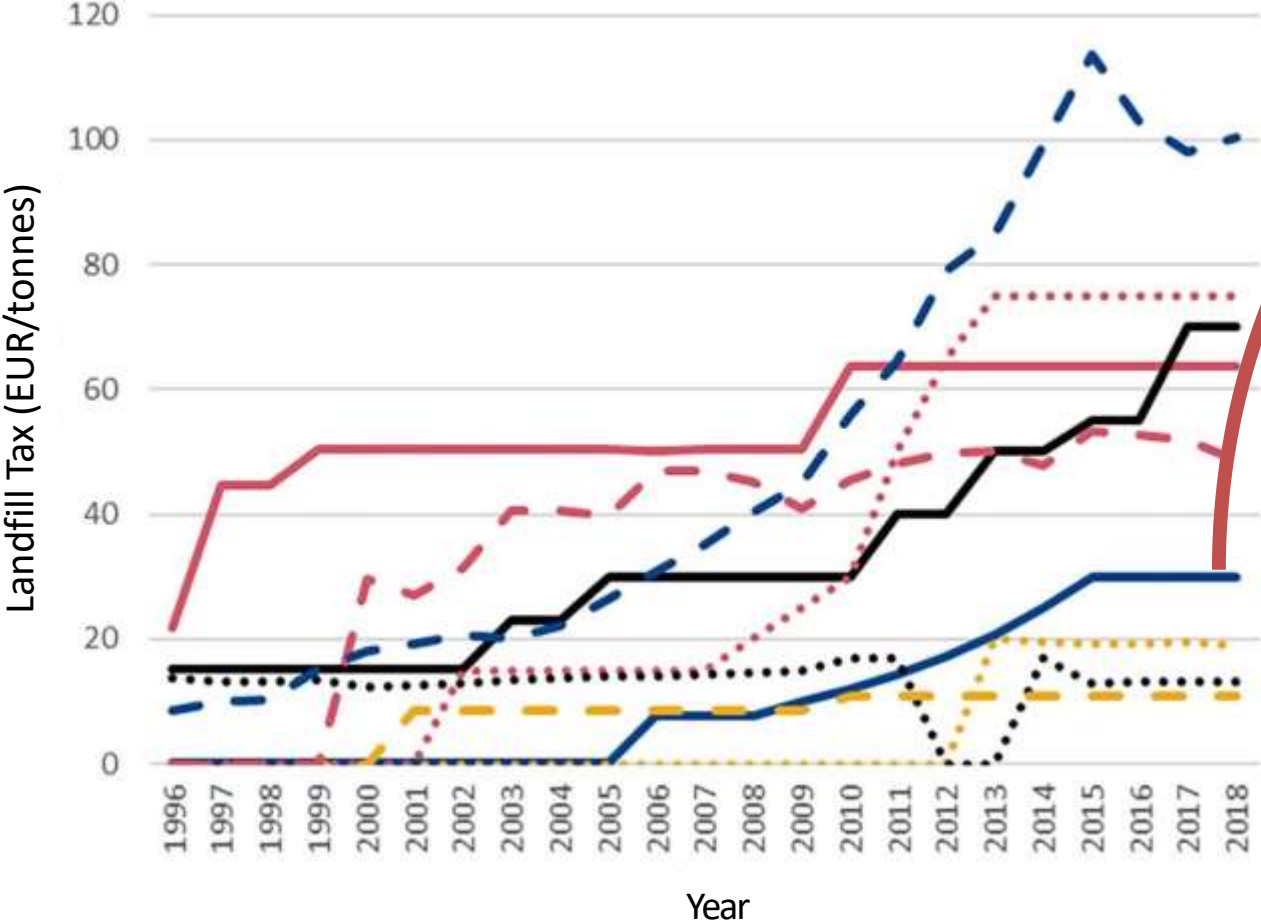


## UK

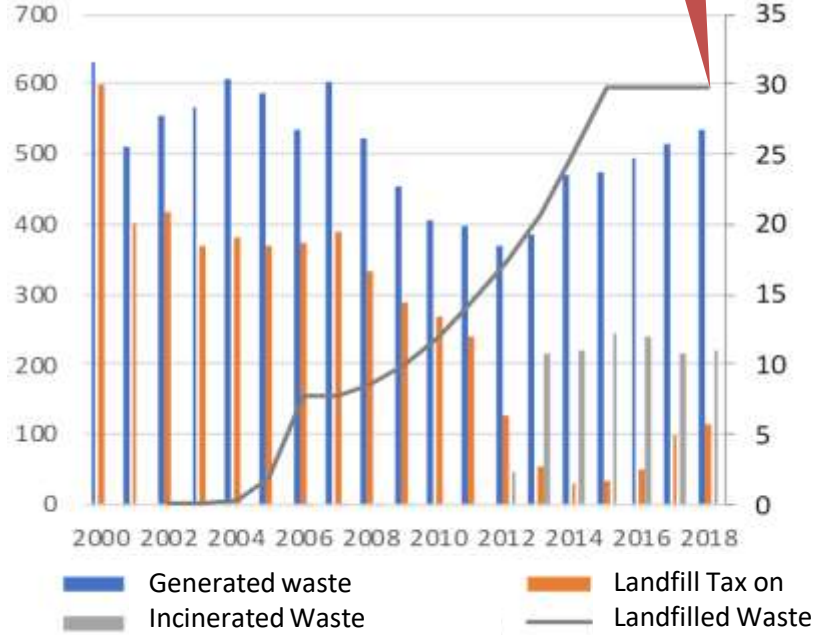
- **Tax rate:** 3,15-98,6 GBP/tonne
- **Tax payer:** Landfill operators transfer the cost of disposing of municipal waste to waste generators, the waste industry and local authorities.
- **Revenue:** Central Government
- **Tax evasion:** Due to tax increases, crimes such as illegal dumping, exemption breaches, illegal exports and open incineration have increased. The total cost of waste crime in the UK was GBP 924 million in 2018/19, not all of which is attributable to landfill tax.



# The Impact of the Landfill Tax



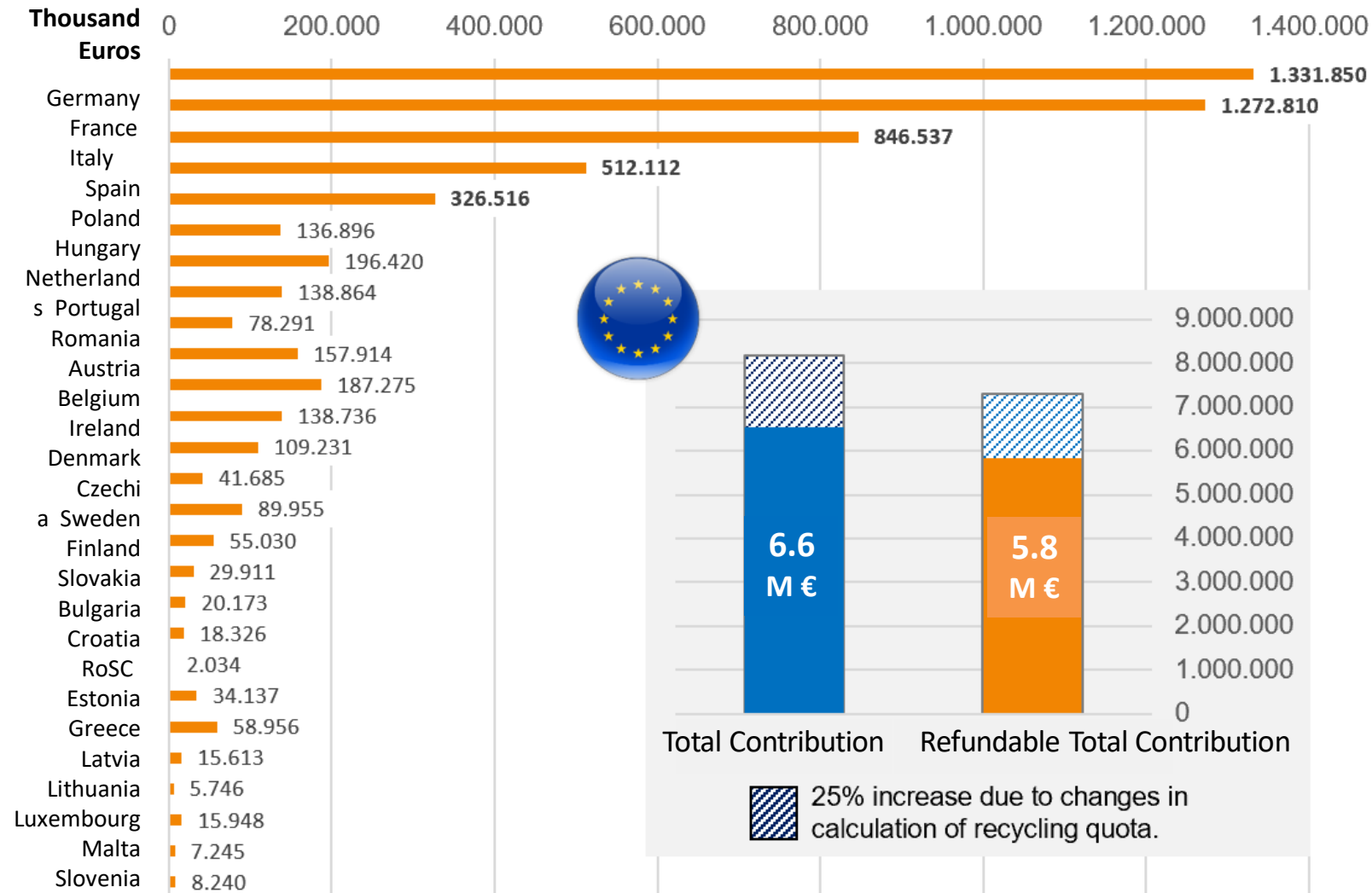
- Denmark
- Estonia**
- Finland
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom



Source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956053X23002659>  
[https://environment.ec.europa.eu/document/download/dfff60be-3c31-4fcb-93a6-fa6e2ea5f219\\_en?filename=Taxes%2C%20charges%20and%20fees.pdf](https://environment.ec.europa.eu/document/download/dfff60be-3c31-4fcb-93a6-fa6e2ea5f219_en?filename=Taxes%2C%20charges%20and%20fees.pdf)

# Plastic Tax

- ‘Council Decision 2020/2053 of 14 December 2020 on the European Union's **own resources system**’
- From **1 January 2021**, each Member State must pay a **contribution** to the EU budget of **EUR 0.80** per kilogram of non-recycled plastic packaging waste it generates.
- The EU sets out the method of calculation of contributions and refunds. Member States collect them in different ways.



Source: EC, 2020. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/lexcontent/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020D0519>

25% increase due to changes in recycling quota calculation

# Plastic Tax Implementation in Some European Countries



## UK (2022)

- **Plastic type:** Plastic packaging produced/imported that does not contain at least 30% recycled plastic
- **Tax rate:** 0,20 GBP/kg
- **Tax payer:** Producers and importers
- **Expected revenue:** 235 million GBP/year



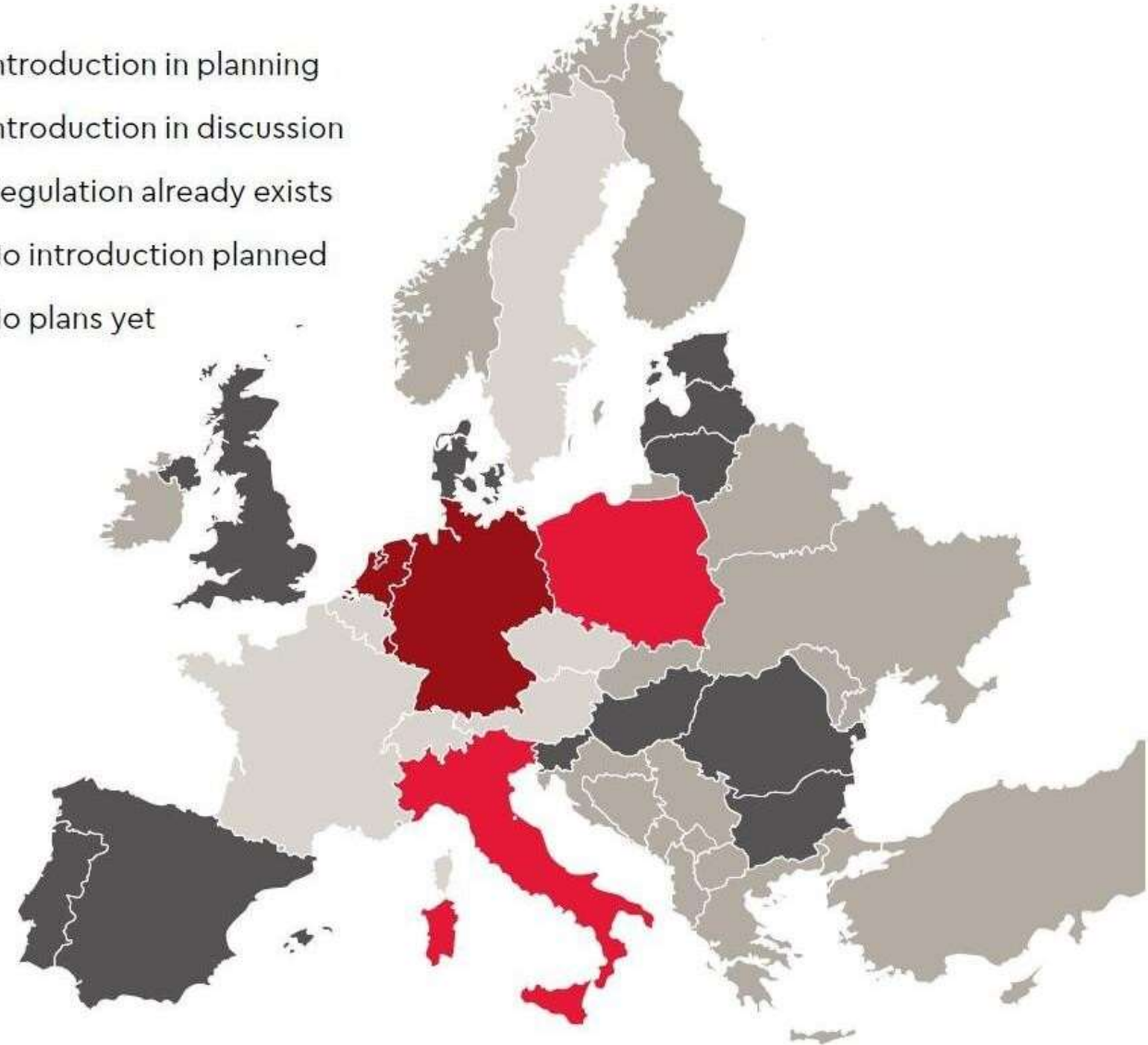
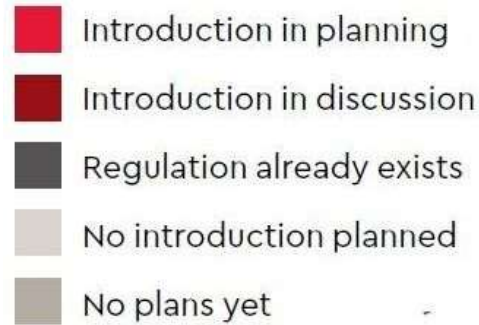
## SPAIN (2023)

- **Plastic type:** Non-recycled plastic packaging
- **Tax rate:** 0,45 EUR/kg
- **Tax payer:** Producers and importers
- **Expected revenue:** 724 million EUR/year



## ITALY (2024)

- **Plastic type:** All single-use plastics produced
- **Tax rate:** 0,45 EUR/kg
- **Tax payer:** Producers and importers
- **Expected revenue:** 290-470 million EUR/year





# Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) systems

## Basic Features:

- variable fee structures based on the weight or volume of the waste generated targeting household waste at its very source
- households are responsible for the amount of waste discarded
- aims to reduce the generation of waste, and in particular residual waste, as well as increasing waste sorting at household level.

## Different PAYT programs implemented throughout the EU:

- **Advanced PAYT systems** provide a direct and visible economic incentive at the time the waste is generated.
  - (For example; waste collectors weighing waste containers on pick-up so that waste producers pay by weight of waste generated; sack-based systems, whereby citizens buy waste sacks from the municipality or service provider).
- **Basic PAYT systems** are volume-based systems, which depend mainly on the size of the container and sometimes also take the frequency of collection into account when setting the collection fee (e.g. households can choose the number or size of containers for mixed municipal waste when the service contract is agreed upon).

# Pay As You Throw (PAYT) systems across the EU

A widely used economic instrument across the EU  
 Most Member States already have a PAYT system in place for at least part of the population

There is legislation requiring the use or development of PAYT systems or authorising municipalities to introduce such systems.

Fourteen Member States use a mix of advanced and basic PAYT systems, while the other six use only basic PAYT systems.

- There are no Member States using advanced PAYT systems.
- Three of the six Member States not currently using a PAYT system have firm plans to implement it.

Overview of the type and population coverage of PAYT systems for households in the EU-27, 2022

		Type of PAYT system in place		
		Mixed advanced/basic	Basic	No PAYT
Population coverage of the PAYT system	High	Austria Belgium Croatia Ireland Slovenia	Finland Hungary Sweden	
	Medium	Denmark Lithuania Luxembourg Romania	Estonia	
	Low	Czechia Germany France Netherlands Slovakia	Spain Italy	
Plans for implementation of PAYT				Cyprus Greece Malta
No plans for implementing PAYT				Latvia Poland Portugal

Note: No information was available for Bulgaria. Poland applies a PAYT system to only non-household waste producers. Further details are provided in the Technical note.

Source: Compiled by the ETC CE based on the EEA early warning assessments related to the 2025 targets for municipal waste and packaging waste (EEA and ETC CE, 2022).

Source:  
<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/economic-instruments-and-separate-collection>

# NETHERLANDS



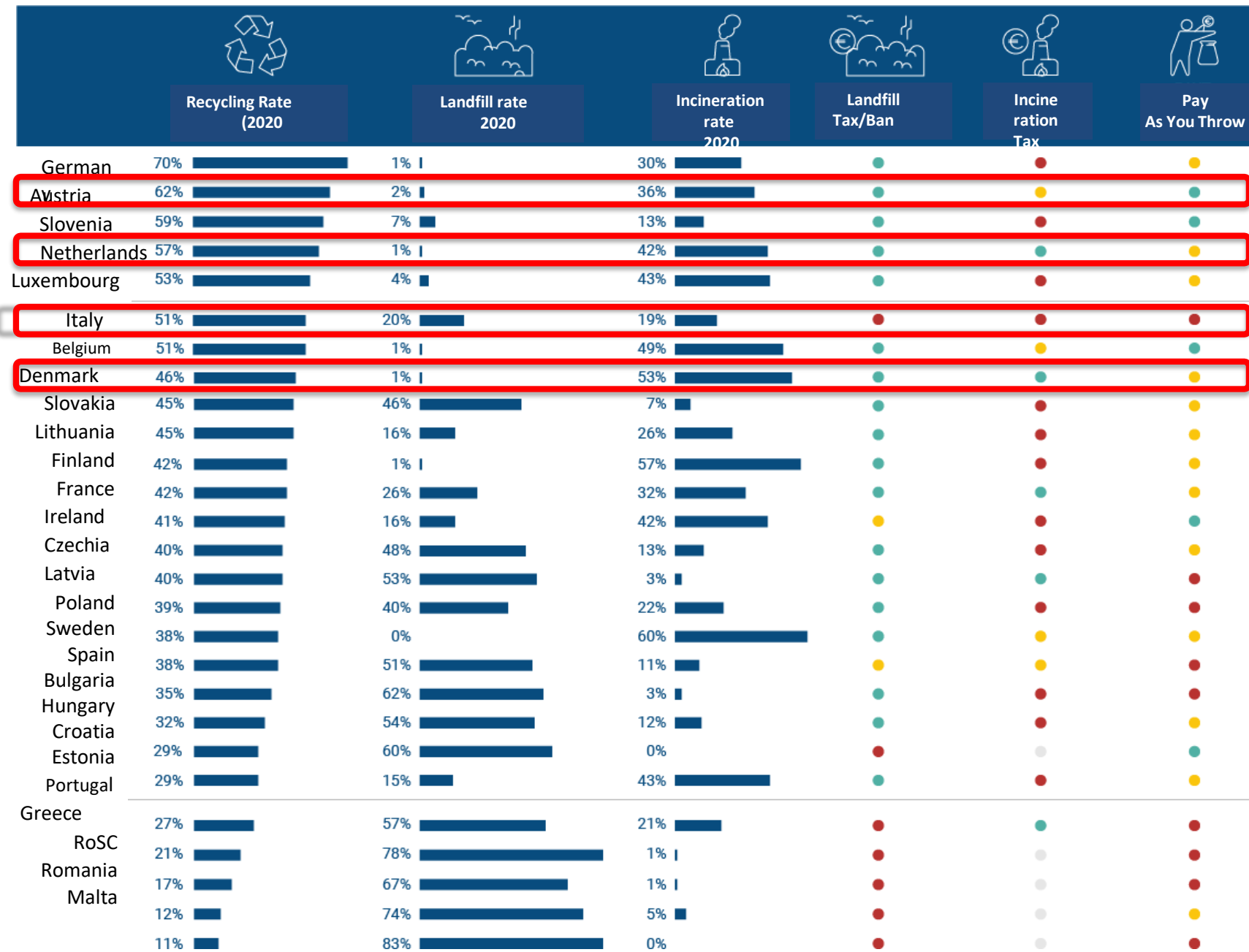
## Pay As You Throw (PAYT)

Tariff System	Municipality Ratio (%) (Number of Municipalities)	Population Rate (%)	Average Municipal Population
Volume	3,4 (12)	3.1	20,228
Volume and frequency	23,3 (82)	16.7	15,707
Paid bag	10,2 (36)	8.4	18,108
Number of paid bags and people	2,3 (8)	1.2	11,232
Weight	0,9 (3)	0.5	12,648
Weight and frequency	3,2 (11)	2.7	18,210
Weight, frequency and number of people	0,3 (1)	0.1	11,450
Weight, frequency and number of people	6,8 (24)	4.5	14,517
<b>Total PAYT</b>	<b>50,4 (177)</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>16,221</b>
Number of people	44,8 (158)	57.0	27,871
Fixed tariff	4,8 (17)	5.8	26,135



# The Impact of "Circular Taxes" on Landfill and Recycling Rates

- Powerfully designed
- Poorly designed, no implementation or no information
- Moderately designed
- No incineration plant



Source: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/economic-instruments-and-separate-collection>

# Municipal Solid Waste Collection, Transportation and Disposal Fee

## **Environmental Law No. 2872 - Art. 11**

Metropolitan municipalities and municipalities are obliged to establish, have established, operate or have operated municipal solid waste disposal facilities. Those who benefit and/or will benefit from this service are obliged to participate in the investment, operation, maintenance, repair and rehabilitation expenditures to be made by the responsible administrations. Solid waste collection, transport and disposal fees are charged to those who benefit from this service according to the tariff to be determined by the municipal council. Fees collected pursuant to this paragraph shall not be used for any other services other than those related to solid waste.

## **Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Determining Tariffs for Wastewater Infrastructure and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities**

**(OG 27.10.2010 - 27742)**

It covers the procedures and principles to be followed in determining the full cost-based tariffs for the establishment, operation, closure and post-closure monitoring and maintenance of collection, transport, transfer, recovery (composting, incineration) and disposal facilities for municipal solid wastes.

A subscription is compulsory for real and legal persons.

Billing is carried out through water bills.

Municipal solid waste administrations are obliged to comply until 31.12.2024.(OG-14/3/2024-32489)

# Municipal Solid Waste Collection, Transportation and Disposal Fee



## Cost Calculation:

The total system cost includes the full cost of the investment, including the financial cost of the investment, operation and maintenance of the system, depreciation costs of fixed assets, management and monitoring expenses, taxes, expropriation and return on equity to ensure the financial sustainability of the system. Total system cost does not include costs that are not linked to the operation and sustainability of the wastewater or municipal solid waste system.

## Principles of Tariff Determination (Article 18):

When determining the fees for municipal solid waste services, the amount of waste produced by the waste generator can be determined using one or more of the following units:

- Waste weight,
- Number of containers, container volume, container occupancy rate and frequency of waste collection,
- Number of waste collection vehicles, vehicle volume, vehicle occupancy rate and frequency of waste collection,
- Specific characteristics of waste generators, such as household size, number of beds in hospitals, number of students in schools, etc.

## Tariff Types (Article 20)

Variable tariff (calculation of the producer's waste quantity according to Article 18)

Fixed tariff (disregarding the one-to-one influence of the waste producer on the quantity of waste)

# Municipal Solid Waste Collection, Transport and Disposal Fee

Ödeme, okuma tarihinden bir gün sonra başlar.	
İlk Endeks	1797
Son Endeks	1827
Sarıyaç M3	30
Sarıyaç Tutarı	237.00
Sarıyaç Bakım Ücreti	0.00
Alık Su Bedeli	237.00
Terminal (Depozito)	0
Çevre Temizlik Vergisi	25.50
K.D.V	39.40
Katı Atık	66,67
Bu Dönem Harcama Tutarı	605,57
Eski Borç (Gecikme Harcı)	0.00
<b>TOPLAM BORÇ</b>	<b>605,57</b>
<b>SON ÖDEME TARİHİ</b>	<b>23/10/2024 - 31/10/2024</b>
NORMAL OKUMA OKUYUCU ADI : YAKUP ÖZEGEN ATIK FİZARTMA YAĞLARINIZI TOPLUYOR	

**TESKİ**  
TEKİRDAĞ SU VE ATIKSU BİLDİRİMİ  
T.C. TEKİRDAĞ BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI  
Tekirdağ Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü  
Namık Kemal Y.D. 836 044 79 84

AD SOYAD / ÜNVAN: OMER ÖZTÜRK  
ADRES: CORLU CEMALİYE MAH. RUZGAR SK. CORLU 1  
-1/2

ABONE NO	SICIL NO	DEFTER NO	DÖNEM
615450	302*****	2001/39/1	2023-01

ABONE TİPİ	SAYAÇ NO	OKUMA DURUMU	OKUMA GÜN SAYISI
KONUT/MESKEN	20393702	NORMAL OKUMA	31

ÖNCEKİ ENDEKS	SON ENDEKS	SU TÜKETİMİ m³	ÖNCEKİ OKUMA TARİHİ	SON OKUMA TARİHİ
0	8	9	09.12.2022	09.01.2023

TARİFE	m³	Su Bedeli	Atıksu Bedeli
1. KADEME	9	111,24	55,62
2. KADEME	0	0,00	0,00
3. KADEME	0	0,00	0,00
FARK m³	1	0,00	0,00
SU VE ATIKSU BEDELİ		111,24	55,62
SU BEDELİ KDV %1			1,11
ATIKSU BEDELİ KDV %8			4,45
BAKIM BEDELİ			11,00
BAKIM BEDELİ KDV %18			16,38
DİĞER ÜCRETLER			80,00
<b>TOPLAM</b>			<b>279,80</b>

**ÇORLU BELEDİYESİ ADINA ALINAN ÜCRETLER**

İLÇE BELEDİYESİ KATI ATIK TOPLAMA BEDELİ	23,07
KDV (%18)	4,26
İLÇE BELEDİYESİ Ç.T.V (%80)	10,80
<b>TOPLAM</b>	<b>38,73</b>

Bu bildirim ile alınan Katı Atık Toplama Bedeli İlçe Belediyesine, ÇTV Büyükşehir Belediyesi ile İlçe Belediyesine, KDV de Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığına gönderilmektedir.

BİLDİRİM ÜCRET DAĞILIMI	TESKİ	İLÇE BELEDİYESİ	BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ Ç.T.V (%20)
	279,80	38,73	2,70

**ÖDENECEK TOPLAM TUTAR 321,50**

ÖDENEK BAŞLANGIÇ TARİHİ	09.01.2023	SON ÖDENEK TARİHİ	23.01.2023
ESKİ BORÇ	0,00		
ÖDENEK TARİHİ	09.01.2023 13:45:16	Terminal:	219

KVKK KAPSAMINDAKİ AYDINLATMA METİNLERİMİZİ

ABONE BİLGİLERİ	ABONE NO	SICIL NO	BÖLGE NO	985		
	22596	227133				
	4773965					
	2023-05	SAYAÇ MARKA		BAYLAN		
	NORMAL OKU	SAYAÇ SERİ NO		14138482		
	10:09:09	ABONE TİPİ		Mesken		
	ALPER İNALPOLAT KUŞLUBAĞÇE OKUL CAD. N:53 D:1 ŞEHZADELER					
SU ÜCRET BİLGİLERİ	Son Endeks	437	Okuma Tarihi	09/05/2023		
	İlk Endeks	422	Önceki Okuma Tarihi	10/04/2023		
	Artan Endeks		Kıyas Endeks	0		
		M3	FİYAT	SU TÜKETİM	ATIK SU	CTV %20
	Kademe 1	12	14.19	170.28		
	Kademe 2	3	21.46	64.38		
	Kademe 3	0	0.00	0.00		
	Kademe Açılm	0	0.00	0.00		
	<b>Toplam</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>234.66</b>	<b>117.33</b>	<b>4.50</b>	
MASKİ FATURADA DETAYI	MASKİ BEDELİ				351.99	
	KDV	(Su 11 - Atık Su 18)			11.74	
	BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ KATI ATIK BERTARAF BEDELİ				7.50	
	BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ ÇTV BEDELİ				4.50	
	MASKİ VE BÜYÜKŞEHİR GÜNCEL BORÇ BEDELİ				375.73	
ÖDEME TARİHLERİ					09/05/2023	
					29/05/2023	
	MASKİ VE BÜYÜKŞEHİR ÖDENMEMİŞ BORÇ BEDELİ				0.00	
	<b>SU HAYATTIR. SUYUMUZU İSRAF ETMEYELİM, GELECEĞİMİZİ TÜKETMEYELİM</b>					
<b>ŞEHZADELER BELEDİYESİ</b>						
<b>KATI ATIK TOPLAMA ÜCRET BİLDİRİMİ</b>						
ABONE BİLGİLERİ	ABONE NO	22596	SICIL NO	227133		
	ABONE AD/ÜNVANI	ALPER İNALPOLAT				
	ABONE ADRESİ	KUŞLUBAĞÇE OKUL CAD. N:53 D:1 ŞEHZADELER				
KATI ATIK BEDELİ BİLGİLERİ	KAYIT TİPİ				Mesken	
	DÖNEMİ				2023-05	
	CTV % 80				18.00	
	KATI ATIK TOPLAMA BEDELİ				15.00	
	ŞEHZADELER BELEDİYESİ GÜNCEL BORÇ BEDELİ				33.00	
ÖDEME TARİHLERİ					09/05/2023	
					29/05/2023	
	ÖDENMEMİŞ KATI ATIK TOPLAMA BEDELİ				0.00	
2872 Sayılı Çevre Kanununa Dayanılarak 2010 Yılında Yayınlanan Evsel Atık Tariflerinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Yönetmelik Kapsamında İLÇE BELEDİYELERİNDEN Belirlenen Mesken, Ticarethane, Hastane, Okul ve Resmî Kurumlara ait olan KATI ATIK TOPLAMA BEDELİ su faturası üzerinden tahsil edilerek İlçe Belediyelerine aktarılmaktadır.						
<b>KATI ATIK TOPLAMA BEDELİNİ İLÇE BELEDİYESİ ALMAKTADIR.</b>						





# Incentive Systems

# Incentive Systems

There is a need for material and moral motivation for individuals to carry the packaging of the products they consume at home or recyclable wastes to the nearest collection point instead of accumulating them in the containers in front of their homes.

This motivation will enable individuals to adopt recycling habits and increase their environmental awareness.

The role of positive incentives such as direct payments/cash schemes, market discount vouchers, etc. in separate collection is important.

There are different applications in which citizens who separate their wastes receive rewards (money, toys, household items, etc.) according to the amount of waste they take to civic amenity sites.

## **Risk:**

In the case of reward-only schemes, waste separation will be reduced to the same extent during periods when rewarding is discontinued or the quality of the reward is reduced.

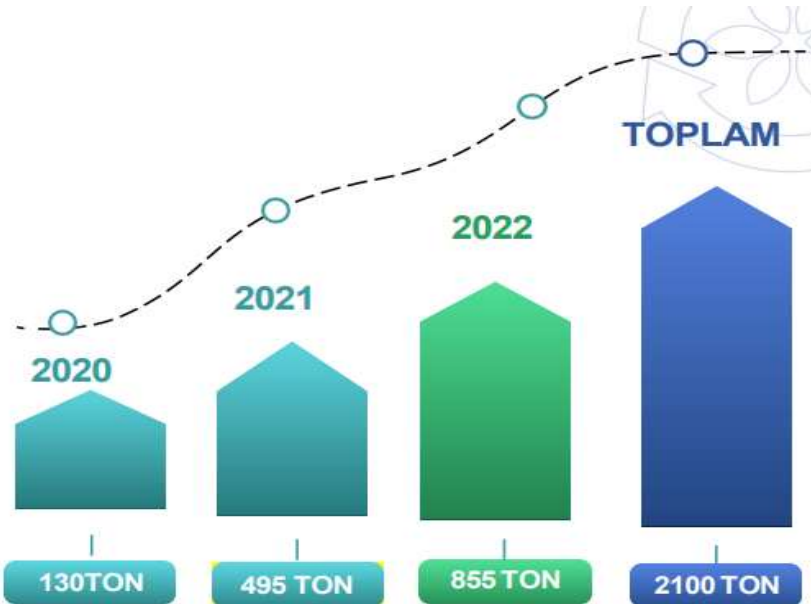
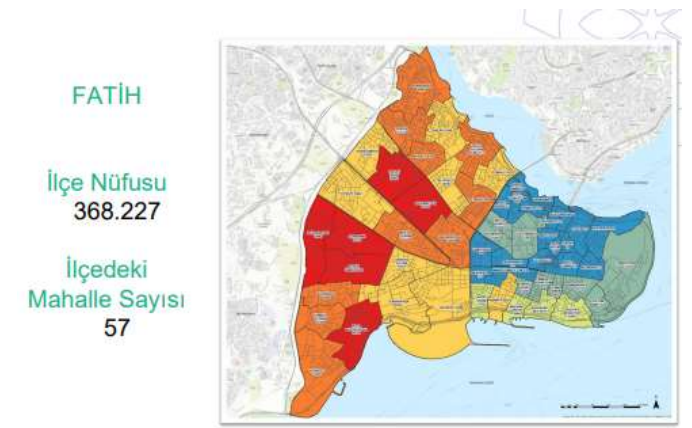


# Incentive System- Smart Conversion Card (Fatih Municipality)

## Success Factors:

It is digital, waste points can be queried instantly, balance display feature and Transformation Card is valid at many shopping points

- Service with 3 mobile vehicles, each of which is located at two different points before noon and in the afternoon 6 days a week.
- When citizens bring their wastes to the Mobile Waste Collection Vehicle points, the personnel in charge here first weigh them and record them in the point system according to the type of waste.
- Each waste type has different points and waste points are deposited into the "Transformation Card" account on a daily basis.



Number of people to whom cards were distributed: 11 thousand (45 thousand with households)

Amount of aid: 1 million 750 thousand TL

Proportional Increase in Collection Amount:

WASTE VEGETABLE OIL 137%

GLASS WASTE 217%

METAL WASTE 284%

PAPER WASTE 426%

PLASTIC WASTE 594%



# Incentive System - Zero Waste Incentive Market (Haliliye Municipality)



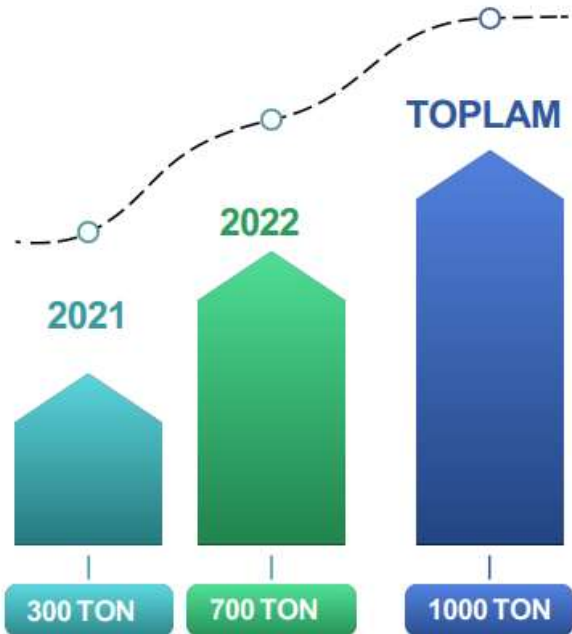
HALİLİYE

396.656

İlçe Nüfusu

170

İlçedeki  
Mahalle Sayısı



In 2021, "Zero Point of Waste Zero Waste Incentive Markets" were established in 3 different points of the district  
The types of waste brought in and points per kilogram were determined.

It is uploaded as points to 'Zero Waste Transformation Cards'.

Proportional Increase in Collection Amount:  
PLASTIC, METAL AND GLASS WASTE 175%  
PAPER CARDBOARD WASTE 200%  
WASTE VEGETABLE OIL 150%  
WASTE BATTERY 125%



This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Türkiye

# Thanks for your attention.



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