

Terms of reference (ToR) for the procurement of services below the EU threshold

CONFIDENTIAL

**Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)
for EPR in Indonesia**

**Project number/
cost centre:
G012534001**

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0. List of abbreviations

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CE	Circular Economy
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
MoE	Indonesian Ministry of Environment
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organization
ToRs	Terms of reference

1. Context

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations. Its corporate objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis. GIZ has been working in Indonesia since 1975 on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Circular Economy (CE) with the focus on solid waste management is one of the key priorities of the Indonesian German development cooperation. The project "InCircular: Promoting a Circular Economy in Indonesia" commissioned by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is supporting the Indonesian Ministry for National Development Planning (Bappenas) and further relevant ministries, agencies and the private sector to implement the national Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. Three material streams are of particular focus, namely packaging waste (plastics, aluminium, paper, etc.), electronic waste and residual waste (to be potentially used as refuse-derived fuel (RDF)).

In supporting the Indonesian Government to advance its circular economy, the project assists in enhancing regulatory frameworks for circular economy and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). EPR is a policy approach that makes producers responsible for their products along the entire lifecycle, including at the post-consumer stage (OECD, 2024). While circular economy requires ecosystem readiness, EPR plays a significant role in building this readiness with its policy interventions.

In Indonesia, retail sector is very dynamic, with a market size valued at USD 46.34 billion in 2022 and projected to reach USD 71.89 billion by 2031 (Ministry of Trade, 2023). The sector contributes 10.7% to Indonesia's GDP and it has circular material input rate of 6.92% with a recycling rate of 9.16%, if focuses on plastic packaging. Plastic packaging refers to products made from plastic materials used for protecting, shipping, and presenting goods, from raw materials to processed items, from producers to users or consumers in the retail sector, such as single-use shopping bags, protective packaging for processed foods, bottled water, etc (Bappenas, 2024).

Parallel with the growth of its retail sector and plastic packaging, the country faces increasing problems with massive plastic waste generation. Currently, plastic waste is the second largest type of waste in Indonesia, after organic waste, with around 19% in its waste composition (SIPSN, 2025). With plastic consumption of 7.465 million tons annually, Indonesia generates around 5.543 million tons of plastic waste per year that are sourced from post-consumer (household or municipal waste) and post-industrial waste across the country. Informal sector collects at least 80% of any type of recyclable plastics (SWI, 2025).

Against this background, the Indonesian Government plans to introduce a mandatory EPR system through the issuance of an upcoming Presidential Regulation. The regulation is expected to incorporate essential elements of EPR, potentially determining the future set-up of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) as 'system operators' of EPR. Furthermore, the government will regulate other related aspects of EPR to ensure that the system can operationalize optimally. Beyond financing the operational costs of waste management and potentially supporting infrastructure development, the EPR system can also reduce the fiscal burden on public authorities, improve collection and recycling rates, incentivize eco-design and packaging reduction, strengthen compliance and accountability among producers, and accelerate Indonesia's transition toward a circular economy. From an economic, social, and environment perspective, a well-functioning EPR system, can generate green employment opportunities, improve environmental quality, and enhance working conditions for participants

in the informal waste sector. Under the current regulations, the Ministry of Environment issued Circular Letter No. 11 of 2025, stating that producers' obligation to reduce waste must be incorporated into the Environmental Approval of their Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) documents. The letter specifies that companies under 112 KBLI (Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification) codes are required to comply with waste reduction commitments, without defining a specific threshold.

Despite its potential to deliver significant financial and environmental benefits, an EPR system may also present implementation challenges that need to be addressed prior to its introduction, including gaps in waste management infrastructure and governance, particularly if the system is not properly designed and enforced. Other risks include corruption or misuse of funds due to weak governance and oversight, increased inequality and uncertainty if the informal waste sector is excluded from the system, distortion on competition of products, unhealthy competition in collecting waste, and continued or even increased pollution if collection, recycling, and monitoring mechanisms are ineffective or poorly coordinated. Anticipating the impacts resulting from the new system, the Indonesian government considers it essential to address economic and social aspects from an early stage to make the right policy choices and to take the appropriate risk mitigation measures.

Therefore, the project InCircular would like to support Bappenas in conducting a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of the planned EPR regulation for packaging waste in Indonesia. The SEIA will adopt a participatory approach, whereby research questions, assumptions, and methodologies are jointly defined with government stakeholders and informed by consultations with non-government actors. It is expected that through this study, the Indonesian government would obtain recommendations and plan actions to mitigate potential socio-economic risks resulting from EPR implementation.

2. Tasks to be performed by the contractor

The overall objective of the SEIA is to assess the potential socio-economic impacts of the planned EPR regulation for packaging waste in Indonesia and to provide evidence-based recommendations to inform policy design and implementation.

Specific objectives include:

1. Establishing a **baseline** of the current socio-economic conditions related to waste management and relevant product value chains.
2. Identifying and analyzing the **potential positive and negative socio-economic impacts** of EPR for different stakeholder groups for **different scenarios** (or system design options).
3. Assessing the **distributional effects** of EPR, including impacts on vulnerable groups such as informal waste workers and MSMEs.
4. Comparing alternative **policy and implementation scenarios/options** for EPR.
5. Providing **policy recommendations** to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, inclusiveness, and social acceptability of the EPR regulation.
6. Recommendations for the most suitable **thresholds for mandatory participation** in the EPR scheme.

The study is expected to take into consideration the existing roles and mandates of line ministries as well as possible upcoming new institutional arrangements (e.g., PRO, Registry, Supervisory Body) that will be established via the forthcoming EPR scheme.

The SEIA shall be conducted using a participatory and iterative approach, ensuring ownership and relevance for policymakers. Key government counterparts may include:

- Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) - political lead
- Ministry of Environment (KLH)
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Trade
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Other relevant ministries and agencies, as identified

A technical working group led by Bappenas will be established to guide the SEIA.

Inception Phase

During the inception phase, the contractor will:

- Facilitate workshops with Bappenas and relevant ministries to jointly define:
 - Key policy questions
 - Impact pathways and assumptions
 - Priority stakeholder groups
 - Methodological approach

If needed, the contractor will consult with additional stakeholders, such as:

- Producers, brand owners and industry associations
- Local governments
- Waste management operators and recyclers
- Informal waste workers and their representative organizations
- Civil society organizations and academia

Indicative research questions may include:

- What are the current socio-economic conditions within the waste management and recycling system (baseline)?
- How will EPR affect production costs, competitiveness, and investment?
- What are the consequences of EPR on consumer prices and behavior?
- What are the expected impacts on employment, income, and working conditions across formal and informal waste sectors?
- How will costs and benefits be distributed among producers, consumers, local governments, and waste workers?
- What are the implications for MSMEs and small producers?
- How will EPR contribute to pollution reduction, improve environmental quality, and public health?
- What are the impacts of EPR on public funding for waste management?
- How do different EPR design and implementation scenarios compare in terms of socio-economic outcomes?

A list of more detailed research questions which have been prepared by the InCircular team is included in the Annex. Experts can prioritize and propose the most important aspects to be formulated as key research questions in the proposal document. A weighting or scoring approach can also be applied to determine their relative importance.

Methodology

Based on the validated research questions, the contractor will develop the most suitable methodology applying a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative tools.

Baseline study

The baseline study will:

- Describe the current regulatory framework and institutional setting
- Map existing waste management and recycling value chains
- Analyze current employment, income levels, costs, and revenues
- Identify existing challenges, inefficiencies, and social risks

Data sources may include:

- National and sub-national statistics
- Administrative and regulatory data
- Surveys and interviews
- Existing studies and reports

Impact Analysis

The impact analysis will assess changes in comparison to the baseline, including:

- Economic impacts (costs, revenues, consumer prices, competitiveness)
- Employment and labor impacts
- Social inclusion and distributional impacts
- Fiscal impacts on national and local governments
- Impacts on national and foreign investment

Scenario Analysis

The SEIA will analyze several scenarios, which will be defined and validated by government stakeholders; They may include (but are not limited to):

- Business-as-usual (no EPR or limited enforcement)
- Mandatory EPR scenario (as currently envisaged)
- Alternative mandatory EPR design scenarios, such as:
 - Varying PRO set-up (single/multiple, profit/non-profit)
 - Varying distribution of roles between PRO(s) and public services
 - Different threshold and fee structures
 - Phased implementation timelines
 - Inclusion mechanisms for informal sector

Validation and Sensitivity Analysis

Findings will be tested through:

- Stakeholder validation workshops
- Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions and parameters

Since the specific research questions and methodology will be developed during the project, the contractor is expected to provide a pool of experts which covers a variety of qualifications that are usually required for the tasks described above and as specified under 4. Personnel Concept.

Certain milestones, as laid out in the table below, are to be achieved during the contract term with regular update on the progress:

Milestones	Description	Criteria of Acceptance	Deadline
Milestone 1: Project Kick-off Up to 15 days	Clarification of project scope, activities, timeline, expectations and open questions. With GIZ and Bappenas	Kick-off report	Two (2) weeks after contracting

Milestone 2: Inception Phase Up to 35 days	Workshops or interviews with Bappenas (political lead) and other Ministries (to be defined) to define research questions and most suitable methodological approach.	Inception report with validated research questions and methodology	Milestone 2 (two) within 2 (two) months after contracting
Milestone 3: SEIA concluded Up to 50 days	Conduct SEIA according to planned timeline.	Draft SEIA with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study • Impact-Scenario analysis • Validation 	Milestone 3 (three) within 5 (five) months after contracting <i>Interim payment, upon confirmation of the completion report (Milestone 2-3)</i>
Milestone 4: Stakeholder event Up to 30 days	Presentation of draft SEIA to project stakeholders; discussion of key findings.	Presentation and workshop documentation	Milestone 4 (four) within 4 (four) weeks after the SEIA draft completion.
Milestone 5: SEIA final publications Up to 40 days	Publications in professional layout and design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final SEIA publication (available in English and Bahasa Indonesia) • 5 Policy briefs • Presentation material 	Milestone 5 (five) within 4 (four) weeks after workshop. <i>Final payment, upon confirmation of the completion report (Milestone 4-5)</i>

Period of assignment: from May 26 until November 2026.

3. Concept

In the tender, the tenderer is required to show *how* the objectives defined in Chapter 2 (Tasks to be performed) are to be achieved, if applicable under consideration of further method-related requirements (technical-methodological concept). In addition, the tenderer must describe the project management system for service provision.

Note: The numbers in parentheses correspond to the lines of the technical assessment grid.

Technical-methodological concept

Strategy (1.1): The tenderer is required to consider the tasks to be performed with reference to the objectives of the services put out to tender (see Chapter 1 Context) (1.1.1). Following this, the tenderer presents and justifies the explicit strategy with which it intends to provide the services for which it is responsible (see Chapter 2 Tasks to be performed) (1.1.2).

The tenderer is required to present the actors relevant for the services for which it is responsible and describe the **cooperation (1.2)** with them and deliver presentation and interaction between the relevant actors in the contractor's area of responsibility (1.2.1).

The tenderer is required to present and explain its approach to **steering** the measures with the project partners (1.3.1).

The tenderer is required to describe the key **processes** for the services for which it is responsible and create an **operational plan** or schedule (1.4.1) that describes how the services according to Chapter 2 (Tasks to be performed by the contractor) are to be provided. In particular, the tenderer is required to describe the necessary work steps and, if applicable, take account of the milestones and **contributions** of other actors (partner contributions) in accordance with Chapter 2 (Tasks to be performed) (1.4.2).

The tenderer is required to describe its contribution to knowledge management for the partner (1.5.1) and GIZ and to promote scaling-up effects (1.5.2) under **learning and innovation**.

Project management of the contractor (1.6)

The tenderer is required to explain its approach for coordination with the GIZ project (1.6.1). In particular, the project management requirements specified in Chapter 2 (Tasks to be performed by the contractor) must be explained in detail.

The tenderer is required to draw up a **personnel assignment plan** with explanatory notes that lists all the experts proposed in the tender (1.6.2) as well as backstopping strategy (1.6.3); the plan includes information on assignment dates (duration and expert days) and locations of the individual members of the team complete with the allocation of work steps as set out in the schedule.

Further requirements (1.7)

The tenderer is required to describe its experience with previous assignments related to advisory services on packaging waste management in Indonesia, and regional experience in South East Asia is an advantage.

4. Personnel concept

The tenderer is required to provide personnel who are suited to filling the positions described, on the basis of their CVs (see Chapter 7), the range of tasks involved and the required qualifications.

The below specified qualifications represent the requirements to reach the maximum number of points in the technical assessment.

Team leader (ASEAN region)

Tasks of the team leader

- Overall responsibility for the advisory packages of the contractor (quality and deadlines)
- Coordinating and ensuring communication with GIZ, partners and others involved in the project
- Personnel management, in particular identifying the need for short-term assignments within the available budget, as well as planning and steering assignments and supporting local and international short-term experts
- Regular reporting in accordance with deadlines
- Responsibility for checking the use of funds and financial planning in consultation with GIZ
- Development of overall study design and implementation plan

- Participatory development of SEIA methodology (together with other experts)
- Deliver interim and final results to stakeholders or partners, including recommendations for policy making, system design options and risk mitigation measures

Qualifications of the team leader

- Education/training (2.1.1): University degree (Master) in Economics, Development Studies, Social Sciences, Public Policy, or related fields
- Language (2.1.2): C1-level language proficiency in English
- General professional experience (2.1.3): 10 years of experience in development studies
- Specific professional experience (2.1.4): 7 years of experience in socio-economic studies
- Leadership/management experience (2.1.5): 5 years of management/leadership experience as project team leader or manager in a company
- Regional experience (2.1.6): 3 years of experience in projects in South-East Asia (region)
- Development cooperation (DC) experience (2.1.7): 3 years of experience in DC projects
- Other (2.1.8): Experience of advising project partners from public and private sectors related to plastic packaging and waste management in South-East Asian region

Key expert 1 - Economics (national)

Tasks of key expert 1

- Identify the impacted stakeholders along the value chain once EPR is implemented
- Identify economic externalities and benefits (waste reduction, recycling, landfill diversion, emissions reduction) using appropriate valuation methods
- Conduct distributional and equity analysis, with particular attention to impacts on SMEs, informal waste workers, and vulnerable groups
- Analyse financial and economic implications of different EPR thresholds (e.g. turnover, volume, material type), including compliance costs and administrative burden
- Analyse costs and benefits of EPR implementation for key stakeholders (producers, importers, SMEs, consumers, informal sector, government)
- Analyse the economic impact of EPR policy options for packaging in Indonesia
- Assessment of options and provide recommendations for threshold for mandatory EPR
- Develop and compare policy scenarios (baseline vs. alternative EPR designs) using cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis with potential recommendations

Qualifications of key expert 1

- Education/training (2.2.1): University degree in Economics, Development Studies, Public Policy, or related fields
- Language (2.2.2): B2-level language proficiency in English; fluent in Bahasa
- General professional experience (2.2.3): 7 years of professional experience in economic analysis
- Specific professional experience (2.2.4): 5 years in economic impact assessments
- Development cooperation (DC) experience (2.2.7): 3 years of experience in DC project
- Other (2.2.8): Demonstrated experience in waste management sector

Key Expert 2 – Social Science (national)

Tasks of key expert 2

- Identify the stakeholder mapping and social stakeholder analysis, identifying affected groups, interests, and power dynamics
- Identify potential social risks and unintended consequences of EPR implementation (e.g. burden on small producers which could be determine as the threshold setting, exclusion of informal sector, consumer price impacts)
- Identify distributional effects and social equity implications, including affordability, livelihoods, employment, gender, and regional impacts ensuring inclusion of socially affected groups and meaningful participation in EPR scheme and the potential if informal sector should be formalized
- Identify alignment of EPR policy options with national social protection, labour, MSME, and inclusive development policies in Indonesia
- Analyse the potential of socio-effects in institutional and governance arrangements related to EPR policy options and threshold settings if it is implemented, including roles and responsibilities of government agencies, local authorities, and non-state actors on different population groups, including households, SMEs, informal waste workers, and vulnerable communities
- Contribute to the recommendation on threshold-setting analysis by assessing social feasibility and acceptability of different compliance thresholds
- Develop the scenario for integration of informal waste workers into EPR systems and assess social safeguards and inclusion mechanisms

Qualifications of key expert 2

- Education/training (2.3.1): university degree in social science, sociology, public policy, or related fields
- Language (2.3.2): B2-level language proficiency in English; fluent in Bahasa
- General professional experience (2.3.3): 7 years of professional experience in social science
- Specific professional experience (2.3.4): 5 years of experience in social impact assessment
- Development cooperation (DC) experience (2.3.7): 3 years of experience in DC projects
- Other (2.3.8): Demonstrated experience in waste management sector

Expert 3 - Support (national)

Tasks of expert 3

- Meeting and workshop preparation
- Conduct desk studies, review and summarize information
- Data collection, entry, analysis
- Prepare briefings, reports, presentations
- Organisational support

Qualifications of expert 3

- Education/training (2.4.1): university degree (Bachelor) in economics, business administration, social science, public policy, or related fields
- Language (2.4.2): B2-level language proficiency in English; fluent in Bahasa

- General professional experience (2.4.3): 3 years of professional experience in economics, social science or business administration

Pool of short-term experts (up to 5 persons – national)

The expert pool serves as a flexible instrument, responding to the requests received through GIZ and partners. The specific assignments will be defined step-by-step during the implementation of the project and depending on the nature of the requests received.

The experts will have to cover the tasks which are outlined in the work packages and activities above (Chapter 2 and 3). These may include but are not limited to:

Task:

- Support development of study design, framework and methodology
- Develop statistical and analytical framework
- Design and structure surveys and interviews
- Scenario and data modelling
- Data analysis
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Environmental impact assessment
- Sensitivity analysis
- Forecast market and distributional effects
- Social impact assessment
- Conduct result validation
- Conduct risk analysis
- Conduct threshold assessment for EPR
- Conduct policy analysis, develop policy briefings
- Prepare technical documentation and reporting outputs, including data visualizations, statistical annexes, methodological documentation, and evidence-based policy recommendations for EPR implementation in the packaging sector.

Qualifications of pool of experts

- Education/training (2.6.1): all experts with a university degree (Bachelor) in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Social Science, Environmental Science, Political Science, Governance, Waste Management or EPR
- Language (2.6.2): all experts with knowledge of B2-level language proficiency in English
- General professional experience (2.6.3): all experts with 7 years of professional experience in socio-economic-environmental impact assessments
- Specific professional experience (2.6.4): all experts with 5 years of experience in one of the following fields:
 - a. Survey design
 - b. Data analysis and statistics
 - c. Scenario modelling and impact assessment (economic, social, environmental)
 - d. Risk analysis
 - e. Policy analysis and development
 - f. Waste management and EPR

Soft skills of team members

In addition to their specialist qualifications, the following qualifications are required of team members:

- Team skills
- Initiative
- Communication skills
- Socio-cultural skills
- Efficient, partner- and client-focused working methods
- Interdisciplinary thinking

5. Costing requirements

Assignment of personnel and travel expenses

Per diem allowances are reimbursed as a lump sum up to the maximum amounts permissible under tax law for each country as set out in the country table in the circular from the German Federal Ministry of Finance on travel expense remuneration (downloadable from the [German Federal Ministry of Finance – tax treatment of travel expenses and allowances for international business travel as of 1 January 2024/2025 \(GERMAN ONLY\)](#)).

Accommodation allowances are reimbursed as detailed in the specification of inputs below.

With special justification, additional Accommodation costs up to a reasonable amount can be reimbursed against evidence.

All business travel must be agreed in advance by the officer responsible for the project

Sustainability aspects for travel

GIZ has undertaken an obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ emissions) caused by travel. When preparing your tender, please incorporate options for reducing emissions, such as selecting the lowest-emission booking class (economy) and using means of transport, airlines and flight routes with a higher CO₂ efficiency. For short distances, travel by train (second class) or e-mobility should be the preferred option.

CO₂ emissions caused by air travel must be offset. GIZ specifies a budget for this, through which the carbon offsets can be settled against evidence.

There are many different providers in the market for emissions certificates, and they have different climate impact ambitions. The [Development and Climate Alliance \(German only\)](#) has published a [list of standards \(German only\)](#). GIZ recommends using the standards specified there.

Specification of Inputs

Fee days	Number of experts	Number of days per expert	Comments
Designation of team leader (regional ASEAN)	1	20 days	Based on timesheet and report.The study will be conducted following output based as mentioned in the milestone Part 2 Tasks to be performed by the contractor . The estimation of activity can be projected from the expert days.
Designation of key experts – Economics (national)	1	40 days	
Designation of key experts – Social Science (national)	1	40 days	
Designation of expert 3 - Surveyor (national)	1	40 days	
Pool of experts (national)	Up to 5	30 days (for all the experts)	
Travel expenses	Number of experts	Number of days/ trips	Comments
Per-diem allowance in country of assignment			
Per diem allowance in Jakarta (for team leader)	1	Up to 50 days	Lump sum, based on performance
Per diem allowance in city assignment	2		
Overnight allowance in country of assignment			
Overnight allowance in Jakarta	1	Up to 50 days	Against evidence
Overnight allowance in city assignment	2		
International flights	1	4 (return trip)	Against evidence Team leader travel from SEA countries to Indonesia including

			insurance for up to 4 round trips (if not based in Indonesia).
Domestic flights	-	8 (return trip)	Against evidence with prior approval from GIZ.
Compensation of CO2 emissions	-	12 (return trip)	Compensation of CO2 emissions for international and national flight.
Travel expenses (rent car, taxi) • Local Transport	-	Up to 125 trips	Against evidence. Travel within the country of assignment Airport transfer lumpsum based on performance approximately IDR 200,000 one way (e.g home-airport). Car rental (if needed) based on the evidence.
Other expenses	Number of experts	Quantity	Comments
Workshops	-	Up to 60 pax	Against evidence. Budget is foreseen for workshop includes taking the following cost items into account: venue and catering. Procurement of meeting package based on GIZ regulation.
Layout and Printing	-	-	Against evidence Expenses for lay-outing and printing the final documents and policy briefs.
Flexible remuneration item	-	-	A budget of IDR 50.000.000 is foreseen for flexible remuneration. Please incorporate this budget into the price schedule. Use of the flexible remuneration item requires prior written approval from GIZ.

6. Inputs of GIZ or other actors

GIZ and/or other actors are expected to make the following available:

- Establish contact to project stakeholders; support/channel communication
- Rooms for meetings and workshops at GIZ Office in Jakarta
- Contribution to workshop costs in case the planned budget is not sufficient

7. Requirements on the format of the tender

The structure of the tender must correspond to the structure of the ToR. In particular, the detailed structure of the concept (Chapter 3) should be organised in accordance with the positively weighted criteria in the assessment grid (not with zero). The tender must be legible (font size 11 or larger) and clearly formulated. It must be drawn up in English (language).

The complete tender must not exceed 10 pages (excluding CVs). If one of the maximum page lengths is exceeded, the content appearing after the cut-off point will not be included in the assessment. External content (e.g. links to websites) will also not be considered.

The CVs of the personnel proposed in accordance with Chapter 4 of the ToRs must be submitted using the format specified in the terms and conditions for application. The CVs shall not exceed 4 pages each. They must clearly show the position and job the proposed person held in the reference project and for how long it took. The CVs can also be submitted in English (language).

Please calculate your financial tender based exactly on the parameters specified in Chapter 5 Quantitative requirements. The contractor is not contractually entitled to use up the days, trips, workshops or budgets in full. The number of days, trips and workshops and the budgets will be contractually agreed as maximum limits. The specifications for pricing are defined in the price schedule.

Annex 1

Suggestions for research questions

Economic:

- Estimated costs for EPR system set-up and operation?
- How will the future EPR regulation effect consumer prices, company profitability and competitiveness (threshold consideration)?
- How will the EPR system impact budgets and cost structures of waste management at city level?
- Market structure and competition: possibility of new companies/service providers, informal operators exit the market, percentage of the market evade EPR fee, industry compliance.
- Consumer behaviour and spillover effects: influence on consumer behaviour and product choices, benefit to other sectors, macroeconomic effects?
- Investment, industry development, and value chain: domestic and foreign investment for infrastructure and local business, stimulus for investment in SWM, reduction of national trade of virgin material, the availability of recycled materials, innovation in packaging design/recycling technology?
- Governance, transparency, and traceability: effect to industry transparency, reporting, and material traceability along the value chain.

Social:

- Employment, income, and livelihoods: How many jobs and which sectors are expected to be lost and created, what new skills needed, the net employment effect, impact on income levels, wages, and overall livelihoods?
- Inclusion, informality, and community impacts: How will EPR affect the informal sector (waste pickers, small recyclers), gender-differentiated (women) impacts, vulnerable groups (low-income households and marginalized group)?
- Public health and social well-being: How will EPR impact public health and public health expenditure?

Environment:

- Climate and ecosystem impacts: to what extent will EPR reduce GHG emissions and biodiversity degradation?
- Pollution reduction and environmental quality: to what extent will EPR reduce environmental pollution and total environmental costs?
- Resource efficiency and security: effect to resource efficiency (water, energy) and use of virgin materials?