



Legislation on waste & resources

In Europe and The Netherlands

Gerko Brouwer
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Inhoudsopgave

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Preface

Introduction

This report is part of the Interreg 2 Seas project Upcycle Your Waste (UYW). The aim of this project is to allow SMEs in the selected business parks to process their waste flows in a circular manner, preferably locally, and to convert them into new raw materials and products.

This is achieved by developing and introducing knowledge, tools and facilities and the project enables SMEs and local authorities to make this transition. In the project we are working in 6 pilot areas located in IJmond, Ostend, Roubaix, Kent, Norwich and The Hague. The overall result of the UYW project is an increase of 360 SMEs adopting circular business cases, upcycling 20% of waste streams.

In addition, we want to use the project to increase awareness and knowledge about waste separation, upcycling and the circular economy among the business community, local authorities, business and industry associations. We do this by, among other things:

- Analysis of SME barriers and drivers for upcycling
- Inventory of waste flows at industrial site level
- Development of circular business cases
- Develop a protocol for purchasing circular waste collection and processing
- Capacity building and training for SMEs on waste/raw materials management

Place in the project

In this report the waste legislation is discussed and explained. Current waste legislation can form a barrier to useful and high-quality waste. The aim of this report is to help SMEs:

- to orientate oneself in waste regulations;
- to be able to find out which rules they have to comply with;
- find more and more targeted information;
- determine the possibilities offered by legislation for the high-quality upcycling of industrial waste into new raw materials and products.

By making this information available in a handy and pragmatic way, we want to help SMEs not to see waste regulations as a barrier. With this we expect that SMEs will experience the waste legislation less as an obstacle and will therefore work more with the upcycling of industrial waste.



1. Introduction

1.1. Background

European legislation on waste forms the basis for waste law in the Member States. The current waste legislation and regulations have their origins in the 1970's when policy was still based on the linear idea that a product would become a waste in the longer or shorter term, which people wanted to get rid of at the lowest possible cost. Waste legislation was developed to prevent all kinds of undesirable operations with waste (such as illegal dumping or incineration) with negative consequences for people and the environment.

Since the 1970's, waste legislation has shifted towards recycling (reuse economy) and now a trend is visible towards a circular economy, in which resources are not lost but remain in use.

Recycling can be translated as the recirculation of raw materials from waste (secondary raw materials). This can be done roughly in two ways:

- A. Recycling of raw materials for a similar purpose. In this form of recycling, raw materials such as glass, paper and plastic are processed into new products. We often see that a lower quality product is created. For instance, PET bottles recycled into benches in public areas. This is also known as downcycling.
- B. Recycling of the waste for other even lower purposes also occurs. For example, plastic is made from petroleum and waste plastic is burned to get energy. Another example is wood. Wooden pallets can be used in power plants as co-fuel wood or biomass.

There is a growing realization that the available raw materials are finite in our current linear economic system. Efficient use and lasting availability of raw materials for future use is now given more priority. We also see that new forms of "recycling" called upcycling are emerging. This is a form of recycling in which the product, parts or materials are processed into one or more new products, whereby the quality of the new products does not decrease, but remains of the same quality or even better. For more information about upcycling and the definition used for upcycling in this project, see Appendix 1.

1.2. Companies and waste

As an entrepreneur you have to deal with waste. You want to get rid of your waste regularly. This may concern leftovers from your production, rejected products or parts, materials, packaging, etc. As mentioned, a whole system of rules and regulations has been developed to prevent damage to people and the environment through waste. It is not always easy to gain a good understanding of all the rules. Complying with these rules is often complicated and expensive.

Nowadays we also see that waste is a valuable resource or that waste contains valuable raw materials that we want and are able to reuse. Regulations have also been made for this, and are being developed further.

As an entrepreneur you can handle your waste, as you have always done or you can ensure that your waste is reused as a raw material if you can demonstrate that this is possible without risks.



With this report, we aim to help you as an entrepreneur comply with waste legislation and help you gain insight into the options for processing your waste as a resource.

1.3. Reading guide

We have included specific questions for you as entrepreneurs in Chapter 2 to guide you through relevant regulations. The answers to these questions can be found in chapters 3 and 4, in which we examine respectively the current European waste legislative framework and the national waste legislation of the countries in the Interreg 2 seas project area, being Belgium (Flanders), France, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. If applicable, the waste regulations at the local level has also been mapped out. These chapters also contain references to specific provisions in the policy or legislation if you would like to know more background and details.



2. Questions of Entrepreneurs

2.1. Introduction

As an entrepreneur you regularly deal with waste. It is not easy to find out which criteria for separation, collection and processing apply to your waste. If you do not want to see your waste as waste but as a valuable raw material, you should (also) orientate yourself on the possibilities offered by the waste legislation. It is difficult to spell out all the rules exactly and to explain them in an easy way.

That is why we have chosen a more practical approach. We help you on your way by means of a questionnaire in Chapter 2. In this way, through the answers (with references to chapters 3 and 4 and with corresponding references to appendices or websites) you can find your own way through waste legislation and find the direction to find solutions that apply to your situation.

2.2. The questions

1. What is waste ?

Waste is any substance, preparation or object that you as a container dispose of or intend to dispose of or that you must dispose of.

Entrepreneurs regularly want to get rid of their stuff, because waste is created, for example: substances, parts, remnants, old machines, parts, packaging materials or rejected products. In the law this is described as: discard, want to discard or must discard. A “keeper” is someone or a company that owns a waste. You can be, but if you have issued it, the “holder” is the company you issued it to. holder of the waste does not always mean that there is ownership. For example, a carrier can be a holder, but is not the owner of the substances.

An essential part of this definition of waste is the fact that you as a “holder” want or have to get rid of it. That means that you no longer want or can do anything with it. The definition does not determine whether someone else is willing or able to do something with the substance.

2. Am I allowed to process my own waste?

If it concerns waste materials (examine this first: see also questions 1 and 11, 18 and 19) this is not allowed, unless you have an environmental permit that includes conditions to make this possible in an environmentally sound manner. If this is not yet the case, we advise you to contact the environmental service in your region.

3. I take home two garbage bags every day and throw it in the municipal underground container for household residual waste. Is that allowed?



No that is not allowed. As a company, you must submit your waste flows to a so-called VIHB recognized company. If you don't, that's a violation. So check this carefully.

4. What are the rules for waste separation?

The basic principle is that all companies are obliged to separate, keep them separate and deliver them separately, unless this cannot reasonably be expected. Regardless of the operating situation, hazardous waste must always be separated.

In the National Waste Plan 3 in [chapter B.3.4.2 and tables 7 en 8](#) is detailed when companies must separate the waste flows. The rules for keeping industrial waste separate can be found in Article 2.12 of the Activities Decree.

A practical tool to determine this for your situation can be found [here](#).

5. What are the rules for waste storage?

For this it is important to know what the nature of the waste is, because the manner and facilities of the storage must be suitable for the nature of the waste.

-Liquids can penetrate into the soil and cause soil contamination. In that case, soil protection provisions are prescribed in the Activities Regulation.

-Hazardous substances may not be mixed to prevent, for example, the formation of toxic vapors or explosive mixtures when mixed.

Requirements for this are included in the Activities Decree and Activities Regulation for Environmental Management. You can also contact the met competent authority about this, usually the [environment service authority](#), in your region.

6. Am I allowed to store waste on outside my business area?

No, this is not allowed. This is often in violation of the General Local Ordinance and other legislation. In addition, you are obliged to dispose of your industrial waste flows.

7. We are going to set up a waste plaza with our business park so that we can jointly offer (also smaller) waste flows separately. Which rules must we adhere to with regard to delivery, the storage location and the carrier to be chosen?

Which rules apply partly depend on the nature of the waste materials and quantities. The waste plaza is probably an "[establishment](#)" as referred to in the Environmental Management Act and [Wabo](#).(see also appendix 5) The Environmental Management Activities Decree contains general rules that you must adhere to. There may also be a licensing requirement. For example, registration obligations are also included in the permit. Here too, it is advisable to contact the Environment Agency in your region to determine how this can be arranged.



8. Can I give my wood chips to a chicken farmer for his chickens' shed?

No, you are not allowed to, unless your neighbor is listed on the VIHB list (see question 11). In this situation you get rid of a waste stream; wood chips, you may only hand these over to someone or a company that is mentioned on the VIHB list (see question 11). If your neighbor is on the VIHB list, delivery is permitted.

9. My neighbor wants to use my waste oil for heating his company. Is that allowed?

No, you are not allowed to, unless your neighbor is registered on the VIHB list (see question 11). If your neighbor is not on that list, you are not allowed to hand over this waste stream, namely waste oil.

10. How do I know if I am dealing with hazardous waste?

A hazardous waste is a waste with hazardous properties as listed in Annex III to the Waste Framework Directive. This has been elaborated in the European waste list. You will find it [here](#). This contains descriptions and waste codes for a large number of waste materials. The wastes in the list with an asterisk (*) are considered to be hazardous wastes

The specific symbols on the hazardous waste indicate which hazards / risks are associated with the substances.

Hazardous waste may also contain Substances of Very High Concern (ZZS). These substances can be extra harmful to public health. The government has drawn up a list of approximately 500 substances of very high concern. More information about ZZS can be found here: <https://rvs.rivm.nl/onderwerpen/zeer-zorgwekkende-stoffen>

The current rule is that waste containing a ZZS may not be recycled, unless it can be guaranteed that these products will not cause damage to people or the environment in the future after processing.

11. To whom may/should I hand over my waste?

You must hand over your waste to persons or companies that are on the VIHB list. VIHB stands for transporting, collecting, trading and mediating. This list can be found via the [NIWO](#) business counter.

12. Am I obliged to keep proof of the delivery of my waste?

If you hand over your waste, you are a disposer. You will receive receipts from your collector/processor. As an entrepreneur, you must keep the receipts for your waste for at least 5 years.

13. I want to ask the municipal waste transporter to collect my waste. Is that allowed?

Yes, that is allowed if this is regulated in the waste ordinance of the municipality. What is possible for you may differ per municipality and depend on the contract that your



municipality has concluded with this carrier. For the municipalities in the pilot areas, see chapter 4.3

14. My waste processor says that I don't have to separate my waste, because he does post-separation. Is that allowed?

The basic principle of the law and the National Waste Management Plan is that waste must be kept separate at source. For example, paper, cardboard, glass, biowaste, swill, green waste, polystyrene foam, textiles and mattresses must always be separated at source, because otherwise it will become too dirty for recycling.

Some waste can still be properly separated from residual waste. Combinations of dry waste can also be collected together. The waste is then separated by manual or mechanical post-separation.

The National Waste Management Plan indicates that post-separation is permitted for a number of types of waste. This is only allowed for the types of waste mentioned and only if three conditions are met:

Processing according to the minimum standard of that waste remains possible; and

After merging, the various wastes can be recovered in a quantity and quality that are at least comparable to the situation in which these wastes would have been kept separate at source; and

The subsequent separation is certain, for example because this is laid down in the contract with the waste collector.

15. I have found a foreign waste collector and processor. Can I give my waste to it?

Yes, that is allowed, provided the carrier/processor is on the VIHB list.

16. Am I allowed, as owner/holder decide for myself how my waste is processed?

As an owner, keeper you cannot determine how your waste is processed once you have handed it in. So-called minimum processing standards have been drawn up for the processing of your waste. These are included in the [sector plans](#) in the National Waste Management Plan³. The processor must adhere to this and must demonstrate this via the waste registration accounting.

If you want to process your waste as 'non-waste', there are options that you can influence yourself. See the questions from question 18.

17. Who determines whether it concerns waste?

As a producer, you must initially carry out an assessment of the status of your material yourself. You must take into account legislation and relevant case law, see also the answer to the questions about end-of-waste status, by-product and continued use.

After you have reached an opinion yourself, it is up to the competent authority to assess whether or not it concerns waste in your specific case – and therefore whether the waste legislation applies or not. We recommend that you involve the competent authority at an early stage to avoid unnecessary investigations.



18. Could waste also be “non waste”?

You can. Your waste can be a) a by-product or b) a waste that is no longer a waste (end-of-waste phase). That sounds difficult. That is why we explain this further in the questions below.

19. When is a (waste material a by-product?

By-products are substances that are released during your production and that are not made as a primary purpose of production, which might be disposed of as waste and meet the following conditions;

- a. it is certain that the substance or object will be used, there is a market for it;
- b. the substance or object can be used immediately without any processing;
- c. the substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process;
- d. the substance or object complies with all product, environmental and health protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to an overall adverse effect on the environment or human health”.

On 1 April 2015, [the Regulation criteria on by-products of the Waste Framework Directive](#) came into effect. This regulation states in Appendix 2 which residual flows and processes comply with certain provisions of Article 5 of the WFD and can therefore be regarded as by-products.

Note: Specific criteria may apply related to specific product schemes. For example, the [“Animal by-products Regulation”](#) obliges the presence of commercial documents or health certificates when transporting animal by-products and derived products.

20. Wat is ervoor nodig om mijn afval de “einde afval” status te krijgen.

In order to be able to obtain the status “end of waste”, you must first demonstrate that there is no specific obligation for the disposal of your “waste” according to waste regulations (such as for hazardous waste or waste with ZZS substances) and that the material has undergone a recovery process. undergone by which it can be demonstrated that:

- a. the materials are intended to be used for specific purposes;
- b. there is a market or demand for the materials;
- c. the materials comply with the technical regulations for the specific purposes and with the legislation and standards applicable to products;
- d. overall the use of the materials has no adverse effects on the environment or human health.

There are 3 routes for an end of waste status, namely:

- a. The European route: For certain materials, specific European regulations can be established on the basis of the WFD with detailed criteria for the assessment of the end-of-waste status. In Europe they have been established for:
 1. IJzer-, staal- en aluminiumschroot: [Verordening \(EU\) Nr. 333/2011 : 31 maart 2011](#)
 2. Kringloopglas: [Verordening \(EU\) Nr. 1179/2012 : 10 december 2012](#)
 3. Koperschroot: [Verordening \(EU\) Nr 715/2013 : 25 juli 2013](#)



a. The national route:

In addition to the fact that European end-of-waste regulations also apply to the Netherlands, a national regulation has been established in the Netherlands with detailed criteria for assessing an end-of-waste status for:

1. [Regulation determining the end of waste status of recycled aggregates" : 5 februari 2015, nr. IENM/BSK-2015/18222](#)

b. The individual route:

This route means that you must take the initiative yourself to demonstrate that your treatment process can meet the criteria mentioned in question 20. You must then have your intention assessed by the competent authority. This is usually the environmental service. The assessment by them is carried out on the basis of the conditions from the Environmental Bear Act. The Guideline ["Waste or Product"](#), by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, is intended as a guideline for the competent authority.

21. What are the advantages if my waste can be used as a raw material ("non-waste" status).

There are several advantages. For a company, this can mean a reduction in your waste costs and you can profile yourself as a sustainable company because your waste is used as a raw material for new products.

The processing of waste is subject to strict conditions for the protection of people and the environment. If you can demonstrate that processing waste into a product via the "non-waste status" does not have any adverse effects on the environment or human health, these thresholds can be (partially) avoided



3. European Waste Framework

3.1. Introduction

Within Europe, the Waste Framework Directive ([Richtlijn 2008/98/EC](#), hereinafter: WFD) applies. This has to be implemented by the Member States in national legislation. After it first came into effect, WFD shifted from the linear idea to recycling and now the circular idea has been added to the latest change.

In 2018, the WFD has been amended and the objective of resource efficiency related to the transition to a circular economy has become more central, alongside and as part of the importance of protecting the environment and human health

3.2. Article by article explanation

The WFD lays down the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. It also lays down some basic principles for waste management: it requires that waste is managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without being disturbed by noise or cause odor. In addition, the WFD explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so-called end-of-waste criteria) and how a distinction can be made between waste and by-products.

The contents of the most important articles from the WFD in relation to the Upcycle your Waste project are summarized in Appendix 3.

It is important for upcycling that Article 4 of the WFD provides a priority order for waste prevention and management to be followed by Member States in legislation and policy initiatives:



3.3. The WFD and Upcycling of waste and resources

In order to promote the transition to a circular economy, it is necessary to clarify whether substances or objects are or are not waste. After all, different rules apply depending on whether a material is or is not waste. A waste cannot simply be reused as a new raw material. If a substance does not have to be classified as waste, the waste regulations do not apply and further application is probably easier to realize.

A substance does not legally fall under the Waste Framework Directive if the law has not been declared applicable to it or if it has been excluded, WFD art 2: (see appendix 3) not applicable. However, other legal regimes may apply to these substances, eg regulations on waste water or waste products that arise during the exploration, extraction, treatment and storage of minerals, such as product regulations or fertilizer regulations, but also, for example, certification systems or declarations of conformity.

Concepts of 'waste' and 'no waste'

For entrepreneurs who want to reuse residual substances, it is (legally) desirable to distinguish whether a material/substance is waste, can be regarded as a by-product (article 5 WFD) or can be given end-of-waste status (article 6 WFD). :

waste

In order to determine whether a substance is waste, the following definition of waste from Article 3 of the WFD is important: **any substance or object that the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard.**

When applying and explaining the definition, the following points of attention (often derived from case law) must be taken into account. The concept of waste must be interpreted broadly and assessed on the basis of all the facts and circumstances of the case. Any substance can potentially be a waste. The same substance can also be waste at one company and not at another.

The assessment must take place in the light of the objectives of the WFD: the protection of people and the environment and the efficient use of raw materials.

It is important in the assessment whether further use of the material is demonstrably certain, lawful and sufficiently high-quality. If further use can be sufficiently demonstrated, the substance is (in principle) not regarded as waste. The mere fact that a material must undergo a treatment prior to use does not automatically mean that it is waste.

When there is a legal obligation to dispose of the substance, this always constitutes waste.

When a substance is/has been mixed with a non-waste substance in violation of legal mixing prohibitions, the mixture must be classified as waste.

Even if the substance is not handed over to another person, it can be considered a waste substance.

By-product

Substances or articles that are released during a production process (but cannot be regarded as the primary purpose of that process) and which the holder wishes to dispose of can only be classified as by-products instead of as waste if the following conditions are met:

- a. it is certain that the substance or object will be used;



- b. the substance or object can be used immediately without any processing other than normal manufacturing practices;
- c. the substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process;
- d. further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object complies with all product, environmental and health protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse effects on the environment or human health.

"End of Waste" Status

When a substance has first been classified as waste, this substance can be given end-of-waste status if it has undergone recovery treatment, including recycling treatment, and meets the following conditions:

- a. the substance or object is usually used for specific purposes;
- b. there is a market or demand for the substance or article;
- c. the substance or object complies with the technical requirements for the specific purposes and with the legislation and standards applicable to products and;
- d. Overall, the use of the substance or article has no adverse effects on the environment or human health.
- e. The criteria shall include limit values for pollutants where appropriate, and shall take into account any adverse environmental impact of the substance or article.

"Designated end-of-waste

The WFD provides that the European Commission can give certain substances an end-of-waste status if they meet specific criteria. Designated are:

- Iron, steel and aluminum scrap: [Regulation \(EU\) Nr. 333/2011 - 31 March 2011](#)
- Recycled glass:: [Regulation \(EU\) Nr. 1179/2012 - 10 December 2012](#)
- Copper scrap: [Regulation \(EU\) Nr 715/2013 - 25 juli 2013](#)

Member States can also establish criteria on a case-by-case basis for substances to obtain an end-of-waste status, if these have not been established by the European Commission.

To get rid of

In the definition of a waste not only the substance or object is important, but also "disposal" of that object or substance. So a moment when the "possession" of it is transferred. The amended WFD points out that "circular business models should be considered in which, for example, a substance or article is transferred from one container to another without an intention to dispose of that substance or article."

In addition, other legal regimes may apply to non-waste, such as product regulations or fertilizer regulations, but also, for example, certification systems or declarations of conformity.



3.4. Summary

A substance or an object can be given one of the following predicates under European waste legislation:

- a. waste
- b. no waste if:
 - 1. by-product,
 - 2. end-of-waste status based on
 - i. EU or national designated
 - ii. individual basis

In addition, some substances or articles are excluded from the WFD or the WFD does not apply to some substances. Hazardous waste forms a separate category, with additional regulations, which makes upcycling very difficult.

Depending on the designation, it is determined which rules apply to the handling of the substance in question. When assessing substances, the main objective of waste legislation, the protection of people and the environment, must not be lost sight of. Whatever the legal qualification of a substance, the processing or use of the substance must be safe for people and the environment.



4. Dutch waste legislation

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Environmental Management Act

The WFD has been implemented in the Netherlands in chapter 10 of the Environmental Management Act (Wm) and further elaborated in various decrees and regulations, such as the Waste Collection Decree, the Environmental Management Activities Decree and the Building Decree.

Chapter 10 of the Wm does not apply to a number of products. Furthermore, a number of substances and products are excluded, insofar as they are covered by other Community legislation. This concerns the same substances and products as listed in Article 2 of the WFD.

We would like to name “soil” very specifically. The WFD does not apply to soil either. The WFD allows Member States to formulate exemptions for processing operations for certain types and quantities of substances. An example in the Netherlands is the Soil Quality Decree. We will not consider this below. What we also leave out of consideration is the Building Decree and EWSR and the transfer of waste.

Central to the Wm is a duty of care that applies to everyone, ie both the professional or commercial handling of waste, but also the way in which private households deal with waste. The duty of care means that everyone involved with waste is obliged to ensure that no adverse effects on the environment arise. In addition to a general duty of care provision, specific duty of care provisions with prohibitions applies.

4.1.2. LAP

The National Waste Management Plan (LAP) fulfills the WFD's obligation to draw up a waste management plan and waste prevention programme. Currently LAP3 is in force. In the sector plans, the National Waste Management Plan contains minimum standards for the processing of certain waste flows. Governments are obliged to take the LAP into account when drawing up environmental policy plans and regulations and granting environmental permits. Companies can be linked to, in particular, the sector plans of the National Waste Management Plan via the environmental permit.

4.1.3. Omgevingswet

The Environment and Planning Act (Omgevingswet) is expected to come into effect on 1 July 2022 (and possibly later). After entering into force, the Environmental Management Act will continue to exist, containing the translation of the WFD and specification of the waste regulations in general and specifically for those involved in handling waste, both governments and the business community. It is expected that the substance of the Waste Regulations will not change much with the entry into force of the Environment and Planning Act. After all, the basis is formed by the WFD and it does not change.

4.1.4. Producer responsibility

Producer responsibility means that producers or importers are (jointly) responsible for the waste management of the products that have been (or will be) placed on the market. Producer responsibility rules apply to 5 different product groups. These are:

1. Electrical and Electronic Equipment
2. Batteries and accumulators
3. Car wrecks
4. Car tires
5. Packaging

Producer responsibility applies to producers or importers who are the first to put a product on the Dutch market. They are made responsible for setting up a logistics system for waste management and also for organizing its financing. This principle involves chain responsibility, because other links in the chain, such as municipalities and retailers, also have responsibilities.

In order to meet these obligations, they can set up an intake and processing structure individually or collectively. In some cases, affiliation to a collective organization is mandatory.

From 2023, the [legislation](#) for packaging will change. Producers therefore become responsible for packaging waste from companies.

4.2 Companies and Waste

4.2.1. Introduction

In this section we describe the legislation that entrepreneurs who want to get started with upcycling may have to deal with.

There are various roles in the creation, processing and transport of waste, for example the role of disposer, collector, transporter, trader, intermediary. (see appendix 4: roles in waste legislation).

The Dutch waste regulations are based on two phases:

- prior to waste management, this concerns the generation, storage and collection of waste (disposer role) for the purpose of delivery and processing at all companies
- during waste management, in particular the collection and processing of waste.

4.2.2. Waste legislation for establishments

Many companies in the Netherlands can be regarded as so-called 'design' and therefore fall within the scope of the Environmental Management Activities Decree. Appendix 4 explains in more detail what constitutes an 'establishment'.



General waste regulations

The Activities Decree contains the following general regulations with regard to waste and mainly concerns internal handling of waste and the collection and processing of waste.

1. [Ban on mixing of waste](#)
2. [Cleaning up litter](#)
3. [Using waste materials in production processes](#)
4. [Incineration, landfill compaction of waste](#)
5. [Procedure description acceptance and control](#)
6. [Storage period waste products](#)

The rules on the use of waste materials in production processes, the storage period for waste and the procedure description for acceptance and control are particularly important for the upcycling opportunities. The latter mainly applies to entrepreneurs who start working with waste from third parties.

Specific Regulations

In addition, there are also specific regulations for business activities involving waste for:

1. [Waste incinerators](#)
2. [Car wrecks and wrecks of two-wheeled motor vehicles](#)
3. [Municipal recycling center](#)
4. [Marinas](#)
5. [Combustion plants](#)
6. [Storage and transshipment of remove asbestos\)](#)

Which regulations exactly apply to a company depends on the type of establishment that company is. (A, B or C, see Appendix 5 for a further explanation or consult the competent authority).

4.2.3. Transport and Logistics

The Decree and the Regulation on reporting industrial and hazardous waste and the Environmental Law Decree specify the registration requirements for transporters, collectors, traders or intermediaries.

For companies or natural persons engaged in the transport, collection, trading and/or mediation (VIHB) of industrial waste or hazardous waste in the Netherlands, entry on the national VIHB list is mandatory. Foreign companies that carry out these activities on Dutch territory must also be on the list. The National and International Road Transport Organization ([niwo](#)) processes applications for inclusion on the VIHB list. Appendix 6 provides more information about the actors involved in the transport and logistics of waste.



4.2.4. Rules for waste registration

Who has to register which information depends on the role the company fulfills in the waste chain. This can be, for example, the role of recipient of waste or disposer of waste. In addition, it is important whether the company carries out activities with waste materials for which an environmental permit is required.

Disposers, collectors, transporters, recipients, traders and intermediaries of waste are obliged to keep a waste registration. The basis for the registration obligation lies in the Environmental Management Act. The Decree and the Regulation on reporting industrial and hazardous waste and the Environmental Law Decree provide further details of the registration requirements for each situation.

4.3. Local waste legislation

Municipalities are obliged under the Environmental Management Act to draw up a local Waste Ordinance. This Waste Ordinance primarily concerns the collection of household waste. The collection of industrial waste has a different legal framework. However, the local Waste Ordinance often contains rules about the offering of industrial waste. Municipalities also have a supervisory task with regard to industrial waste, in particular with regard to the rules from the Waste Ordinance. The municipality also checks whether companies have a waste collection contract.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Definition of Upcycling

Upcycle your waste project aim

The aim of the project is to accelerate the adoption of circular business cases by SMEs in order to transform company waste flows into (secondary) resources at local level. Overall, on all 6 pilot area's the targets are:

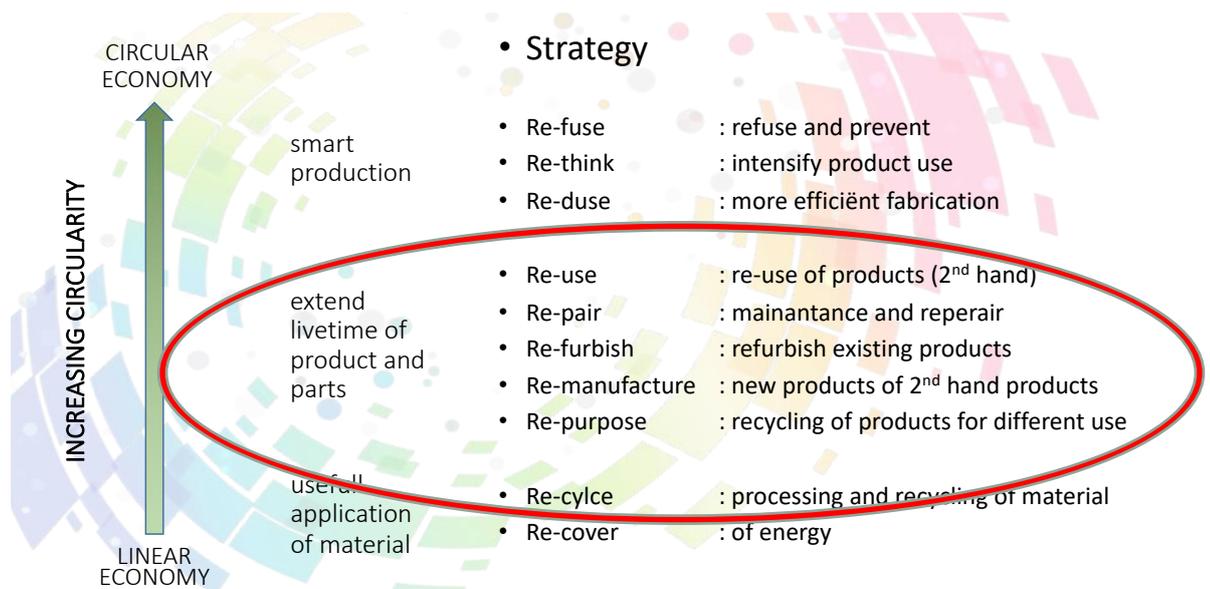
- 700 companies participate in the pilot
- 370 companies participate in the tender
- 20 % of the waste is upcycled

There is a clear territorial approach to circularity, not a sectoral one. In each partner area, we focus on a specific business district with diverse companies and waste flows. This unique approach requires close corporation with local SMEs to enable cooperation and synergies across sectors, combine waste streams, look for local symbiosis and introduce circular business cases on a broader scale. This approach holds the promise of a strong reduction of transportation of new resources and waste and thus the most sustainable form of circularity. It furthermore holds the promise of local economic development.

Upcycling

Upcycling in the context of this project means transforming waste(d) products, parts or materials into secondary resources as products, parts or materials of at least equal and preferably better technical, economical and societal quality, without burdening people and the environment with hazardous and harmful substances.

Upcycling Strategies



The "upcycling" strategies concern circular production methods aimed at improving the way SMEs work. The strategies: recycling and re-cover are solutions that do not fall under upcycling but are of lower value and concern recycling and downcycling.

Our goal is to use the remaining circular solutions of reuse, repair, refurbish, remanufacture and reuse end-of-life products for other uses and convert them into new high-quality resources and products.

Attention

With upcycling two points of attention are important:

- The first point to note is that upcycling is a concept that is subject to value judgements. For example, what is more valuable an Olympic gold medal or the same gold in a mobile phone, or bags made from old car tires, plastic or billboards, or bicycle tires or belts made from bicycle tires. This makes upcycling a difficult concept to apply. All the same, the idea is that these products, parts and/or materials have reached the "waste stage" and all the less are being made valuable again.
- The second point is that when using "waste products, parts or substances" as a secondary resource, it is necessary to prevent harmful substances from the waste materials from spreading uncontrollably into the environment during the upcycle process or application.

That is why we at Upcycling assume in this project that the products, parts and materials are kept in circulation.



Appendix 2: Explanation of terms used

Below we provide an explanation of some terms and abbreviations used in this document. These are derived from, among other things, regulations and policy. You can find regulations and policies on the following websites:

European legislation:

[EUR-Lex - 32008L0098 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Internationale wet- en regelgeving - LAP3](#)

Dutch regulation, including policy and local legislation:

[Eenvoudig zoeken - Overheid.nl | Wetten.nl](#)

[Home - LAP3](#)

[Nationale wet- en regelgeving - LAP3](#)

Waste: all substances, mixtures or objects that the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard; You will find this description in the Environmental Management Act; You can also find out whether there is waste or regulations on the handling of these substances in regulations based on this law, such as the Environmental Management Activities Decree;

Waste holder: waste producer or the natural or legal person who is in possession of the waste; You will find this description in the Environmental Management Act;

Decree: Environmental Management Activities Decree; Decree of 19 October 2007, containing general rules for establishments (Decree on general rules for establishments for environmental management);

Declaration of Conformity: A mandatory document certifying that the product complies with regulatory requirements; You will find an example in the Regulation on determining the end-of-waste status of recycled granulate;

Circular economy: a model of production and consumption, where existing materials and products are shared, rented, reused, repaired, refurbished and recycled for as long as possible to create more value;

EWSR: EC Waste Shipment Regulation: Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (OJEU L 190);

Establishment: any activity undertaken by man commercially or to an extent as if it were commercially, which usually takes place within a certain limitation; You can find out whether your company can be an establishment in the Environmental Management Act, the Wabo and the Environmental Law Decree;

[WFD](#): Waste Framework Directive: Directive no. 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing a number of directives (OJEU L312)



Minimum standard: the minimum standard indicates the minimum quality of the processing of a certain waste or category of waste and has to be applied in environmental permits; Further explanation about the minimum standards can be found in D2 of the LAP3;

Sector plans: the various sector plans contain the policy frameworks for dealing (including minimum standards for processing) with different waste streams; U can find these in the [sectorplannen](#) of the LAP3;

[NIWO](#): National and International Road Transport Organization;

Animal by-products Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774 /2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJEU 2009, L300);

Environment Act: You will find this law in the Staatsblad. 2016, 156 – Parliamentary Paper 33962; however, this text has been amended by various laws, such as the Environment Implementation Act; You can find a consolidated text her: [omgevingswet-stb-versie-geconsolideerd_1 \(1\).pdf](#)

Regulation: [Environmental management Activities Scheme](#): Regulation of the Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of 9 November 2007, no. DJZ2007104180, containing general rules for establishments (Regulation on general rules for establishments for environmental management)

Wabo: [Wet algemene bepalingen omgevingsrecht](#): Act of 6 November 2008, containing rules on a permit system with regard to activities that affect the physical living environment and on enforcement of regulations in the field of the physical living environment (General Provisions Environmental Law Act)

[Wet milieubeheer](#): (Environmental Management Act) Act of 13 June 1979, containing regulations relating to a number of general topics in the field of environmental hygiene

UYW: the Upcycle Your Waste project subsidized by [Interreg 2 Seas-programma](#) of the European Union

VIHB list: this list contains companies that transport, collect, trade and/or mediate in industrial or hazardous waste on Dutch territory. V = Carrier; I = Collector; H = Merchant; B = Mediator. You can find this list on: [VIHB-registraties \(niwo.nl\)](#)

ZZS: Substances of Very High Concern; You can find some of these fabrics on: [ZZS-lijst | Risico's van stoffen \(rivm.nl\)](#)



Appendix 3: Articles in the WFD

The Waste Framework Directive (here-after: WFD) sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. The directive lays down some basic principles for waste management: it requires that waste is managed without endangering human health and the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing nuisance by noise or smell. It also explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so-called end-of-waste criteria) and how a distinction can be made between waste and by-products. The content of the main articles from the Waste Framework Directive in relation to the Upcycle your Waste project are summarized below:

Article 1: Protection of the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse effects of waste generation and management and by reducing the overall impact of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

Article 2 identifies a number of substances to which the Directive does not apply (e.g. gaseous effluents emitted into the atmosphere and radioactive waste) and excludes a number of substances or objects from the scope of the Directive, provided they are covered by other European Community legislation (eg waste water or waste materials arising from exploration, extraction, treatment and storage of minerals).

Article 3 provides definitions of waste, hazardous waste, biological waste, but also of waste operations such as (separate) collection, prevention, reuse, treatment, recovery, recycling, disposal and best available techniques and the companies or persons who perform actions with waste such as waste producer, waste material holder, trader, broker and disposer.

Article 4 discusses the order of priority to be followed by Member States in legislation and policy initiatives for prevention and management of waste and which is set out below.



Article 5 deals with the definition of by-products and Article 6 explains the end-of-waste of specific waste that is no longer a waste.

Article 7 deals with the fact that waste materials must be classified in accordance with a European system (Eural).

The WFD describes an extended producer responsibility and offers Member States the possibility to take legal or other measures to stimulate prevention (step 1) and reuse (step 2), recycling (step 3) and other recovery of waste to ensure that any natural or legal person who develops, manufactures, handles, processes, sells or imports (producer of the product) professionally fulfills its extended producer responsibility. Such measures may include:



- acceptance of returned products;
- the waste that remains after these products have been used;
- subsequent management of the waste and financial responsibility for such activities
- the obligation to provide publicly available information as to the extent to which the product is re-usable and recyclable.

Member States can take (a set of) measures to ensure that producers of products bear financial responsibility or financial and organisational responsibility for the management of the waste stage of a product's life cycle.

It is also prescribed (Art. 10) that Member States take measures that are necessary to ensure that waste undergoes operations for recovery. To facilitate or improve this, waste materials are collected separately, provided that it is technically, environmentally and economically feasible and not mixed with waste materials or materials that do not have the same properties.

It is also regulated (art 11) that Member States, in combination with separate collection and recycling, take measures to promote the reuse of products and activities, by setting up and supporting reuse and repair networks, applying economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative targets or other measures. Waste that is not recovered must undergo such disposal operations that it does not endanger human health and has no adverse effects on the environment.

Article 23 provides that Member States may determine that establishments and companies wishing to process waste must obtain a permit from the competent authority, containing at least the following matters:

- types and quantities of waste that may be treated;
- for each type of licensed operation, the technical and other requirements applicable at the site concerned;
- the safety and precautions to be taken;
- the method to be applied for each type of practice;
- monitoring and control actions as necessary;
- closures and aftercare provisions where necessary.

The permit is granted for a limited period of time, may be renewable and may be refused if the competent authority is of the opinion that the proposed processing method endangers human health and has no adverse effects on the environment.

Member States can exempt establishments and companies from the permit requirement (Art 24) if it concerns a) the disposal of their own non-hazardous waste at the site of production, or b) the recovery of waste. The permit may require minimum technical standards for processing operations if it can be demonstrated that such minimum standards are beneficial for the protection of human health and the environment. It has also been laid down that if permit requirements do not apply, the Member States keep a register of companies that collect or transport waste professionally, of traders or brokers of waste or companies that process waste, but are exempt from the permit requirements.

The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to establish and operate Waste Management Plans waste prevention programs.



In the WFD of 2008 no definition of Business waste or household waste is given. In the amendments on the WFD of 2018 a definition of “municipal waste” is included: municipal waste is defined as a mixed waste and separately collected waste from households, including paper and cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, bio-waste, wood, textiles, packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste batteries and accumulators, and bulky waste, including mattresses and furniture and mixed waste and separately collected waste from other sources, where such waste is similar in nature and composition to waste from households;

Municipal waste does not include waste from production, agriculture, forestry, fishing, septic tanks and sewage network and treatment, including sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles or construction and demolition waste and can therefore be seen as business waste (or is excluded or not applicable under the WFD)

This definition is without prejudice to the allocation of responsibilities for waste management between public and private actors;



Appendix 4: Roles and obligations in waste legislation

Various organizations are involved in the generation and processing of waste during the waste phase. This can be, for example, the role of disposer, recipient, collector, carrier, trader, broker or intermediary. These roles are not defined in the Environmental Management Act. There are different descriptions, which are often partly based on the definitions used in the WFD

A primary disposer is the company (or household) that disposes of the waste generated by the company. A secondary disposer is a company that has received waste from a disposer and subsequently disposes of this waste.

A collector is the party that collects the waste from a company or person who disposes of that waste by handing it over to the collector. The collector becomes the owner of the waste. A collector actually fulfills two roles: the role of receiver and the role of disposer.

A carrier is someone who transports waste on behalf of third parties. The carrier does not acquire ownership of the waste.

A trader is an enterprise that buys and sells waste, including traders who do not physically possess the waste;

An intermediary or mediator or waste broker is an enterprise that organizes the disposal or recovery of waste on behalf of others, including brokers who do not physically possess the waste;

The processing of waste can be divided into disposal of the waste (including landfill, discharge, incineration) or recovery (recycling, preparation for reuse, energy recovery).



Appendix 5: Establishments and waste legislation

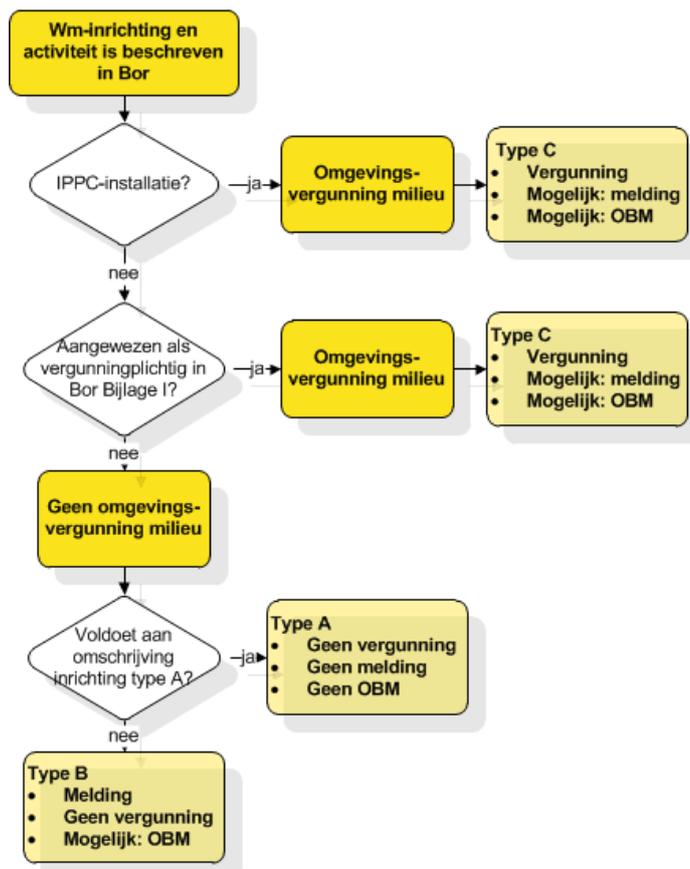
An establishment is "any activity undertaken by man commercially or to an extent as if it were commercial, which is customarily carried out within a certain limitation." ([artikel 1.1 lid 1 Wet milieubeheer](#)).

A certain activity is a Wm installation if 2 conditions are met, namely:

- The activity is "an activity undertaken by man commercially or to an extent as if it were commercial, which is usually carried out within a certain limit" ([art. 1.1, eerste lid, Wm](#)) and;
- A category from Annex I of the Environmental Law Decree ([Bor](#)) must apply.

Wm establishment fall under the Activities Decree, require an environmental permit or a limited environmental assessment.

The Activities Decree distinguishes three types of establishment: type A, B and C. The diagram below, in combination with the legal texts, shows the type of establishment and whether an environmental permit is required. The follow-up schedules for each type of facility show what a company must do and whether an environmental permit for a limited environmental assessment (OBM) is required.



With the AIM ([Internet Module Activity Decree](#)) you determine which type of device it concerns. The differences between type A, B and C devices are as follows:

Type A: Type A establishments are establishments that carry out activities that are less harmful to the environment, such as many office and school buildings. They do not have to report to the competent authority when it is established or when a change is made. They also do not require an environmental permit. They are fully covered by the Activities Decree. Apart from the Activities Decree, other environmental rules may also apply.

Type B: Type B establishments are establishments that must report to the competent authority when they are established or modified. They are fully covered by the Activities Decree. Their environmental impact is covered by general regulations. Sometimes a type B establishment has to undergo an environmental permit for certain activities ([OBM](#)). Apart from the Activities Decree, other environmental rules may also apply. Examples of type B establishments are garages, metalworking companies and marinas.

Type C: Type C establishments often have environmentally harmful activities that are too complicated or too serious to fall fully under general rules and therefore require an [environmental permit](#). They must report the Activities Decree for activities to which Chapter 3 of the Activities Decree applies. In that case, no regulations need to be included in the permit for those activities. Sometimes type C establishments also require an environmental permit for a limited environmental assessment ([OBM](#)).

Only part of the Activities Decree applies to type C establishments. The rest of the environmental regulations are stated in the company's environmental permit. Apart from the Activities Decree and the environmental permit, other environmental rules may also apply.

Authorised Authority

Usually the municipality is the competent authority for establishments. The province can only be the competent authority for certain complex industrial companies and closed landfills. A minister may be the competent authority for certain special establishments. Here you will find more information about who is the [competent authority](#) and when.

The Environmental Law Decree states which government body is the competent authority for establishments. This government body may be competent for:

- the environmental permit
- the environmental permit limited environmental assessment (OBM)
- the Activities Decree

With the entry into force of the Environment Agency, the term 'establishment' will lapse. The new regulations focus on environmentally harmful activities.



Appendix 6: Transport and logistics

For companies in the Netherlands engaged in the transport, collection, trading and/or brokering of industrial waste or hazardous waste, it is mandatory to be listed on the national VIHB list. Foreign companies that carry out these activities on Dutch territory must also be on the list. The letters in the abbreviation VIHB stands for:

V= carrier:	A party that transports waste on behalf of third parties. The carrier does not acquire ownership of the waste.
I = collector:	The party that collects the waste from a company or person who disposes of that waste by handing it over to the collector. The collector becomes the owner of the waste. A collector actually fulfills two roles: the role of receiver and the role of disposer.
H = trader:	A company that buys and sells waste, including traders who do not physically possess the waste;
B = intermediary:	A company that organizes the disposal or recovery of waste on behalf of others, including brokers who do not physically possess the waste.

The disposer is obliged to check whether the companies they ask to fulfill one of these roles are registered on the VIHB list. Registration takes place if companies meet the requirements. Companies that will be involved in the processing of waste may also have to deal with this. The applicable regulations are listed on the site of the National and International Road Transport Organization (NIWO), which handles applications for inclusion on the VIHB list. www.niwo.nl. The list of registered entrepreneurs is public and can be found on the NIWO website.

Reverse Logistics

Environmental legislation is not familiar with the term "return logistics", but it is nevertheless common. Reverse logistics means that the person delivering certain products (e.g. foodstuffs to a supermarket) returns similar products in the waste stage (e.g. empty packaging, pallets, expired products, or other unsaleable products) to the supplying company (eg. wholesale). In practice, waste products that have arisen in the supermarket, such as furniture, batteries, etc., are often included. Return logistics is an efficient transport system in which companies ensure that as few transport kilometers as possible have to be made. Such transport is only permitted if it is carried out non-professionally, ie by companies for which the collection of waste is not an essential part of their business operations ([Article 8 Waste Collection Decree](#)).

Depending on the person who carries out the transport, it can be collection or transport. If a company has several stores and one or more distribution centers and brings the products and collects waste itself, this is considered a non-professional collection of waste. This company can also engage a transporter or a collector. In those cases, it is a matter of professional transport or collection. The permit or VIHB registration obligation does not apply to non-professional transport or collection of waste. The registration obligation now lies with the party that delivers the waste flows to a collector, ie with the wholesaler and the waste collector.

Appendix 7: Waste registration

The waste registration obligations for companies and individuals who play a role in the waste chain are detailed below:

1: Disposer of waste (primary or secondary)

A primary disposer is someone who disposes of the waste generated by the company. A secondary disposer is a company that has received waste from a disposer and subsequently disposes of these (waste) materials.

Registration by disposer:

A disposer who hands over waste to another person records the following data:

- the date of issue
- the name and address of the person to whom the waste materials are delivered
- the usual name and amount of that waste
- the place where and the way in which the waste is delivered
- the intended method of waste management
- in the case of delivery by a carrier: the name and address of the carrier and the name and address of the person who ordered the transport
- information on the nature and properties of the waste material(s)

Legal basis:

-Art 10.38, first paragraph and art 10.39, first paragraph, Environmental Management Act

-Art 10, fifth paragraph, Decree on declaration of industrial waste and hazardous waste

Data keeping obligations of the disposer:

The disposer must keep the registered data for at least five years. In addition, the disposer must make the data available to the enforcer on request within a reasonable period of time.

Legal basis

-Art 10.38, second paragraph, Environmental Management Act

-Art 10, fifth paragraph, Decree on declaration of industrial waste and hazardous waste

The type of waste must be determined on the basis of a European waste registration system (see below).

2: Collector of waste

A collector/recipient is someone who receives waste that is supplied by a primary or secondary disposer.



Registration by collector/recipient:

A recipient who is not subject to notification according to the decree and who receives waste from another person, registers the following data:

the date of issue;

- the name and address of the person from whom the waste originates
- the usual name and amount of the waste
- the place where and the way in which the waste is delivered
- the way in which the waste is recovered or disposed of
- in the case of delivery by a carrier: the name and address of the carrier and the name and address of the person who ordered the transport
- There is no explicit registration obligation for recipients who do not require an environmental permit. A recipient who is subject to a declaration obligation must report the data under A to F.

Legal basis:

Art 10.40, first paragraph, Environmental Management Act

Art 2, third paragraph, Decree on declaration of industrial waste and hazardous waste

Data keeping obligation of the recipient:

Disposers who are not subject to notification must keep the registered data under A to F for at least five years. In addition, the recipient must make the data available to the enforcer upon request within a reasonable period of time.

Legal basis: Art 2, third paragraph, Decree on declaration of industrial waste and hazardous waste

Ad 3: Collecting/collecting waste

A collector is someone who collects waste from a person who disposes of that waste by handing it over to the collector. The collector thus acquires ownership of the waste. In other cases, the same obligations apply to the collector as to a carrier.

Registration by collector/collector:

A collector actually fulfills two roles: the role of receiver (not subject to notification) and the role of disposer. This means that the same requirements apply with regard to registration obligations as for disposers and recipients. When registering the collector, the enforcer must always be able to establish a link between the waste stream number and the primary disposer.

Legal basis: see disposer and receiver

Art 2, second paragraph, Regulation on declaration of industrial waste and hazardous waste

Data keeping obligation of the collector/collector:



A collector actually fulfills two roles: the role of receiver (not subject to notification) and the role of disposer. This means that the same requirements apply with regard to the retention obligation of registered data as for a transferor and recipient.

Legal basis: see disposer and receiver

Ad 4: Carrier, trader or intermediary

A carrier is someone who transports waste on behalf of third parties. The carrier does not acquire ownership of the waste.

A trader is someone who buys waste and then sells it again. The waste becomes the property of the trader, but the trader does not physically possess it.

An intermediary or mediator is someone who mediates between the provider (disposer or collector) and the recipient of the waste.

Registration by carrier, dealer or intermediary:

A carrier, trader or intermediary records the following data:

- the name and address of the person from whom the waste originates;
- the name and address of the person to whom the waste materials are delivered;
- the usual name and amount of the waste.

Legal basis: Art 10.55, fifth paragraph, Environmental Management Act

Data keeping obligation of the carrier, dealer or intermediary:

The registered data must be kept by the carrier, trader or intermediary for at least five years. In addition, the carrier, trader or intermediary must make the data available to the enforcer upon request within a reasonable period of time.

Legal basis: Art 10.55, sixth paragraph, Environmental Management Act.

Uniform Waste registration

If waste is to be registered, a number of legal obligations must be met; such as keeping good records, reporting to the Landelijk Meldpunt Afvalstoffen (LMA) and keeping the following documents for a period of five years:

- The contract you have with the company to whom you dispose your waste off
- The contract with the company from which you receive waste.
- Accompanying letters.
- The bill of the waste disposal.

Registration of waste flows takes place in a national database. The registration numbers are based on a European system. Waste streams must be classified according to their origin in one of the following chapters. The waste stream mentioned under this chapter is a specific waste based on the process under these chapters. Waste streams, such as packaging



materials, which cannot be unambiguously placed within one of these chapters, chapters 13, 14 and 15 should be used.

- 01 Waste from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical processing of minerals
- 02 Waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, and food preparation and processing
- 03 Waste from woodworking and panel and furniture production, as well as pulp, paper and cardboard
- 04 Waste from the leather, fur and textile industry
- 05 Waste from oil refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
- 06 Waste from inorganic chemical processes
- 07 Waste from organic chemical processes
- 08 Waste from manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paint, varnish and enamel), glue, sealant and printing ink
- 09 Waste from the photo industry
- 10 Waste from thermal processes
- 11 Waste from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; nonferrous hydrometallurgy
- 12 Waste from machining and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
- 17 Construction and demolition waste (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
- 18 Human or animal health care waste and/or related research (excluding kitchen and restaurant waste that does not come directly from the health care system)
- 19 Waste from waste management facilities, off-site water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
- 20 Municipal waste (household waste and similar industrial waste, industrial waste and waste from institutions), including separately collected fractions

If the waste cannot be unequivocally placed under one of the above chapters, it must be placed under the following chapters 13, 14 and 15.

- 13 Waste oil and liquid fuel (excluding edible oil, 05 and 12)
- 14 Waste organic solvents, coolants and propellants (except 07 and 08)
- 15 Packaging waste; absorbents, wipers, filter materials and protective clothing (not elsewhere specified)

