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**Working definition on municipal waste and
guidance on data collection**

Eurostat – Unit E3 – Environment and forestry

**Meeting of the
Working Group "Statistics of the Environment"
Sub-Group "Waste"
Joint Eurostat/EFTA group
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Working definition for municipal waste and guidance on data collection

1. Introduction

The aim of this document is to provide guidance on the scope and coverage of municipal waste for the purpose of the annual data collection on municipal waste generation and treatment. The relevant definitions are reproduced in this document and the most commonly covered waste streams and sources of municipal waste are illustrated in the format of a matrix based on table 1 WStatR¹ (see chapter 3).

Municipal waste management in Europe has become more and more complex in the last decade. This complexity is due to some extent to the introduction of additional facilities for pre-treatment of waste, mainly sorting for recovery and mechanical biological treatment. In addition, there are legal requirements for increasing recovery of certain waste streams, resulting also in increasing cross-boundary transports of waste for recovery. Depending on national waste management and waste data collection systems, the approaches established in member states for municipal waste data collection vary to a large extent, thus hampering data comparability across countries.

Moreover, municipal waste statistics have gained importance as it is one of the options to provide evidence of compliance with the recycling target set by the Waste Framework Directive².

The current framework allows various approaches to the reporting on municipal waste both concerning the coverage of materials and sources (NACE activities). There are different sources for the definition of municipal waste, providing (partial) guidance on the data collection and its scope:

- a) The definitions in the Joint Questionnaire of the OECD and Eurostat
- b) Chapter 20 of the List of Wastes³
- c) Commission Decision 2011/753 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in the Waste Framework Directive⁴
- d) Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste

These documents will be briefly discussed in the following section on existing **Municipal waste definitions** and a synthesis including a matrix showing the commonly covered wastes and sources is shown in the section **Conclusion and suggestion for a working definition on municipal waste**.

Reporting on municipal waste treatment and how to deal with secondary wastes, pre-treatment as well as with imports and exports of municipal waste is addressed in the section on **Scope and coverage of municipal waste treatment**. At the end of the document, all suggestions are summarised briefly in the section **Summary of the suggestions for reporting on municipal waste generation and treatment**.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics

² Directive (EC) No 2008/98/EC on waste; Article 11 (2,a)

³ Commission Decision 2000/532/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

⁴ Commission Decision 2011/753 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in the Waste Framework Directive

2. Municipal waste definitions

a) The OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on waste

Waste statistics data have been collected in the European Union on the basis of an OECD/Eurostat joint questionnaire (JQ) until the adoption of the Regulation on waste statistics. The data collection on municipal waste however continued after 2004 based on a subset of the JQ and since a few years ago in the format of webforms. According to the JQ, municipal waste is defined as follows:

Municipal waste includes household and similar wastes:

The definition also includes:

- *bulky waste (e.g. white goods, old furniture, mattresses); and*
- *garden waste, leaves, grass clippings, street sweepings, the content of litter containers, and market cleansing waste, if managed as waste.*

It includes waste originating from:

- *households,*
- *commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings).*

It also includes:

- *waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as waste.*

It includes collected waste from these sources:

- *door-to-door through traditional collection (mixed household waste), and*
- *fractions collected separately for recovery operations (through door-to-door collection and/or through voluntary deposits).*

For the purpose of this questionnaire, municipal waste refers to waste defined as above, collected by or on behalf of municipalities.

The definition also includes waste from the same sources and similar in nature and composition which:

- *are collected directly by the private sector (business or private non-profit institutions) not on behalf of municipalities (mainly separate collection for recovery purposes),*
- *originate from rural areas not served by a regular waste service, even if they are disposed by the generator.*

The definition excludes:

- *waste from municipal sewage network and treatment,*
- *municipal construction and demolition waste.*

b) Chapter 20 of the List of Waste (LoW) (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC)

This Commission Decision establishes a List of Waste which is designed to form a consistent waste classification system across the EU used inter alia for waste licences and permits. The primary aim of the list is not to be the basis for data collection. However it is widely used for this purpose as well.

The waste list is structured in 20 chapters according to either the particular origin or other characteristics of the waste. Chapter 20 is dedicated to municipal wastes (*household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes*) including separately collected fractions. For

details of chapter 20 and its relation to EWC-Stat see Table 2 and Table 3 in the Annex to this document.

Chapter 20 contains a number of wastes separately collected. However, packaging waste is excluded in this chapter and classified under chapter 15. Several countries organising their data collection on the basis of the List of Waste are known to exclude packaging waste generated by households from MW statistics because it is not classified under chapter 20 LoW. These countries underestimate their municipal waste generation, and their efforts in recycling of waste generated by households are not fully taken into account in the reporting on MW.

c) Commission Decision 2011/753 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in the Waste Framework Directive

This Commission Decision defines rules and methods for the calculation of the share of municipal waste which is prepared for reuse, recycled or materially recovered in order to verify and monitor compliance with the targets set in Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Article 1 lays down the definition of municipal waste as follows:

- (1) *'household waste' means waste generated by households;*
- (2) *'similar waste' means waste in nature and composition comparable to household waste, excluding production waste and waste from agriculture and forestry;*
- (3) *'municipal waste' means household waste and similar waste.*

This definition is less detailed than the one of the Joint Questionnaire. It clearly excludes production and agricultural waste while the JQ's definition puts an emphasis on the inclusions by listing all the possible sources and material types of municipal waste.

d) Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste

The aim of this Directive is to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment. In this context different categories of waste are defined. These are municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste. For the purpose of this document the definition of municipal waste is important. It reads as follows:

Article 2(b) 'municipal waste' means waste from households, as well as other waste which, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households.

3. Conclusion and suggestion for a working definition on municipal waste

The definitions in the Commission Decision 2011/753 and in Council Directive 1999/31/EC differ slightly in detail. The definition of municipal waste included in the Commission Decision 2011/753 is more precise as it clearly excludes production waste from the scope of municipal waste.

The List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC is designed to form a classification system for waste and is primarily used in the context of waste management aspects (e.g. licensing of facilities). Although this classification is widely referred to for data collection purposes as well, it is not the most appropriate tool for the definition of municipal waste. It does not contain information on the responsibility for waste collection (municipality, private) or on the origin of municipal waste (household, commerce, industry). Thus, data collected via the LoW require additional information in order to fit into the definition based on JQ.

The most comprehensive definition for statistics on municipal waste is still the definition of the OECD/Eurostat joint questionnaire. This definition has been adjusted in the past whenever necessary. For instance, the increase in separate waste collection schemes triggered by the Directive on packaging and packaging waste has been taken into account. This definition describes in more detail municipal waste as included in the legal documents related to landfills and the compliance monitoring of the targets of the waste framework directive. Moreover, the data 1995 to 2003 and thus a substantial period of the existing series were collected directly with the JQ and can thus be expected to be in line with that definition.

It is suggested to use the JQ definition for reporting on municipal waste

Illustration of municipal waste coverage

In order to illustrate the coverage of municipal waste with regard to waste streams and to sources, households and commerce, the table overleaf shows the most commonly covered waste categories in the matrix based on table 1 WStatR. The waste categories (by EWC-Stat) are listed in the rows and the waste generating activities (by NACE + households) in the columns.

This table has been developed based on the methodological survey on municipal waste carried out in 2010/2011⁵. Countries were asked to indicate the cells of table 1 WStatR which are fully or partly covered in their statistics on municipal waste. The number in a cell refers to the number of countries who have marked this cell as being either fully or partly included in municipal waste. The gradation of shadings illustrates the different numbers of countries that marked the cell. The darker the shading of a cell the more countries marked the respective NACE activity and waste item as included in municipal waste. In order to illustrate the significance of the marked cells in column 20 (households) in quantitative terms, the reported amounts of the EU 27 from waste statistics based on the WStatR as average of the years 2004, 2006 and 2008 are displayed at the right column as percentages of the total amounts.

The reporting pattern shown in the table gives an indication of what can be expected to be covered by municipal waste data, either totally (included in MW for almost all countries - these are the dark and very dark shaded cells) or with more variation (included in MW for up to half of the countries - these are the light shaded cells).

Except for the waste category 'healthcare and biological wastes' all the waste categories marked in table 1 contain waste codes classified as municipal waste in the chapter 20 of the LoW in Annex 3 WStatR that establishes the relation between the statistical nomenclature (EWC-Stat) and the LoW. Further details about this relation for the purpose of municipal waste statistics can be found in Table 2 and Table 3 in the Annex.

⁵ More details about this survey can be found here:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/envirmeet/library?l=/municipal_luxembourg/municipal_discussion/ EN_1_0_&a=d

Table 1: Coverage by WStatR categories

Number of countries indicating the cell as being included/partly included in municipal waste (N=16)

Waste	hazard	01 - 02 / A01-A03	03 / B	04 - 13 / C10-C33	14 / D	15 - 16 / E36-E39	17 / F	18 / G- U_X_G46 77	19 / G4677	20 / EP_HH	20 / HH, share by EWC-Stat, EU27 2004 to 2008
01.1 - Spent solvents	HAZ									8	0.0%
01.2 - Acid, alkaline or saline waste	NHAZ										
01.2 - Acid, alkaline or saline waste	HAZ									7	0.0%
01.3 - Used oils	HAZ									7	0.0%
01.4 - Spent chemical catalysts	NHAZ										
01.4 - Spent chemical catalysts	HAZ										
02 - Chemical preparation wastes	NHAZ									7	0.0%
02 - Chemical preparation wastes	HAZ									10	0.0%
03.1 - Chemical deposits and residues	NHAZ										
03.1 - Chemical deposits and residues	HAZ										0.0%
03.2 - Industrial effluent sludges	NHAZ										
03.2 - Industrial effluent sludges	HAZ										
05 - Health care and biological wastes	NHAZ							6			0.0%
05 - Health care and biological wastes	HAZ										0.0%
06 - Metallic wastes	NHAZ							9		14	1.5%
06 - Metallic wastes	HAZ										
07.1 - Glass wastes	NHAZ							9		14	3.6%
07.1 - Glass wastes	HAZ										
07.2 - Paper and cardboard wastes	NHAZ							10		14	7.8%
07.3 - Rubber wastes	NHAZ										
07.4 - Plastic wastes	NHAZ							10		14	0.9%
07.5 - Wood wastes	NHAZ							8		12	1.3%
07.5 - Wood wastes	HAZ									9	0.0%
07.6 - Textile wastes	NHAZ							7		13	0.3%
07.6 - Textile wastes	HAZ										
07.7 - Waste containing PCB	NHAZ										
08 (not 8.1, 8.41) - Discarded equipment (excluding discarded vehicles)	NHAZ							8		12	0.3%
08 (not 8.1, 8.41) - Discarded equipment (excluding discarded vehicles)	HAZ							7		10	0.2%
08.1 - Discarded vehicles	NHAZ										0.0%
08.1 - Discarded vehicles	HAZ										0.6%
08.41 - Batteries and accumulators wastes	NHAZ							8		10	0.0%
08.41 - Batteries and accumulators wastes	HAZ							9		11	0.0%
09 (not 9.11, 9.3) - Animal and vegetal wastes	NHAZ							11		14	9.4%
09.11 - Animal waste of food preparation and products	NHAZ										
09.3 - Animal faeces, urine and manure	NHAZ										
10.1 - Household and similar wastes	NHAZ	6	7	7	7	8	7	13	6	16	68.1%
10.2 - Mixed and undifferentiated materials	NHAZ							11		10	2.7%
10.2 - Mixed and undifferentiated materials	HAZ							6			0.0%
10.3 - Sorting residues	NHAZ										
10.3 - Sorting residues	HAZ										
11 (not 11.3) - Common sludges (excluding dredging spoils)	NHAZ									6	0.1%
11.3 - Dredging spoils	NHAZ										
12.1 to 12.5 (not 12.4) - Mineral wastes	NHAZ							6		10	2.2%
12.1 to 12.5 (not 12.4) - Mineral wastes	HAZ										0.0%
12.4 - Combustion wastes	NHAZ										
12.4 - Combustion wastes	HAZ										
12.6 - Contaminated soils and polluted dredging spoils	HAZ										
13 - Solidified, stabilised or vitrified wastes	NHAZ										
13 - Solidified, stabilised or vitrified wastes	HAZ										
total - Total Waste	TOTAL										100%

Legend and Notes:

6 to 9
10 to 13
>13

4. Scope and coverage of municipal waste treatment

The increasing complexity of waste management affects in particular the reporting on municipal waste treatment. This concerned mainly the way in which pre-treatment is considered in the reporting with effects on the variables recycling and composting. Since the reported amounts of MW recycled must be in line with the recycling definition of the WFD, it is required to make provisions on how to report them. These provisions will be the subject of this chapter.

The flow chart below illustrates the usual municipal waste treatment operations. Municipal waste treatment data are broken down into these categories:

- Incineration (separately for with and without energy recovery)
- Landfilling
- Recycling (excluding composting or fermentation)
- Composting

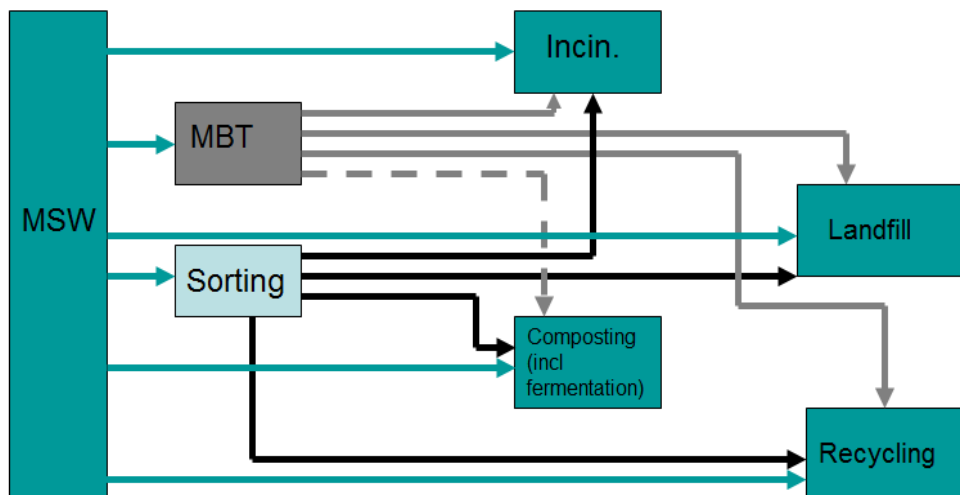


Figure 1: Municipal waste treatment options

Reporting on pre-treatment and secondary waste

Where the *pre-treatment* operations MBT or sorting occurs, their outputs should be allocated to either of the following four treatment operations (see black and grey arrows in Figure 1). The amounts of these outputs may be based on estimation and / or modelling, but shall not contain process and water losses from pre-treatment, but only the secondary waste actually managed. For the four treatment operations incineration, landfill, recycling and composting, the direct (green arrows) and indirect (black and grey arrows) inputs shall be considered. Secondary wastes from the four existing treatment operations should not be reported.

In case of recycling and composting, additional provisions apply, as these processes must be understood in the sense of the definitions below⁶:

⁶ These definitions, reproduces inter alia from the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, are in line but more precise than the definitions in the DEF section of JQ:
Composting: "Biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, and that results in a product that is recovered."
Recycling: "...any reprocessing of material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel..."

- **Composting:** "...the aerobic or anaerobic treatment of biodegradable waste, ...where that treatment generates compost or digestate which, following any further necessary reprocessing, is used as a recycled product, material or substance for land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement."⁷
- **Recycling:** "...means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations."⁸

As these definitions refer to the processes where the materials cease to be waste, there are no significant residues to be considered. In practice, however, several obstacles exist.

Firstly, the input to the "final" processes is often not known. Instead the data collection covers, at least partly, only the inputs and / or outputs of the preparation processes that divert non-recyclable or non-compostable residues from the main stream to be recycled or composted. In composting facilities, a major sorting / screening step is typically integrated at the beginning of the process so that it is difficult to directly monitor the amounts actually treated biologically.

Secondly, when the data collection on waste treatment is classified based on the R-codes, this may lead to an overestimation as these concepts are broader than the definition of recycling and composting cited above. Thus, in practice, facilities may be classified as recycling (R2 to R11) or composting (R3) facilities, although they constitute or contain a major sorting / screening step that may generate significant amounts of residues not suitable for material recovery. Moreover, sorting for recycling is, in some countries, performed at landfills or at composting plants, resulting in overestimated amounts allocated to these operations while those for recycling are underestimated.

The following illustrations give examples of operations and their possible classification by R + D codes that occur in practice and how these should be reported in order to overcome the above obstacles and comply with the cited definitions. This output related approach allows using the municipal waste recycling / composting rates directly for compliance reporting of the recycling target pursuant to the WFD. It should be noted that COM DEC 2011/753/EU⁹ allows exemptions from this approach in Article 2 (2), where it is stated that the input of the facility can be reported when the amount of residues is not significant.

In the following illustrations, the flows to be reported in order to comply with the definitions of the WFD and the JQ are marked in **green** colour. The **red** flows (input) may only be used when the residues (**grey**) are insignificant in the sense of the above Article 2(2) from COM DEC 2011/753/EU.

⁷ Commission Decision 2011/753/EU of 18 November 2011 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 310, 25.11.2011, p. 11), Article 2 (6)

⁸ Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3 (Definitions), No. 17

⁹ Commission Decision 2011/753/EU

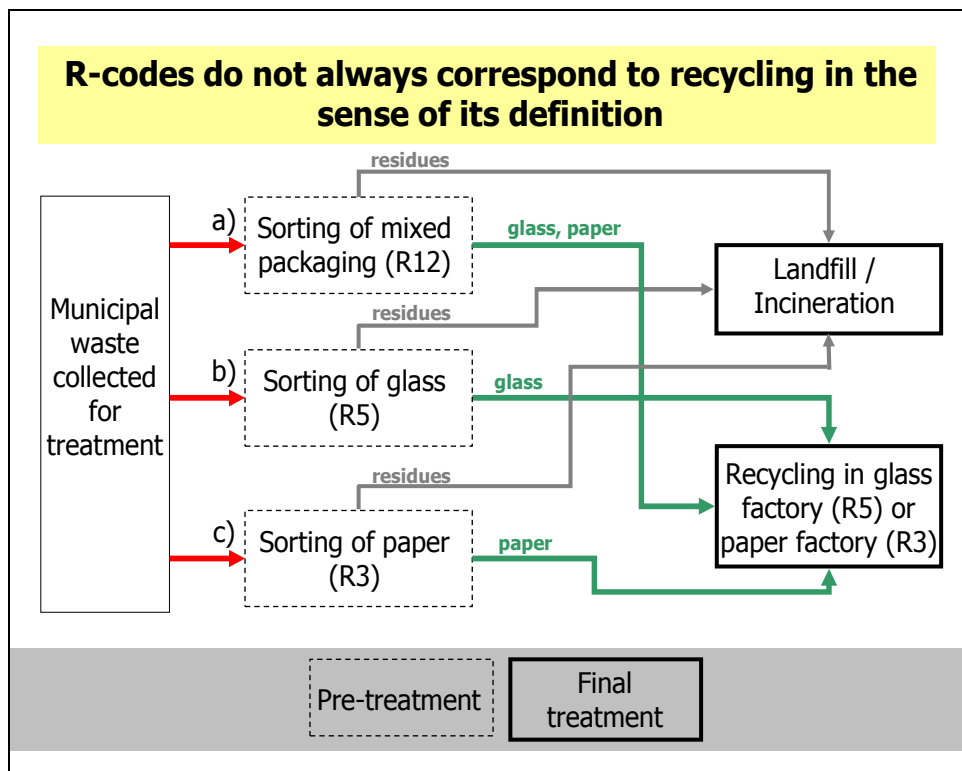


Figure 2: Varying role of sorting in municipal waste treatment classification

Figure 2 shows how sorting should be reported. It can be seen, that case a) is an example of sorting as a specialised pre-treatment operation (R12) that shall not be reported as such but according to the flows of sorted materials to the recycling process and the residues to disposal or energy recovery. In cases b) and c) the reporting should be handled similar to case a), even though these processes may be classified under R2 to R11.

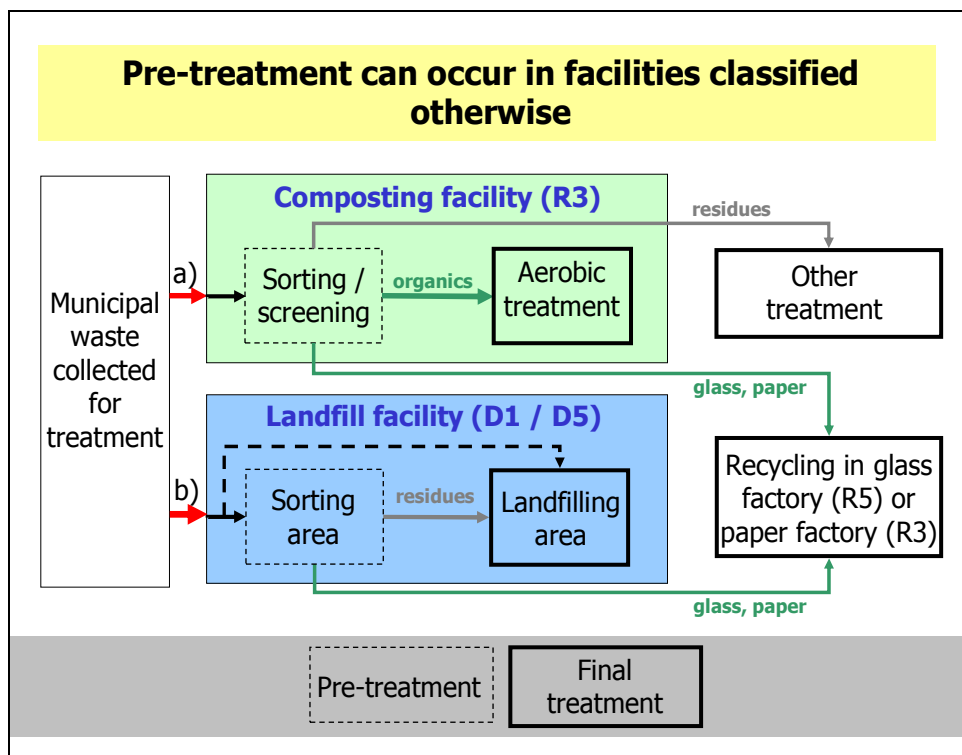


Figure 3: Pre-treatment's integration in facilities classified otherwise

Figure 3 shows that sorting may also occur in facilities that are classified otherwise. In case of composting, this means that only the part of the flow shall be reported that actually ends up in biological treatment which is roughly the difference between input (red array) and the sum of residues treated otherwise (grey array) and materials sent to recycling (green array). For sorting at landfills it is similar, i.e. the sorted amounts sent to recycling can be reported under recycling while the landfilled amount is represented by the difference of input and the materials sent to recycling.

We are aware that in practice municipal waste is often mixed with other waste types during pre-treatment, making the allocation of outputs to the municipal waste input difficult. However, possible ways to overcome this problem, e.g. by estimations and modelling, were presented at the workshop on municipal waste in February 2012¹⁰.

Imports and exports of municipal waste

Data on municipal waste treatment should relate to the municipal waste generated in the country. Accordingly, exports of municipal waste for treatment should be included in the reporting, while imports should be excluded, not only concerning recycling but all treatment operations. This convention would however require that data sources are available and that the affected amounts are significant.

5. Summary of the suggestions for reporting on municipal waste generation and treatment

The suggestions covered in this document may be summarised as follows:

- a. Municipal waste shall be understood on the basis of the definition taken from the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on waste;
- b. Municipal waste shall cover the activities and waste types as shown in Table 1;
- c. Municipal waste shall also cover packaging waste, as it is an important waste stream from households;
- d. Municipal waste treatment shall be broken down by the four categories landfill, incineration, recycling and composting as shown in Figure 1;
- e. For sorting and MBT, the outputs shall be allocated to these four above treatment categories;
- f. Secondary wastes from the above four treatment operations shall not be considered, except for the cases where the classification for recycling and composting used for data collection deviates from their definitions;
- g. In these cases, the provisions of the former chapter have to be taken into account for recycling and composting, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 and the related explanation; exception: residues are insignificant; provisions for the assessment of this significance are expected to be developed in the course of the compliance reporting for the recycling target of the WFD for household waste;
- h. For all treatment operations, exports shall be included in the reporting while imports shall be excluded, enabling the relation of treatment data to those for waste generation.

Depending on the available data and the feedback of the countries to the suggestions above, further refinement to these may be necessary. The outcome of this process will be considered in an appropriate revision of the guidance document “Sustainable development indicator on for municipal waste – how to deliver data”.

¹⁰ All documents of the workshop are available on CIRCA under http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/envirmeet/library?!=/municipal_luxembourg&vm=detailed&sb=Title and in the document related to Point 5.2 of the agenda for the WG meeting under http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/envirmeet/library?!=/statistics_29-30&vm=detailed&sb=Title

ANNEX

Table 2: Chapter 20 - Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separate collected fractions - listed codes (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) and their corresponding EWC-Stat codes (Regulation 2150/2002/EC)

LoW code	Description	EWC-Stat code
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)	
20 01 01	paper and cardboard	07.2
20 01 02	Glass	07.1
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	09 (excl. 09.11, 09.3)
20 01 10	Clothes	07.6
20 01 11	Textiles	07.6
20 01 13*	Solvents	01.1
20 01 14*	Acids	01.2
20 01 15*	Alkalines	01.2
20 01 17*	Photochemicals	02
20 01 19*	Pesticides	02
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	08 (excl. 08.1, 08.41)
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	08 (excl. 08.1, 08.41)
20 01 25	edible oil and fat	09 (excl. 09.11, 09.3)
20 01 26*	oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25	01.3
20 01 27*	paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances	02
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	02
20 01 29*	detergents containing dangerous substances	02
20 01 30	detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29	02
20 01 31*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	02
20 01 32	medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31	02
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries	08.41
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	08.41
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components	08 (excl. 08.1, 08.41)
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35	08 (excl. 08.1, 08.41)
20 01 37*	wood containing dangerous substances	07.5
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	07.5
20 01 39	plastics	07.4
20 01 40	metals	06
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping	03.1
20 01 99	other fractions not otherwise specified	10.2
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	
20 02 01	biodegradable waste	09 (excl. 09.11, 09.3)
20 02 02	soil and stones	12 (excl. 12.4, 12.6)
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes	12 (excl. 12.4, 12.6)
20 03	other municipal wastes	
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste	10.1
20 03 02	waste from markets	09 (excl. 09.11, 09.3)
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues	10.1
20 03 04	septic tank sludge	11 (excl. 11.3)
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning	11 (excl. 11.3)
20 03 07	bulky waste	10.1
20 03 99	municipal wastes not otherwise specified	10.1

Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) is considered as a hazardous waste

Table 3: EWC-Stat codes in which LoW codes for municipal waste (chapter 20) or packaging (subchapter 15 01) are included

waste (EWC-Stat)	LoW 20 codes	Packaging codes
01.1 - Spent solvents	200113*	
01.2 - Acid, alkaline or saline waste		
01.2 - Acid, alkaline or saline waste	200114* 200115*	
01.3 - Used oils	200126*	
01.4 - Spent chemical catalysts		
01.4 - Spent chemical catalysts		
02 - Chemical preparation wastes	200128, 200130, 200132	
02 - Chemical preparation wastes	200117*, 200119*, 200127*, 200129*, 200131*	150110*
03.1 - Chemical deposits and residues	200141	150203
03.1 - Chemical deposits and residues		
03.2 - Industrial effluent sludges		
03.2 - Industrial effluent sludges		
05 - Health care and biological wastes		
05 - Health care and biological wastes		
06 - Metallic wastes	200140	150104
06 - Metallic wastes		
07.1 - Glass wastes	200102	150107
07.1 - Glass wastes		
07.2 - Paper and cardboard wastes	200101	150101
07.3 - Rubber wastes		
07.4 - Plastic wastes	200139	150102
07.5 - Wood wastes	200138	150103
07.5 - Wood wastes	200137*	
07.6 - Textile wastes	200110, 200111	150109
07.7 - Waste containing PCB		
08 (not 8.1, 8.41) - Discarded equipment (excluding discarded vehicles)	200136	
08 (not 8.1, 8.41) - Discarded equipment (excluding discarded vehicles)	200121*, 200123*, 200135*	
08.1 - Discarded vehicles		
08.1 - Discarded vehicles		
08.41 - Batteries and accumulators wastes	200134	
08.41 - Batteries and accumulators wastes	200133*	
09 (not 9.11, 9.3) - Animal and vegetal wastes	200108, 200125, 200201, 200302	
09.11 - Animal waste of food preparation and products		
09.3 - Animal faeces, urine and manure		
10.1 - Household and similar wastes	200301, 200303, 200307, 200399	
10.2 - Mixed and undifferentiated materials	200199	150105, 150106
10.2 - Mixed and undifferentiated materials		
10.3 - Sorting residues		
10.3 - Sorting residues		
11 (not 11.3) - Common sludges (excluding dredging spoils)	200304, 200306	
11.3 - Dredging spoils		
12.1 to 12.5 (not 12.4) - Mineral wastes	200202, 200203	
12.1 to 12.5 (not 12.4) - Mineral wastes		150111*
12.4 - Combustion wastes		
12.4 - Combustion wastes		
12.6 - Contaminated soils and polluted dredging spoils		
13 - Solidified, stabilised or vitrified wastes		
13 - Solidified, stabilised or vitrified wastes		
total - Total Waste		
total - Total Waste		
total - Total Waste		

Legal acts and other relevant documents cited in the document

Citation	Full reference	Link
JQ	OECD/Eurostat joint questionnaire on waste	
WFD	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Notice.do?val=483340:cs&lang=en&list=522727:cs.495628:cs.483340:cs.464230:cs.464043:cs.&pos=3&page=1&nbl=5&pgs=10&hwords=
COM DEC 2011/753	Commission Decision 2011/753 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in the Waste Framework Directive (OJ L 310, 25.11.2011, p. 11)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32011D0753:EN:NOT
WStatR	Regulation 2150/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics (OJ L 332, 9.12.2002, p. 1)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002R2150:EN:NOT
List of waste / LoW	2000/532/EC: Commission Decision of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (notified under document number C(2000) 1147) (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Notice.do?val=236655:cs&lang=en&list=236655:cs.237750:cs.&pos=1&page=1&nbl=2&pgs=10&hwords=
Landfill Directive	Council Directive 1999/31 of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1), , last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Notice.do?val=487115:cs&lang=en&list=487115:cs.234135:cs.&pos=1&page=1&nbl=2&pgs=10&hwords=