

LAW Number 80
Integrated Solid Waste Management

Ratified by the Parliament

The President of the Republic of Lebanon publishes the Law as follows

SECTION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES FOR INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

1. **Waste** are the materials or things that are disposed of, intended to be disposed of or needed to be disposed of.
2. **Solid waste** are waste containing solid, liquid or gaseous components, which are produced by any source (whether household or non-household) and which may have hazardous or non-hazardous characteristics. Solid waste does not include radioactive waste, gaseous emissions or wastewater.
3. **Household waste** are solid waste generated from households and any other similar type of wastes generated by commercial, industrial and administrative institutions. They also include waste generated from municipal sweeping and maintenance operations. They may have hazardous or non-hazardous characteristics.
4. **Non-household waste** are solid wastes generated from commercial, industrial, administrative or other institutions, not including household wastes as defined above. They include, but are not limited to, industrial waste, agricultural waste, health care facility waste, slaughterhouse waste,

construction and demolition waste, sludge produced during wastewater treatment, leachate resulting from solid waste management, etc.

5. **Hazardous waste** are waste belonging to any category listed in Annex I of Law No. 387 of December 4, 1994 authorizing the Government to accede to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, unless they do not have any of the characteristics listed in Annex III to Law 387/1994. They are also the waste that are defined or considered to be hazardous waste under domestic legislation for export, import or transit routes.
6. **Non-hazardous waste** are waste with non-hazardous characteristics and not included in the hazardous waste list prepared based on the definition of hazardous wastes.
7. **Biodegradable waste** are waste that can be degraded biologically by micro-organisms, whether aerobically or anaerobically.
8. **Inert material** are solid waste that do not undergo physical, chemical or biological changes, and are, therefore, insoluble, incombustible, physically and chemically non-reactive, and not biologically degradable. In addition, neither they nor their leachate affect any other substances or pose risks to the environment. Inert materials also include fine particles of ash not classified as fly ash, street sweeping, broken glass, concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics, soil and rock, fiberglass, metals, which can pass through a small-pore sieve (filter).
9. **Fly ash** are the material produced by the cleaning of the filter system inside incinerators, which contain a certain percentage of heavy metals and hazardous substances.
10. **Slag** are the material that result from the process of converting waste upon incineration using thermal decomposition technology. These are non-harmful material of multiple use, especially in road construction.
11. **Solid waste management** are the processes of prevention, reduction, sorting at source, collection, transport, sorting, treatment, processing and disposal of solid waste, in addition to

monitoring all these works and identifying the actions to be taken when carrying them out and during the subsequent control period with the aim of preserving the environment.

12. **Waste collection** is a set of organized activities aimed at removing waste from its source or from containers intended for its collection or from collection sites, including the necessary preparations for the transport of waste.
13. **Waste sorting** refers to the manual or automated processes to sort the recoverable fraction of waste.
14. **Waste treatment** refers to the processes for the transformation of waste using any of the following technologies: recycling, composting, biodegradation and/or thermal disintegration.
15. **Recycling** is the process of recovering materials that are contained in solid waste. These materials can be reused as substitutes for raw materials used in a manufacturing process or the properties of these materials can be used for the recycling of those materials or the manufacture of other materials. The process excludes the direct use of the energy recovered from these wastes.
16. **Composting** is the controlled biological microbial degradation of organic solid waste by micro-organisms and conversion into a product that can be used as a soil enhancer if it meets the required conditions under the provisions of this law (compost).
17. **Biodegradation** refers to the various techniques that rely on biological microbial decomposition (other than composting), with or without aeration, and that aimed at the production of materials similar to composted materials and the production of energy resources.
18. **Thermal Disintegration** is the process of using the calorific value of a waste component in order to reduce its size and produce energy.
19. **Refuse-derived fuel (RDF)** is an alternative fuel produced from a waste component of high calorific value, which can be used for power generation and as an alternative fuel in the cement industry and in other industries.

20. **Waste processing** refers to the physical, chemical, or biological processes that result in a change in the characteristics of waste, with a focus on reducing their size or hazardous nature and facilitating better handling or treatment.
21. **Residual waste disposal** is the integrated process that follows the treatment and preparation stages and ensures final disposal of residual waste that cannot be subjected to any further treatment, provided that final disposal is compatible with the environmental regulations and standards and public health.
22. **Sanitary landfill** is the disposal process of residual waste in a site selected and equipped according to specific engineering and environmental standards.
23. **Waste primary products** are fresh or old wastes unaltered in nature and composition, that are generated by, but not limited to, households, importers, manufacturers, distributors, etc.
24. **Waste by-products** are waste altered in nature and composition that are generated by, but not limited to, composting facilities, biological transformation, thermal disintegration, etc.
25. **Waste producer** is a natural or legal person from the public or private sector that generates household or non-household waste (primary products) and/or a natural or legal person that generates waste as a result of treatment, processing or mixing of waste (by-products).
26. **Service provider** is a natural or legal person authorized by this Law to collect and transport waste or recyclable materials.
27. **Contractor** is a natural or legal person authorized by this Law to carry out sorting, treatment, processing and disposal of solid waste.

28. **Local administrations** are the municipalities, unions of municipalities, municipality groups, administrative decentralization organizations and entities charged with carrying out municipal functions in the law stipulated cases.
29. **Joint project** is any public utility project in which the private sector contributes by financing, management and at least one of the following processes: design, installation, construction, development, restoration, equipping, maintenance, rehabilitation and operation (as defined in Law No. 48 of September 7, 2017 regulating public-private partnerships).

Article 2: The principle of integrated household solid waste management

The principle of integrated household solid waste management, which is founded on the following stages: source reduction, reuse, source and plant sorting, recycling, composting, energy recovery and final disposal of residual waste, should be applied.

Article 3: Principles of reduction, reuse and recycling

1. The principles of source reduction, reuse and recycling should be given precedence over other stages of integrated solid waste management in Lebanon with an objective to reducing their adverse effects on the environment.
2. After applying the principles referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article and after composting, recover energy resources found in solid waste as long as this process is possible and economically viable and would not cause any adverse effects on the environment. Solid wastes that cannot be reused, recovered or recycled should be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and in accordance with the provisions of this Law; applicable national environmental standards, in particular those relating to air emissions or the environment; and public health and safety requirements.

Article 4: The sustainability principle

1. Solid waste should be managed from its source of origin to final disposal sites, in an environmentally suitable manner that does not increase social and economic burdens and that prevents:
 - a. Contamination of surface water and groundwater, air, soil, flora and fauna;

- b. Harm to public health;
 - c. Nuisance as a result of the spread of smells and noise;
 - d. Adverse effects on protected areas and natural sites;
 - e. Risks to nature and biodiversity.
2. Local administrations and/or the central authority may entrust the management of any phase of integrated waste management, in whole or in part, to the private sector, subject to the provisions of this Law.

Article 5: The proximity principle

Solid waste should be sorted, treated and then disposed of in licensed facilities as close as possible to their place of origin and away from residential areas to reduce transport distance, emission of pollutants and consumption of petroleum products in transport, subject to these sites being technically licensed and being economically viable.

Article 6: The precautionary principle

Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid any adverse effects that may be caused by certain stages of solid waste management, based on latest technological and scientific information, even before obtaining conclusive scientific evidence of the potential risks.

Article 7: The principle of prevention of uncontrolled dumping, landfilling and burning of solid waste

Forbid dumping, discharge, landfilling, burning or disposal of solid wastes in soil, pits, rock caves, surface waterways, groundwater, air, sewage networks and other infrastructure or sites not licensed for this purpose.

Article 8: Polluter pays principle

Polluters bear the costs of managing the solid waste they generate and the costs of the mitigation measures to be taken to resolve the problems ensuing from the waste or that may result from it, provided that these costs are commensurate with the quantity and quality of the waste.

Article 9: Decentralization and the principle of solutions

1. Administrative decentralization should be adopted in the application of integrated solid waste management by local administrations taking on the stages of integrated solid waste management in whole or in part in accordance with environmental and economic viability. This does not exempt the central administration from taking the responsibility should local authorities fail to comply.
2. The central authority must ensure the efficient allocation of resources through the implementation of central projects where necessary.

SECTION II

**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT**

Chapter One: Planning and coordination

Article 10: National strategy for integrated solid waste management

1. The Ministry of Environment shall develop a draft national strategy for integrated solid waste management through a participatory methodology involving the public and private sectors, including the civil society. The Ministry shall submit this project to the Council of Ministers to be duly approved.
2. The strategy referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall be approved within a period of not more than six months from the date of issue of this Law, subject to being amended when necessary or after a maximum of 10 years.
3. The draft strategy referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall include the following clauses:
 - a. Mission, vision and values;
 - b. An evaluation of the current situation to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and to identify stakeholders;
 - c. An evaluation of the general situation of solid waste management, including uncontrolled dumpsites and solid waste treatment facilities, both operational and non-operational;
 - d. Assessment of future needs (services, infrastructure, etc.) in solid waste management;
 - e. Short and long-term objectives and priorities for integrated solid waste management, including, but not limited to, types of solid waste to be treated, uncontrolled dumpsites to be closed and rehabilitated, etc.;

- f. Ways of managing various types of solid waste, the best technologies to be adopted, encouraging the principles of reduction, re-use and recycling, and the recovery of the largest possible fraction of waste towards a circular economy;
 - g. Solid waste sites for sorting, treatment, processing and final disposal;
 - h. Ways of rehabilitating and closing down uncontrolled dumpsites;
 - i. Estimated implementation timeline;
 - j. Estimated cost of installation and operation;
 - k. Sources of funding and cost recovery methods;
 - l. A list of possible or necessary material or non-material incentives;
 - m. Activities to be undertaken by local administrations (environmental guidance, collection and transport, treatment and final disposal, etc.), which these administrations shall include in local programs as set out in Article 11 of this Law;
 - n. The requirements imposed on producers, users, importers and transporters of material that produces non-household waste: periodic declaration of type and quantity of wastes; reduction of solid waste production at each of the stages of manufacturing, design, use and final disposal; treatment; and protection of the environment from the potential adverse effects of these wastes;
 - o. Means of facilitating the participation of the private sector in various stages of integrated solid waste management;
 - p. Means of encouraging local initiatives and civil society engagement aimed at reducing the amount of solid waste, reuse and sorting at source;
 - q. Marketing of materials recovered from waste through treatment (reuse, recycling, composting, biological degradation, production of energy resources, etc.) with a view to reducing the amount of raw materials consumed;
 - r. Means of strengthening capacities for integrated solid waste management (training courses, etc.);
 - s. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation.
4. The draft strategy referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall be attached to a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) as per procedures.

Article 11: Local solid waste management programs

1. Each local administration shall prepare a draft local solid waste management program as specified in paragraph (3) of this article and in accordance with the contents of the strategy approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Ministry of Environment with a copy to the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, to be duly approved, within a maximum period of three months from the date of approval of the strategy.
2. The Ministry of Environment should approve the programs referred to in paragraph (1) of this article within a period not exceeding three months from the date of issue of this Law and shall amend it when necessary or after a maximum of 10 years.
3. The clauses to be included in the programs referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment, and shall include, but not limited to:
 - a. Information about the local administration and its solid waste characteristics;
 - b. Methods of collection and transport, including draft terms and conditions;
 - c. Projects for sorting, treatment and final disposal in environmentally and economically viable ways;
 - d. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of collection and transport, and marketing of sorted and treated materials and others;
 - e. Available human, technical and financial resources; and the need for technical or financial assistance;
 - f. Collaboration with civil society for guidance on source reduction, sorting, treatment and final disposal of solid waste;
 - g. Cooperation with the private sector to implement the local program.
4. Local administrations with similar problems in solid waste management may join forces to develop and properly implement the draft programs referred to in paragraph (1) of this article.

Article 12: Coordination committee

1. A committee shall be created under the chairmanship of the Minister of Environment and with the membership of the relevant official administrations, economic and academic bodies, and environmental organizations. The objective of the committee is to coordinate on issues related to the affairs of the solid waste sector.
2. The composition and the modus operandi of this committee shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.

Chapter Two: Implementation

Article 13: Establishment of the National Solid Waste Management Authority

1. By this law, an administration called the National Solid Waste Management Authority shall be established. It shall enjoy financial and administrative independence and shall be attached to the Minister of the Environment. It shall also be subject to its internal regulations and the provisions of this law. It shall not be subject to the provisions of the General Regulations of Public Institutions ratified by Decree No. 4517/1972.
2. The Board of Directors shall be appointed by a decree to be adopted by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment.
3. The Authority's bylaws operating procedures, recruitment procedures and the wage and salary scales shall be determined by a decree to be taken by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment. It shall enjoy the following powers:
 - a. Preparing the technical and administrative terms and conditions for central projects relating to the implementation of the national strategy for integrated solid waste management and environmental impact assessment studies;
 - b. Supervising the implementation of central projects;
 - c. Advising the Minister of Environment on joint projects and those proposed by local administrations for solid waste management in terms of their environmental and economic viability and on waste treatment technologies in general.
4. The bidding process for central projects related to the implementation of the national strategy is performed by the Tender Administration as laws and regulations.

Article 14: Implementation of joint and local projects

1. Joint projects shall be implemented in accordance with the principles stipulated in Law No. 48 of September 7, 2017 (regulating public-private partnerships), subject to environmental impact assessment as per procedures.
2. Projects by local administrations shall be implemented in compliance with the laws of these administrations.

Chapter Three: Monitoring

Article 15: Self-monitoring

1. Producers, users, transporters and importers of material that produces non-household solid waste; service providers; and operators are required to carry out self-monitoring daily, to maintain records and to submit monthly and annual reports to the Ministry of Environment directly or through the official administration contracting them, if any.
2. The clauses of the self-monitoring reports shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.

Article 16: Supervision

1. The National Solid Waste Management Authority shall supervise the central projects.
2. With respect to joint projects that are contracted in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 48 of September 7, 2017, the supervision and monitoring procedures stipulated in the said law shall be applied.
3. The local administrations shall supervise the service providers and operators they contract.

Article 17: Compliance control

1. The Ministry of Environment shall monitor producers, users, transporters and importers of material that produces non-household solid waste ; service providers; and operators periodically by auditing the self-monitoring reports and conducting field inspections at least once every three months.
2. The mechanism for the field inspections and their reports shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.

Chapter four: Data management

Article 18: Preparation of a data system and database

1. Within three months from the date of issue of this law, the Ministry of Environment shall set up a national data system and database for the management of information on solid waste and the management methods in cooperation with local administrations.
2. The clauses of this system shall be defined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.

Article 19: Management of the data system and database

1. The Ministry of Environment shall manage the data system and the database by publishing, analyzing and updating the information in an accurate and transparent manner.
2. Access to information provided by the data system and database shall be free and open; it should be easily accessible.

SECTION III

NON-HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 20: Collection and transport

Service providers (municipalities, union of municipalities, decentralized administrations, private sector contractors, etc.) shall be responsible for collecting and transporting solid waste from collection points to the designated facilities in a manner that does not inflict harm to the environment, in accordance with the standards and conditions set by the Ministry of Environment upon a decision of the Minister of Environment.

Article 21: Sorting

Non-hazardous solid wastes should be sorted at source and at sorting facilities in order to separate degradable solid waste and the remaining materials that can be recycled or reused, if the technologies are available to make this possible without causing pollution to the environment, in compliance with the national integrated solid waste management strategy and approved local program, and with the environmental standards and conditions set by the Ministry of Environment upon a decision of the Minister of Environment.

Article 22: Treatment

The fraction of recoverable solid waste consisting of organic waste and reusable or recyclable waste should be treated before disposal with to the objective of reusing, recycling, composting or energy recovery, unless treatment would cause more pollution to the environment. Solid waste treatment should consider for the following points, including, but not be limited to:

- Contaminants from substances that adversely affect air, water and soil;
- Use of natural resources;
- Reusable or renewable energy;
- Content of hazardous materials in solid waste after treatment.

A. Reuse and recycling:

Materials suitable for this type of process must be reused or recycled to reduce the amount of solid waste that reaches the treatment stage, without causing environmental damage and without the use of environmentally hazardous methods and processes. This shall be done in accordance with the standards and conditions set by the Ministry of the Environment pursuant to a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.

B. Composting, biological decomposition and fuel production:

The organic fraction of biodegradable solid waste should be composted or transformed as follows:

- Sound sorting of degradable solid waste from other solid waste fractions before treatment;
- Using a suitable composting and biodegradation method approved by the Ministry of Environment;
- Proper use of composted or biodegraded materials according to their type.

The detailed conditions shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment.

C. Converting waste into energy using thermal disintegration:

Solid waste can be used as a source of energy production, provided that this process and the by-products resulting from it do not harm the environment and that they comply with the standards and conditions determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment.

D. The possibility of using other modern solid waste management technologies:

In view of the development of science and technology and based on research and studies, modern technologies other than those referred to in this Law (such, incineration of solid waste in high-temperature furnaces, etc.) may be used, provided that they do not harm the environment and after the approval of the Ministry of Environment.

Article 23: Processing

Before final disposal of solid waste, it must be processed in order to mitigate its adverse effects on the environment. The processing shall be in accordance with environmental standards and conditions for the processing of solid waste determined by the Ministry of Environment by virtue of a decision of the Minister of Environment.

Article 24: Final disposal

1. Solid waste that cannot be treated should be disposed of using special processes that comply with the national strategy for integrated waste management and with the environmental standards and conditions determined by the Ministry of Environment by virtue of a decision of the Minister of Environment.
2. **Sanitary landfills:** According to the type of waste to be disposed of, sanitary landfills are classified as follows:
 - Sanitary landfills for hazardous solid wastes;
 - Sanitary landfills for non-hazardous solid wastes;
 - Sanitary landfills for inert materials.

- a. The technical specifications for each type of landfill mentioned above shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Environment.
- b. Waste disposal in landfills that are not compatible with the type of waste and that have not been treated or processed is prohibited. Waste shall be landfilled in compliance with the environmental standards and conditions determined by the Ministry of Environment, including the conditions of the insulation liners, by a decision of the Minister of Environment.
- c. Sanitary landfills should be used for inert material to dispose of only this type of solid waste. However, notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this article, in the absence of sanitary landfills for inert material, inert material can be disposed of in sanitary landfills designated for non-hazardous solid waste.
- d. Sanitary landfills designated for non-hazardous solid waste may be used for the disposal of the following solid waste:
 - Non-hazardous solid waste of any origin that is compatible with the type of solid waste allowed to be dumped in non-hazardous solid waste landfills;
 - Inert material.

SECTION IV

HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 25: Revising the national hazardous solid waste list

The national list of hazardous and industrial solid waste, specified under article 2 of Law No. 64/88, shall be revised every 3 years or when necessary, by a decree taken by the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment, with a view to ensuring sustainability, efficiency and keeping pace with scientific developments in hazardous solid waste management.

Article 26: Import, export and transport of hazardous wastes

Hazardous solid wastes shall not be imported or exported without the approval of the Ministry of Environment and unless it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 387 of December 4, 1994, which authorized the Government to accede to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Article 27: General rules in hazardous solid waste management

1. The various categories of hazardous solid wastes should not be mixed with other categories of hazardous solid wastes or with other categories of non-hazardous solid wastes. However, when treating or disposing of solid waste in a licensed manner, the Ministry of the Environment may exceptionally permit, at the request of the entity or person licensed to manage the hazardous solid waste, to mix a certain fraction of some hazardous solid waste with other non-hazardous solid waste, provided that this mixing does not pose any risk to the environment and improves the safety of treatment and processing.
2. The procedures for hazardous waste management shall be determined by a decree or decrees issued by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment.
3. Service providers; operators; and hazardous waste producers, users, importers and transporters shall manage such wastes in a manner that does not cause harm to the environment and conforms to the environmental standards and conditions determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment.

SECTION V
FINANCING, CHARGES AND INCENTIVES

Chapter one: Financing

Article 28: Sources of funding for the integrated solid waste management

The implementation of the national strategy for integrated solid waste management and local programs can be funded from the following sources:

1. The Public Budget, through funds allocated to the National Solid Waste Management Authority;
2. Budgets of local administrations;
3. Loans and donations;
4. The National Environmental Fund (once in operation);
5. Private sector investments in solid waste management, where, notwithstanding any other provisions, legal or natural persons from the private sector, municipalities and unions of

municipalities, owners of plants licensed to treat solid wastes and/or final disposal facilities, may connect the electrical power produced by the plants to the grid at their own expense, provided they obtain the necessary license from the Ministry of Energy and Water. Electricity of Lebanon shall purchase the quantities of energy produced at a price fifteen per cent lower than the average tariff for the sale of electricity that it applies. The license granted by the Ministry of Energy and Water shall be annulled, revoked or suspended in case the licensee violates the conditions under which the license was granted, without any compensation owed to the licensee. The mentioned price may be amended by virtue of a decree of the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Energy and Water and the Minister of Environment.

Chapter two: Incentives

Article 29: Non-material incentives

1. Ministries and administrations concerned with solid waste management should promote projects relating to integrated solid waste management, especially recycling, reuse and energy recovery in a sound and effective manner by providing non-financial incentives such as streamlining licensing procedures for service providers and operators, importing the materials resulting from solid waste treatment, etc.
2. Ways of incentivizing solid waste management shall be determined by a decree to be adopted by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment.

SECTION VI

RESPONSIBILITIES, VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Chapter one: Responsibilities

Article 30: General responsibilities

1. The local administration is responsible for the collection and transport of household waste and can resort to the private sector under its supervision, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
2. Local administrations and the National Solid Waste Management Authority are responsible for the treatment, preparation and final disposal of waste, and can use the private sector under their supervision, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
3. Producers, users, importers and distributors of non-household waste are responsible for non-household waste management under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Environment

as defined in the national strategy for integrated solid waste management. They shall bear the cost of solid waste management resulting from their operations and activities, in addition to the costs resulting from the management of solid waste resulting from their products. They must also undertake preventive actions and reduce solid waste generation during design, production, consumption and disposal processes.

4. The Ministry of Environment, in coordination with local administrations, has the authority to take all necessary measures and steps to remove threats affecting the safety of the environment resulting from solid waste or its management process.

Article 31: Removal of illegal solid waste on private and public property

1. If such wastes are discarded after the date of issue of this law:
 - a. The owner or investor of this property is responsible for the removal of solid waste on private property that may cause damage to the environment. If he refuses to do so, the local administration must transfer them at the expense of the owner or investor.
 - b. If solid waste are discarded on private property without the knowledge or permission of the owner or investor, he shall notify the local administration, which shall take the appropriate measures and charge the expenses of these measures to the violator.
 - c. The local administration is responsible for the removal of solid waste on public property and shall take the appropriate measures and charge the expenses of these measures to the violator.
2. If such wastes were present before the date of issue of this law:

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for removing solid waste on private or public property in cooperation with the local administration.

Article 32: Obligation to declare a real estate environmental lien

Owners of real estate that has been used as waste sorting, treatment, preparation or final disposal facilities must take the following actions:

- Report to the Land Registry Secretariat to record this in the designated field to describe the property in the real estate deed;
- In the event of sale of the property, declare the previous use of the property under penalty of cancellation of the contract;
- In the event of sale of the property and the need to carry out works related to remediation of the waste management facility, the buyer must be informed, and he should sign an agreement under which he will assume full responsibility for the execution of the required works.

Article 33: Civil liability rules and provisions

1. Service providers; operators; and waste producers, users, importers and distributors shall bear civil liability for any damage or risk to the environment or to others resulting from the solid waste in their charge, the activities they undertake, and the by-products generated there from.
2. The natural or legal persons mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article shall be responsible for the treatment and removal of various damages and hazards to the environment or third parties resulting from their wastes, their management of solid wastes and the by-products generated therefrom by taking necessary and appropriate measures.

Chapter two: Violations

Article 34: Violations

1. Violations of the provisions of this Law shall be recorded through violation reports drafted by the Judicial Police and the Environmental Police, which shall be submitted to the competent courts and copies shall be sent to the Ministry of Environment.
2. The provisions of article 54 of Chapter Two of Section VI of Law No. 444/2002 on environmental protection shall also apply.

Chapter three: Penalties

Article 35: Deterrent administrative penalties

In accordance with Article 57 of the Environmental Protection Law (444/2002) and upon the proposal of the Ministry of the Environment or other relevant administrations, after warning the violator in writing and he fails to remove the violation, deterrent administrative sanctions may be imposed on him. They are:

- Impose conditions aimed at upholding rights and preserving the environment;
- Monitor all means and facilities of environmental management at any time to verify the extent to which solid waste management processes are consistent with the provisions of this law and the applicable regulations and licensing conditions;
- Impose treatment measures such as afforestation and rehabilitation at the expense of the polluter;

- Set conditions before allowing some activities to continue, in addition to ongoing preventive measures, self-monitoring and environmental auditing, and suspending the license for some activities until the required conditions are met;
- Prevent certain activities that cause significant environmental damage, revoking the license and closing the institution;
- Close the institution in the event of failure to comply with the provisions of this Law and the impossibility of applying the conditions that would achieve compliance with this Law.
- Impose injunctions and fines.

Article 36: Criminal penalties

1. Producers, users, and importers of material that produces waste and its distributors; service providers and operators shall be liable to imprisonment for a term between one month and one year and/or to a fine ranging from 14 to 70 times the minimum wage under the following conditions:
 - a. The discard of less than 500 kg of non-hazardous solid wastes in water, soil, sewage networks, or other sensitive natural infrastructure and sites;
 - b. When non-hazardous solid waste are not collected, transported or sorted in accordance with the provisions of this Law and with the conditions and standards set by the Ministry of Environment;
 - c. Upon collection, transportation or sorting of non-hazardous solid waste without the approval of the Ministry of Environment;
 - d. Upon failing to report to the Ministry of Environment the adverse environmental effects resulting from the production, collection, transport or sorting of non-hazardous solid waste.
2. Waste producers, users, importers and distributors; service providers; and operators shall be liable to imprisonment for a term between six months and three years and/or to a fine of ranging from 70 to 700 times the minimum wage under the following conditions:
 - a. The discard of the equivalent or more than 500 kg of non-hazardous solid wastes in water, soil, sewage networks, or other infrastructure and natural sites;
 - b. The discard of less than 10 kg of hazardous solid wastes in water, soil, sewage networks, or other infrastructure and natural sites;
 - c. Upon failing to treat, process, or dispose of non-hazardous solid waste in accordance with the provisions of this Law and with the conditions and standards set by the Ministry of Environment, including incineration and uncontrolled dumping;

- d. Upon failing to submit periodic reports on non-hazardous solid wastes to the Ministry of Environment as stipulated by this Law;
 - e. Upon failing to carry out self-monitoring and maintenance of daily records of non-hazardous solid waste;
 - f. Upon treatment, processing or disposing of non-hazardous solid wastes without the approval of the Ministry of Environment;
 - g. Upon failing to report to the Ministry of Environment the adverse environmental effects resulting from the treatment, preparation or disposal of non-hazardous solid wastes.
3. Waste producers, users, importers and distributors; service providers; and operators shall be liable to imprisonment for a term between one year and ten years and/or to a fine ranging from 700 to 7,000 times the minimum wage under the following conditions:
- a. The discard of 10 kg or more of hazardous solid waste in water, soil, sewage networks, or other infrastructure and natural sites;
 - b. Upon failing to collect, transport, sort, treat, process, or dispose of hazardous wastes in accordance with the provisions of this Law and with the conditions and standards set by the Ministry of Environment.
 - c. Upon collection, transportation, sorting, treatment, preparing or disposing of hazardous solid wastes without the consent of the Ministry of the Environment as per procedures, including incineration and uncontrolled dumping;
 - d. Upon failing to submit the periodic reports on non-hazardous solid wastes are to the Ministry of Environment as stipulated by this Law;
 - e. Upon failing to carry out self-monitoring and maintenance of daily records of hazardous solid waste;
 - f. Upon mixing hazardous solid waste with other hazardous and/or non-hazardous waste with the aim of reducing their hazardous characteristics without the approval of the Ministry of Environment;
 - g. Upon failing to report to the Ministry of Environment the adverse environmental effects resulting from the production, collection, transport, sorting, treatment, preparation or disposal of hazardous solid wastes.

In follow up to all that was listed in the above text the prison and financial penalties shall be multiplied in case of repeat violations.

4. If an offense referred to in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this article is committed by the local administration or any public administration, the penalty provided for in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this article shall apply to the natural person responsible for such violation, and to the mayor, his deputy and members of the municipal council, notwithstanding any other provision.

Article 37: Other penalty-related provisions

The penalties specified in this Law do not replace those contained in other laws, including Law No. 444/2002 (articles 58 to 63), Law No. 64/88 (articles 9 to 13) or the Penal Code.

**SECTION VII
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 38:

All legal texts that are contrary to this Law or inconsistent with its provisions shall be repealed.

Article 39:

This law shall be published and shall be effective as soon as it is published in the Official Gazette.

Issued by the President of the Republic
Prime Minister
Signature: Saad El-Dine El-Harriri

Baabda, 10 October 2018
Signature: Michel Aoun

Prime Minister
Signature: Saad El-Dine El-Harriri

The Rationale for the Draft Law on Integrated Solid Waste Management

In application of the basic principles and general terms of the Environmental Protection Law № 444/2002 issued in 29/07/2002, and Law № 387 issued in December 4, 1994 allowing the Government to join the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Law № 444/2002 issued in 29/07/2002, had vested the Ministry of Environment in its Articles 41, 49 and 51 *et seq.*, with the functions of planning, monitoring, setting the standards as well as the terms for the treatment of solid waste, in order to achieve:

- Reduction as much as possible of the quantity of wastes set to be disposed of;
- Reduction as much as possible of the quantity of hazardous solid waste that ought to be disposed of;
- Facilitating the management of hazardous solid waste that ought to be disposed of;
- Facilitating the management of solid waste and encouraging their recycle and reuse;
- In addition to the responsibilities resulting from integrated solid waste management and the institutional and financial frameworks (cost of financing and cost recovery).

Whereas it is essential to ensure an integrated framework for solid waste management to preserve the environment based on the principles of sustainability, awareness and transparency in the management of these wastes;

Whereas it is essential to develop an integrated plan to treat all types of solid waste from their source to disposal, commensurate with the State's ability to finance such a plan;

Whereas it is essential to prevent the uncontrolled dumping and unscientific and uncontrolled burning of solid wastes, as these methods have an adverse effect on the environment;

Whereas it is essential to encourage the participation of the private sector in the field of solid waste in order to reduce the financial burden on the Lebanese State;

Whereas it is essential to manage the disposal of solid waste and monitor it to mitigate their adverse effects on the environment and public health to prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, soil, air pollution, foul odors, the spread of pests, an increase in rodents and insects, degradation of natural landscapes and curb ecotourism;

Whereas reduction, recycling, reuse and energy recovery from solid wastes should be encourage to protect natural resources and avoid land misuse;

Whereas the cost recovery of solid waste management should be done through direct or indirect charges, with annual allocations for solid waste management equivalent to at least the value of the charges paid for the previous year or earlier;

Whereas the draft law on integrated solid waste management has been prepared by the Ministry of Environment in coordination with the relevant bodies in this sector, including the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Finance and the Council for Development and Reconstruction;

Therefore, the Government submits this draft law on integrated solid waste management to the Council of Ministers in the hope it would be approved.

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