

The Waste Management Framework Law No.16 of 2020

Article (1):

This Law is called the (*Waste Management Framework Law for the year 2020*) and shall be enforced six (6) months after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article (2):

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this Law, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Ministry	: Ministry of Environment.
Minister	: Minister of Environment.
Committee	: The Higher Steering Committee for Waste Management formed by virtue of this Law.
Establishment	: Any entity that performs any process of the Waste management processes.
Waste	: Any substance that its Holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard, which are described under Table No. (1) appended to this Law.
Person	: Any natural or juridical person.
Holder	: Any Person in possession of Waste.
Generator	: Any Person whose activities generate Waste.
Operator	: Any Person who performs any process of the Waste management processes.
Treatment	: Any physical, mechanical, thermal, chemical or biological process, including sorting, that result in change of the properties of Waste, or for the purpose of reducing its volume or hazardous nature or facilitating its handling and increasing the chances of recovery operations in environmentally safe manners.
Reuse	: Any process that allows the Waste to be used for the very same purpose it was originally used for.

- Recycle : Any process by which Waste is treated to be Reused for the very same purpose or for other purposes.
- Collection : Waste collection methods and means for the purposes of Waste management operations.
- Special Waste : Waste that has specific problems in its management and the Final Disposal according to instructions issued by the Minister.
- Recovery : Any of the operations mentioned under Table No. (3) appended to this Law, including Reuse.
- Transport : The mechanism for moving Waste from its collection site to its designated site by a mean of transport dedicated for this purpose and approved by the competent authorities.
- Storage : Keeping the Waste under the Holder's possession until Disposal.
- Final Disposal : Any of the operations mentioned in Table No. (4) appended to this Law.
- Waste Transfer Station : The isolated place where non-hazardous Waste is collected to carry out some Waste management operations in preparation for moving it to the facilities designated for this purpose.
- Landfill : A site intended for Final Disposal of Waste underground or on its surface in an environmentally safe manner.
- Competent Authority : Any of the authorities mentioned in Article (10) of this Law.
- Municipality : Any existing or newly established Municipality under the Municipalities Law.
- Environmental Inspector : The competent employee designated by the Minister or the competent employee at the related regulatory authority delegated by the Minister in writing to carry out environmental inspection works on the Establishment to ensure its compliance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations and instructions issued by its virtue.
- Environmental Approval : Written approval, issued by the Ministry or any authority it delegates, to Establishments whose activities do not require an Environmental Impact Assessment study.
- Environmental License : The permission issued by the Ministry or any authority delegated by it to allow any entity to establish, operate, or operate parts of it or an

activity affiliated with it in accordance with specific conditions that ensure that this entity adheres to environmental requirements and standards based on an Environmental Impact Assessment study, Environmental Audit study or any other requirements determined by the Ministry.

Environmental Permit : A permit issued by the Ministry which gives an approval to the owner of the Establishment to start operating after ensuring that he fulfills the conditions specified in the Environmental License.

Pollution : Any negative change in any of the environmental components that exceed, directly or indirectly, the environmental standards and specifications approved by the Ministry; causes this change, whether it occurs to a perceptible or imperceptible degree; leads to limiting the use of these components; decreases their economic, aesthetic or social value; leads to its partial or total destruction; or affects the normal life of living beings and everything that disturbs their natural balance.

Article (3):

- A. Waste shall be classified into the following two categories:
 - 1. Non-hazardous.
 - 2. Hazardous.
- B. Waste mentioned in Paragraph (A) of this Article, shall be divided according to their categories and according to Table No. (1) appended to this Law.
- C. Waste shall be classified as hazardous if one or more of the characteristics mentioned in Table No. (2) appended to this Law applies to it.

Article (4):

- A. Waste management includes any of the following operations:
 - 1- Reducing Waste generation.
 - 2- Reuse.
 - 3- Sorting at source.
 - 4- Collection.
 - 5- Transport.
 - 6- Sorting.
 - 7- Storage.
 - 8- Recovery.
 - 9- Recycling.
 - 10- Treatment and Final Disposal of Waste.
 - 11- Closure and subsequent follow-up on Waste Treatment facilities.

- B. Any process may be added to the operations mentioned in Paragraph (A) of this Article by a decision of the Minister upon the recommendation of the Committee.

Article (5):

The provisions of this Law shall apply to Waste management, its Establishments, classes and categories, except for the following:

- a. Radioactive Waste.
- b. Gaseous emissions to the atmosphere; and
- c. Wastewater and biosolids/sludge resulting from it.

Article (6):

The measures provided below shall be taken respectively to prevent Pollution and reduce its risk on the environment, public health and sustainable development:

- a. Reduce the generation of all types of Waste to the minimal, including Special Waste generation.
- b. Reuse.
- c. Sorting Waste at source, including Municipal Waste, pursuant to the required environmental requirements.
- d. Dealing with Waste in a manner that ensures Recovery.
- e. Reducing the hazardous characteristics of Waste to the minimum.
- f. Waste that cannot be reduced, Reused, Recycled or Treated in an environmentally sound manner, shall be disposed of by being incinerated or buried, according to the set criteria and objectives.

Article (7):

The following fundamental principles shall be adopted in Waste management:

- a. Prevention Principle: Adopt effective and appropriate measures aimed at avoiding generating Waste or limiting the amount of Waste and its harm to the minimal possible level, in order to reduce risks to the public health and environment, and to reduce environmental degradation.
- b. Precautionary Principle: To take preventive measures to avoid any threat or risk to the environment.
- c. Extended Responsibility Principle: Holding Generators and importers of materials and goods with the financial responsibility for the environmental impacts of their products or the residuals of their products from Treatment or Final Disposal and the primary production activities in selecting materials and in product design, when negative impacts arise and the development of an approved national mechanism for its Treatment according to instructions issued for this purpose.
- d. The Polluter Pays Principle: The Generator or Holder of the Waste incurs the costs of

prevention, Recovery and Disposal of Waste, including subsequent follow-up and monitoring, and the Generator's financial responsibility for preventive and rehabilitative measures when it causes or may cause harm to the environment.

- e. Proximity Principle : treating Waste or disposing it at the nearest site or Establishment taking into consideration economic and environmental efficiency.

Article (8):

Waste management is required to:

- a. Work towards generating the minimal amount of Waste and produce the minimal harmful effects on the environment.
- b. Use tools and materials that are safe or have a less negative impact on the environment and public health.
- c. Reduce Waste Disposal, Storage, or Treatment without taking appropriate precautions and measures.
- d. It is not allowed to mix different types of Waste unless the mixing process facilitates the Recovery processes and Final Disposal.
- e. Provide the Competent Authorities with the necessary official documents regarding generated Waste.

Article (9):

A. A Committee called (the Highest Steering Committee for Waste Management) shall be formed under the chairmanship of the Minister and membership of each of the following:

- 1- Minister of Local Administration, Vice-President.
- 2- Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.
- 3- The Minister of Water and Irrigation.
- 4- The Minister of Public Works and Housing.
- 5- The Minister of Health.
- 6- The Minister of Agriculture.
- 7- The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources.
- 8- The Secretary General of the Greater Amman Municipality.
- 9- Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority.
- 10- Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority.
- 11- Director General of the Customs Department.
- 12- Head of the Jordan Chamber of Commerce.
- 13- Head of the Jordan Chamber of Industry.
- 14- Director of the Royal Department for Environmental Protection / Public Security Directorate.
- 15- Head of the Engineers Association.

- 16- Representative from the private sector nominated by the Minister.
- B. The Committee shall assume the following tasks and authorities:
- 1- Approving the national Waste Management Plan in the Kingdom.
 - 2- Adopting the policies, strategies and executive programs for Waste management in the Kingdom.
 - 3- Perceive the periodic reports on the progress of the implementation of the National Plans and strategies for Waste Management.
 - 4- Forming the technical committees necessary to implement the provisions of this Law and the regulations and instructions issued by its virtue.
 - 5- Examining legislation related to Waste management and recording the necessary comments related to it.
 - 6- Any other tasks assigned by the Cabinet.
- C. The Chairman shall designate a reporter for the Committee from the Ministry's employees, who shall prepare its agendas, call for its meetings upon the request of the Chairman, organize its minutes, and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions issued by it.
- D. The Committee meets at the invitation of its Chairman or his Vice Chairman in his absence every six months, and whenever the need arises. The meeting shall be considered in quorum in the presence of a majority of its members, provided that the Chairman or Vice Chairman is present among them, and the Committee shall issue its decisions by the majority votes of those present.
- E. The Committee may invite any Person with expertise and knowhow to attend the meetings and provide technical advice without having the right to vote.

Article (10):

- A. The Ministry, in coordination with the relevant authorities, undertakes the following tasks and authorities:
1. Managing data on Waste and keeping records related.
 2. Issuing the necessary Environmental Approval for Waste management Establishments.
 3. Providing the necessary data and information for Waste management.
 4. Training the necessary personnel for Waste management.
 5. Control the hazardous Waste transportation and Waste Treatment facilities and related operations.
- B. The Ministry of Local Administration shall handle Waste management, supervision and monitoring in the Municipalities, Joint Services Councils, slaughterhouses, and vegetables and fruits markets that fall within its competence with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport, Sorting, Recycling, Storage, Treatment, investing in Waste and Final Disposal. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.

- C. The Greater Amman Municipality shall handle Waste management, supervision and monitoring within the borders of the Greater Amman Municipality, the slaughterhouses and the vegetable and fruit markets that fall within its competence with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport, Sorting, Recycling, Storage, Treatment, investing in and Final Disposal. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- D. The Investment Commission shall manage, supervise and control Waste within the areas affiliated to the Commission with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport and Sorting. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- E. Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority shall manage, supervise and control Waste within its area, slaughterhouses and vegetable and fruit markets within its jurisdiction with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport, Sorting, Recycling, Storage, Treatment, investing in Waste and Final Disposal. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- F. Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority shall manage, supervise and control Waste within its area, slaughterhouses and markets for vegetables and fruits within its jurisdiction with regards to collecting, transporting, Sorting, Recycling, Storage Treatment, investing in Waste and Final Disposal of Waste.
And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- G. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities shall manage, supervise and control Waste over the archaeological sites and touristic places with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport, Sorting, Recycling, Storage, Treatment, investing Waste in and Final Disposal. And, it may request the assistance of the private sector for that.
- H. The Ministry of Health shall manage, supervise and control Waste management within its medical facilities and supervising and controlling Waste inside other medical facilities with regards to the Waste Collection, Transport, Sorting, Storage, Treatment and Final Disposal. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- I. The Ministry of Agriculture shall manage, supervise and control Waste in agricultural, pastoral and forest lands, and Waste resulted from the agricultural sector with regards to Waste Collection and Transport. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- J. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing shall manage, supervise and control Waste in roads outside the Municipalities' boundaries with regards to Waste Collection and Transport. And, it may seek the assistance of the private sector for that.
- K. The Public Security Directorate, represented by the Royal Administration for Environmental Protection (Rangers), shall undertake inspections and control over Waste management field, in cooperation with the Competent Authorities, and shall detect the perpetrators and leaving them to the judiciary to fulfill the legal requirements against them.
- L. The Joint Services Councils or Municipalities shall:
 - 1- Determine the extent of the need for a new site for the Municipal Waste Landfill and inform the Ministry and the relevant authorities' thereof.
 - 2- Identify potential alternatives for the new Landfill site.
 - 3- Establish new sites for Municipal Waste Landfill.

- 4- Operate Municipal Landfills and supervising the Final Disposal of Waste and the other operations inside the Landfills.
 - 5- Conclude contracts with private companies to collect nonhazardous Waste and Dispose it in accordance with the national and Municipal plan.
- M. The Customs Department, in coordination with the Ministry, shall monitor the Waste shipped across borders in accordance with the agreements related to Waste, in which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a party of, and the necessary conditions and controls issued by the Competent Authorities.

Article (11):

- A. The Holder, Operator or Generator, who possess any amount of hazardous Waste or One Thousand (1000) tons or more of nonhazardous Waste annually, shall commit to the following:
1. Taking measures for Recovery or Disposal of the Waste generated by its activities or processed by it.
 2. Collecting and Sorting Waste separately.
 3. Storing Waste in environmentally sound manners before Recovery or Final Disposal.
- B. Waste must be sorted and Collected on the site in ways that reduces environmental risks, for a specific period of time and in accordance with the legislations in force.
- C. The Generator or Holder who Recovers or Disposes of the Waste, must obtain the necessary Approvals according to the instructions issued for this purpose.

Article (12):

The Operator shall comply with the following:

- A. Establishing a special system for Waste Collection services that includes the following:
1. The geographical area covered by the Collection services.
 2. The main requirements for the provided services, including time and method of Collection, frequency of Collection, rights and obligations of the Collection service provider and residential boundaries and other areas covered by the services.
 3. Determining how Generators or Waste Holders who are non-residential may utilize this service.
 4. Technical, procedural and other special requirements related to service provision, including Waste Treatment and Final Disposal.
 5. Determining the related Landfill sites or any other types of Waste Treatment methods used.
 6. Necessary Conditions for the detection and control of illegal disposal and burial dump sites.
 7. Waste Sorting provisions.
 8. Determine the routes of Transport vehicles that collects Waste.
- B. Receive Waste from Waste Holders and Generators, and then transfer such Waste to the Collection sites, Transfer Stations, or sites of Treatment or Final Disposal.

C. Collecting sorted Waste.

Article (13):

In the event that the Municipality or any entity plays the role of the Operator in Waste management, such entity shall abide by the conditions set forth under Article (12) of this Law, provided that its own Waste management bylaws includes the special standards and conditions mentioned in this Law.

Article (14):

- A. The Ministry is responsible for setting policies, strategies, plans and executive programs for Waste management in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and submitting them to the Committee after coordination with the relevant authorities for a period of no less than five (5) years.
- B. The policies, strategies, plans and executive programs for Waste management referred to in Paragraph (A) of this Article must include the following:
 - 1- Waste management goals, strategies, programs and activities it achieves.
 - 2- Technical requirements for different Waste management processes and facilities.
 - 3- Available and suggested suitable sites and facilities for Waste Treatment and Disposal in different areas.
 - 4- Any special procedures for treating Municipal Waste and/or Disposal sites prepared for a group of Municipalities within a specific region.
 - 5- The type, quantity and source of the Waste generated or treated or subject to Final Disposal.
 - 6- Any special procedures for specific types of Waste, such as hazardous Waste, liquid Waste, packing and packaging Waste and others.
 - 7- Follow up on the implementation of national Waste management policies and strategies to achieve its goals and set Waste management priorities and actions to be taken.
 - 8- List of measures and procedures to be followed.
 - 9- The estimated financial costs for Waste management.
- C. The national Waste management plan must be in compliance with the Sustainable Development Plan.
- D. The Ministry commit to submit annual periodic reports to the Committee to indicate the extent of implementation of policies, strategies, plans and executive programs for Waste management.

Article (15):

- A. The Joint Services Council or the Municipality, with the approval of the Ministry of Local Administration, shall be committed to developing a plan for Waste management in its area and for a period not exceeding five (5) years.
- B. The Municipality or the Joint Services Council Plan for Waste Management must be in accordance with the National Waste management plan, and should be done in coordination with

the Ministry and the relevant authorities, provided that it is submitted to the Ministry for approval.

- C. The Municipality or the Joint Service Council may coordinate with the private sector, relevant authorities, and environmental associations when preparing the Waste management plan.
- D. The Municipality's Waste Management Plan should include the minimum of the following:
 - 1- Waste Collection programs from residences.
 - 2- Strategic plans for using any component of Municipal Waste.
 - 3- Programs and initiatives aiming at reducing the percentage of biodegradable (organic) Waste and packing and packaging Waste within the Municipal Waste.
 - 4- Programs and initiatives aiming at raising the public awareness on Waste management issues.
 - 5- Specifying sites of Waste management facilities.
 - 6- Measures taken in coordination with other Municipalities to achieve the specified goals.

Article (16):

- A. An Establishment that generates on annual basis more than One Thousand (1000) tons of non-hazardous Waste or any amount of hazardous Waste with the exception of construction and demolition Waste, shall set a plan to manage its Waste, provided that it includes the following:
 - 1- Documenting the generated Waste to include the source, quantities, types and components of the Waste.
 - 2- Precautionary measures and procedures to prevent or reduce Waste generation.
 - 3- Demonstrate all operations of Waste separation , especially hazardous Waste from other reusable Waste.
 - 4- Description of the Waste Storage mechanism and demonstrating it on the site.
 - 5- The methods used to treat Waste and Disposing it.
 - 6- Determining the routes of Waste Transport vehicles.
- B. The Establishment, to which paragraph (A) of this article applies, shall submit the plan to the Ministry upon request.
- C. The Waste management plans outlined in this Article must be updated every (5) years or when there is a significant change in the Waste-generating operations, whichever comes first and provide the concerned authorities with these plans upon request.

Article (17):

- A. Each Establishment, to which the provisions of Paragraph (A) of Article (16) of this Law applies, must assign and/or appoint a responsible specialized officer for the environment in the Establishment and inform the relevant authority of the name and details of the said officer.
- B. The Environmental officer referred to in Paragraph (A) of this Article shall assume the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Creating and updating the Establishment's Waste Management Plan.
 2. Implementing the Waste Management Plan in environmentally safe manners.
 3. Propose precautionary measures to prevent or limit Waste generation and to Reuse and Recycle Waste.
 4. Ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation related to Waste management and submitting periodic reports to the management of the Establishment on the level of compliance.
- C. The Generator, the Environmental officer and the Operator are all responsible for complying with Waste management requirements in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article (18):

- A. Alternative Waste Collection systems developed by Waste Generators, Holders or Management Operators may be used, under the condition of obtaining the prior approval from the Ministry.
- B. The application for obtaining the approval referred to under Paragraph (A) of this Article must include the following:
 1. The alternative system management plan.
 2. The geographical areas for Waste Collection and the Final Disposal sites.
 3. The types of collected Waste.
 4. Description of Waste Collection system.
 5. Determining the methods of Treatment.
 6. Determining Collection points in proportion to the quantities of collected Waste.
- C. All Waste management operations should be environmentally safe.

Article (19):

- A. Waste must be transported in environmentally safe manners to avoid causing Pollution to the environment. In the event of any Pollution resulting from Transport activities, the transporter shall be responsible for the operations removal of all the causes of Pollution.
- B. Waste may not be transported without obtaining the necessary Licenses from the relevant authorities, and the Transport vehicle must be proportionate with the nature, size and type of Waste.
- C. If the Waste cannot be delivered to its approved destination, the Waste carrier must return it to its source.
- D. Generators and Holders of hazardous Waste must attach the necessary documents and data, which are stipulated in the regulations issued for this purpose.
- E. With due observance of the provisions of the general rules for the Transport of dangerous goods, during the Transport of the hazardous Waste, it should be marked and packed in accordance with the conditions mentioned under paragraph (D) of this Article or the legislation in force.

Article (20):

- A. Waste shall be utilized by the methods specified in Table No. (3) appended to this Law, including power generation.
- B. Waste shall be Disposed by the methods specified in Table No. (4) appended to this Law.

Article (21):

- A. It is not permissible for any Establishment to operate without obtaining the necessary Licenses from the Competent Authorities, and the Environmental Approvals from the Ministry.
- B. The conditions, requirements, financial guarantees, fees due in the License and the Approval necessary for Waste management and Establishments registration shall be determined according to a regulation issued for this purpose.
- C. The Competent Authorities that undertake licensing the Establishments or renewing its Licenses must meet the requirements of the Environmental Approvals from the Ministry.

Article (22):

- A. The Waste Generators whose activities result in more than (1000) tons of nonhazardous Waste annually or any amount of hazardous Waste and the Operators of Waste management Establishments shall set a control and monitoring program determined by the Ministry in accordance with instructions issued for this purpose and shall retain the relevant records.
- B. Waste management Establishments shall submit an annual report to the Ministry on the relevant data on Waste management in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry.
- C. The Generator or Operator must notify the Ministry within a period not exceeding Twenty-Four (24) hours of any negative environmental effects revealed by the control and monitoring procedures.

Article (23):

- A. The Environmental Inspector who is accredited by the Ministry of Environment for inspecting the Establishments shall coordinate with the Competent Authorities and the reference regulatory authorities mentioned in the Control and Inspection of Economic Activities Law to carry out inspections within their jurisdiction, provided that the Environmental Inspector performs the following tasks:
 - 1. Enter any Establishment to ensure that the Operator and the Generator comply with the conditions contained in the License in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations and instructions issued pursuant thereto.
 - 2. Resort to the Public Security Forces, if necessary, to carry out inspection and control duties in the field of Waste management and detain anyone who violates the provisions of this Law.
 - 3. Ensuring that the Generator, Holder, Operator or transporter adhere to operational technical

- standards and conditions and technical regulatory measures to protect air, water and soil.
4. Ensuring that operational records are kept in Waste management Establishments and related authorities in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 5. Ensuring the commitment to correct the situations and take the prescribed precautionary measures.
- B. Taking into consideration what is mentioned under Paragraph (A) of this Article, the Environmental Inspector has the right to do the following:
1. Obliging the Person to provide all necessary documents, records and information.
 2. Ceasing operations of Waste Transport.
 3. Opening the relevant Waste container.
 4. Obtaining Waste samples.
 5. Recording the facts of the case in visual form through any available technology.
 6. Taking the necessary measures required for the purpose of complying with the terms of the License and other relevant legal conditions.
 7. Ceasing all Waste management operations or part of it if they pose a threat to health and the environment.
- C. The Environmental Inspector should submit a report of the inspection results to the Competent Authority.

Article (24):

The Competent Authority may, based on the report of the Environmental Inspector, take the following measures:

- a. Warning the Establishment to correct the violations and specify a time period for that according to the technical need.
- b. Suspending the work of the Establishment until the relevant conditions and requirements are met.
- c. Closing the Establishment if its operation causes a great risk to public health and the environment.
- d. Transferring the Establishment to the competent court.

Article (25):

- A. The Ministry shall destruct hazardous imported goods that are in violation of the technical specifications and rules or that are counterfeited, in case it is not possible to re-export it, in exchange for the financial fee determined by the Ministry in accordance with the regulation of Collecting Fees for Hazardous Waste Treatment issued for this purpose.
- B. The Municipality and Greater Amman Municipality shall destruct the nonhazardous imported goods that are in violation of the technical specifications and rules or that are counterfeited, in the event that it is not possible to re-export it, in exchange for a financial fee that the Municipalities or Greater Amman Municipality receives in the amount of fifty (50) Jordanian

Dinars per ton or any part of it.

Article (26):

- A. The establishment, Generator, Holder, or any other entity created before the provisions of this Law comes into force, shall be obligated to comply with this Law within a maximum period of three (3) years in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations issued by its virtue.
- B. The Competent Authorities must, once this Law comes into force, amend or repeal their regulations to comply with the provisions of this Law and the regulations issued by its virtue.

Article (27):

- A.1 Any juridical Person collecting, treating, storing, transporting or disposing of Waste without obtaining the necessary Licenses and Permits in accordance with the provisions of this Law or any other legislation shall be punished with a fine of no less than One Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 1,000) and not exceeding Five Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 5,000) and the removal and correction of such violation within the period specified by the relevant authority.
- 2. Any natural Person collecting, treating, storing, transporting or disposing of Waste without obtaining the necessary Licenses and Permits in accordance with the provisions of this Law or any other legislation shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than one (1) week and not exceeding three (3) months, or by a fine of no less than one hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 100) and not exceeding Five Hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 500), or both of the said penalties together, and the removal and correction of such violation within the period specified by the relevant authority.
- B.1 Any juridical Person who causes, throws, or disposes of any hazardous, explosive, flammable, toxic, or infectious Waste without obtaining the necessary Licenses and Permits in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall be liable to a fine of no less than Ten Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 10,000) and not more than Twenty Thousand Jordanian Dinars, and the removal and correction of such violation within the period specified by the relevant authority.
- 2. Any natural Person who causes, throws or disposes any hazardous, explosive, flammable, toxic, or infectious Waste without obtaining the necessary Licenses and Permits in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall be imprisoned for a period of no less than six (6) months and not exceeding one (1) year, or a fine of no less than One Thousand Jordanian Dinar (JD 1,000) and not more than Five Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 5,000), or both of the said penalties together, and the removal and correction of such violation within the period specified by the relevant authority.
- C. Whoever disrupts or prevents any of the employees charged with enforcing the provisions of this Law from performing their duties, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than three (3) months and not exceeding one (1) year, subject to applying any more severe punishment provided under any other legislation in force.

- D. The relevant authorities should remove the causes of Pollution and its effects mentioned under paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Article at the violator's expense, in addition to a Twenty Five percent (25%) of the removal expenses as administrative expenses, if the violator fails to remove it during the period specified by the relevant authority.

Article (28):

Without contradicting any more severe punishment mentioned in this Law or any other Law.

- A. A Person who commits the following shall be penalized with a fine of no less than One Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 1,000) and not exceeding Ten Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 10,000):
1. Disposal of Waste in a manner that violates the conditions of the Waste management License in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (A) of Article (21) of this Law.
 2. Violates the conditions stipulated under Articles (11) and (12) of this Law.
 3. Violates the provisions of Waste Transport mentioned in this Law and/or the regulations issued by its virtue.
- B. A Person who disposes of Waste, dirty water, liquid Waste, inoperative machinery, wood, tree trimming Waste, grass, dirt, silt, building debris in the streets or on the sidewalks, or anywhere in a way that damages public health and harm others, shall be punished with a fine of no less than Fifty Jordanian Dinars (JD 50) and not exceeding Five Hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 500); and in the event of a repeat violation, the fine will double.
- C. Any Person who disposes of any Waste or any other things in places other than designated places, in the public street, in gardens, in waterways, near dams, water sources, or artesian wells, in private areas (tourist, archaeological, religious, etc.), in public buildings, government departments and institutions, in sports facilities, in ports, airports, or commercial centers, shall be punished with a fine of no less than Fifty Jordanian Dinars (JD 50) and not exceeding Five Hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 500); and in the event of a repeat violation, the fine will double.
- D. Any Person who disposes of any Waste or any other things in nature reserves and national parks shall be punished with a penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than one (1) week and not exceeding one (1) month, or a fine of no less than One Hundred Jordanian Dinars (JD 100) and no more than One Thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD 1,000), or both of the said penalties together.

Article (29):

The penalty shall be doubled if any of the acts mentioned in this Law are repeated.

Article (30):

The tables appended to this Law shall be amended according to instructions issued by the Minister.

Article (31):

The Cabinet shall issue the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of this Law, including requirements, conditions, procedures and guarantees for transboundary movement of Waste.

Article (32):

The Prime Minister and Ministers are responsible for implementing the provisions of this Law.

Table 1
Waste Categories

1. Waste from exploration, mining, quarrying, physical and chemical Treatment of minerals.
2. Waste from agriculture, gardening, seafood cultivation, forest afforestation, hunting and fishing, food preparation and manufacture.
3. Waste from wood Treatment, and the production of boards and furniture, pulp, paper, and cardboard.
4. Waste from leather, fur and textile industries.
5. Waste from oil refining, natural gas purification and coal heat Treatment.
6. Waste from inorganic chemical processes.
7. Waste from organic chemical processes.
8. Waste from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of covering materials (paint, varnish and glazing), adhesives, sealing materials and printing inks.
9. Waste from the photographic industry.
10. Waste from thermal processes.
11. Waste from chemical surface Treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous water mining.
12. Waste generated by forming and from the physical and mechanical surface treatment of elastomers and plastics.
13. Oil Waste and Waste from liquid fuel (excluding edible oils, 5 and 12).
14. Waste of organic solvents, cooling and stirring fluids (excluding 7, and 8).
15. Waste from packaging: sorbents, wiping fabrics, filter materials “filtrate” and protective clothing that are not mentioned elsewhere.
16. Other Waste not specified in the list.
17. Construction and demolition Waste (including soil excavated from contaminated sites).
18. Waste from human and animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurants Waste not generated due to direct health care).
19. Waste from Waste management facilities, Wastewater Treatment plants, and water preparation for human consumption and water for industrial use.
20. Municipal Waste (household Waste and similar commercial industrial and institutional Waste), including the parts that are collected separately.

Table 2

Hazardous Waste characteristics

H1 Explosive Substances: An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or Waste (or a mixture of substances or Waste) that is by itself capable of being able to produce by a chemical reaction a gas at such a temperature and under pressure and at a speed as to cause damage to the surrounding medium.

H3 Flammable Liquids: “flammable” and “inflammable” characteristics are Synonyms in meaning which is “flammable”. Flammable Liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (such as varnishes, lacquer coating, etc but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics.) which give off a flammable vapor at temperatures not exceeding 60.5 ° C in the closed-cup test, or no more than 65.6 ° C in the open-cup test (and since the results of the open-cup tests and closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable, and even the individual results for the same test are often variable, then any system varied from the two figures mentioned above to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this definition).

H4.1 Flammable Solids: Are solid materials, or solid Waste otherwise those classified as explosives, which are easily combustible during transport operations or that may cause or contribute to a fire through friction.

H4.2 Substances or Waste liable to Spontaneous Combustion: Substances or Waste which are liable subject to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in Transport, or subject to heat upon contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

H4.3 Substances or Waste that release Flammable Gases when being in contact with Water: Substances or Waste that are subject to become spontaneously flammable or release flammable gases in dangerous quantities when they come in contact with water.

5.1 H Oxidizers: Substances or Waste which are prone to become spontaneously flammable or to release flammable gases in dangerous quantities when upon reacting with water.

H5.2 Organic Peroxides: Organic substances contain– the bivalent -OO- structure are thermally unstable and may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.

H6.1 Poisonous Substances (with acute effects): Substances or Waste that may cause death, serious injury, or may harm human health if swallowed, inhaled or by skin contact.

- H6.2 Infectious Substances:** Substances or Waste containing viable microorganisms or their toxins which are known to or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
- H8 Corrosive Substances:** Substances or Waste that cause, by chemical reaction, significant harm that may or may not be treated upon contact with living tissues, or which if leaked, may cause physical damage to other goods or means of transport or even destroy them, and may also cause other hazards.
- H10 Release of Toxic Gases when in contact with air or water:** Substances or Waste that can release toxic gases in dangerous quantities when they in contact with air or water.
- H11 Toxins (with delayed or chronic effects):** Substances or Waste that when inhaled, ingested, or penetrate the skin may have delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
- H12 Ecotoxic Substances:** Substances or Waste which its release causes or may cause immediate or delayed damage to the environment due to its accumulation in living organisms and/or its toxic effects on biotic systems.
- H13 Capable Substances** by some means, after disposal, to yield another substance, such examples thereof are substances that may result from leaching and are distinguished by any of the characteristics listed above.

Table 3

Table of Operations that may lead to Recovery

R1 Use mainly as a fuel or for other power generation.

R2: Solvent extraction / regeneration.

R3: Recycling / extraction organic materials which are not used as solvent (including biological Treatment for fertilizer production and other Transformation processes).

R4: Recycling / reclamation of Metals and Mineral Compounds.

R5: Recycling / extraction of other inorganic materials.

R6: Regeneration of acids or bases.

R7: Recovery of components used to combat Pollution.

R8: Recovery of elements from catalysts materials.

R9: Re-refining mineral oils and other from oils reuse .

R10: Land Treatment resulting in benefiting agriculture or the ecosystem.

R11: Use of Waste obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10

R12: Exchange of Waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11

R13: Waste Storage pending any operations numbered from R1 to R12, except for temporary Storage or awaiting for Collection at the site where it is generated.

Table 4

Table of Waste Disposal Operations

D1 Deposit into or onto Land (such as Landfill, etc.).

D2 Land Treatment (such as biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soil, etc.).

D3 Surface Collection (such as placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds, etc.).

D4 Specially engineered landfill (such as placing Waste in separate, closed, and isolated cells from one another and from the environment, etc.).

D5 Dumping into water body except seas/oceans.

D6 Dumping into the seas/oceans including the seabed.

D7 Biological Treatment not specified elsewhere in this Table which results in compounds or mixtures that are discarded by any of the numbered operations from (D1 - D9).

D8 Physicochemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Table that results in compounds or mixtures that are disposed of by any of the numbered operations from (D1 - D11) (such as evaporation, drying, etc.).

D9 Incineration on the ground.

D10 Mixing or blending prior to proceeding with any of the operations numbered from (D1 - D9).

D11 Repacking before proceeding with any of the operations numbered from (D1- D10).

D12 Storage pending any of the operations numbered from (D1- D11) (except for temporary storage or awaiting Collection at the site where it is generated).