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Hanoi, 02 November 2023

Regarding Technical Guidelines
on Segregation of Domestic Solid Waste

To: People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities

Domestic solid waste management is regulated by the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection and Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, dated January 10, 2022, of the Government, which details certain articles of the Environmental Protection Law (Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP). Accordingly, the responsibilities of the People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment are assigned as follows:

The People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities are responsible for: Deciding on the specific segregation of other domestic solid waste according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Clause 2, Article 75); Arranging premises for gathering points and transfer stations for domestic solid waste to meet environmental protection requirements according to regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Clause 2, Article 76); Selecting facilities to collect and transport domestic solid waste (Clause 1, Article 77); Selecting domestic solid waste treatment facilities (Clause 2, Article 78); Planning and allocating land funds for domestic solid waste treatment areas, implementing timely land allocation to deploy construction and operation of domestic solid waste treatment areas in the area; Allocating funds for investment in the construction and operation of collection, storage, transfer, transportation, and treatment systems of domestic solid waste; the system of public works, measures, and equipment serving the management of domestic solid waste in the area (Clause 6, Article 78); Detailing regulations on domestic solid waste management of households and individuals in the area; Regulating specific prices for domestic solid waste collection, transportation, and treatment services; Specifying the form and level of prices that households and individuals must pay for the collection, transportation, and treatment of domestic solid waste based on the mass or volume of segregated waste (Clause 6, Article 79).

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for: Regulating technical requirements on environmental protection for collection points and transfer stations of domestic solid waste (Clause 2, Article 76);

Regulating technical requirements on environmental protection for vehicles transporting domestic solid waste; Promulgating criteria for domestic solid waste treatment technology; Developing guidelines for pricing methods for domestic solid waste treatment services; Regulating economic and technical norms on the collection, transportation, and treatment of domestic solid waste; Providing technical guidelines on the segregation of domestic solid waste; Guiding the implementation of regulations in Clause 1, Article 79 of the Law on Environmental Protection (Clause 5, Article 79); Guiding for closing domestic solid waste landfills (Clause 4, Article 80).

Implementing Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, which guides the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT on January 10, 2022. This circular, issued by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, details the implementation of several articles of the Law on Environmental Protection. It stipulates: (1) Content of technical requirements on environmental protection for gathering points and domestic solid waste transfer stations; (2) Technical requirements on environmental protection for vehicles transporting domestic solid waste; (3) Criteria for domestic solid waste treatment technology; (4) Service prices for collecting, transporting, and treating domestic solid waste; (5) Form of collecting service fees for collecting, transporting, and treating domestic solid waste according to the weight or volume of waste; (6) Method of pricing domestic solid waste treatment services applicable to investors and providers of domestic solid waste treatment services; (7) Closing the domestic solid waste landfill after the end of the operation.

To further guide the People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities in implementing activities related to the segregation of domestic solid waste, as per the provisions of Clause 5, Article 79 of the Law on Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued "Technical Guidelines on the Segregation of Domestic Solid Waste." This technical guidelines aims to facilitate the identification of various types of domestic solid waste generated from households and individuals and segregate them into three main waste groups, as outlined in Clause 1, Article 75 of the Law on Environmental Protection. These groups include (1) Solid waste that can be reused and recycled; (2) Food waste; (3) Other domestic solid waste (*Technical guidelines on segregation of domestic solid waste attached*).

In implementing regulations on the segregation of domestic solid waste in localities, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment requests the People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities to undertake the following:

1. Research and apply the Technical Guidelines on segregation of domestic solid waste (issued together with this decision) to develop plans and implement activities for classifying domestic solid waste generated from households and individuals in the area, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection and its implementation guiding documents. Key considerations include:

a) The segregation of domestic solid waste aims to: Promote increased reuse and recycling of waste and discarded products, maximizing value and extending the life cycle of products and materials; Encourage participation in waste recycling and treatment programs according to the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection and guiding documents; Minimize the amount of waste that must be processed.

b) The segregation of domestic solid waste needs to be consistent with the technical infrastructure for environmental protection, existing waste treatment technology, natural and economic conditions, and societal factors. It should also align with waste management content in provincial and national environmental protection plans, considering local financial resources.

2. People's Committees of provinces and centrally-run cities shall: Organize propaganda and dissemination efforts for agencies, organizations, communities, households, and individuals to classify domestic solid waste arising from households and individuals; Deploy domestic solid waste segregation no later than December 31, 2024.

During the implementation process, if any problems arise, the Committee is requested to report to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (through the Department of Environmental Pollution Control) for timely guidance or consideration of adjustment in case of necessity.

Best regards./.

Recipients:

- As above;
- Minister (to report);
- Units under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
- Departments of Natural Resources and Environment of provinces and centrally run cities;
- Electronic Information Portal of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
- Filed: VT, KSONMT, Th₁₃₆.






**ON BEHALF OF
VICE MINISTER**





Vo Tuan Nhan






TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON SEGREGATION OF DOMESTIC SOLID WASTE





*(Accompanied by Dispatch No./BTNMT-KSONMT dated day ___ month ___ year 2023
of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)*




Domestic solid waste (MSW) is identified and segregated in detail as follows:

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
Group 1. Reusable and Recyclable Waste			
1.1	Waste paper		
1.1.1	Boxes, bags, jars, cups, paper cups.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove water and solution remaining inside. - Collapse, flatten, reduce size and volume.
1.1.2	<p>Books, story books, notebooks, old newspapers, writing paper, etc.;</p> <p>Carton boxes, cardboard;</p> <p>Toilet paper cores, wrapping paper, envelopes, receipts, paper egg trays, etc.;</p> <p>Other types of uncontaminated paper packaging.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove the remains of food products. - Collapse, flatten, reduce size and volume.
1.2	Plastic waste		
1.2.1	Plastic packaging for food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, household items, agricultural products, medical products, etc. (not including packaging for pesticides, acids, industrial grease, and detergents that contain hazardous ingredients).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove the cap and discard the water, solution, or products remaining inside. - Collapse, reduce size and volume.




Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
1.2.2	All kinds of plastic chairs, plastic basins, plastic pots; Plastic cups.		Removal of products remaining inside.
1.3	Metal waste		
1.3.1	Aluminum, iron, or other metal packaging containing food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, household items, agricultural products, medical products, etc. (not including packaging for pesticides, industrial oils and greases), detergents that contain hazardous ingredients).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discard the product remaining inside. - Collapse, reduce size and volume.
1.3.2	Metal kitchen utensils: pots, pans, pots, kettles, gas stoves, small items such as bowls, plates, spoons, forks, etc.; Other types of waste metal items.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discard the products remaining inside. - Collect and stack sharp objects to avoid injury during segregation, collection, and treatment.
1.4.	Waste glass		
1.4.1	Glass bottles and jars containing beer, wine, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, household items, agricultural products, medical products, etc. (excluding packaging of pesticides, acids, industrial oils and greases) industrial, detergents with hazardous ingredients).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove the lid and discard the product remaining inside. - Collect and stack to limit collisions and breakage.



Ord .	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
1.4.2	Vases, glass, and crystal decorations		Discard the product remaining inside; reuse the intact objects.
1.4.3	Other waste glass		Collect and stack sharp objects to avoid injury during segregation, collection, and treatment.
1.5	Waste fabric, leather goods		
1.5.1	Clothing, accessories; shoes, sandals, suitcases; blankets, mosquito nets, fabric curtains, etc. (those are not contaminated with pesticides, acids, industrial grease, detergents that contain hazardous ingredients).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse clean items. - Stack
1.6	Waste wooden		
1.6.1	Toy; Decorative objects, household items, boxes, trays, etc. made of wood.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse intact items. - Collapse, reduce size and volume of damaged items for recycling.
1.7.	Waste rubber		
1.7.1	Rubber toys.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse intact toys. - Collapse, reduce size and volume of damaged toys for recycling.

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
1.7.2	All kinds of tubes, tires, rubber items.		Bundle.
1.8	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment		
1.8.1	Small electrical and electronic devices such as cameras and video recorders; mobile phones and desktop phones; computer cables and accessories; game consoles; electricity toy; handheld calculators; keyboards; laptops and tablets; pager; walkie-talkies, LED lights, halogen lights, etc.		Keep the original form without disassembly
1.8.2	Large electrical and electronic devices such as: desktop computers and monitors; fax machines; printers and scanners; sound system bars and speakers; televisions; typewriter; VCR/DVD player, solar panels, etc., refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, dishwashers, washing machines, electric fans, heaters, electric stoves, induction cookers, ovens, rice cookers, etc.		Keep the original form without disassembly
Group 2: Food waste			
2.1	Leftovers; Expired foods.		Ensure that the food waste is stored in a sealed container, bag, packaging, etc., without leaking and spreading of odors.

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
2.2	Vegetables, fruits and waste parts after preliminary processing and cooking, etc.; Discarded products from livestock and poultry meat; seafood.		Ensure that the food waste is stored in a sealed container, bag, packaging, etc., without leaking and spreading of odors.
Group 3. Other domestic solid waste			
3.1	Hazardous waste		
3.1.1	Packaging containing pesticides, waste acids, waste solvents, waste alkalis, industrial oils and greases, detergents that contain hazardous ingredients, mini gas tanks, etc. from daily activities; Paint, ink, adhesives (types with hazardous ingredients in production materials); Gloves, rags contaminated with oil and chemicals; Needles, masks, and bandages are contaminated with bacteria from sick people.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the food waste is stored in containers, bags, and packaging for safety and to avoid dispersing hazardous waste into the environment. - Collect and stack sharp objects (such as needles) to avoid injury during segregation, collection and treatment.
3.1.2	All types of waste fluorescent light bulbs; alkali-activating waste glass; thermometers containing waste mercury.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid smashing. - In case of breakage, store it safely to avoid injury and prevent the spread of mercury during segregation, collection, and treatment.

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
3.1.3	All types of batteries and waste accumulators.		Keep the original form without disassembly
3.2.	Bulky waste		
3.2.1	Old or broken cabinets, tables and chairs, sofas, beds, mattresses, etc.		Collapse, reduce size and volume. In the case of dismantling, the waste is then classified into corresponding waste groups.
3.2.2	Iron cabinet, door frame, doors, etc.		Collapse, reduce size and volume. In the case of dismantling, the waste is then classified into corresponding waste groups.
3.2.3	Tree branches, tree stumps, etc.		Collapse, reduce size and volume.

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
3.3	Other remaining waste		
3.3.1	<p>Shells of nuts such as macadamia nuts, walnuts, cashew nuts, coconut, egg shells, coconut fiber, straw, rice husk, etc. from daily activities.</p> <p>Sedge mat; bamboo mats; rattan, bamboo pillows, etc.;</p> <p>Feathers of cattle and poultry, etc.;</p> <p>All kinds of residue: coffee, tea (tea bags), bagasse, sugarcane residue, corn cob (corn pulp), etc.;</p> <p>Waste from household gardening such as leaves, roots, small branches, grass, flowers, etc.</p>		Collapse, reduce size and volume.
3.3.2	Pet feces; Carcasses of pet animals that die not due to disease, etc.		Store in a sealed, leak-proof container to prevent odor spread.
3.3.3	<p>Used diapers, bandages, toilet paper, tissue paper; used wet tissue; makeup remover cotton, masks, etc.;</p> <p>All types of foam boxes; single-use plastic products;</p> <p>Gum residue, cigarette filters, etc.;</p> <p>Balloons, tape, earring picks, toothpicks;</p> <p>Medicine packs, etc.</p>		Collapse, reduce size and volume, ensuring to avoid spillage.

Ord.	Name of Waste	Waste Illustration	Techniques used in segregation
3.3.4	Plastic shoes, slippers, rulers, ladles, plastic spoons; Pens, lighters that have run out of gas, toothbrushes, tubes, toothpaste boxes, etc.; Other types of waste plastic.		Bundle.
3.3.5	Hardshell from seafood; Coal slag from daily activities, etc.; Pottery, porcelain, waste porcelain, etc.		Collapse, reduce volume, ensure to avoid spillage.
3.3.6	Other wastes		Bundle.