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**COMMUNAL REGULATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT**

MORE SORTING, MORE SAVINGS

**FOREWORD**

The best waste is the waste we avoid producing.

The story of waste is the story of our prosperity. Our waste production - ever increasing food waste, more complex packaging, electronic devices with shorter life spans - reflects our consumer patterns and has steadily increased over the past decades, in parallel with our economic growth.

In these times of climate crisis, energy crisis, increasing scarcity of resources and subsequent soaring costs, it is important to pay attention to waste management. Waste is an important resource, but only if it is properly sorted.

Thus, awareness raising among the population and changing attitudes are of crucial importance. Only if we take a close look at waste can we see it as part of a cycle. After all, waste also contains valuable raw materials. In order to be able to recycle it in industrial processes, it is important to sort waste properly. Sorting waste not only benefits the environment, but also reduces costs for municipalities and especially for households.

To protect resources and the environment, waste prevention is even more important than waste separation. Moreover, waste prevention contributes to sustainable development.

Waste pollutes the environment in different ways. For example, plastic waste contributes significantly to environmental pollution. Among other things, plastic waste threatens the existence of living creatures in and from the sea.

Let's make the effort to consume consciously and dispose of our waste properly, which will not only help the environment, but also our wallet. Furthermore, we will be contributing to the sustainable development of our city. Let's become heroes and heroines of our neighbourhood by avoiding the production of certain types of waste and by sorting waste correctly, like the protagonists in our brochure.

On 9 June 2022, a new national law on waste management came into force. The City of Dudelange has adapted its new municipal waste management regulation to this national law. The municipal council adopted this new regulation on 11 November 2022. This waste guide explains in detail what’s new in this regulation and presents all the services of the City of Dudelange regarding waste management.

The College of the Mayor and Aldermen
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**PRINCIPLES**

The main principle of the municipal waste management regulations, in line with the new national law, is as follows:

* waste prevention, followed by
* preparation for reuse
* recycling
* any other recovery, in particular energy recovery
* waste disposal

**WHAT IS NEW**

New features in the municipal waste management regulations:

The new municipal waste management regulations mainly include adaptations to the new national waste management law, which will come into force on 9 June 2022. The focus is on the harmonisation of terminology and definitions.

Buildings with more than 10 units

For buildings with several residential units, shops, practices, offices, etc. (from 10 units), a cooled bio-waste bin is mandatory. Condominium associations or administrators of condominium associations must appoint a waste manager and inform the municipal administration.

Catering companies

In order to comply with health and safety regulations, commercial businesses that offer meals must have cooled bio-waste bins.

Improper sorting and illegal disposal

A Valorlux bag identification number is given to each household when the bags are collected from the municipal services, which makes it possible to identify those responsible in the event of non-compliant waste separation. A fee will be charged for household waste disposed of illegally in public bins.

Collection infrastructure in existing residential buildings

For buildings with several residential units, shops, practices, offices, etc., built before the entry into force of this Regulation, the provisions of the Regulation relating to the installation of the collection infrastructure must be applied from 31 December 2025.

**WHAT'S NEW IN THE TAX REGULATION**

Polluter pays principle

As required by the national waste management regulation, the tax regulation is based on the polluter pays principle, i.e. the more waste a household produces, the more tax it has to pay. And vice versa: the better a household sorts its waste, the less tax it has to pay. In Dudelange, the emptying of the green bins for biodegradable waste, the emptying of the blue bins for paper and cardboard once a month, the emptying of the brown bins for glass once a month, as well as the collection of Valorlux bags twice a month are free of charge.

Municipal waste management

In addition, for waste management reasons, the connection fee (fixed fee) will be increased. The revenue from this tax will be used primarily to offset the fixed costs of the municipal waste management system. These include contributions to the municipal waste associations SIDOR, MINETT-KOMPOST and STEP, as well as the fleet of waste collection vehicles and their maintenance, the maintenance of the cleanliness of public spaces by our cleaning teams, and the emptying of public bins. By raising the connection fee, the municipal administration has greater security of income and can thus better apply the mandatory polluter pays principle.

Variable taxes

The new tax regulation introduces a second, variable tax on household waste. Thus, in addition to the emptying tax, a tax based on weight will apply. The emptying tax, which is scaled according to the volume of waste, is maintained, while a new tax of €0.205 per kg of waste is introduced. Three trucks have been fitted with a weighing system and, since November 2021, the weight of each household waste bin is recorded. The test phase, which lasted more than a year, has been successfully completed.

The second, variable, weight-based tax is introduced to increase the recycling rate in Dudelange (reuse rate). Indeed, only a little more than 50% of households in Dudelange throw their bio-waste (biodegradable waste) in the green bin. However, this bio-waste has the highest density and, compared to other types of household waste, weighs the most. The aim is therefore to create a financial incentive to improve the reuse of bio-waste, paper/cardboard and glass. In addition, it allows for the recycling of bio-waste, which becomes a resource for the production of biogas and compost.

**CALCULATION EXAMPLE**

What do my annual taxes consist of?

*Example for a single-family house - volume of the waste bin: 80L*

On average, an 80 L waste bin is emptied 18 times per year. This average is obtained from the total number of 80 L bins in service in 2021 (4,548 bins) and the number of 80 L bins emptied in 2021 (81,370 empties bins emptied).

From this example, these are the following fees for an 80 L waste bin:

A full 80 L bin - ~9 KG

Monthly connection fees - €10 / €10 x 12 = €120.

Tax per emptying – 0.8 / €0.8 x 18 = €14.4.

Tax by weight - 0.205€ / kg / €0.205/kg x 9 kg = €1.845 x 18=€33.21

Fee for one year: €167.

*Example for a residential building - container volume: 660L*

On average, a 660 L container is emptied 32 times per year. This average is obtained from the total number of 660 L containers in service in 2021 (44 containers) and the number of 660 L containers emptied in 2021 (1,409 bins emptied).

From this example, these are the following fees for a 660 L container:

A filled 660 L container - ~73 KG

Monthly connection fees - €82.5 / €82.5 x 12 = €990

Tax per emptying – €6.6 / €6.6 x 32 = €211.2.

Weight tax - €0.205 / kg / €0.205/kg x 73 kg = €14.965 x 32=€478.88

Tax for one year: €1,680

The following example calculation shows that despite the introduction of a second variable weight-related tax and the increase in the connection fee, there will not be a significant increase in the taxes payable.

Please note that this example refers to fully loaded bins and containers.

For comparison: calculation according to the old tax regulation - Volume of the waste bin: 80 L

On average, an 80 L waste bin is emptied 18 times per year. This average is obtained from the total number of 80 L bins in service in 2021 (4,548 bins) and the number of 80 L bins emptied in 2021 (81,370 bins emptied).

From this example, these are the following fees for an 80 L waste bin:

A full 80 L bin - ~9 KG

Monthly connection fees - €7.66 / €7.66 x 12 = €91.92

Tax per emptying - €3.5/€3.5 x 18 = €63.

Fee for one year: €155.

Important: The introduction of the second, variable, weight-related tax will reward residents who sort the different categories of waste correctly, as less household waste will be thrown into the black bin, resulting in lower taxes. Households that now use the green bin for the heaviest organic waste (biodegradable waste) will pay less tax because their black bin will be lighter and less often completely full. This will make it possible to empty the black bin less often. On the other hand, the weight-related tax will be lower, because the heavy biodegradable waste will have been disposed of in the green bin.

From a financial point of view, it is better to empty the black bin only when it is completely full.

**CITY APP DUDELANGE**

The City App of the City of Dudelange has, among many other functions, a "waste" function based on the waste collection calendar. If you download the app and register with your address, you will receive a notification the day before the waste collection.

You can find the application in the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store.

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE**Weekly emptying

What waste can be put in the black bin for household waste?

Hoover bags, pizza boxes, bags of crisps, coffee bags, cold ashes and floor sweepings, litter for small animals and cats, hygiene items such as nappies, wadding, sanitary towels, bandages and dressings, toothpaste tubes, office items such as binders, treated paper, cigarette butts, damaged or very dirty rags and textiles, cleaning sponges, leather

What should never be put in the black bin for household waste?

Recyclable or reusable waste, leftovers from meals, frying oil and fat, clean and printed paper, glass, PET bottles, plastic bottles and containers, aluminium cans, Tetrapak containers, expired medicines, small electrical appliances such as razors, radios or irons, data storage media

**BIO-WASTE**Tue. - Nov. > weekly
Dec.-Feb. > collection every 2 weeks

What waste can be put in the green bin for organic waste?

Only biodegradable waste can be put in the green bin. This is then transformed into raw material - biogas - and compost in the composting centre of the inter-municipal association Minett-Kompost.

Biodegradable food waste (raw or cooked), fruit and vegetable scraps, coffee grounds & tea bags, leftover bread, damaged or expired food products (without packaging), leftover meat and fish, vegetable and fruit peelings, egg shells, food scraps, including those wrapped in newspaper, paper bags for collecting biodegradable waste, garden waste, shredded waste or prunings from trees, shrubs and hedges, potting soil for flowers, grasses, weeds, horticultural and market garden waste, fallen fruit, cut flowers, straw & leaves, potted plants (without pot)

What should never be put in the green bin for organic waste?

Small animal litter & cat litter, dog excrement (feces), floor sweepings, earth, layers, magazines and glossy paper, waste paper

Large quantities of cut tree and shrub parts (must be deposited separately with the Minett-Kompost association (communal collection four times a year, by appointment)

**PAPER & CARDBOARD**Free once a month

What waste can be put in the blue bin for paper and cardboard waste?

Newspapers and magazines, catalogues, leaflets, writing paper & envelopes, clean paper bags, notebooks without plastic covers, books without plastic or leather covers, gift paper, cardboard boxes, paper packaging, without plastic coating, wrapping paper without tape

What should never be put in the blue bin for paper and cardboard waste?

Pizza boxes, beverage cartons, paper plates and any paper soiled with food scraps or the like, used tissues, used paper towels, baking paper, wallpaper, coated paper, binders, post-its & stickers, cash register tickets, waxed paper, carbon paper, envelopes with bubble wrap.

The City of Dudelange deposits the paper and cardboard waste with an approved take-back firm. The loads are checked by the take-back firm. If the level of impurities is too high, the City of Dudelange has to pay additional fees.

**GLASS**Free once a month

What waste can be put in the brown bin for glass?

All disposable beverage bottles, glass jars without lids (lids must be placed in Valorlux bags), glass bottles (e.g. perfume bottles), pharmaceutical glass containers

What should never be put in the brown bin for glass?

Glass dishes and glasses, porcelain, ceramics and earthenware, vases, flowerpots, other lead crystal containers, e.g. ashtrays, glass decorations such as Christmas baubles, glass hobs (Ceran), incandescent and energy saving light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, window glazing, car windows

The glass waste collected by the City of Dudelange is deposited with an approved take-back firm. The loads are checked by the take-back firm. If the level of impurities is too high, the City of Dudelange has to pay additional fees.

**VALORLUX© PACKAGING WASTE**Collection every fortnight

What can be thrown away in the Valorlux blue bags?

Plastic bottles and flasks, plastic containers up to 5 L max., plastic cups, plastic trays (except black), metal packaging such as drinks cans, lids for canning jars, tin cans, metal trays and the like, beverage cartons

What should never be thrown away in the Valorlux blue bags?

Household waste and all other recyclable waste, multi-layered packaging such as crisp or coffee bags, packages of medicines, feed bags, polystyrene

Each household receives three rolls of Valorlux bags (corresponding to 60 bags for 26 collections) per year. If this is not enough, package waste can also be deposited at the STEP resource centre.

An identification number is given to each household when the Valorlux bags are collected from the municipal services, which makes it possible to identify those responsible in the event of incorrect waste sorting.

**BULKY WASTE & SCRAP METAL**

Bulky waste is collected by appointment, to be arranged by calling : 51 61 21 - 903

Bulky waste collection includes old furniture (armchairs, sofas, chairs, tables, beds, cupboards), treated wood (friezes, skirting boards, pallets, slats), door frames and non-glazed doors, window frames without glazing, plastic or wooden roller shutters, mattresses, carpets and rugs, non-recyclable plastics such as plastic film, large toys, garden furniture, buckets, barrels or casings

Treated and loose wood must be presented in bundles, with the nails removed or folded down beforehand. The maximum length of the bundles is 1.50 m. Carpets and rugs must be rolled up or prepared in bundles. Scrap metal such as rims without tyres, bed slats, old bicycles and the like are collected at the same time as bulky waste, but must not be mixed with it. Scrap metal must be deposited separately from bulky waste in a visible and recognisable manner.

In cooperation with the STEP resource centres, the City of Dudelange offers a Recycling Taxi to collect the following waste by appointment (tel. 516121-903): collection of large household appliances (washing machines, tumble dryers, refrigerators, freezers, TVs, computer monitors, IT equipment, etc.), old clothes, shoes, cable waste, tyres without rims.

**RECYCLING TAXI**

Removal of large appliances (washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, freezers, TVs, computer monitors, IT equipment, etc.), old clothes, shoes, cable waste, tyres without rims.

Booklet with 4 vouchers - €12.00 (one voucher per device)

**CHANGE OF BINS**

A charge of €15 will be made for changing a bin.

**LOCKING PADLOCK FOR BINS**

Locking padlock for 80 L, 120 L & 240 L bins - €37.00 660 L & 1100 L - €70.00

**FLAT RATE FEE FOR NON-CONNECTION TO WASTE COLLECTION**

Any household that does not have a black bin must pay a monthly flat fee of €31.25.

**ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN PUBLIC BINS**

The fee for illegally disposed household waste in public bins is €75 per 75L bag used.

The fee for the removal of illegally deposited waste is €150 per container or object.

**BINS PERMANENTLY DEPOSITED IN THE PUBLIC SPACE**

Bins permanently deposited in the public space are removed by the municipal administration according to a procedure defined in the municipal waste management regulations. The fee is €15.

**BATTERIES**

Container locations:

Parking Place Fohrmann

rue de la Libération (parking for St. Eloi's chapel)

rue de l'Abattoir (communal workshops)

Pasteur Street

rue des Minières

rue du Parc (Parc Le'h entrance)

rue des Chaudronniers

rue de la Paix

route de Zoufftgen (Kräizbierg stop)

rue Reverend Père Jacques Thiel

place Gymnich

rue de la Vallée

rue de Stade Jos Nosbaum

rue Gaffelt / rue St. Barbe

Green House (Grünes Haus) 25, rue Jean Jaurès

Town Hall (Rathaus)

Primary schools (Schulen)

Intervention centre (Feuerwehrhaus)

rue Pierre Theis

rue Henri Bessemer

**TEXTILES**

Door-to-door collection takes place twice a year. You will find the dates in the waste calendar.

Container locations:

rue de l'Abattoir (communal workshops)

place Gymnich

Corner / Ecke rue Berchem – rue Theis

route de Luxembourg (Esso Station)

**COLLECTION OF CORKS**

Location of the container: Green House, 25 rue Jean Jaurès

The recycling campaign "Korken für Kork" ("Caps for Cork") was launched in 1991 to contribute to the reduction of waste and its recovery. The aim is to create jobs for disabled people in the Diakonie Kork. Since the start of the collection, more than 50,500 cubic metres of corks have been recycled, which represents approximately 2,020 billion corks. If you were to place all these corks next to each other, the length would be more than 75,000 km (=1.87 times the circumference of the earth).

[www.diakonie-kork.de](http://www.diakonie-kork.de)

**MOBILE SUPERDRECKSKËSCHT ®**

Four times a year, the SuperDrecksKëscht® moves to the Schwaarze Wee car park. You can find the dates in the waste calendar. You will find the so-called problematic products that are collected by the SuperDrecksKëscht® under :

<https://sdk.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Problemprodukte-2019-EN.pdf>

**STEP RESOURCE CENTRES**

The population of the City of Dudelange has access to the STEP resource centres in Dudelange (rte de Luxembourg, L-3515 Dudelange) and in Tétange (rue de la Fontaine, L-3768 Tétange).

What waste do we accept?

In accordance with the recycling park regulations, the STEP resource centres accept all waste, objects or materials if they are reusable, recyclable or are problematic substances (SuperDrecksKëscht®). Non-recyclable waste, such as bulky waste or construction waste (e.g. rubble) is subject to conditions.

Construction site waste

In the case of a small home site, centre users can deposit up to 6 m3 of inert waste at the STEP resource centres over a 12-month period. A form is available on request from the STEP resource centres. It is valid for 12 months and must be presented at each visit. Large quantities of waste from construction sites (demolition, renovation), such as rubble, floor coverings, tiles, plasterboard, insulation materials, etc., can be handed over to a professional disposal company (e.g. renting a container) or taken directly to a construction waste dump.

What is bulky waste?

Bulky waste is defined by law as waste that is too large to be disposed of through the black bin:

Sofas, armchairs, mattresses, big cushions, divans, carpet, mats, fitted carpets, large plastic objects or furniture, wallpaper, dirty film and plastic sheeting, suitcases and large bags

The following items are not considered bulky waste

Plastic bags (or crates) of household waste / residual waste or mixed waste, old clothes or shoes, pizza boxes (if clean, they are part of the cardboard fraction), flower pots (these are collected with the packaging), clean polystyrene (Styropor®) and other recyclable waste

Accepted quantities

Waste is accepted in quantities usual for households. The maximum limit is 1m3 per day per household.

On request, private park users can deposit larger quantities of waste on a sporadic basis, using the "Waste delivery" form which can be downloaded from the website www.step.lu.

How to prepare the waste?

Waste should be sorted as far as possible into recyclable categories. The aim is to reduce the non-recyclable fractions (e.g. bulky waste and residual waste) as much as possible.

In order to reduce the waiting time in front of the recycling centre, it is important to sort out the waste before the visit so that the visiting time can be limited to 15 minutes or a maximum of 30 minutes, as stipulated in the regulations.

For more information, please consult the STEP Resource Centres' waste guide or call the Resource Centres on 52 28 34, where a manager is available to provide information.

 **ADVICE**

In these times of resource scarcity and climate crisis, we would like to draw your attention once again to the first principle of the City of Dudelange's waste management regulations: waste prevention.

How can I avoid packaging waste?

In particular, the multi-layer packaging of common supermarket items is an unnecessary waste of resources. It is illusory to think that packaging waste, to be deposited in Valorlux bags, will be fully recycled. A significant proportion of this waste cannot be properly sorted and ends up in an incineration plant or is disposed of in a brick factory. As a consumer, you have the power to fight this waste of resources. New habits can be learned quickly. Make the effort to look for products using less packaging when you shop or favour products in glass containers or reusable packaging. By using Valorlux, you as a consumer can do something about unnecessary packaging and the resulting waste of resources.

**Contacts**

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| Waste management (contracts)  | 51 61 21 - 9810 / 965 |
| Complaints about bin emptying / removal | 51 61 21 - 903 |
| Environmental Protection Department  | 51 61 21 - 264 / 279 / 2780 |
| Industrial services (bulky waste, Recycling-Taxi, container for inert materials)  | 51 61 21 - 903 |
| WWTP Recycling park  | 52 28 34 |
| STEP administration access cards | 52 09 88 - 1 |
| Minett-Kompost  | 55 70 09 - 24 |
| SuperDrecksKëscht ® | 48 82 16 - 1 |
| SIDOR  | 37 81 04 |
| Environmental administration | 40 56 56 - 1 |
| Hygiene Commission  | 51 61 21 - 243 |
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