

## ATTACHMENT 1. Finland

### Contact information and applications

The table below lists the authorities and applications related to international waste shipments in Finland, with explanations and contact information.

ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITY	CONTACT INFORMATION	
<b><u>Finnish Environment Institute SYKE</u></b>	is the competent authority and the contact person for cooperation with other competent authorities in the control of international shipments of waste as referred to in the Waste Shipment Regulation.	movementdocwas-teshipments@syke.fi	<a href="#">Contact persons and information for waste shipments</a>
<b>Numbers of waste transfer permits and statistics on waste transfers; Jätteiden vienti- ja tuontimäärät</b>			
<b>Finnish TFS" e-service</b>	is a service for international waste shipments, for the electronic notification of waste shipment notifications, waste shipments, waste reception and treatment.	wasteshipments@syke.fi	<a href="#">SYKE - Finnish TFS</a>
<b>The Centre for Economic Affairs, Transport and the Environment ELY</b>	<b>South-Eastern Finland ELY Centre</b> responsible for approving and registering waste transporters and brokers established outside Finland and for supervising them.	ympariston.asiakaspalvelu@ely-keskus.fi	<a href="https://www.ely-keskus.fi/en/web/ely-en">https://www.ely-keskus.fi/en/web/ely-en</a>
<b>Customs TULLI, Fintaric web-services</b>	in cooperation with the Finnish Environment Institute, supervises international shipments of waste.	kirjaamo@tulli.fi	<a href="https://asiointi.tulli.fi/asiointipalvelu/fintaric/">https://asiointi.tulli.fi/asiointipalvelu/fintaric/</a>
<b><u>Finnish Food Authority</u></b>	promote human, animal and plant health, support rural areas, develop and maintain information systems and issue import authorisations for category 1 or 2 by-products (establishment approval).	abp@ruokavirasto.fi	<a href="#">Contact - Finnish Food Authority</a>
<b>TRADES web service</b>	used, for example, for controls on EU internal market trade (animals and products of animal origin). Maintained by the European Commission.	<a href="mailto:sante-traces@ec.europa.eu">sante-traces@ec.europa.eu</a>	<a href="#">TRACES - Finnish Food Authority</a>
<b>The Material Market Materiaalitori.fi</b>	is an official application of the circular economy (Waste Act 646/2011, § 33, mom 2), where producers of waste, side streams and raw materials meet with buyers/processors and expert services.	<a href="mailto:materiaalitori@motiva.fi">materiaalitori@motiva.fi</a>	<a href="#">Yhteystiedot - Materiaalitori</a>

### National waste transfers legislation; Finland

Note; not all texts are available in English. Make sure the text is up to date!

Table below shows the legislation affecting international waste shipments in Finland. The primary regulations governing all shipments between Finland, Sweden and Norway, are highlighted in orange. Those to be considered are indicated in green background color. Others, which only affect certain waste materials or cases, are indicated in blue.

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Legislation	Summary
<u>Waste Act (646/2011)</u> <b>NOTE! § 94, 109</b>	The objectives are to promote a circular economy and the sustainability of the use of natural resources, to reduce the quantity and harmfulness and harming health and the environment, to ensure effective waste management and to prevent littering. <b>NOTE! Waste legislation is being reformed in Finland!</b> You can follow upcoming changes here: <a href="#">646/2011 - Säädosmuutosten hakemisto - FINLEX®</a> Report on the background to the legal reform: <a href="#">Finnish Environment Institute reports 34   2024</a> .
<u>Government Decree on Waste (978/2021)</u>	By decision of the Government, the following is <b>enacted</b> under the Waste Act (646/2011). This decree includes waste code, R/D measures and Hazardous properties (H).
<u>Decree of the Ministry of the Environment on the paid services of the Finnish Environment Institute (206/2024)</u>	The regulation is valid from 1 May 2024 to 31 December 2025 and concerns the fees charged for the processing and monitoring of waste shipment notifications pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
<u>Environmental Protection Act (527/2014)</u>	This Act applies to all industrial and other activities that cause or may cause environmental pollution. The Act also applies to waste-generating activities and waste treatment.
<u>Government decree on Environmental Protection (713/2014)</u>	In accordance with the Government Decision, provisions are made pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014). Clarifies the permit application procedure.
<u>Animal by-products Act (2015/517)</u>	This Act lays down health rules and official controls for animal by-products and products derived from them not intended for human consumption.
<u>Animal Diseases Act (76/2021)</u>	This Act provides for the implementation of European Union regulations on the control of animal diseases and regulations issued pursuant thereto.
<u>Government Decree on the criteria for assessing the end of classification of mechanically recycled plastic raw material as waste (270/2024)</u>	This Regulation lays down criteria for determining when mechanically recycled plastic raw material is no longer waste, as well as the uses for which recycled plastic raw material that meets the criteria may be used.

## Waste act (646/2011)

### § 94: Application for acceptance of an activity into the waste management register.

Anyone who engages in professional waste transportation or who acts as a waste broker (also outside of Finland) must submit an application for approval of their activities to the waste management register to the Ministry of Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY). The requirement also applies to foreign waste transporters. (Note the entry into force! [22.6.2022/494](#)).

The application is made in the Finnish authority's electronic service, in Finnish, Swedish or English. The application must contain the necessary information about the activity and area of operation, as well as the operator. In addition, the professional qualifications of the operator must be

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explained. More specific provisions on the completion and processing of the application may be issued by Government Decree.

**Note**, in addition, sections 95 and 95a of the Waste Act (646/2011) and sections 45 and 45a of the Government Decree on Waste (978/2021) specify the procedure. Additional information: environment.fi; [Waste management register – how to apply](#)

### § 109: Shipment of waste for treatment in another country (municipal waste)

In general, the export of waste for recovery to another country does not require any special justification. However, the exception is mixed waste, which is the responsibility of the municipality according to Section 32 of the Waste Act (646/2011). In this case, exports are subject to the grounds set out in Section 109 of the Waste Act ([ymparisto.fi](http://ymparisto.fi)).

In the export permit application, the Finnish Environment Institute requires the company to present appropriate justifications for the export. Export may only be permitted if one of the conditions listed below is met.

- 1) Finland does not have the technical or financial capacities or the necessary facilities for treating the waste in an acceptable manner;*
- 2) the waste will be treated in a manner that from the environmental protection perspective is significantly better than in Finland;*
- 3) the waste will be treated in a manner that would be environmentally sound in Finland and that in terms of total cost is substantially cheaper than treatment in Finland;*
- 4) the shipment is effected for the purpose of testing a new treatment method or for other testing purposes; or*
- 5) the shipment of waste other than hazardous waste is based on regional waste management cooperation between municipalities in Finland and Sweden or Finland and Norway.*

The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) interprets that the term “significantly more cost-effective” mentioned in section 3) means at least 60% lower total costs. These total costs include treatment costs, transportation costs, and authority fees for processing permits.

**Note** that the export of waste for final disposal always requires the grounds set out in Section 109 of the Waste Act (JL 646/2011). [Transfrontier shipments of waste](#)

## Inter-country agreements

### Agreement between Finland and Sweden 51/2016 FI

The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate the movement of certain waste streams across the border areas between the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden when the waste is transported for recovery or disposal. This regulation entered into force on 15 August 2016.

The agreement concerns waste shipments between the Swedish province of Norrbotten and the Finnish province of Lapland, where the waste covered by the agreement is transported to the nearest appropriate facility within the geographical scope of the agreement (Article 2). The agreement only applies to waste generated within the geographical scope of the agreement. The

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procedure in Article 6 applies to all waste that is not hazardous and to hazardous waste for which the municipality is obliged to provide waste management in the country of origin (Article 3).

### Article 6. Procedures to be followed in waste transfers

Waste shipments under this agreement must be carried out in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation, with the following exceptions and special provisions:

- 1) *By way of derogation from Article 9(4) of the Waste Shipment Regulation, the written consent under this Agreement may be made valid for a maximum of five years;*
- 2) *By way of derogation from Article 16(b), (d) and (e) of the Waste Shipment Regulation, the requirement to send a shipment document to the competent authorities shall not apply to shipments of waste under this Agreement;*
- 3) *The receiving facility may send a quarterly summary of completed shipments of waste to the competent authority of the country of destination and the country of dispatch. The summary may be made using the form in Annex 1 or in another manner, provided that the same information is provided in that case as in the form. The summary shall be provided to the competent authorities within 15 days of the end of the quarter. For waste that has not yet been processed when the summary is to be sent, the date of processing may be reported in the next summary, however, in accordance with Article 16(e) of the Waste Shipment Regulation, no later than one calendar year after the waste was received at the processing facility.*

## Influence on national programs, strategies and goals

Table below shows Finland's main strategic programs and objectives, including targets or measures for waste management and the circular economy (NOTE! You can access the website from the link embedded in the box).

Strategies & goals	Summary
<u>National Waste Plan (to 2027)</u>	Detailed targets up to 2027 and measures to achieve the waste management and prevention target status in 2030.
<u>Circular Economy Green Deal - Ministry of the Environment (ym.fi)</u>	Green Deal agreements can contribute to or complement the implementation of existing legislation and set more ambitious targets than those set in law and contribute to the achievement of certain objectives without additional regulation. Includes a contract on plastics in construction.
<u>The strategic programme for circular economy 8.5.2021</u>	The programme aims to create a model where the circular economy is the new foundation of the economy by 2035. The government wants to strengthen Finland's role as a forerunner in the circular economy. The programme sets out 41 measures.

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## ATTACHMENT 2. Sweden

## Contact information and applications

The table below lists the authorities and applications related to international waste shipments in Sweden, with explanations and contact information.

ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITY	CONTACT INFORMATION	
Naturvårdsverket/ <b><u>Environmental Protection Agency Office</u></b>	In Sweden the Swedish EPA is the competent authority in matters regarding transboundary waste shipments and provides guidance to operators and other agencies regarding the rules and regulations that apply.	<a href="mailto:Inu-tavfall@naturvardsverket.se">Inu-tavfall@naturvardsverket.se</a>	Environmental Data and Waste Shipments Unit OFFICE: Virkesvägen 2, Stockholm, Sweden TEL: + 46 10 698 19 22 <a href="http://www.swedishepa.se">www.swedishepa.se</a>
<b><u>Nordic TFS</u></b> (The E-service Nordic TFS has been shut down since 30th of June 2022.)	A special notification document is to be used, but before you fill it out, send an email to the Swedish EPA providing details on your waste. This is necessary in order to receive a notification number (also called an SE-number) which you will include in your notification document. <a href="#">movement-document-1013-1.doc</a>	<a href="mailto:Trans-boundary waste shipments inu-tavfall@naturvardsverket.se">Trans-boundary waste shipments inu-tavfall@naturvardsverket.se</a>	E-mail only for transport announcements, confirmation of receipt and treatment: <a href="mailto:transportdokument@naturvardsverket.se">transportdokument@naturvardsverket.se</a>
<b>Avfall Sverige; Swedish Waste Management 2023 <u>Report</u></b>			

## National waste transfers legislation; Sweden

Note; not all texts are available in English. Make sure the text is up to date!

Table below shows the legislation affecting international waste shipments in Sweden.

Legislation	Summary
<b><u>Regulations on the recycling and treatment of waste (the Waste Regulations) (SFS 2020:614)</u></b>	The Swedish Waste Regulation (SFS 2020:614) supplements the EC Regulation on shipments of waste. The Swedish Waste Regulation, among other things, stipulates that the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the competent authority for shipments across Swedish borders, i.e. that it approves or objects (refuses entry or exit) to and from Sweden.
<b>Regulation on the incineration of waste (2013)</b>	Regulation aimed to minimise the environmental impact of incineration plants. It required operators to monitor the quantities of waste types received at the plant and to comply with emission requirements.
<b><u>between Sweden and Finland NFS 2016:3.</u></b>	Special rules apply to certain waste shipments between Sweden and Finland. <a href="#">Föreskrifter om förenklat förfarande för vissa avfallstransporter inom gränsområdet mellan Sverige och Finland</a>

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The Swedish EPA processes notification submissions in the order in which they are received. We cannot priorities among notifications. Our processing time for waste shipments within the EU or OECD is no more than 30 days from the date the authority in the recipient country has confirmed that the notification process has been completed.

[Rules and regulation for cross-border waste shipments - verksamt.se](https://www.verksam.se)

[Proposal for constitutional amendments following the revision of the EU Waste Shipment Regulation](#)

**Municipal waste management in Sweden:** [Municipal waste management in Sweden](#)

[Sweden - municipal waste management — European Environment Agency](#)

## Influence on national programs, strategies and goals

Table below shows Swedish main strategic programs and objectives, including targets or measures for waste management and the circular economy.

Strategies & goals	Summary
<a href="#">National waste plan of Sweden</a>	20% reduction in per capita food waste between 2022 and 2025. Phasing-out of environmental hazardous substances from material cycles Swedish circular economy strategy. Reduction of VAT on repairs to bicycles, shoes, leather goods, clothing, and household linen from 25% to 12%
<a href="#">Swedish circular economy strategy</a>	<b>Goal;</b> By 2030, Sweden is an international pioneer with circular material flows underpinning successful companies and is actively driving the global circular transformation. By 2040, the circular economy has fundamentally changed society and enabled value creation without the need for finite raw materials.
<a href="#">Circular economy – Strategy for the transition in Sweden</a>	Vision: A society in which resources are used efficiently in non-toxic circular flows, replacing virgin materials. Overall objective: The transition to a circular economy shall contribute to achieve the environmental and climate objectives, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda.
<a href="#">The Innovation Agenda for Sustainable Use of Resources</a>	Lays out Sweden's need for research and innovation within the area of sustainable resource use. It describes how knowledge-building and new solutions can be achieved.
<a href="#">Circular Gothenburg</a>	Focuses on resource efficiency to reduce climate change and achieve circular material flows.
<a href="#">Circular Sweden</a> forum	Circular Sweden is a corporate forum that aims to create more circular material flows.



## ATTACHMENT 3. Norway

### Contact information

The table below lists the authorities related to international waste shipments in Norway, with explanations and contact information.

ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITY	CONTACT INFORMATION	
<b><u>The Norwegian Environment Agency</u></b>	is the competent authority and the contact person for cooperation with other competent authorities in the control of international shipments of waste as referred to in the Waste Shipment Regulation.	<a href="mailto:eksportimport@miljodir.no">eksportimport@miljodir.no</a>	E-mail only for transport announcements, confirmation of receipt and treatment: <a href="mailto:transport@miljodir.no">transport@miljodir.no</a>
<b><u>Norwegian customs</u></b>	Supervises and advises on international waste transport. <a href="#">Import Guide for beginners</a> , and <a href="#">English: Digitoll for drivers - Svinesund and Ørje</a>	Contact information: <a href="#">Contact us - Tolletaten</a>	
Ministry of Climate and Environment <b><u>Section for Waste and Resource Efficiency</u></b>	The Waste Management Department is responsible for international work, EU/EEA work and national waste policy development. The department is responsible for the Basel Convention for the control of transboundary movements of waste.	<a href="mailto:postmottak@kld.dep.no">postmottak@kld.dep.no</a> Deputy Director General Hege Rooth Olbergsveen, E-mail <a href="mailto:hege-rooth.olbergsveen@kld.dep.no">hege-rooth.olbergsveen@kld.dep.no</a>	

### Instructions for waste transfers

Norwegian Environment Agency; It takes some time after the application is received for the relevant authorities to give their consent, so we recommend applying three to four months before the shipment.

The Norwegian Environment Agency requires a valid financial guarantee, which must cover the obligations mentioned in Article 6 of the EU Waste Shipment Regulation. The financial guarantee must be submitted to the environmental authority and is valid for at least one year after the consent is given. The same financial guarantee can be used for several consents, as long as the requirements of the Regulation are met.

The Norwegian Environment Agency accepts changes to the list of waste producers, the list of carriers and the total number of planned shipments after the consent has been given, but not changes to the border crossing, waste type, dates, quantity, facility or consignee.

Advance information about the actual start of the shipment must be sent no later than three working days before the shipment using Annex 1. It is important that both the NO number and the letter 'F' are mentioned in the subject line of the email. Example: NO 123456 F. To the Norwegian Environment Agency, you provide advance notification via email by sending in Annex 1B. It is important that the NO-number as well as the letter 'F' is mentioned in the subject line of the email. Example: NO 123456 F.

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**NOTE!** Norway is preparing a new border crossing regulation; [Consultation on the new border crossing regulation - miljodirektoratet.no](https://miljodirektoratet.no)

## National laws that have an impact on waste shipments and/or waste properties

Note; not all texts are available in English. Make sure the text is up to date!

Table below shows the legislation affecting international waste shipments in Norway.

Legislation	Summary
<a href="#"><u>Regulations on the recycling and treatment of waste (the Waste Regulations)</u></a>	The Waste Regulations lay down detailed rules for the treatment of environmentally hazardous waste. They are laid down in the Pollution Control Act and the Product Control Act. The Regulations contain various instruments and provisions to increase the recycling rate and ensure the proper treatment of polluting waste. The Regulations were adopted in 2004.
<a href="#"><u>Regulations on animal by-products that are not intended for human consumption (the animal by-products regulations)</u></a>	Chapter VII. Import from countries outside the EEA and transit through the EEA § 33. By-products intended for research and diagnostic use The application for an import and transit permit for by-products intended for research and diagnostic use or products derived from them shall a. contain information on where the by-products arrive in the EEA b. document how the spread of infection is prevented. The consignment shall be sent directly from the place from which it was imported into the EEA to an approved user.
<a href="#"><u>Act on Protection against Pollution and Waste (Pollution Act)</u></a>	The Pollution Act is a Norwegian law that aims to protect the external environment from pollution, to reduce existing pollution, to reduce the amount of waste and to promote better waste treatment. The law is also intended to ensure sound environmental quality, so that pollution and waste do not cause harm to health, affect well-being or damage nature's ability to produce and self-renew.
<a href="#"><u>Regulations on pollution and waste in Svalbard</u></a>	The purpose of these regulations is to prevent and reduce damage to the external environment in Svalbard from waste and pollution.

### Municipal waste management in Norway: [Norway\\_MSW.pdf](#)

#### [Stricter requirements for source separation of waste](#)

In addition, a new requirement has been introduced from January 2023: all food and plastic waste must be sorted. This regulation applies to households, but also to private entities and institutions that produce similar waste to households and agricultural plastic. By 2035, we will recycle or prepare for reuse 65 percent of our household and similar business waste.

On 21.03.2025, the government proposed legislation that municipalities should set differentiated waste fees. This means that households that throw away less and sort their waste better will pay less in waste fees. According to the proposal, the obligation to set differentiated waste fees will enter into force at the turn of the year 2025/2026.



## Influence on national programs, strategies and goals

Table below shows Norway's main strategic programs and objectives, including targets or measures for waste management and the circular economy.

Strategies & goals	Summary
<u>National strategy for a green, circular economy</u>	VISION A society where resources are efficiently reused in non-toxic circular flows, virgin raw materials and mining resources. OVERALL GOALS The transition to a circular economy contributes to the achievement of agreed climate and environmental goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The transition helps to reduce the loss of natural resources and prevent the depletion of the natural resource base and the doubling of the use of secondary raw materials over the next ten years.
<u>Waste strategy (2013)</u>	Norway's Strategy reviews the achievement of objectives in waste management and lays out the challenges and priority measures for the future. These look at waste prevention, recycling and hazardous waste. Quantitative targets are set in this strategy and it meets the EU requirement for a national waste plan.
<u>National Waste Plan 2020-2025</u>	The national waste plan for 2020 - 2025 describes, among other things, waste quantities, the status of handling different types of waste and the most important treatment and recycling facilities in Norway.