



Waste Statistics Introduction

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How is this session on waste statistics organised?



1. Introduction by UNECE
2. UNSD will present the UNSD waste questionnaire and its experience with response rates and data quality
3. 4 country examples on implementation of waste statistics: Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Netherlands
4. Emerging issue: electronic waste (presentation)
5. Discussion on the way forward:
 - Proposal to CES Bureau to set up an international expert group for developing a waste statistics framework
 - Revision of UNECE waste tables
 - How to improve data availability and data quality?
 - How to consider emerging issues in future data collections?



Why is waste statistics on the Agenda?

At its 10th Session the JTF agreed to

- Continue addressing the challenges related to waste statistics and its definitions
- Closely cooperate with other agencies (UNSD, Eurostat and others)



Link to current Eurostat activities in the EECCA region

- Eurostat provides technical expertise and support through a 2-years contract "Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System principles and practices in the Eastern Partnership countries (SEIS East)
- Specific area of interest is the production of statistics on municipal waste. This includes municipal waste generation and management, waste treatment infrastructure and an assessment of municipal waste generation in areas not covered by a municipal waste collection scheme.
- First workshop in Chakvi (Georgia) from 6-7 June 2016:
 - Provided methodological guidance for data collection and estimation methods
 - Addressed important conceptual issues
 - Agreed to use the UNSD waste questionnaire



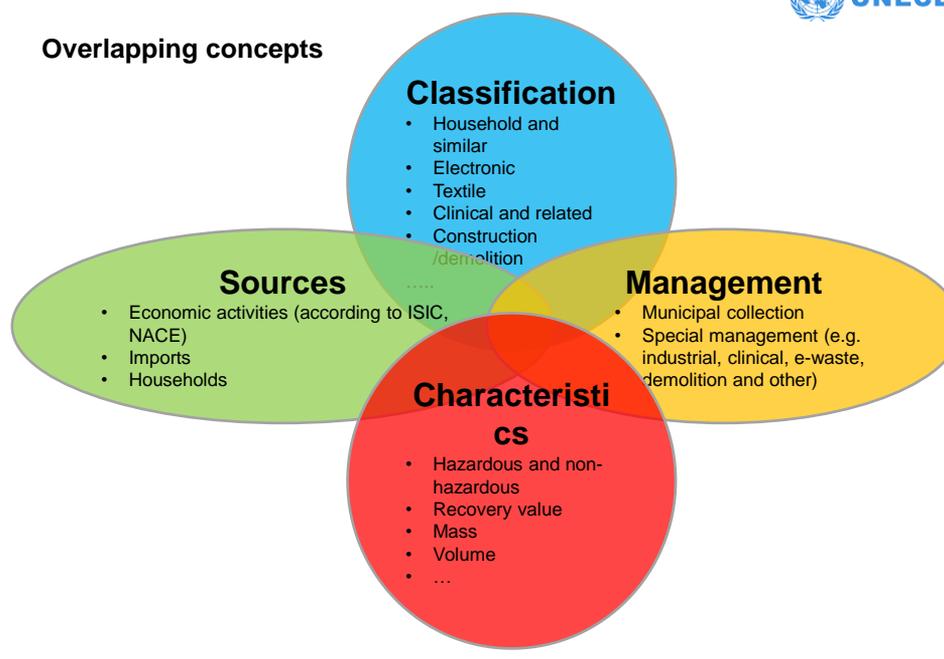
Conceptual issues are often the reason for problems in data collection and production of indicators

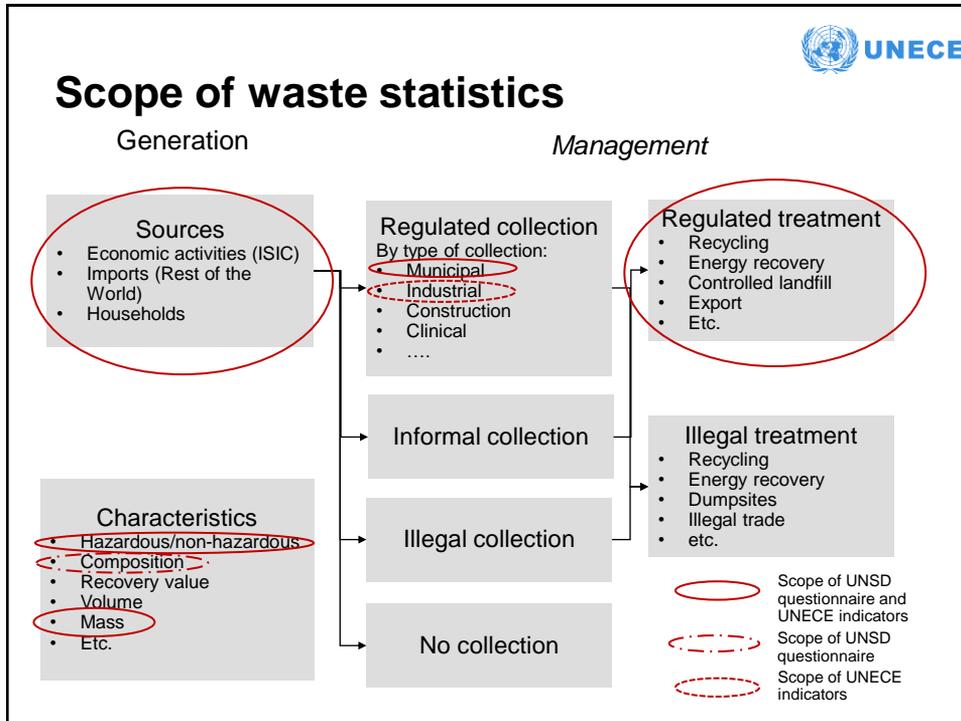
• Examples:

- Waste generated <> waste managed
- Municipal waste <> Household waste; SDG indicator 11.6.1 uses the term “urban solid waste”
- Hazardous waste (def. by Basel Convention) can contain fractions of municipal waste, fractions of industrial waste, fractions of construction waste, all infectious waste, fractions of electronic waste etc.



Overlapping concepts







UNECE and UNSD tables

UNECE	UNSD	Remarks
I1 – Waste generation	R1 - Generation of waste by source	Identical; UNECE has additional indicators waste generation/GDP and househ. waste/capita
I2 - Management of hazardous waste	R2 – Management of hazardous waste	Identical
I3 – Waste reuse and recycling		Recycling of municipal waste also covered by I4a and R3; To be revised?
I4a - Final waste disposal: Management of municipal waste	R3 – Management of municipal waste	UNECE does not include import/export UNECE does not ask for sources (househ. and other)
I4b - Final waste disposal: Management of non-hazardous industrial waste		To be revised?
	R4 – Composition of municipal waste	
	R5 – Management of municipal waste	



EUROSTAT: EU Waste Statistics Regulation

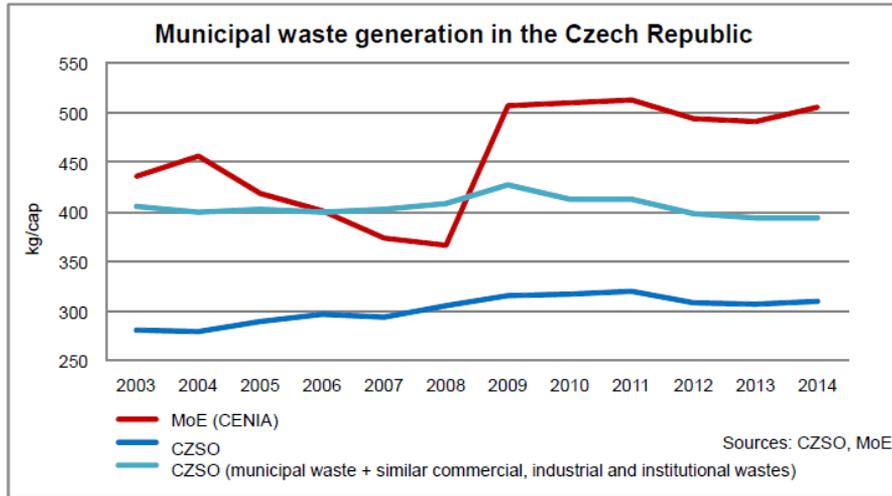
- Uses 51 waste categories, which are aligned with the Basel Convention
 - Requests for every second reference year:
 - Waste generated for each waste type per NACE activity and households
 - Waste treatment by waste category, distinguishing
 - Energy recovery
 - Waste incineration
 - Recycling
 - Backfilling
 - Landfilling
 - Other disposal
 - Number and capacity of recovery and disposal facilities (per NUTS 2 region) and population served (national)
- Scope is similar to UNSD and UNECE tables, but more detailed regarding waste categories



Applying those concepts to our waste statistics tables

1. UNSD questionnaire is conceptually clear
2. Some UNECE tables need to be revised (scope is a slightly different from UNSD):
 - I3 – Waste reuse and recycling:
 - Total waste managed is calculated as the sum of municipal waste + non-hazardous industrial waste + hazardous waste: Some double-counting and some missing waste streams.
 - Data items and table should be called “recycling” instead of “reused and recycling”.
 - I4a - Final waste disposal: Management of municipal waste:
 - should be fully aligned with UNSD table R3 (“import/export” and “from households” to be added)
 - I4b - Final waste disposal: Management of non-hazardous industrial waste
 - The data item “Total amount generated” is broken down into different types of management. This is conceptually problematic as it assumes that waste generation is equal to waste management. The right name would be “Total amount managed”
3. Both UNSD and UNECE do not address unmanaged waste, management of construction waste, agricultural waste etc.

By applying different conceptual understanding this may happen...



Conclusions and points for discussion at the end of the session



1. Current waste statistics do not tell the full story and concepts are sometimes confusing for producers and users - proposal to CES Bureau to set up an international expert group for developing a waste statistics framework. A comprehensive framework for waste statistics should take into account:
 - a) the existing concepts and classifications of UNSD, Eurostat and OECD
 - b) the issue of non-managed waste, including informally and illegally collected waste;
2. More work is needed to internationally harmonize terms and definitions;
3. UNECE tables should be fully aligned with UNSD tables;
4. Some UNECE tables need corrections to be conceptually clean;
5. Emerging issues (e.g. e-waste, waste recovery by informal sector etc.) may be added in the future.

