Manual on the Basic Set of Environment Statistics – Waste Statistics

Session 5: Progress of the Task Force on Waste Statistics

15th Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators

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FDES Topics 3.3.1 Generation of waste and Topic 3.3.2 Management of waste

Statistics and Related Information		Category of	Potential	Methodological	Topic 3.3.2: Management of waste					
(Bold Text - Core Set/Tier 1; Regular Text		Measurement	nt Aggregations and Guidance		ð.	Municipal waste		By type of	 Eurostat: Environmenta 	
- Tier 2; Italicized Text - Tier 3)			Scales		_	Total municipal waste collected	Mass	treatment and	Data Centre on Waste	
a		Mass	By ISIC economic	European Commission:		2. Amount of municipal waste	Mass	disposal (e.g., reuse,	Eurostat metadata:	
٥.		M1833				treated by type of treatment and		recycling,	Organisation for Economi	
	source		activity	European List of Waste,	_	disposal		composting,	Co-operation and	
			 By households 	pursuant to European		3. Number of municipal waste	Number	incineration,	Development	
			 By tourists 	Waste Framework Directive	_	treatment and disposal facilities		landfilling, other)	(OECD)/Eurostat definition	
			 National 	 Eurostat: Environmental 		4. Capacity of municipal waste	Volume	By type of waste,	of municipal waste	
			 Sub-national 	Data Centre on Waste	_	treatment and disposal facilities		when possible National	 UNSD: Environment Statistics Section-Waste 	
b.	Amount of waste generated by	Mass	 By waste category 	Eurostat: European	b.	Hazardous waste		National Sub-national	Questionnaire	
	waste category		(e.g., chemical waste,	Waste Classification for		Total hazardous waste collected	Mass	Sub-national	Basel Convention: Was	
			municipal waste,	Statistics (EWC-Stat),		2. Amount of hazardous waste	Mass		 Basel Convention: Was categories and hazardous 	
			food waste,	version 4 (Waste		treated by type of treatment and			categories and nazardous characteristics	
			combustion waste)	categories)	_	disposal			Eurostat: EWC-Stat.	
			National	Basel Convention: Waste		3. Number of hazardous waste	Number		version 4 (Waste	
			Sub-national	categories and hazardous	_	treatment and disposal facilities			categories)	
с.	Amount of hazardous waste	Mass	By ISIC economic	characteristics		4. Capacity of hazardous waste	Volume		European Commission	
٠.	generated	111033	activity	Eurostat: Manual on	_	treatment and disposal facilities			European Waste	
	generated		National	Waste Statistics	c.	Other/industrial waste			Framework Directive	
			Sub-national	Eurostat: Guidance on		1. Total other/industrial waste	Mass		(Waste treatment	
			- Sub-fiational	classification of waste	_	collected			operations)	
				according to EWC-Stat		2. Amount of other/industrial waste	Mass		Eurostat: Manual on	
				categories		treated by type of treatment and			Waste Statistics	
				SEEA Central Framework	_	disposal			Eurostat: Guidance on	
						3. Number of other/industrial	Number		classification of waste	
				(2012)	_	treatment and disposal facilities			according to EWC-Stat	
				UNSD: Environment		4. Capacity of other/industrial waste	Volume		categories	
				Statistics Section-Waste	_	treatment and disposal facilities			 Rotterdam Convention 	
				Questionnaire	d.	Amount of recycled waste	Mass	By specific waste		
								streams (e.g., e-		
								waste, packaging		
								waste, end of life		
								vehicles)		
								By waste category		
								National		
					_			Sub-national		
					e.	Imports of waste	Mass	By waste category		
					f.	Exports of waste	Mass	(e.g., chemical waste,		
					g.	Imports of hazardous waste	Mass	municipal waste,		
					h.	Exports of hazardous waste	Mass	combustion waste)		



2A. Waste issues: management

- Waste management policy to develop and maintain collection, treatment and disposal systems
- Fueled by urbanization, population growth and economic development





Photo Source: UNEP, Global Waste Management Outlook 2015

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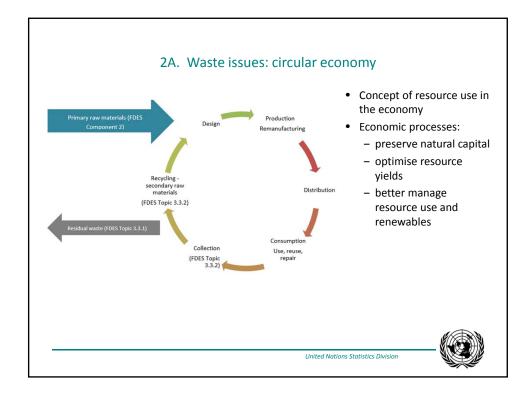
2A. Waste issues: health and environment

- Problems for health and environment
- Uncontrolled waste associated with air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination





Photo Sources: UNEP and UNEP, Global Waste Management Outlook 2015



2A. Waste issues

- Operating in a circular economy requires:
 - Reduction of waste generated
 - Increase in share of waste recycled and reused as material or energy
 - Focus on sustainable consumption and production



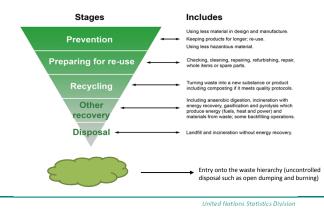


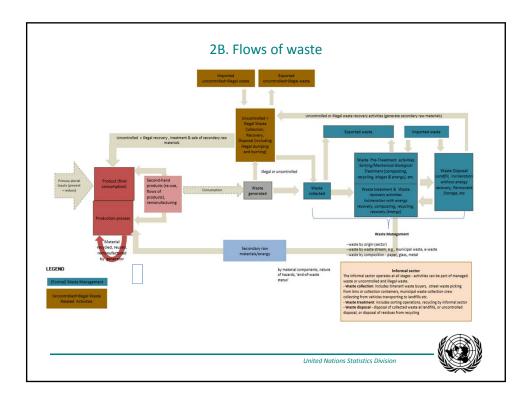




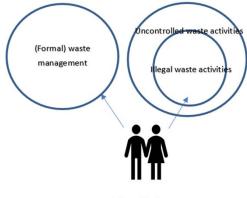
2A. Waste issues: the Waste Management Hierarchy

- Frames waste management options based on environmental impact and material resource consumption in line with circular economy principles
- Waste management hierarchy focuses on prevention and re-use, with disposal at the bottom of the hierarchy





2C. Actors in waste management and waste activities (Formal) waste management, uncontrolled and illegal activities, and the informal sector



Informal Sector

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Waste

Source: UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics

Materials that are not prime products (i.e., products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use for his own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he discards, or intends or is required to discard. It excludes material directly recycled or reused at the place of generation (i.e., establishment) and waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air as wastewater or air pollution.



3B. Concepts in waste statistics: Waste stream

Waste streams

Source: Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire on the State of the Environment

- Applied to statistics on waste generated and waste treated and disposed
- Examples of streams
 - Construction/demolition wastes
 - Dredged spoils
 - Sewage sludges
 - Excess manure
 - End of life vehicles
 - Used tyres
 - Electric and electronic scrap (i.e., WEEE)
 - Food waste
 - Mineral and synthetic oils



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3C. Concepts in waste statistics: Composition of waste

Waste composition

Source: UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics

- Composition is the material content of the waste
- · Applied mainly to municipal waste collected
 - Paper, paperboard
 - Textiles
 - Plastics
 - Glass
 - Metals
 - Other inorganic materials
 - Organic material of which
 - Food and garden waste



Source: Edwin Murimi, Nairobi City Council

3D. Concepts in waste statistics: Sources of waste

Sources of waste/economic activity

Source: UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics

• Applied to waste generated

ISIC Rev. 4

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC 01-03)
- Mining and quarrying (ISIC 05-09)
- Manufacturing (ISIC 10-33)
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35)
- Construction (ISIC 41-43)
- Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38
- Households

"ISIC 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery" is usually excluded to avoid double counting



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International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4

3E. Concepts in waste statistics: Waste treatment and disposal

Waste treatment and disposal methods

Source: UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics

- Applied to waste treated and disposed
 - Recycling reprocessing of waste material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. Both reprocessing as the same type of product, and for different purposes should be included. Recycling within industrial plants i.e., at the place of generation should be excluded.
 - Composting refers to a biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic (biomethanization) or aerobic decomposition, and that results in a product that is recovered and can be used to increase soil fertility (products are compost and biogas).
 - Incineration consists in the controlled combustion of waste with or without energy recovery.
 Energy recovery means that evolving thermal energy is used for the production of steam, hot water or electric energy.
 - · With energy recovery
 - Without energy recovery
 - Landfilling the final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way. The definition covers both landfilling in internal sites (i.e., where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation) and in external sites.
 - Other any final treatment or disposal different from recycling, incineration and landfilling.
 - Countries with pre-treatment may list these separately.

4A. FDES Waste Statistics Generation of waste (Topic 3.3.1)

- Amount of waste generated by source (FDES 3.3.1.a): The amount of waste (expressed in unit of weight) that is generated before collection or treatment, by source. Source refers to the ISIC rev. 4 mentioned under 3D.
- Amount of waste generated by waste category (FDES 3.3.1.b): The amount of
 waste expressed in unit of weight that is generated before any collection or
 treatment is applied, by waste category.
- Amount of hazardous waste generated (FDES 3.3.1.c): The amount of hazardous
 waste (expressed in unit of weight) generated before any collection or treatment is
 applied.



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4B. Management of waste (Topic 3.3.2)

- FDES identifies statistics for waste management for municipal waste, hazardous waste and other/industrial waste
- Source: UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics
- Municipal waste: Municipal waste, collected by or on behalf of municipalities, by
 public or private enterprises, includes waste originating from: households,
 commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools,
 hospitals, government buildings). It also includes bulky waste (e.g., white goods,
 old furniture, mattresses) and waste from selected municipal services, e.g., waste
 from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street
 sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as
 waste.
- The definition excludes waste from municipal sewage network and treatment, municipal construction and demolition waste.
- Household vs municipal waste: concepts overlap but municipal waste includes nonhousehold waste. Some countries can only supply statistics for household waste.



4B. Management of waste (Topic 3.3.2)

Hazardous waste

- Waste that, due to its toxic or other hazardous character, requires special management and is controlled by law in many countries.
- Defined by the Basel Convention, a multilateral environmental agreement adopted in 1989, entering into force in 1992, which focuses on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste across international borders.
 - Article 1 and Annex list hazardous wastes
- Other/industrial waste: of all the waste that is not included in the previous two
 categories, namely, that is not hazardous and not collected by the municipal waste
 collection system. Other/industrial waste can be generated by all economic
 activities.



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4B.1, 4B.2, 4B.3: Management of Waste (FDES 3.3.2.a, 3.3.2.b, 3.3.2.c)

- Total (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste collected (FDES 3.3.2.a.1, 3.3.2.b.1, 3.3.2.c.1): The amount of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste collected for treatment or disposal measured by weight.
- Amount of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste treated by type of treatment and disposal (FDES 3.3.2.a.2, 3.3.2.b.2, 3.3.2.c.2): Amount of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste collected that has been treated and disposed of, expressed in unit of weight.
- Number of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste treatment and disposal facilities (FDES 3.3.2.a.3, 3.3.2.b.3, 3.3.2.c.3): Number of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste treatment and disposal facilities should be specified by type of treatment.
- Capacity of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste treatment and disposal facilities (FDES 3.3.2.a.4, 3.3.2.b.4, 3.3.2.c.4): The capacities of (municipal/hazardous/other/industrial) waste treatment and disposal facilities should be disaggregated by type of treatment.

4C. Management of waste and the waste hierarchy

Prevention	Component 2: Environmental resources and their use					
	Material flow accounting					
Reuse	Occurs before waste enters the waste stream					
Recycling	FDES 3.3.2.a.2, 3.3.2.b.2, 3.3.2.c.2 Recycling Composting (aerobic and anaerobic, i.e., methanisation)					
Energy recovery	FDES 3.3.2.a.2, 3.3.2.b.2, 3.3.2.c.2 Incineration with energy recovery					
Disposal	FDES 3.3.2.a.2, 3.3.2.b.2, 3.3.2.c.2 Incineration Landfilling Controlled landfilling Other					

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4D. Recycling (FDES 3.3.2.d)

• Amount of recycled waste (FDES 3.3.2.d): Recycled waste is waste material reprocessed in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. Both reprocessing as the same type of product, and for different purposes should be included. Recycling within industrial plants i.e., at the place of generation should be excluded.

4E. Imports and Exports

Imports and Exports several concepts, e.g.,

- Waste generated includes exports but excludes imports
- Waste treated or disposed *in a country* includes imports but excludes exports
- Municipal waste treatment managed in a country (UNSD/UNEP) includes imports but excludes exports
- Municipal waste treatment which was generated in a country includes exports
 for treatment but excludes imports for treatment (allows comparison with data on
 waste generation)
- Imports of (waste/hazardous) waste (FDES 3.3.2.e, 3.3.2.g): Quantity of (waste/hazardous waste) that is imported for treatment from outside the country/territory.
- Exports of (waste/hazardous waste) (FDES 3.3.2.f, 3.3.2.h): Quantity of (waste/hazardous waste) that is exported for treatment outside the country/territory.

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5. International sources and recommendations5A. Classifications and groupings

- ISIC Rev 4. for sources, i.e., economic sectors of waste generated
- UNECE Standard Statistical Classification of Wastes 1993 (draft)
- European Waste Classification for Statistics (EWC-Stat) based on the European List of Wastes
 - Used for European countries, waste listed may not be aggregates required elsewhere

5. International sources and recommendations5B. Reference to international recommendations, frameworks and standards

- UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2018 on Environment Statistics
- Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire on Waste Statistics
- Hazardous waste Basel Convention



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5. International sources and recommendations5C. Sources of global and regional environment statistics and indicators series

- UNSD Environment Statistics and Indicators
 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators
- OECD database

http://www.oecd.org/env/waste/

 Eurostat Waste Statistics main tables and database <u>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/waste</u>



6. Data collection and sources of data

- Scope: the scope comprises waste generated, treated and disposed. Inclusion of imports and exports depends on the concept.
 - Does not cover illegal or uncontrolled collection, treatment or disposal.
 - Waste collected by informal sector included if it is incorporated into (formal) waste management, and is collected on behalf of municipalities.
- Statistical unit: economic units collecting and treating waste. Data may be collected from economic units generating waste and from households where special surveys on waste exist.
- Measurement units: Tonnes of normal wet weight per year. Waste reported in volumes (cubic metres) should be converted to weight (tonnes) by the application of waste conversion factors.



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6. Data collection and sources of data

- Sources and institutions: waste management data for commercial, industrial and business sectors from administrative records or enterprise surveys.
 - Waste generation is estimated.
 - Waste composition is collected periodically using special surveys.
- Aggregation: type of waste or waste stream, type of treatment or disposal, ISIC categories and households, national, sub-national
 - Temporal aspects: data is usually collected yearly but difficulties may arise in obtaining spatially and temporally consistent statistics on waste at the national level.
 - Spatial aspects: data is requested nationally but is often available only for specific
 cities.
- Estimation: conversion factors for volume to weight; factors for waste generated
 - Based on special studies which are country specific.
 - Examples included in manual but cannot but cannot be used outside those countries.

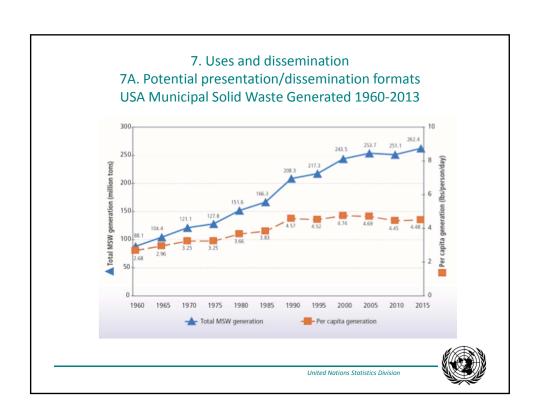


6. Data collection and sources of data

Validation

- Unexpected increases or decreases over time, but series may vary if there are
 policy changes or improvements to collection and treatment methods.
- Outliers based on indicators, e.g., tonnes of waste per capita.
- Analysis of composition by economic activity to detect misclassification.
- Analysis of the percentage of hazardous waste per economic activity or per waste category to assess the proper distinction in hazardous/non-hazardous.
- Checks of the coherence of data on waste generation and waste treatment.
 - Differences can occur due to import and export of waste or secondary waste being included in waste generation, time lags, drying processes, etc.
 - Waste treated compared to waste treatment capacity.





7. Uses and dissemination 7B. SEEA accounts/tables that use these statistics

• SEEA 3.6.5 Solid waste accounts: Physical supply table and Physical use table

			Gen	eration of s	olid waste			Rest of the world	Flows from the environment	
	Waste collection, treatment and disposal industry									
		Incin	eration							
	Landfill	Total	Of which: Incineration to generate energy	Recycling and reuse	Other treat- ment	Other indus- tries	Households	Imports of solid waste	Recovered residuals	Total suppl
Generation of solid waste residuals										
Chemical and health-care waste					160	1 830	20	140		2 150
Radioactive waste						5				
Metallic waste		40	10			320	70	10		44
Non-metallic recyclables	30					2 720	2 100	130		4 98
Discarded equipment and vehicles						140	280	50		47
Animal and vegetal wastes						10 330	1 700	80		12 110
Mixed residential and commercial wastes				10	30	4 170	4 660	100	10	8 98
Mineral wastes and soil					300	29 100	570	170		30 14
Combustion wastes		4 050	2 000			1 550		240		5 84
Other wastes						460		40		50

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7. Uses and dissemination 7D. SDG Indicators that incorporate these statistics

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Tier II. Total solid waste regularly collected (3.3.2.a.1 + 3.3.2.b.1 + 3.3.2.c.1) / Total solid waste generated (3.3.1.a)

Of which adequately discharged is reported using qualitative criteria.

Indicator 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Tier III. Related FDES 2013 statistics are 3.3.1.c. Amount of hazardous waste generated and 3.3.2.b.2 Amount of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment and disposal.

Indicator Number 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Tier III. Related statistics from the FDES 2013 are 3.3.2.d. Total waste recycled and 3.3.1.a Total waste generation.



Thank you for your attention!

For more information please contact the Environment Statistics Section at the UN Statistics Division:
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website: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/

