

# Draft report of the UNECE/CES Task Force on Waste Statistics

Developing a framework on waste statistics



STATISTICS



# CES Task Force on Waste Statistics

Developing a waste statistics framework



## STATISTICS

Established in February 2017 based on an [issue paper](#) drafted by Netherlands and UNECE in cooperation with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Mexico and Ukraine, as well as with Eurostat, OECD and UNSD

### Members:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Chair), Canada (Vice-Chair), Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Russian Federation
- Basel Convention Secretariat, Eurostat, OECD, UN-Habitat, UNSD
- UNU (Vice-Chair), ISWA, EAWAG, GIZ, University of Leeds
- UNECE provides the Secretariat of the Task Force

**Main objective:** To develop a framework on waste statistics and draft a glossary of the most important terms and definitions in waste statistics. Work should be completed by end of 2018.

**Status of work:** Based on comments received at the CES Bureau meeting in February 2019 the text is being revised to highlight the alignment with existing data collection frameworks such as from Eurostat, OECD and UNSD in a better way. It is planned to present the document to the CES Plenary in June 2020 for approval.

# Why is there the need for a framework?

Growing information demand and weaknesses of data collections



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- Growing information demand, e.g.
  - SDGs
  - Basel Convention
  - UNEP 10-year framework programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production
  - Circular economy initiatives
  
- Existing weaknesses, e.g.
  - Important waste flows not measured or conceptually not considered (e.g. informal activities)
  - Key terms and definitions are not fully harmonized (e.g. “municipal waste”)
  - Boundary between waste, products and secondary raw materials is not clearly defined;
  - Several waste flows are difficult to measure (e.g. imports and exports of waste)
  - Different ways to measure the amounts of waste
  - No standard international waste classification
  - Often more details needed (e.g. e-waste, textiles waste, food waste,...)

# Key messages of the report



Clarifies important terms and brings them into a semantic relationship

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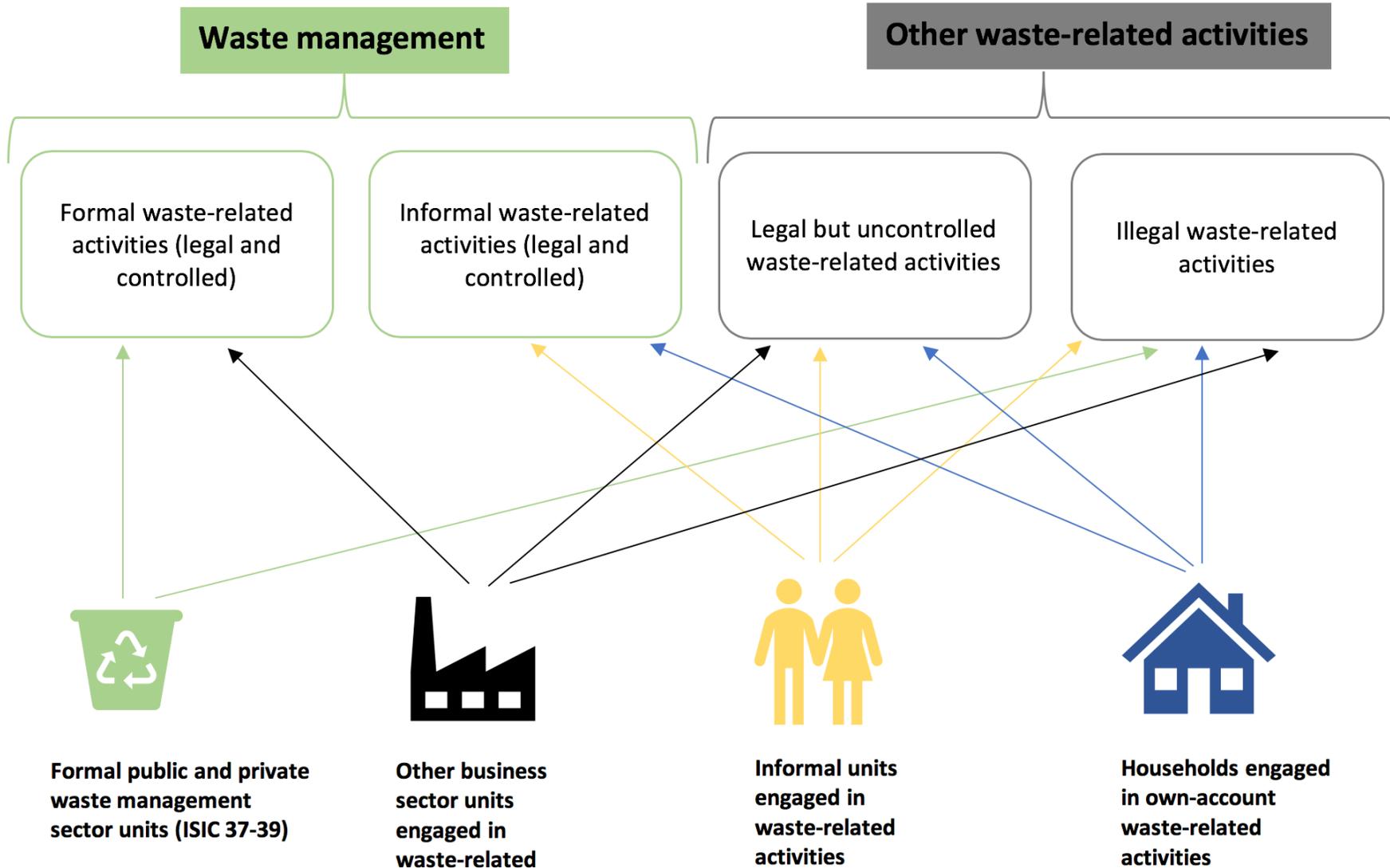
### What is waste?

- Internationally always **defined from the perspective of the holder** that discards it or has to discard it. What is waste for the discarding unit could be a secondary raw material, or a good that has value for the unit that receives it.
- Materials that are not prime products 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**.
- Includes **solid** waste and waste materials in **liquid** form (i.e. certain types of hazardous waste, including solvents, paint, acids).
- Excluded are liquid or gaseous waste that is released to the ambient environment, such as wastewater effluents, emissions of air pollutants or dissipative releases of chemical substances (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, hormones).

# Key messages of the report

Clarifies who is involved in “waste management”

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# Key messages of the report

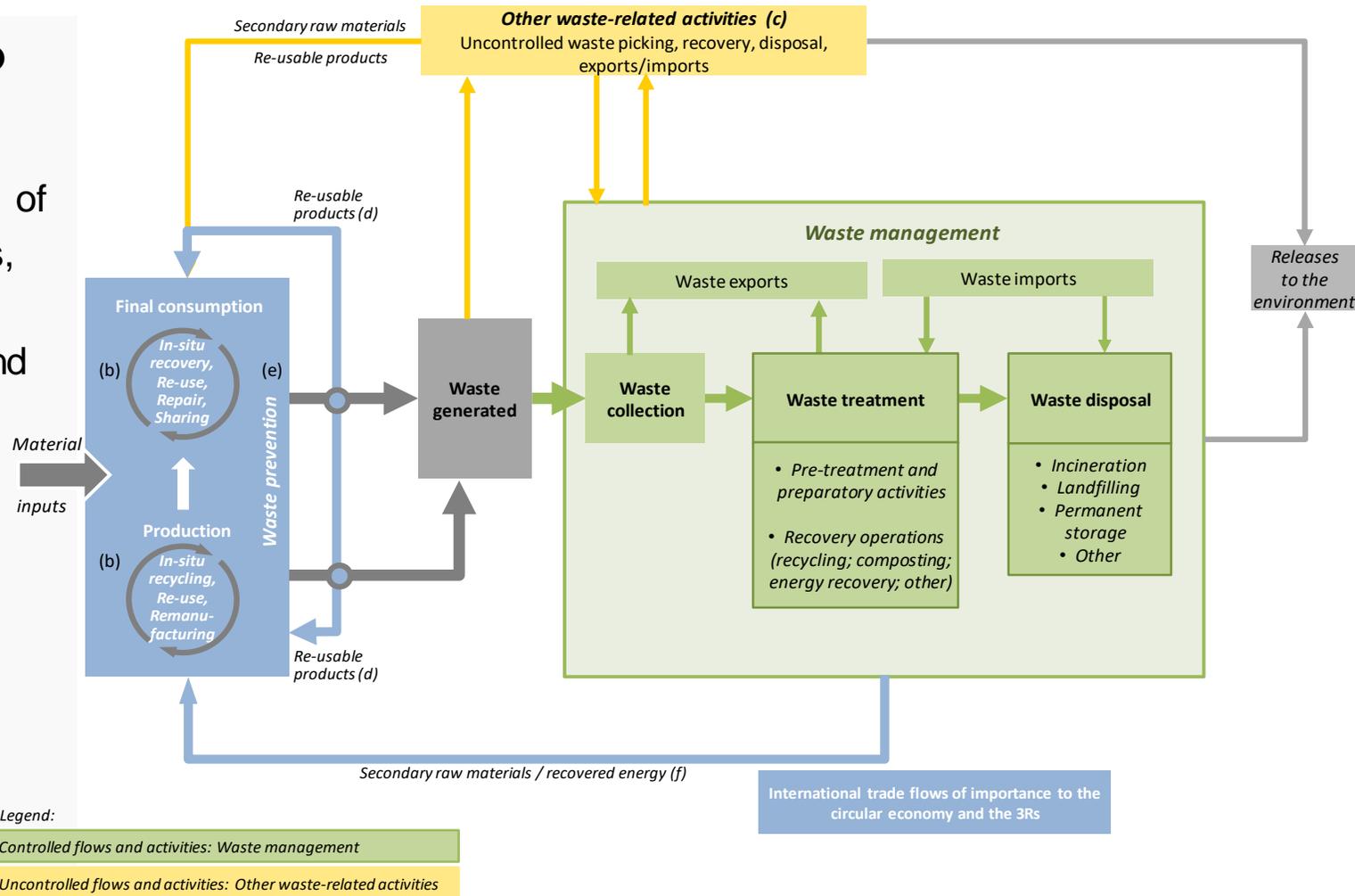
A conceptual framework

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Text and figures to understand:

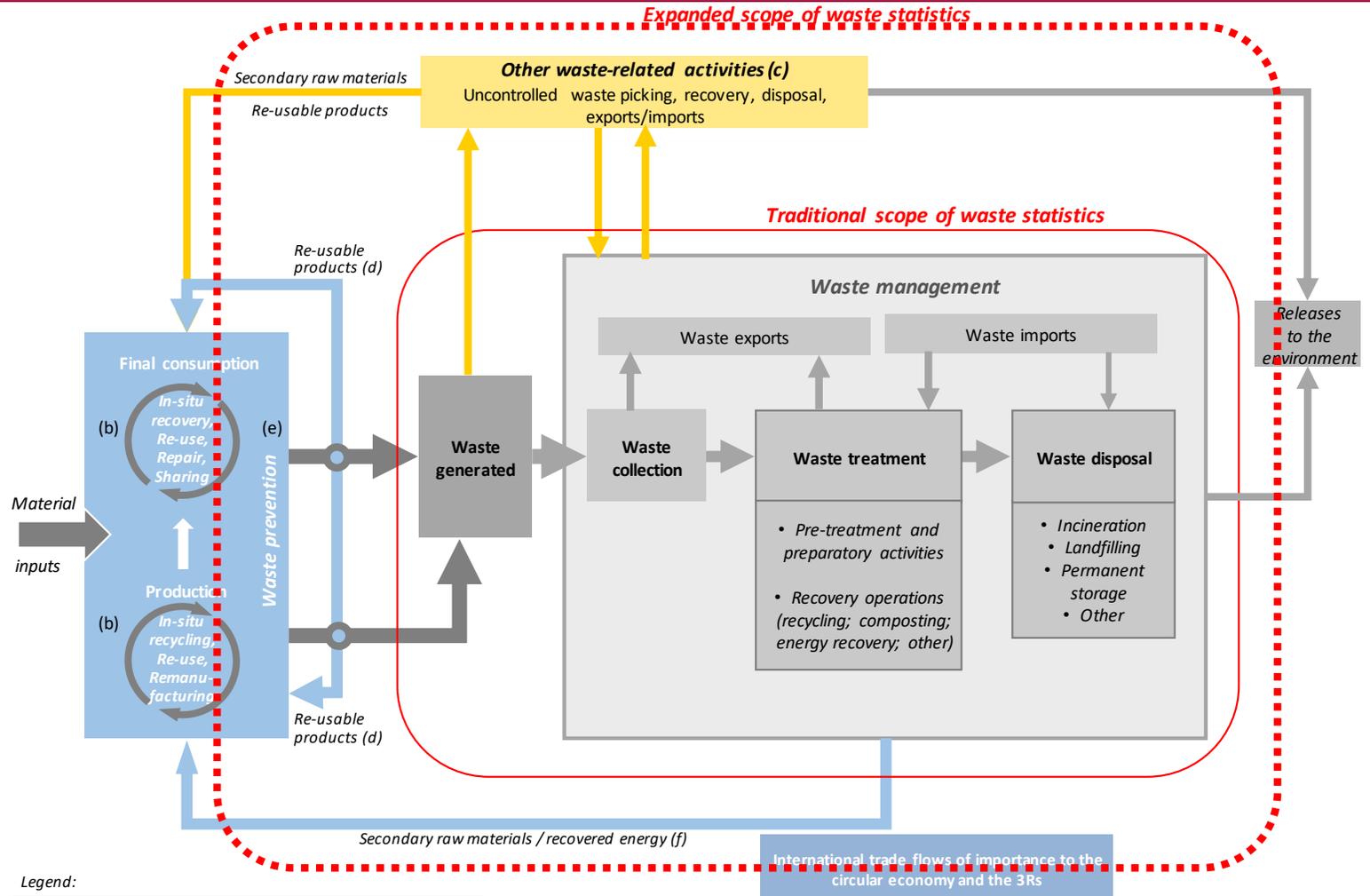
- Conceptual links of flows of resources, products, wastes, waste products and releases to the environment
- Key terms and definitions and their relation with each other



# Scope of waste statistics

We need to expand the current scope to address policy needs

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Legend:

Controlled flows and activities: Waste management

Uncontrolled flows and activities: Other waste-related activities



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# Recommended follow-up work (initial list)

The framework on waste statistics clarified important conceptual issues, but for implementation we need more



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- Methodologies for statistics on uncontrolled and informal waste activities
- Waste classification for global use (based on EU waste classification and Basel Convention)
- Guidelines for distinction of waste, resource and product in practice
- Further clarification of terminological issues (e.g. definition of “informal sector“, “waste products“, etc.)
- How to produce statistics on re-use, second-hand market etc.

# Conclusions

The framework on waste statistics is an important step forward!



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- The framework on waste statistics:
  - Takes stock of policy needs and the change in paradigm towards a circular economy
  - Identifies main weaknesses of current waste statistics and provides solutions
  - Clarifies important conceptual issues, terms and definitions
  - Re-defines the scope of waste statistics
- Follow-up work is needed to support the implementation of the framework and to gradually improve quality of waste statistics

# Thank you very much for your attention!

Michael Nagy

