United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

QUESTIONNAIRE 2008 ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Section: WASTE

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INTRODUCTION

Waste management is a key concern for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources. The primary targets of waste management are:

* Reducing toxicity and volume of waste generated in the different production and consumption processes;
* Increasing the share of recovered waste materials;
* Sound environmental management of waste for disposal.

The purpose of the waste questionnaire is to provide consistent data to draw reliable information and trends on:

* the share of economic activities and households in the generation of waste;
* the generation and recycling of selected important waste materials;
* the generation and treatment of hazardous waste;
* the generation, collection, treatment and composition of municipal waste;
* the availability and capacity of waste treatment facilities.

The biennial data collection which is a joint activity of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) contributes to the development of the UNSD International Environment Statistics Database. The data will be analyzed and consolidated by UNSD for use in international work and will be made available to users at UNSD's website.

Copies of the questionnaire are available online at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/. Data from previous data collections are available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/datacollect.htm.

The data requested in this questionnaire may be initially collected or compiled by different institutions in a country. The national statistical offices or ministries of environment are asked to bring together the data from these different sources.

Where a country has answered to the UNSD Questionnaire 2001, 2004, or 2006 on Environment Statistics, the 2008 Questionnaire has been pre-filled with these data. Countries are requested to add data for later years and to check the time series for consistency.

The definitions are listed in order of appearance of the variables. Where variables are repeated, the definition can be found where the variable first appeared.

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STEPS TO FOLLOW

For all the tables you are kindly asked to:

- ☑ Please fill in the contact information at the top of each table.
- ☑ Please check the pre-filled data and, if possible, kindly update in the table. Tables are pre-filled with data received from the UNSD Questionnaire 2001, 2004 or 2006. Please check also pre-filled footnotes and correct them if necessary.
- ☑ If there is big data fluctuation in time series, please add footnotes to explain the large changes.
- ☑ Based on the definitions provided, please fill in the tables as far as possible (see the Definitions Sheet). If a different definition or methodology has been used, please explain the differences in a footnote or provide the definition and/or methodology applied in the supplementary information sheet (R6).
- ☑ If data are not available for the years stated in each table, please provide the data you might have for other years and add a footnote for the years to which the data apply.
- ☑ If necessary, please include footnotes to give additional information on data. For this purpose, use the first column to the right of the data for a numerical code, and, in the table entitled 'Footnotes' following each table, write your explanatory text in the footnote text column, preceded by the code of the footnote.
- ☑ If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".
- ☑ Please report data in the requested unit.
- ☑ Please note that the exclamation mark in the first column of the tables indicates high priority data for international work. If you cannot supply all requested data for your country, please try to submit data for those variables marked as priority.
- ☑ Please note that the use of indentation in the category column of each table indicates which variables are subsets and which variables are totals.
- ☑ Do not hesitate to attach any documents or reference which could help UNSD to understand your data.

Contact us: If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the United Nations Statistics Division

- by mail: UN Statistics Division, Environment Statistics Section, DC2 -1416, 2 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York, 10017, USA
- by e-mail: envstats@un.org
- by fax: +1 (212) 963-0623
- by phone: Reena Shah at +1 (212) 963-4586, or Yongyi Min at +1 (212) 963-9296, or Robin Carrington at +1 (212) 963-6234.

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DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

In many countries there are no comprehensive data or estimates of the total amounts of waste generated by the different human/economic activities. Instead they focus on certain types of waste or waste materials that are of high priority for waste management. Please do not hesitate to fill in the tables of the questionnaire with partial data. If the data refer to certain types of waste, please report them under the relevant wider categories of the questionnaire and provide an explanation with a footnote.

Table R1: Generation of Waste by Source

This table asks for data on the total amount of waste (both non-hazardous and hazardous), generated by various economic activities and by households.

The breakdown follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4 (draft)).
(URL: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27).

The amount reported under 'Total waste generation' should be equal to the sum of the waste amounts reported under the various economic activities and household waste. If this is not the case, please explain with a footnote.

Table R2: Generation and Recycling of Selected Waste Materials

This table focuses on selected waste categories, based on the material characteristics of the waste, which are considered important from the point of view of natural resource and waste management strategies because they have a good potential for recycling. Generation refers to waste generated in all economic activities and households. Volumes collected for recycling include all types of collection (separate collection, separation from mixed waste, collection by private sources etc). Waste material undergoing internal recycling, i.e. directly at the place of generation, is excluded.

Table R3: Management of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste here refers to categories of waste to be controlled according to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Article 1 and Annex I) (URL: http://www.basel.int/). If data are not available according to the Basel Convention, amounts can be given according to national definitions and labelled accordingly. If that is the case please give information on national definitions/classifications in the Supplementary Information Sheet.

Part of the amount of hazardous waste generated may be exported to the other countries before treatment. Countries may also have imported hazardous waste either for treatment or disposal. The amount of 'Hazardous waste managed in the country' can therefore be calculated as: 'Hazardous waste generate
'Hazardous waste exported' +'Hazardous waste imported'.

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In principle, the sum of the amounts of hazardous waste going to: 'Recycling' + 'Incineration' + 'Landfill' + 'Others' should be equal to the amount of 'Hazardous waste managed in the country'. Nevertheless, as there can be double counting due to secondary waste quantities (e.g. residues of incineration which are landfilled), the sum can be higher than the amounts to be managed.

If the hazardous waste is treated in a different year than it was generated (temporary storage or accumulation from previous years), the sum of the waste in the different treatment categories can be different from the amount of waste managed. If this is the case, please explain with a footnote.

Table R4a: Management of Municipal Waste

This table focuses on management of municipal waste. The total amount of 'Municipal waste collected' is the amount that is effectively collected/removed from households and other origins by or on behalf of municipalities (by public or private companies).

In some instances, part of the municipal waste collected may be exported to other countries before treatment. Countries may also have imported municipal waste for treatment or disposal. The total amount of 'Municipal waste managed in the country' is calculated as: municipal waste collected in the country - municipal waste exported + municipal waste imported.

In principle, the sum of the amounts going to 'Recycling' + Composting' + 'Incineration' + 'Landfill' + 'Others' should be equal to the amount of 'Municipal waste managed in the country'. Nevertheless, as there can be double counting due to secondary waste quantities (e.g. residues of incineration which are landfilled or residues from composting which are incinerated), the sum can be higher than the amounts to be managed.

The 'Percentage of total population served by municipal waste collection' is usually estimated on the basis of the percentage of addresses in the municipalities from where waste is collected. Similarly, the urban population served is expressed as a percentage of the total urban population, and the rural population served is expressed as a percentage of the total rural population. Please apply national definition for "urban" and "rural" population.

Table R4b: Composition of Municipal Waste

Municipal waste is composed of a mix of different materials. Usually, the composition of municipal waste is determined from the physical analysis of wa samples. The table asks for the percentages of the main material groups in mixed municipal waste. If only the composition of household waste is available, please provide the information in the footnote.

Table R4c: Local Management of Municipal Waste

This table aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal waste at local level. Countries are kindly asked to provide data for the most populous cities of the country. Please do not hesitate to duplicate this table if you can provide data for additional cities.

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Table R5: Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities

This table asks for data on the number and capacity (in **1000 metric tons**) of waste treatment and disposal facilities. Only the most frequent types of treatment facilities are specified in the table. The capacity of treatment facilities refers to the annual capacity except for the landfill sites, where the annual input is requested instead. The permanent storage facilities should be reported under the category 'Other waste treatment/disposal facilities'.

Table R6: Supplementary Information Sheet

Please provide any additional information that can help the interpretation of your data, e.g. national definition, survey methods applied, quality statements on the data, etc.

In addition, countries are encouraged to provide or attach any complementary source of information such as website addresses, publications, results of surveys, etc., related to the waste topic, particularly if countries encountered difficulties filling in the questionnaire.

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List of Definitions

Industry Classification

This questionnaire asks for data on the total amount of waste (both non-hazardous and hazardous), generated by various economic activities and households. The sectoral breakdown follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4 (draft)). For the full classification, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27.

ISIC Code(s)	Questionnaire abbreviation	ISIC Rev. 4 (draft)
A 01-03	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing** cover crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, forestry and logging, fishing and aquaculture. This section includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.
B 05-09	**Mining and quarrying**	**Mining and quarrying** include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining etc. This section also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, which are often carried out by the units that extracted the resource and/or others located nearby.
C 10-33	**Manufacturing**	**Manufacturing** includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.
D 35	**Energy supply**	**Energy supply** includes the activity of providing electric power, gas, steam, hot water, air conditioning and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes.
F 41-43	**Construction**	**Construction** includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.
E 36-39 G-U 45-99	**Other economic activities**	For the purpose of the questionnaire**, other economic activities** refer to all other economic activities not specified before.

Definitions for Waste

Table	Term	Definitions
	Waste	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 residuals directly recycled or reused at the place of generation (i.e. establishment) and waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.
R1	(Waste from) **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	All waste from agricultural, forestry and fishing activities. Manure used as fertilizer is excluded (i.e. only excess manure which is disposed of should be included). This category refers to ISIC divisions 01 to 03.
R1	(Waste from) **Mining and quarrying**	All waste from mining and quarrying activities. This category refers to ISIC divisions 05 to 09.
R1	(Waste from) **Manufacturing**	All waste from manufacturing activities. This category refers to ISIC divisions 10 to 33.
R1	(Waste from) **Energy supply**	All waste from electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Waste from the production of nuclear energy should be excluded. This category refers to ISIC division 35.
R1	(Waste from) **Construction**	All waste from construction activities. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC division 41 to 43.
R1	(Waste from) **Other economic activities**	All waste from all other economic activities not specified before. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC division 36 to 39, and ISIC 45 to 99.
R1	(Waste from) **Households**	Waste material usually generated in the normal functioning of households.
R2, R3, R4a & R4c	**Recycling**	Any 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.
R2	**Paper, paperboard and paper products waste**	Waste whose characteristics is determined by paper and paperboard which can be generated by any economic activity.
R2	**Glass waste**	Waste whose characteristics is determined by glass which can be generated by any economic activity.
R2	**Aluminium waste**	Waste whose characteristics is determined by aluminium which can be generated by any economic activity.
R2	**Ferrous metal waste**	Waste whose characteristics is determined by ferrous metal which can be generated by any economic activity.
R2	**Plastic waste**	Waste whose characteristics is determined by plastic which can be generated by any economic activity.

Definitions for Waste

Table	Term	Definitions
R2	**Construction and demolition waste**	Rubble and other waste material arising from the construction, demolition, renovation or reconstruction of buildings or parts thereof, whether on the surface or underground. Consists mainly of building material and soil, including excavated soil. Includes waste from all origins and from all economic activities.
R2	**Sewage sludge**	Sludge from wastewater treatment. This includes sludge generated by municipal wastewater treatment plants as well as by private treatment plants, e.g. within the manufacturing industries.
R2	**Electric and electronic scrap**	Discarded equipment such as refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, audio apparatus, computers, small electric household appliances.
R3, R4a & R4c	**Management of waste**	Collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, including after-care of disposal sites.
R3	**Hazardous waste**	Hazardous waste refer to the categories of waste to be controlled according to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal (Article 1 and Annex I).
R3, R4a & R4c	**Incineration**	The controlled combustion of waste with or without energy recovery.
R3, R4a & R4c	**Landfill**	Final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way. The definition covers both landfill 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.
R4a-R4c	**Municipal waste**	Municipal waste 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. For the purpose of this questionnaire, municipal waste refers to waste defined as above, collected by or on behalf of municipalities.
R4a & R4c	**Total amount of municipal waste collected**	Municipal waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities, as well as municipal waste collected by the private sector. It includes mixed waste, and fractions collected separately for recovery operations (through door-to-door collection and/or through voluntary deposits).
R4a	**Municipal waste managed in the country**	The amount of municipal waste collected in the country - amount exported before treatment or disposal + amount imported for treatment or disposal.
R4a & R4c	**Composting**	A biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, and that results in a product that is recovered and can be used to increase soil fertility.

Definitions for Waste

Table	Term	Definitions
R4a & R4c	**Incineration with recovery of energy**	Incineration in which evolving thermal energy is used for the production of steam, hot water or electric energy.
R4a & R4c	**Controlled landfill**	Final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled landfill site.
R4a & R4c	**Percentage of population (total, urban, rural) served by municipal waste collection**	The proportion of the total, urban and rural population covered by regular municipal waste removal service in relation to the total, urban and rural population, respectively, of the country.
R3, R4a & R4c	**Other** (waste treatment/disposal)	Any final treatment or disposal different from recycling, composting, incineration and landfill. Releasing into water bodies and permanent storage are included here.
R5	**Landfill site**	Sites for the storage or the final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way.
R5	**Controlled landfill site**	Landfill whose operation is submitted to a permit system and to technical control procedures in compliance with the national legislation in force. Includes specially engineered landfill.
R5	**Incineration plant**	Facilities for burning wastes under controlled conditions, with or without energy recovery.
R5	**Other waste treatment/disposal facilities**	Facilities for waste treatment/disposal not elsewhere specified. It includes permanent storage.

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Table R1: Generation of Waste by Source

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC 01-03)	1000 t														
!	2	Mining and quarrying (ISIC 05-09)	1000 t														
!	3	Manufacturing (ISIC 10-33)	1000 t														
!	4	Energy supply (ISIC 35)	1000 t														
!	5	Construction (ISIC 41-43)	1000 t														
	6	Other economic activities (ISIC 36-39, 45-99)	1000 t														
!	7	Households	1000 t														
!	8	**Total waste generation (8 = 1+ …+ 7)**	1000 t														

Notes:

* Waste generated by an economic activity includesall kinds of waste generated by enterprises within this activity.
* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

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Table R2: Generation and Recycling of Selected Waste Materials

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Line	Material	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Paper, paperboard and paper products	Waste generated	1000 t														
2		Waste collected for recycling	1000 t														
3	Glass	Waste generated	1000 t														
4		Waste collected for recycling	1000 t														
5	Aluminium	Waste generated	1000 t														
6		Waste collected for recycling	1000 t														
7	Ferrous metal (including stainless steel)	Waste generated	1000 t														
8		Waste collected for recycling	1000 t														
9	Plastic	Waste generated	1000 t														
10		Waste collected for recycling	1000 t														
11	Generation of other selected waste materials	Construction/Demolition waste	1000 t														
12		Sewage sludge (dry weight)	1000 t														
13		End-of life vehicles (a)	1000 t														
14		Used tyres	1000 t														
15		Electric and electronic scrap	1000 t														
16		Other, specify _____	1000 t														

Notes:

* "Selected Waste Materials" include waste with similar material content from all origins and all economic activities.

* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

(a) Used tyres should be excluded. If not, please specify in the footnote.

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Table R3: Management of Hazardous Waste

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
!	1	**Hazardous waste generated**	tonnes														
	2	Hazardous waste imported	tonnes														
	3	Hazardous waste exported	tonnes														
!	4	**Hazardous waste managed in the country** (4 = 1 + 2 - 3)	tonnes														
	5	*Amounts going to:* Recycling	tonnes														
!	6	Incineration	tonnes														
!	7	Landfill	tonnes														
	8	Other, please specify in the footnote	tonnes														

Notes:

* Please note that the unit in this table is " **tonnes (metric tons)** ".
* If the hazardous waste is treated in a different year than it was generated (temporary storage or accumulation from previous years), the sum of the waste in the different treatment categories can be different from the amount of waste managed. If this is the case, please explain it in a footnote.
* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

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Table R4a: Management of Municipal Waste

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
!	1	Municipal waste collected from households	1000 t														
	2	Municipal waste collected from other origins	1000 t														
	3	**Total amount of municipal waste collected (3 = 1 + 2)**	1000 t														
!	4	**Municipal waste managed in the country (a)**	1000 t														
!	5	*Amounts going to:* Recycling	1000 t														
!	6	Composting	1000 t														
!	7	Incineration	1000 t														
!	8	*of which:* with energy recovery	1000 t														
!	9	Landfill	1000 t														
!	10	*of which:* controlled landfill	1000 t														
	11	Other, please specify in the footnote	1000 t														
	12	Percentage of total population served by municipal waste collection	%														
	13	Percentage of urban population served by municipal waste collection	%														
	14	Percentage of rural population served by municipal waste collection	%														

Note:

***** If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

(a) The amount of 'Municipal waste managed in the country' (line 4) can be different from 'Total amount of municipal waste collected' (line 3) because of import/export of municipal waste. If there is import/export of municipal waste in your country, please indicate with a footnote.

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Table R4b: Composition of Municipal Waste

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1	Paper, paperboard	%														
	2	Textiles	%														
	3	Plastics	%														
	4	Glass	%														
	5	Metals	%														
	6	Organic material	%														
	7	*of which* : food and garden waste	%														
	8	Other inorganic material	%														
	9	TOTAL	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

* Usually, the composition of municipal waste is determined from the physical analysis of waste samples using surveying methods. If the survey was not conducted in the years listed above, please provide the year in the footnote.

* If only the composition of household waste is available, please provide the information with a footnote.
* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

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Table R4c: Local Management of Municipal Waste

CITY NAME: _____

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
!	1	Total population of the city	**1000 inh.**														
!	2	Percentage of city population served by municipal waste collection	%														
	3	Municipal waste collected from households	1000 t														
	4	Municipal waste collected from other origins	1000 t														
!	5	**Total amount of municipal waste collected (5 = 3 + 4)**	1000 t														
!	6	*Amounts going to:* Recycling	1000 t														
!	7	Composting	1000 t														
!	8	Incineration	1000 t														
!	9	*of which:* with energy recovery	1000 t														
!	10	Landfill	1000 t														
!	11	*of which:* controlled landfill	1000 t														
	12	Other, please specify in the footnote	1000 t														

Notes:

* Countries are kindly asked to provide data for the most populous cities of the country. Please do not hesitate to duplicate this table if you can provide data for additional cities.

* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

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Table R5: Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities

If the value turns red, please check if it is correct.

Priority	Line	Category	Unit	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
!	1	**Landfill sites:** number	number														
!	2	annual inputs	1000 t														
	3	*of which: controlled landfill* number	number														
	4	annual inputs	1000 t														
	5	*of which: uncontrolled landfill* number	number														
	6	annual inputs	1000 t														
!	7	**Incineration plants:** number	number														
!	8	annual capacity	1000 t														
	9	*of which: with energy recovery* number	number														
	10	annual capacity	1000 t														
	11	*of which: without energy recovery* number	number														
	12	annual capacity	1000 t														
!	13	**Composting plants:** number	number														
!	14	annual capacity	1000 t														
	15	**Other waste treatment/disposal facilities, please specify in the footnote:** number	number														
	16	annual capacity	1000 t														

Note:

* If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country, the cell should be filled with "0".

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Table R6: Supplementary Information Sheet

National definition of waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, complementary information on waste treatment etc.