

Hazardous waste



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Content

- Why statistics on hazardous waste?
- Transboundary waste
- Within the country
- Conclusions

Why statistics on hazardous waste?

- Treatment of hazardous waste is expensive
- Strong incentive to illegal treatment
- Waste treatment provides jobs (green economy)

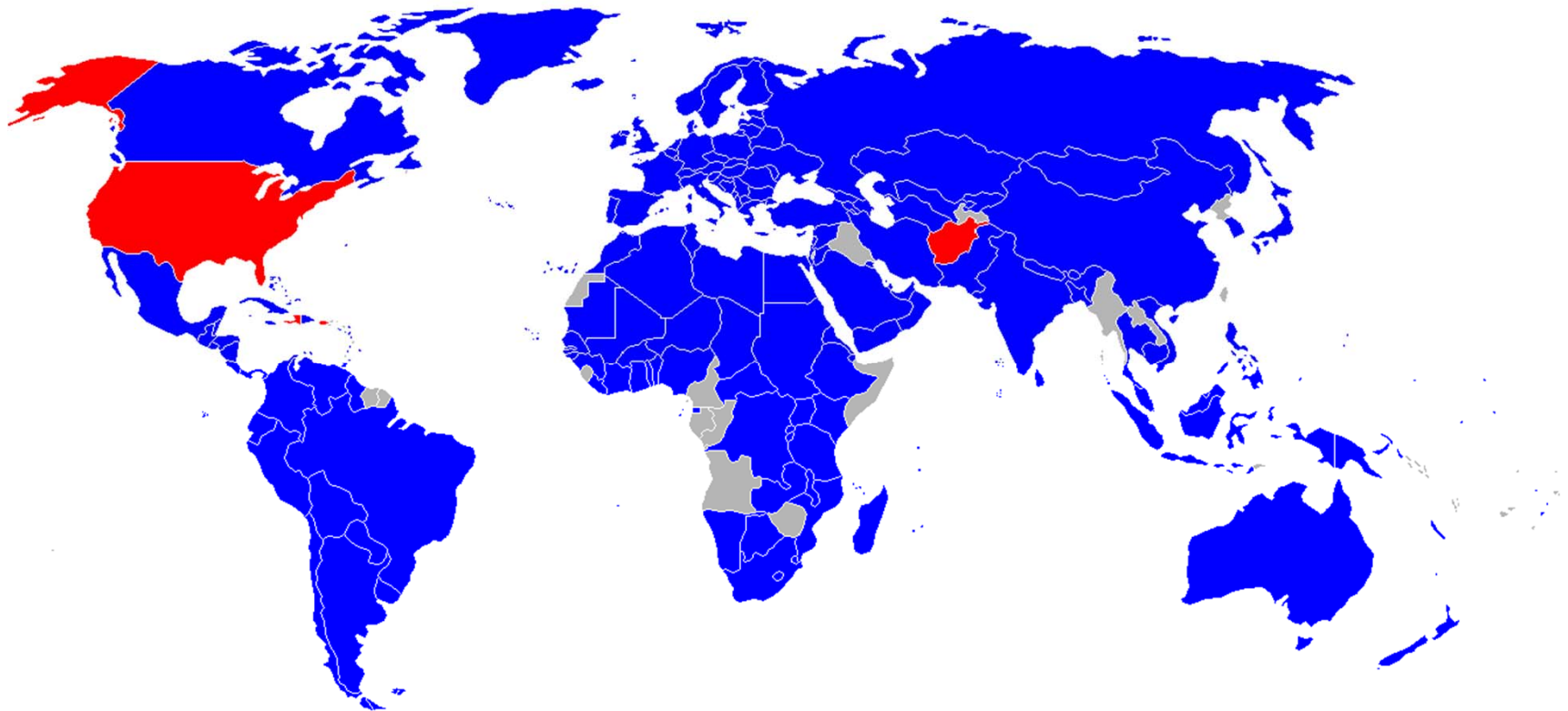
- What is the use of the statistics on hazardous waste?
 - Control hazardous waste treatment from imports?
 - Manage waste from own industry?
 - Job creation?

- Requires different policies, therefore different statistics (indicators)
- Hazardous waste is integrated in our national waste management plan (separate)
- Data delivery to Eurostat is compatible with national waste management

This presentation

- Transboundary movement
 - Basel convention
 - Waste shipment regulation
- Manage flows within the country
 - Best practice in the Netherlands
 - Pros and cons of a questionnaire

Countries that fulfill requirements of Basel convention



Use data from Basel Convention

- Check availability of basel convention registers
- Get access to them
- Use them to make statistics
- Verify/validate your other waste data with them

Classification for hazardous waste in the Netherlands

- Eural codes (List of Waste)
- Basel convention (OECD classification)
- In Netherlands: use an unofficial link between Eural and OECD codes
- Link your national classification to this
- Improves international comparability
- Validate data

Use of Basel convention data in the Netherlands

- Waste shipment regulation
- Data from Waste Shipment Regulation is a free registry for statisticians
- All validated waste data is available in one database. All national and international obligations are derived for this
- Data from waste shipment regulation is used in national waste management plan
 - Monitoring the treatment of waste outside our borders
 - Link exports to generation (validation)
 - Imports have to be treated (validation)

Use Basel to cross-check data

- Waste from Netherlands to Ukraine
- In Dutch data: Export
- In Ukrainian data: Import
- Verify both!
- Data is provided on the website of the Basel convention

Another use: Free information to public

- Permits of Dutch waste shipment notifications are public on company level
- First quality check by authorities
- Dutch company
- Foreign Company (land)
- Treatment
- Amounts
- Basel code
- Eural code
- Number of transports

2. De aanvraag

In de onderstaande tabel zijn gegevens vermeld die afkomstig zijn van het kennisgevingsdocument en de daarbij gevoegde bijlagen.

Kennisgevingsnummer	NL300656
Kennisgever	Xerox Manufacturing B.V. Maasheeseweg 89 5804 AB Venray Nederland
Vertrekklocatie	ND Logistics Vennootstraat 2 5804 CN Venray Nederland
Soort aanvraag	Overbrenging van Nederland naar Oekraïne (verder tevens aangeduid als uitvoer)
Ontvanger	OJSC Muckachevo Factory Tochprilad 110 Bereghivska STR 89600 Muckachevo Oekraïne
Ontvangstlocatie	Idem adres ontvanger
Verwerkingslocatie	Idem adres ontvangstlocatie
Grensovergang	Venlo (A67) - Straelen (A40/E34)
Indeling van de overbrenging	Nuttige toepassing
Nummer R/D handeling	R3: Recycling/terugwinning van organische stoffen die niet als oplosmiddel worden gebruikt (met inbegrip van compostbemesting en bemesting met andere biologisch omgezette stoffen)
Hoeveelheid	1.268 ton
Afvalstoffen	Printcartridges
Code (Basel of OESO-code)	GC020: Elektronische restanten (bij voorbeeld printplaten, elektronische onderdelen, draad, enz.) en voor terugwinning van basis- en edelmetaal geschikte teruggewonnen elektronische onderdelen
Eural code(s)	16 02 16: Niet onder 16 02 15 vallende uit afgedankte apparatuur verwijderde onderdelen
Type kennisgeving	Algemene kennisgeving
Verwerking in vooraf goedgekeurde inrichting	Niet van toepassing
Transportperiode	1 juli 2010 tot en met 30 juni 2011
Aantal transporten	179

Hazardous waste flows within the country

Best practice (1)

- Align all authorities in integrated waste management plans
- Set up a transport registry (consignment register)
- Designed for multiple uses
 - Environmental inspection
 - Policy making and evaluation
 - Statisticians

Best practice – What is reported



- Collectors report
- Company A to company B
- Collector of the waste (linked to permits to transport waste)
- Classification of waste (Eural code) and amounts
- Treatment of the waste (land fill, recovery, sorting, storage, etc)
- Leads to double counting of data...

Best practice – pros and cons

- Advantages
 - Minimize administrative burden for enterprises and authorities. Only enterprises that collect, sort and treat waste have to notify waste transports for hazardous waste
 - Efficient: Multiple users: inspection, statistics and policy makers
- Drawbacks
 - \$, €
 - Need a political desire to implement this
 - Double counting in data
 - Link to NACE needed for Eurostat is sometimes challenging

From questionnaire

- Fundamental question
- Waste generators
 - Difficult to link generation to treatment
- Waste transporters
 - Population is hard to define and double counting
 - Origin of waste is diffuse (estimates)
- Treatment
 - Limited amount of questionnaires
 - Imports are included. Exports are missing
 - Origin of waste is diffuse
 - Illegal dump → out of visibility

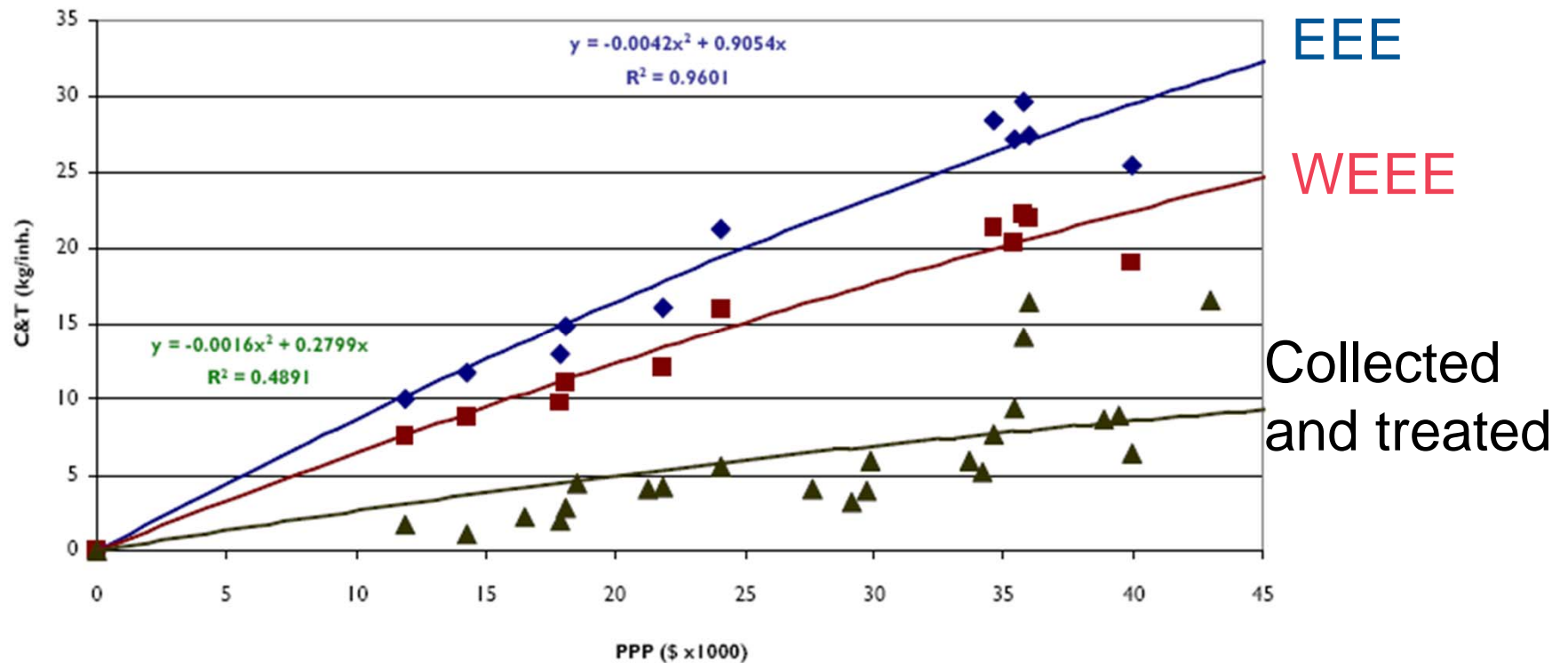


Calculation of specific waste streams

- Calculate used oils
 - Number of cars in the country
 - Refreshing frequency (x times / year)
 - Average volume of refreshed oil in a car



E-waste calculations for EU-27: Relate PPP to waste generation for waste of electrical and electronic appliances



J. Huisman, UNU - ISP SCYCLE, StEP , ADDRESS Worldwide EEE and WEEE estimates, Bonn Germany

Calculation of specific waste streams

- Link sales data to waste...
- Link industrial processes to waste...
- Be creative.....



Conclusion

- Hazardous waste is important
- Environmental reasons and economical
- Good opportunity to link statistics to policy making
- Single database with all relevant data easy to use

- Use data from Basel convention
- Measure hazardous waste generation
- Validate data
- Relate hazardous waste to available other data
 - Link industrial processes to waste
 - Calculate specific waste streams