

### **I-3: Waste reuse and recycling**

#### **Glossary, abbreviations, legends and units of measurement**

- EEA: European Environment Agency
- EECCA: Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- EIONET: European Environment Information and Observation Network
- EU: European Union
- Eurostat: European Union Statistical Service
- GDP: Gross domestic product
- International dollar – Monetary unit which is being used by the World Bank for calculation of GDP in parity of purchasing power
- ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
- PPP: Parity of purchasing power
- UN: United Nations
- UNECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
- UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- UNSD: United Nations Statistics Division
- 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 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.
- 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.
- Waste from Mining and quarrying: All waste from mining and quarrying activities. This category refers to ISIC divisions 05 to 09.
- Waste from Manufacturing: All waste from manufacturing activities. This category refers to ISIC divisions 10 to 33.
- Waste from Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning 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.
- Waste from Construction: All waste from construction activities. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC division 41 to 43.
- Waste from Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38: All waste from all other economic activities not specified before and excluding ISIC division 38. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC divisions 36, 37, 39, and ISIC 45 to 99.
- 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.

- Waste from Households: Waste material usually generated in the normal functioning of households.
  - Hazardous waste: Hazardous waste refers 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).
  - Non hazardous industrial waste: Manufacturing waste (ISIC 10 - 33) excluding hazardous waste.
  - Management of waste: Collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, including after-care of disposal sites.
  - Re-use: Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.
  - Recovery: Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
  - Recycling: Any recovery 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: 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.
  - Incineration: The controlled combustion of waste with or without energy recovery.
  - Landfilling: 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.
  - Controlled landfilling: Final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled landfill site.
  - Other waste treatment: Any final treatment or disposal different from recycling, incineration and landfilling. Physical/chemical treatment, biological treatment, releasing into water bodies and permanent storage are included here.
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- kg: kilogram
  - t: ton
  - kWh: kilowatt-hour