

<b>MUNICIPAL WASTE</b>	
Contact person at the IMAD: Mojca Vendramin	
DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Sustainable development – Integrating environmental criteria with sectoral policies and consumption patterns
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	<p><u>Definition:</u> quantity of generated municipal waste, municipal waste management</p> <p><u>Detailed methodological explanations:</u></p> <p>Waste is generated in primary production, production, distribution, and consumption. This indicator only focuses on the last group of waste, i.e. municipal waste, which comprises around 15% of the total waste generated in countries. This indicator also allows the highest, if not full, international comparability (in some countries, these data exclude bulky waste or separately collected organic waste). Based on the new waste statistics regulations, data presented in 2007 will be of a higher quality.</p> <p>The methodology of data collection for Slovenia has been harmonised with the Eurostat methodology since 2002. Therefore, there is a break in the data series in 2002.</p> <p>The objective of sustainable development in the field of waste management is to reduce the generation of waste (the increase in waste generation should be smaller than economic growth) and to maximise the re-use, recycling, and recovery of waste. Incineration produces energy and is therefore a form of waste recovery, whereas landfilling is the least sustainable form of waste management.</p> <p><u>International comparability:</u></p> <p>The indicator is in principle comparable but comparability depends on the system of waste collection. For areas not covered by public waste removal services, the quantities of generated waste are estimated, but the majority of the population in Slovenia is included in the public system of waste removal (94% of the population in 1994). The quantity of generated municipal waste is higher than that collected by public services because individual citizens dispose of some waste directly at the landfills. There are also differences in the coverage of waste generated by the business sector (distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, other services), which comprise a varying share of municipal waste across countries (estimated at between 10% and 40% of total collected municipal waste).</p> <p><u>Manner of presentation:</u> aggregately for the country</p> <p><u>Unit of measurement:</u> kg per capita</p>
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	<p><u>Institution:</u> SORS, Rapid Reports: Environment, Slovenia 2005, Statistical Yearbook Environment, tables Waste (29.11) and Quantities of municipal waste, separately collected fractions, and some non-municipal (non-hazardous) waste collected by public waste removal services and brought to municipal landfill sites (29.12)</p> <p><u>Frequency of publication:</u> annually</p>

AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	from 1995 onwards
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eurostat: Structural indicators Environment and Sustainable development indicators at <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/portal/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/portal/</a></li><li>- Waste generated and treated in Europe (11 October 2005). Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities at <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-69-05-755/EN/KS-69-05-755-EN.PDF">http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-69-05-755/EN/KS-69-05-755-EN.PDF</a></li></ul>