



3rd webinar on 10 March 2021 on Waste within UNDA project "Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus"



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The institutional architecture of the SWM sector in BiH is divided over several levels such as:

- ➤ (i) State level with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) as the overall coordinator of all activities and harmonisation of plans of the BiH entity bodies, the government and institutions including the Agency for Statistics of BiH,
- ➤ (ii) entity levels with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism FBH and the the Ministry for Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology in RS, and the level of BD each having its own Parliament/Assembly and Ministries,
- (iii) Cantonal level including the 10 Cantons in FBiH (each having its own Ministry) and
- >(iv) the local level consisting of about 143 municipalities.

follow-up

- The SWM legal framework is guided by the Law on Waste Management in each BiH entity, which promotes the Principles of Waste Hierarchy, Polluter Pays and Producer Responsibility.
- All three entities have prepared Waste Management Strategies up to 2018 (FBiH) and 2026 (RS and BD) promoting further harmonisation of legislation with EU Directives, regionalization of disposal, introduction of waste separation at source, and the creation of sustainable waste management systems.



follow-up / Further harmonizing existing legislation with EU legislation

"A consistent countrywide strategy for waste management has yet to be developed. Due to its administrative order, Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to ensure a coordinated and harmonised countrywide approach in dealing with waste management. This needs to be reflected both in the legislative framework and its strategic approach. The environmental protection strategy that is under development could provide for this. Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to align with the Landfill Directive, including by adopting a directive specific implementation plan and by closing down or rehabilitating non-compliant landfills. Substantial efforts and awarenessraising measures are required to reduce waste generation and promote reuse and recycling. Alignment is required with the EU acquis on sewage sludge, batteries, packaging, polychlorinated biphenyls/ polychlorinated terphenyls and end-of-life vehicles".

• ("COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Bosnia and Herzegovina 2020 Report")



Strategy, policy objectives and targets

WB/Sida project "Building Long-term Sustainability for Integrated Solid Waste Management Technical Assistance"

- Municipal Solid Waste Management Sector Review -Strategic Directions and Investment Planning up to 2025 (F BiH)
- Municipal Solid Waste Management Sector Review -Strategic Directions and Investment Planning up to 2025 (RS)
- Municipal Solid Waste Management Sector Review -Strategic Directions and Investment Planning up to 2025 (DB)

follow-up

Key recommendations of the Reform Plan include:

- \succ (i) Setting up of a reliable statistical information system by improving the cooperation between the various organizations collecting statistical information,
- ➤(ii) Improvement of the waste collection coverage from 67% up to 85-90% by renewing and extending the collection fleet;
- ➤(iii) Further harmonisation of legislation with EU Directives meeting the affordability principle and strengthening the enforcement of its implementation;
- >(iv) Reduction of cost increases as a result of shifting up in the waste hierarchy by creation of more efficient waste collection systems based on regionalization and reducing the costs for waste collection companies;

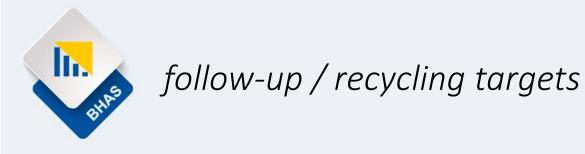


follow-up- Extended Producer Responsibility

• Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as a policy approach

(i)product design requirements that encourage waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery; (ii) restrictions on the use of certain categories of materials and dangerous substances in products above established limit values; (iii) responsibility for organizing recoveries and separate collection schemes as well as ensuring the safe recovery and / or disposal of generated waste; (iv) providing information to consumers on important product and packaging characteristics regarding waste management.

The existence of two independent systems operating in a relatively small market in the country is not an optimal solution .



• In the document "Analysis of the system of extended liability of producers in BiH for packaging, packaging waste and EE waste" in point 6.1.1 is given in detail analysis of the possibility of implementing the scheme managed by the public fund for packaging and EE waste in FBiH / RS.

 stipulate that 35% of packaging waste placed on the market must be used or recycled by 2016. The practice of waste separation at source and separate collection in BiH is currently not well developed and is still far below the objectives defined in the entity waste management strategies.

follow-up / available administrative waste data

The waste management information system of the Federation of BiH put into operational use on 1. January, 2021.

- All reporting entities are obliged to fulfill their legal obligation and register and submit data to the Waste Management Information System of the Federation of BiH. One of the preconditions for participation in the Public Calls for Allocations of the FBiH Environmental Protection Fund will be the registration and regular submission of data to the Waste Management Information System
- The Agency for Statistics actively participated in this process



follow-up/project ESAP 2030 +

"Environmental Protection Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2030 (ESAP 2030+)", project in progress.

The structure of the project consists of the Steering Committee and Working Groups for 7 environmental areas.

- (i) Water
- (ii) Waste
- (iii) Biodiversity and nature conservation
- (iv) Air quality, climate change, energy
- (v) Chemical safety and noise
- (vi) Resource management
- (vii) Environmental management



follow-up/IPA project

- ➤ Agency for Statistics of BiH is NRC for Waste in Eionet network
- European Environment Agency's (EEA) grant under the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA), support West Balkan countries' network in further developing their national waste policies.
- This action also falls within the scope of the **European Green Deal**
- The project's aim is to conduct a short regional analysis to identify the main challenges regarding municipal waste management in each of the Western Balkan countries.
- Filling in the Questionnaire "Municipal Waste Management and Waste Prevention"



Data availability for waste management performance

Data on waste is collected through statistical surveys:

- Annual survey on municipal waste collectors (survey KOM-6aS)
- Annual survey on waste brought to landfill sites (survey KOM-6aD)-
- Annual survey on collected waste from production and service activities (OTP)
- Annual survey on waste recycling/disposal (OTP-P)

Coverage:

- Regulation 2150/2002 on waste statistics (Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25th of November 2002 on waste statistics)
- International recommendations and Manual on waste statistics (Eurostat)
- BiH Multiannual Statistical Program and BiH Annual Plan of Statistical Activities
- Statistical classification of waste (http://bhas.ba/Arhiva/Klasifikacije/WST CLA 2009 005 01-BH.pdf.)
- The List of waste (http://bhas.ba/Arhiva/Klasifikacije/WST CLA 2009 005 01-BH.pdf.)
- Determination of the waste code according to the List of Waste http://www.bhas.ba/metodoloskidokumenti/LoW 2012 001 01 BA.pdf
- Manual on waste statistics http://www.bhas.ba/metodoloskidokumenti/MWS 2013 001 01-bh.pdf
- Determination of waste weight http://www.bhas.ba/metodoloskidokumenti/KFO 2015 001 01-bh.pdf



follow-up / Data quality developed over time

The United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment) cooperates with the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) in regard to the United Nations Project entitled "Chemicals and Wastes in Agenda 2030: Capacity Building for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and monitoring in countries in the development".

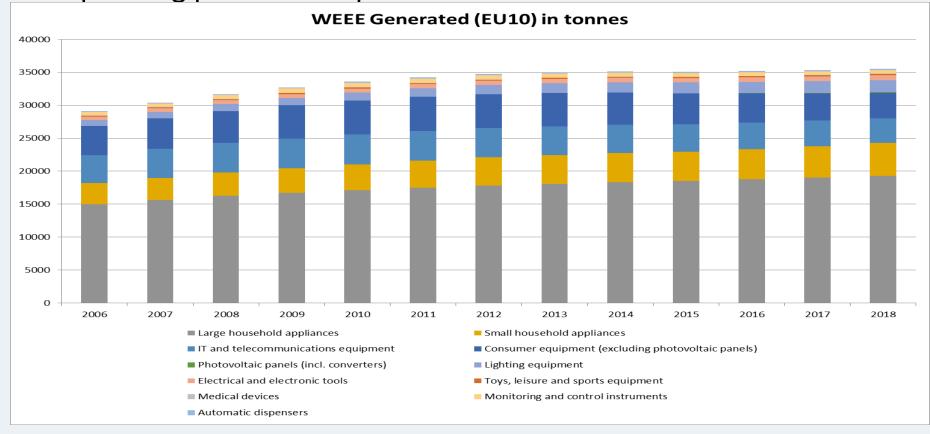
Results- national report:

"Chemicals and Waste in Agenda 2030",

http://www.bhas.ba/data/Publikacije/Metodologije/ENV 00 2020 M D 0 EN.pdf Follow-up / "Chemicals and Waste in Agenda 2030", UNU E-waste tool

The methodology to calculate the total quantity of WEEE generated is

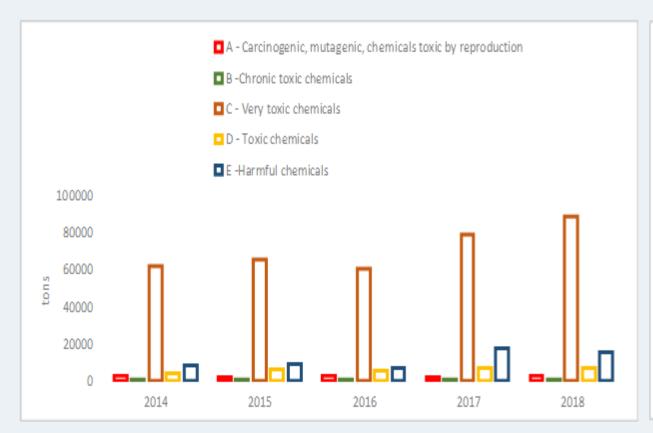
- the amount of EEE placed on the market (POM)
- corresponding product lifespan.

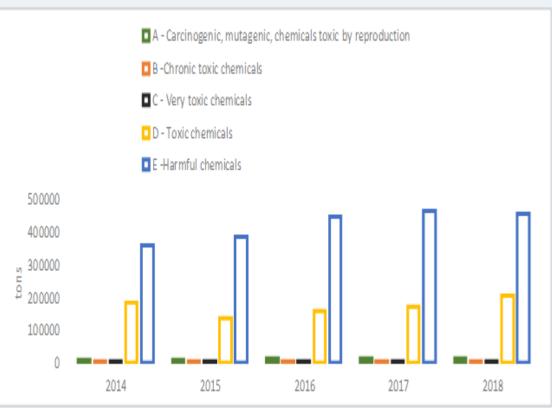


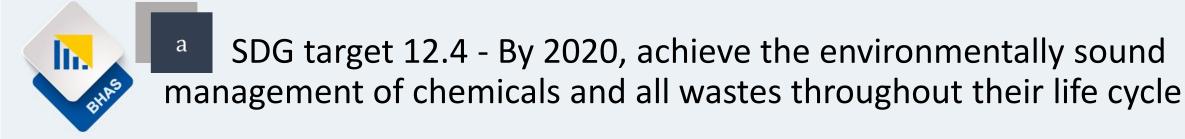
FOLLOW-UP / "Chemicals and Waste in Agenda 2030", Eurostat chemical indicators

Imports of hazardous chemicals by toxicity classes, Bosnia and Herzegovina, tons

Export of hazardous chemicals by toxicity classes, Bosnia and Herzegovina, tons







"Framework for Sustainable Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina" was done, november 2020

1) Good governance and management of the public sector, 2) Smart growth, 3) Society of equal opportunities, and two horizontal topics: 1) Human capital for the future and 2) The principle that no one should be excluded.

Within the development direction "Smart Growth", the following indicator have been selected

 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment



SDG target 12.5- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Within the development direction "Smart Growth", the following indicator have been selected

• 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

• Statistical survey OTP-P (Annual survey for Waste Treatment) is carried out with the aim of applying Regulative 2150/2002/EC on waste statistics (in the part of waste treatment reporting). Business entities involved in the collection, recycling, waste treatment or import/export of waste, or all of the above are included.



follow-up / statistical data gaps related SDG 12.5.1

Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics, currently missing

 Table 2 - material breakdown according to Implementing Decision 2019/1004/EC Annex V

- Table 3 Recycling rate for measuring compliance with the policy target according to point (a) of Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC, according to the format set out in Annex
- Table 4 Landfill rate for measuring compliance with the policy target in accordance with Article 5(5) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC concerning the landfilling of waste according to the format set out in Annex II of Commission Implementing Decision 2019/1885 for the calculation of the landfill rate.



Thank you for your attention!

sevala.korajcevic@bhas.gov.ba

Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

web site: www.bhas.gov.ba

senad.oprasic@mvteo.gov.ba

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina

web site: www.mvteo.gov.ba