Question 1. In the Implied solid waste SUT (Slide 25), under the use table, there are no data under the industries. Is it because all the uses have been dumped together under one column: “reuse and recycling waste collection, etc.”? Should they be distributed and allocated to different industries (like Norway and Demark that were introduced later)? Why yes and why not?

Industries can both supply and use waste and waste products. That said, the use is concentrated in the Waste collection, treatment and disposal industry (ISIC 38). For example, in the simplified table shown on Slide 25 the Manufacturing industry supplies 170 of metallic waste and the Construction industry another 40 for a total of 210, all of which is used by the Waste collection, treatment and disposal industry (subindustry recycling and reuse).

It would be possible for other industries to undertake the activities of waste collection, treatment and disposal as a secondary activity or as own-account production.

Question 2. According to your experience, are the administrative records sufficient for compiling the PSUT for waste; or it is necessary to conduct surveys for the needed data?

The administrative records are usually a good start, generally giving the total level of waste collected by the waste collection, treatment and disposal industry. This is usually done by source (e.g. “mixed residential and commercial waste”). Fiji and Guatemala were able to do much with administrative data. Some countries (e.g. many EU countries, Canada and Australia) have conducted surveys of the industry, and these usually seek information on type of waste and level of treatment and disposal (e.g. incineration, landfill).

Amount of material recovered and reused/recycled is also sometimes available, giving a total supply (but use information may be lacking).

Question 3. I ask from your experience what the standard levels of waste are?

For Africa, the paper by Bello et al (2016) (see https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304923176_Solid_Waste_Management_in_Africa_A_Review) shows the level of waste production for 5 cities. This was between 0.4 and 0.9 kg/person/day, with rates mostly between 0.5 and 0.6 kg/person/day. At 0.55 kg/person/day this is around 200kg/person/year.

OECD countries have around 500kg/person/year but the top level is around 800kg/person/year but most countries are between 300-600 kg/person/year. (see https://data.oecd.org/waste/municipal-waste.htm)
Question 4. What is the average amount of waste?
See answer to Question 3 (above).

Question 5. Is the liquid part or the solid waste more important for recycling?
For environmental accounting, the solid wastes that can be recycled (e.g. metal, paper, glass) are important and some data is often available. The recycling of the liquid components of solid waste (e.g. old chemicals, oil) are important too. Which is more important in a particular country, whether, for example, understanding the potential economic opportunities related to recycling or for minimizing environmental damage from solid or liquids, would probably need to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Note that wastewater/sewerage is not part of a solid waste account. is excluded from solid waste accounts -

Question 6. Could you explain to us with some examples how the Waste accounts can be integrated in the normal System of National Accounts (SNA)?
The obvious area is with the estimates of consumption and production in the SNA of the Waste collection, treatment and disposal industry (ISIC 38). In collecting the information on this industry, the physical and monetary information can be compared, and anomalies identified and investigated.

Question 7. What is relationship between GDP growth and waste accounts?
In general, as income increases the level of waste increases. In Australia, the growth in solid waste has been well above the growth in GDP (see slide 3).

Question 8. Are solid waste residues only managed by waste companies? What about waste residues returning to the environment? even after management by waste companies? On the use side, there is no waste residue returning to the environment. why?

Question 9. How do we treat waste for economic benefits?
Waste which is sold (e.g. scrap metal) is a waste product so is recorded separately in the solid waste accounts. Waste which is not paid for may also be used for economic production (e.g. animal and vegetable wastes may be used a fertilizer or as an energy source in agriculture or by households). In these cases, the wastes would be shown as a use by the industry or households and additional rows could be added to the use table to indicate the nature of the use.
Question 10. Do you account for waste from developed countries to developing countries as second-hand goods?

Waste, waste products and secondhand good are different types of flows. Secondhand goods are not shown in solid waste accounts (they are a product flow, see SEEA Central Framework para 3.270).

Wastes or waste products may be imported or exported. For example, some countries will import and treat and dispose of toxic or nuclear wastes.