

Fiji's Experimental Environmental Account for Solid Waste

Technical Notes - Definition (SEEA 2012 – UNSD)

SEEA 2012 Central Framework – is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment, and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.

Solid Waste - Discarded products arising from all human activities and those arising from the plants and animals that are normally solid or semi-solid at room temperature are termed as solid wastes. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is a term used to represent all the garbage created by households, commercial sites (restaurants, grocery and other stores, offices and public places etc.) and institutions (educational establishments, museums etc.). Industrial solid wastes (ISW) are those wastes arising from the human developmental (industrial) activities. (*Environment Management Act 2005 (Act No 1. of 2005). (Legal Notice No. 1)*)

General Waste - also called residual waste, is material from businesses and households that cannot be recycled. It includes materials such as non-recyclable plastics, polythene, some packaging and kitchen scraps, etc. (SUEZ Environment, 2016)

Green Waste - biodegradable waste that can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste. The differentiation green identifies it as high in nitrogen, as opposed to brown waste, which is primarily carbonaceous.
(Green Waste Wikipedia, n.d.)

Special Waste – means white goods discarded as waste including waste from chemical metal processing and pharmaceutical or agrochemical wastes. (*Environment Management Act 2005 (Act No 1. of 2005). (Legal Notice No. 1)*)

Independent disposal – Waste disposed of by households i.e. burnt or buried in the backyards, composted or disposed of in creeks and rivers or other bodies of water and other forms of disposal. This waste is not collected by town councils or private companies.