

EU-ISRAEL TWINNING PROJECT

Activity A.12

Jerusalem, 9-12 December 2013





Draft Conclusions

From the point of view of environmental accounting approach, basic data and statistics of the Ministry of the Environment and the ICBS on waste and emission to air offer good starting points to develop waste accounts and air emission accounts.

Data collected by the MoE on solid waste and air emissions to the PRTR reporting purposes cover only the most significant plants and facilities producing waste and air emissions, but especially on most of the air emissions components the coverage is adequate to environmental accounting purposes.

Coverage of the PRTR data is expected to expand in the near future, when the amount of medium size plants reporting to the PRTR increases.



Draft Conclusions 2

- Most of the data of the ICBS and the MoEP can be placed to branches of industry according to the ISIC and NACE classification, although the very detailed level of the NACE A64 especially in services sectors is problematic.
- At the first phase of development on waste accounts and air emission accounts it is important to concentrate and clarify the applicability of data by the main branches (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, energy and water supply, transportation, households, other)



Draft Conclusions 3

- Detailed application of the ISIC in manufacturing industry could be based on the most important branches of the industry in Israel, and not necessarily to the level of disaggregation adapted to environmental accounting by the EU regulation on environmental accounting.
- As both waste accounts and air emission accounts are parts of the economy-wide material flow accounting framework (EW-MFA), it could be worth considering to start to develop also the domestic extraction, import and export tables as defined in the EW-MFA



Draft Conclusions 4

- Need of information on generation and treatment of municipal waste is at a high priority level in Israel. From environmental accounting point of view, disaggregation of data on municipal waste to household and commercial activities is very important. Further disaggregation of commercial activities should follow the ISIC –classification, but not necessarily at the level as detailed as in the NACE A64.



Draft Conclusions 5

- Development of environmental expenditure accounts could be in the short run be concentrated on expenditures of waste management and air protection. However, in collection of data on expenditures by surveys or other means, data on other expenditures included into CEPA classification should be taken into account as well.



Long term recommendations

Short-term (1 year)

- Formalize co-ordination with MoEP
 - A regular meeting structure based on a MOU
 - Grand totals for waste and air (and waste water ect.)
 - Emission factors

Long-term (2-5 years): possible goals

- Applications of physical supply-use tables according to UN and EU environmental accounting framework
 - Air emission accounts (air emissions by economic activity)
 - Generation of waste by economic activity and by waste type
 - Physical supply-use tables for energy
 - Economy-wide material flow accounts
- Environmental expenditures especially on waste management and air protection



Road map and time plan

Preliminary dates for next activities

- April 2014 – next MS Expert mission (A.13)
- August 2014 - study visit to Statistics Finland (A.14)

Work plan

- Before April - analysis of PRTR data: comparison and overlap with ICBS data
- Internal ICBS discussions of the level of short and long term ambitions, and considerations regarding possible additional data collection
- April (A.13): drafting of development plan for waste and air
- August (A.14): discussions of final draft of development plan