

CSD-18 ROUNDTABLE MEETING ON WASTE MANAGEMENT
S&T COMMUNITIES STATEMENT

In several parts of the world there is a legacy of accumulation of hazardous wastes. Large stockpiles of obsolete pesticides exist containing persistent organic pollutants and large amounts of industrial waste, mainly from resource mining and processing activities. Thus, management of hazardous wastes will require special care on a global basis.

The developing international trade in electronic waste has become an issue of concern, as large quantities of e-waste are being exported to developing countries for re-use, repair, and recycling as well as for recovery of non-ferrous and precious metals. Moreover, plastics in the marine environment have become a major problem for plastics release toxic chemicals into the ocean.

A lot of waste is generated when existing infrastructures like roads, buildings, and other facilities are replaced. This can be averted or minimized by recycling or finding new uses for the material. The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) approach to building design, engineering and construction has gained increasing acceptance in recent years. LEED not only encourages capture, conservation and recycling of grey water, it also promotes life-cycle approach that considers the end of the building useful life.

Regarding energy wasted at low temperatures, co-generation is to be encouraged for allowing taking advantage of unused heat from the residential, commercial and industrial sectors power usage. Energy efficiency measures in the industrial sector also have co-benefits due to reduction in fuel and material use, leading to reduced emissions of air pollutants, solid wastes and waste water.