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SARAJEVO, 17.07.2026.

BROJ/NUMBER 1

OKOLIŠ

ENVIRONMENT

PREKOGRANIČNI PROMET NEOPASNOG OTPADA CROSS-BORDER TRAFFIC NON-DANGEROUS WASTE

Analiza podataka o prekograničnom prometu neopasnog otpada za period 2017–2025. pokazuje rast prometa metalnog, staklenog, plastičnog i gumenog otpada te otpada od papira i kartona, dok je kod pojedinih vrsta zabilježen pad.

Ukupna količina izvezenog neopasnog otpada u 2025. godini iznosila je 1 058 628, te je nastavila trend rasta usljed povećanog izvoza staklenog, metalnog, gumenog otpada, otpada od papira i kartona te otpada od sagorijevanja, dok tekstilni i plastični otpad bilježe pad.

Ukupna količina uvezenog neopasnog otpada u 2025. godini iznosila je 32 174 tone, što je za 15,9% manje u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. U periodu 2017–2025. zabilježen je pad uvoza plastičnog otpada te otpada od papira i kartona, dok gumeni, metalni, tekstilni otpad i otpad od sagorijevanja bilježe rast.

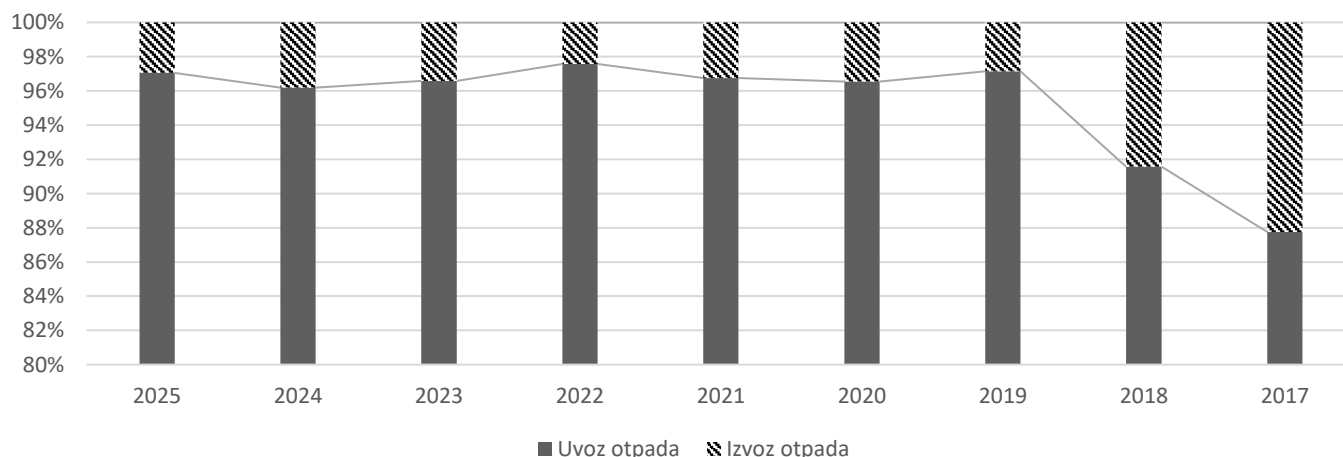
Analysis of data on cross-border movement of non-hazardous waste for the period 2017–2025 shows an increase in the trade of metal, glass, plastic, and rubber waste, as well as paper and cardboard waste, while a decline has been recorded for certain waste types.

The total quantity of exported non-hazardous waste in 2025 amounted to 1,058,628 and continued the upward trend due to increased exports of glass, metal, rubber, paper and cardboard waste, as well as combustion waste, while textile and plastic waste recorded a decline.

The total quantity of imported non-hazardous waste in 2025 amounted to 32,174 tonnes, which is 15.9% less compared to the previous year. In the period 2017–2025, a decline in imports of plastic waste and paper and cardboard waste was recorded, while rubber, metal, textile waste and combustion waste showed an increase.

Graf. Trend uvoza i izvoza neopasnog otpada u BiH, 2017–2025.

Graph: Trend of Non-Hazardous Waste Import and Export in BiH, 2017–2025.



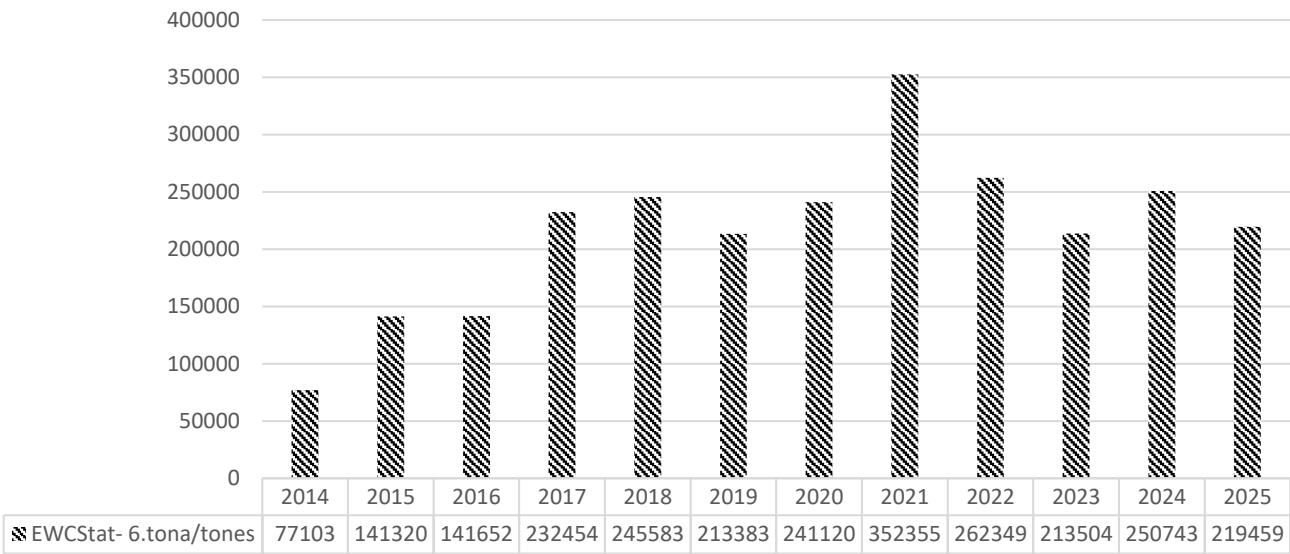
1. STATISTIKA VANJSKE TRGOVINE – IZVOZ NEOPASNOG OTPADA
FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS – EXPORT OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

1.1 IZVOZ METALNOG OTPADA
EXPORT OF METAL WASTE

Analiza podataka o izvozu metalnog otpada u periodu 2014–2025. godine ukazuje na pad izvezenih količina. U 2025. godini zabilježen je pad izvoza, pri čemu je količina izvezenog otpada bila za 12,5% manja u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno izvezene količine metalnog otpada, 29,6% izvezeno je u Hrvatsku.

Analysis of data on metal waste exports for the period 2014–2025 indicates a decline in exported quantities. In 2025, a decrease in exports was recorded, with the quantity of exported waste being 12.5% lower compared to 2024. During 2025, 29.6% of the total exported quantity of metal waste was exported to Croatia.

Graf 1. Izvoz metalnog otpada, 2014-2025.
Graph 1. Export of metal waste, 2014-2025

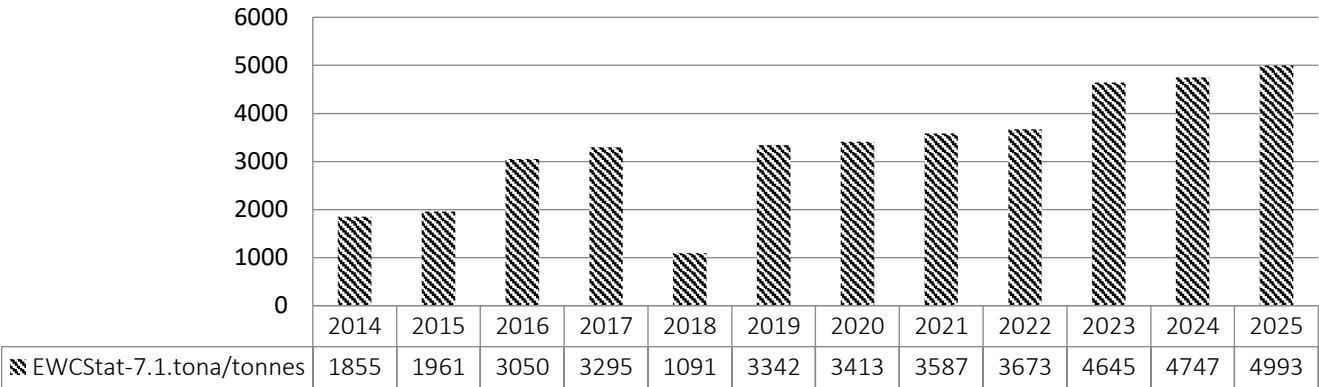


1.2 IZVOZ STAKLENOG OTPADA
EXPORT OF GLASS WASTE

U 2025. godini zabilježen je rast izvoza staklenog otpada, pri čemu je količina izvezenog otpada bila za 5,2% veća u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine najveće količine staklenog otpada izvezene su u Poljsku, što čini 38,7% ukupnog izvoza staklenog otpada.

In 2025, an increase in the export of glass waste was recorded, with the exported quantity being 5.2% higher compared to 2024. During 2025, the largest quantities of glass waste were exported to Poland, accounting for 38.7% of the total glass waste exports.

Graf 2. Izvoz staklenog otpada, 2014-2025.
Graph 2. Export of glass waste, 2014-2025

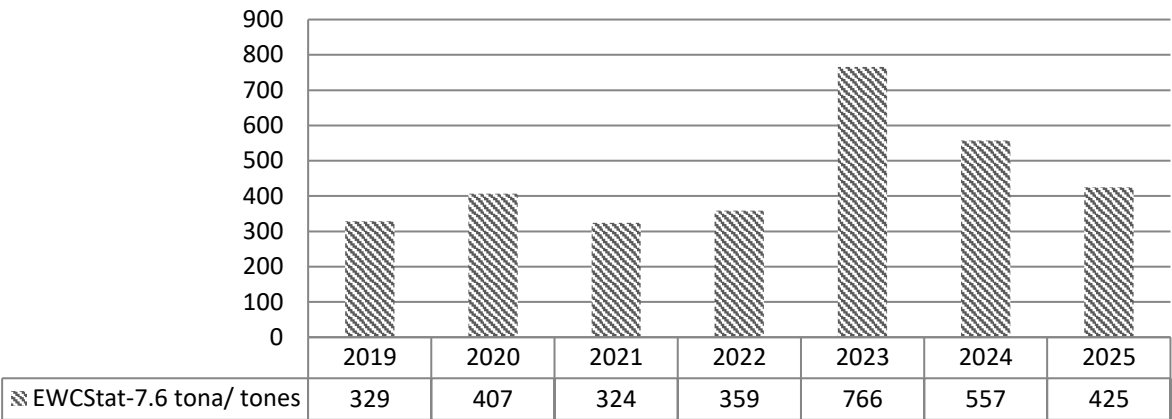


1.3.IZVOZ TEKSTILNOG OTPADA
EXPORT OF TEXTILE WASTE

Tokom 2025. godine najveće količine tekstilnog otpada izvezene su u Italiju, a slijede Srbija, Hrvatska i Njemačka. Izvezeni tekstilni otpad obuhvatao je, između ostalog, otpatke kože, svile, vune, pamuka i lana, kao i rabljenu odjeću.

During 2025, the largest quantities of textile waste were exported to Italy, followed by Serbia, Croatia and Germany. The exported textile waste included, among other materials, leather scraps and other leather waste, silk and wool waste, cotton and flax waste, as well as used clothing.

Graf 3. Izvoz tekstilnog otpada, 2019-2025.
Graph 3. Export textile waste, 2019-2025

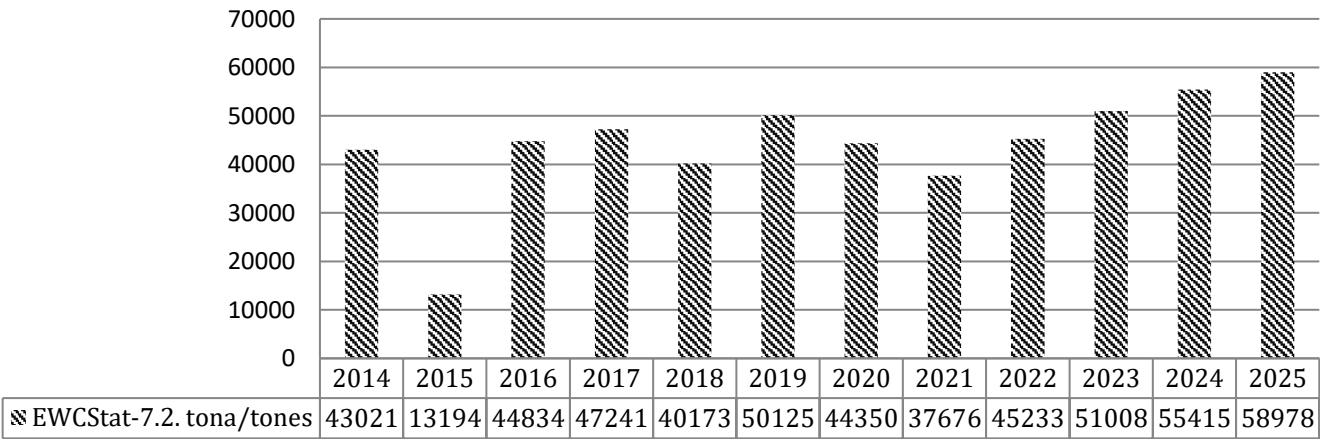


1.4 IZVOZ OTPADNOG PAPIRA I KARTONA
EXPORT OF WASTE PAPER AND CARDBOARD

Analiza podataka o izvozu otpadnog papira i kartona u periodu 2022-2025. ukazuje na trend rasta. U 2025. godini uočen je rast izvoza, količina izvezenog otpada je za 6,4% veća u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine od ukupno izvezene količine otpadnog papira i kartona, 27,6% otpadnog papira i kartona izvezene su u Republiku Tursku.

Analysis of waste paper and cardboard exports during the period 2022–2025 indicates an increasing trend. In 2025, an increase in exports was observed, with the quantity of exported waste paper and cardboard being 6.4% higher compared to 2024. During 2025, 27.6% of the total quantity of exported waste paper and cardboard was exported to the Republic of Türkiye.

Graf 4. Izvoz otpadnog papira i kartona, 2014-2025.
Graph 4. Export of waste paper and cardboard, 2014-2025



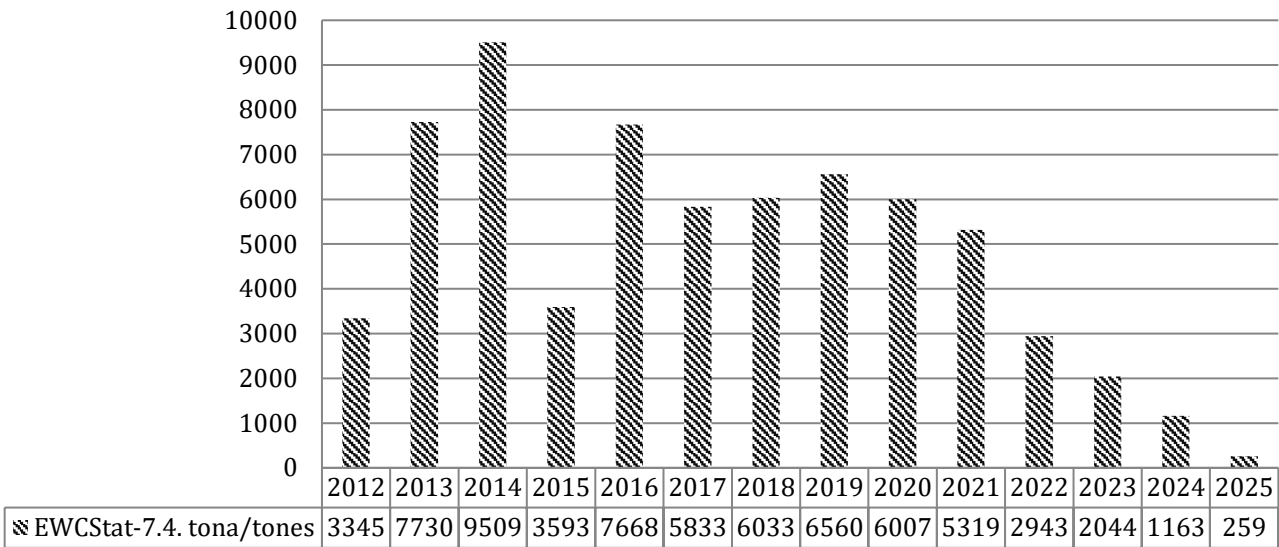
1.5 IZVOZ PLASTIČNOG OTPADA
EXPORT OF PLASTIC WASTE

Analiza podataka o izvozu plastičnog otpada u periodu 2012–2025. godine ukazuje na promjenjiv trend izvezenih količina. U 2025. godini zabilježen je pad izvoza, pri čemu je količina izvezenog plastičnog otpada bila za 77,7% manja u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno izvezene količine plastičnog otpada, 23,5% izvezeno je u Sloveniju.

Analysis of plastic waste export data for the period 2012–2025 indicates a fluctuating trend in exported quantities. In 2025, a decline in exports was recorded, with the quantity of exported plastic waste being 77.7% lower compared to 2024. During 2025, 23.5% of the total quantity of exported plastic waste was exported to Slovenia.

Graf 5. Izvoz plastičnog otpada, 2014-2025.

Graph 5. Export of plastic waste, 2014-2025



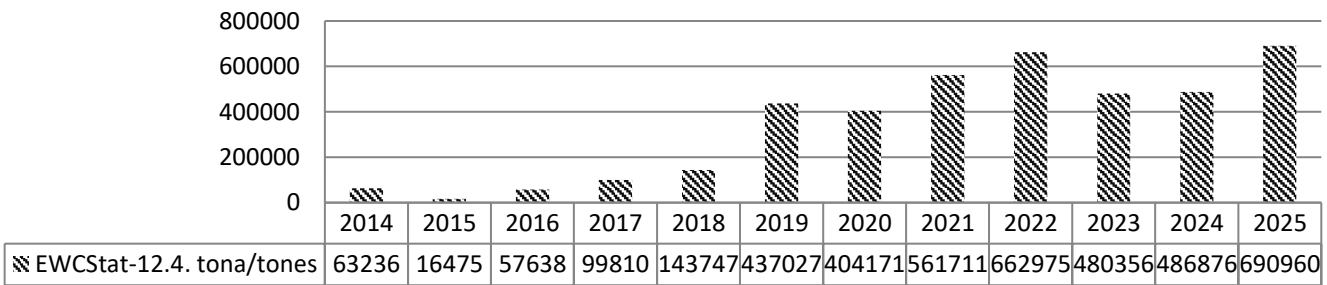
1.6 IZVOZ NEOPASNE ŠLJAKE I PEPELA
EXPORT OF WASTE SLUDGE AND ASH

Analiza podataka o izvozu neopasne šljake i pepela iz toplinskih procesa u periodu 2019–2025. godine ukazuje na promjenjiv trend izvezenih količina. U 2025. godini zabilježen je rast izvoza, pri čemu je količina izvezene neopasne šljake i pepela bila za 41,9% veća u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno izvezene količine neopasne šljake i pepela, 60,5% izvezeno je u Hrvatsku.

Analysis of data on exports of non-hazardous slag and ash from thermal processes for the period 2019–2025 indicates a fluctuating trend in exported quantities. In 2025, an increase in exports was recorded, with the quantity of exported non-hazardous slag and ash being 41.9% higher compared to the previous year. During 2025, 60.5% of the total quantity of exported non-hazardous slag and ash was exported to Croatia.

Graf 6. Izvoz neopasne šljake i pepela, 2014-2025.

Graph 6. Export of non- hazardous waste sludge and ash, 2014-2025

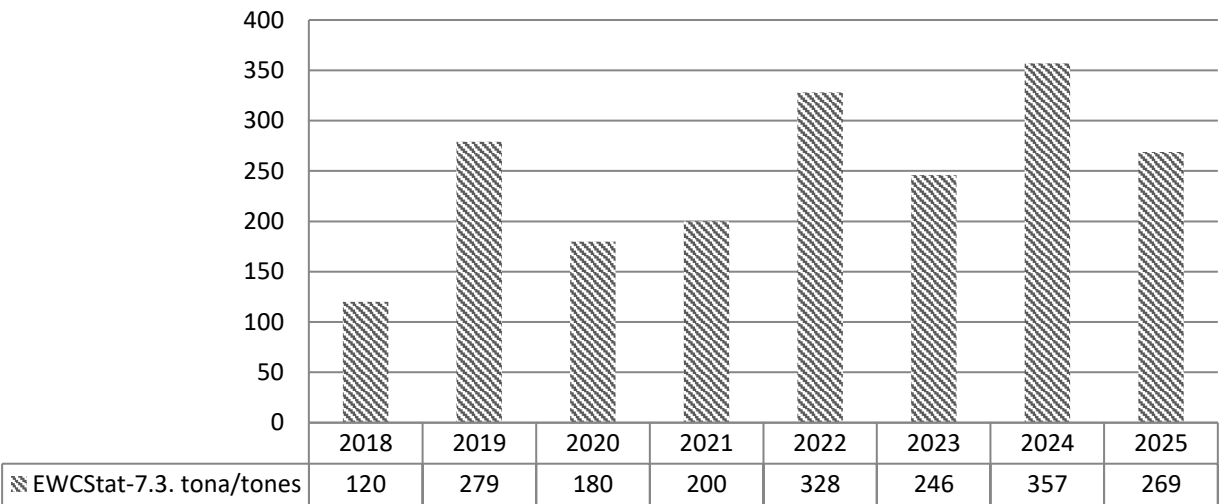


1.7 IZVOZ GUMENOG OTPADA
EXPORT OF RUBBER WASTE

U 2025. godini zabilježen je pad izvoza, pri čemu je količina izvezenog otpada bila za 24,6% manja u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. Od ukupno izvezene količine gumenog otpada, 40,2% izvezeno je u Hrvatsku.

In 2025, a decline in exports was recorded, with the exported waste quantity being 24.6% lower compared to the previous year. Of the total exported amount of rubber waste, 40.2% was exported to Croatia.

Graf 7. Države u koje se izvezio gumeni otpad, 2025.
Graph 7. Countries to which rubber waste was exported, 2025



2. STATISTIKA VANJSKE TRGOVINE – UVOZ NEOPASNOG OTPADA

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS – IMPORT OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

2.1 UVOZ METALNOG OTPADA

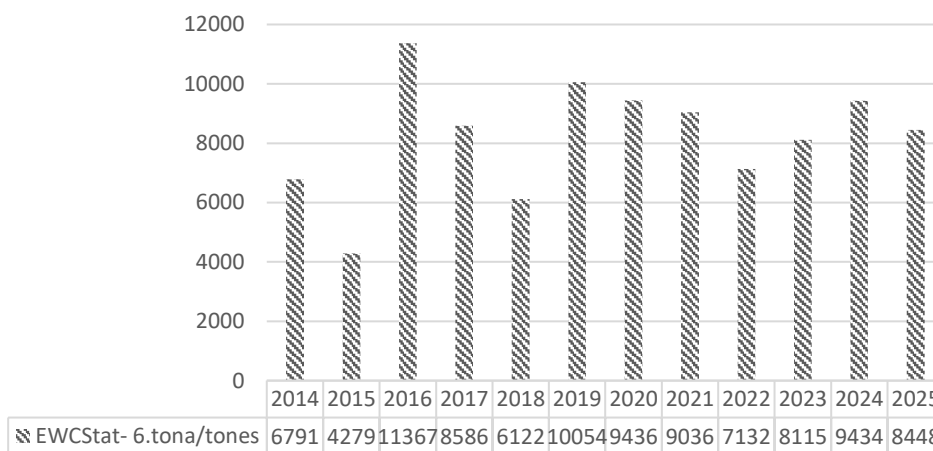
IMPORT OF METAL WASTE

Analiza podataka o uvozu metalnog otpada u periodu 2014–2025. ukazuje na varijabilan trend uvezenih količina. U 2025. godini zabilježen je pad uvoza, pri čemu je količina uvezenog metalnog otpada bila za 10,4% manja u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno uvezene količine metalnog otpada, 33% je uvezeno iz Slovenije.

The analysis of data on imports of metal waste over the 2014–2025 period indicates a variable trend in imported quantities. In 2025, a decline in imports was recorded, with the quantity of imported metal waste being 10.4% lower compared to 2024. During 2025, of the total imported quantity of metal waste, 33% was imported from Slovenia.

Graf 8. Uvoz metalnog otpada, 2014-2025.

Graph 8. Import of metal waste, 2014-2025



2.2 UVOZ TEKSTILNOG OTPADA

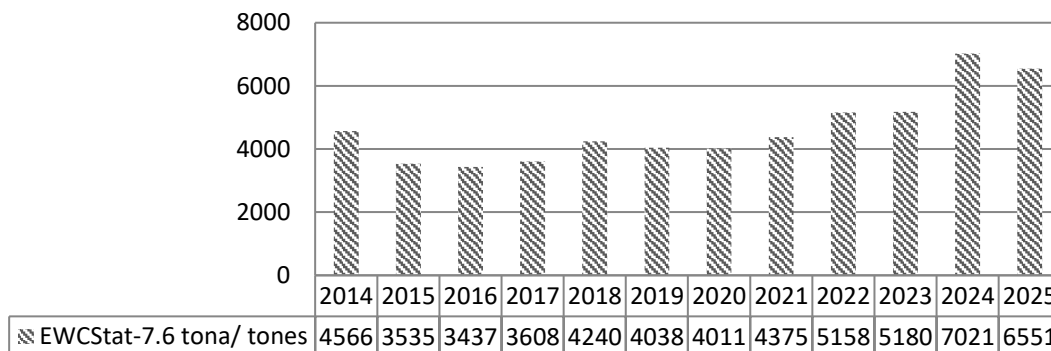
IMPORT OF TEXTILE WASTE

Analiza podataka o uvozu tekstilnog otpada u periodu 2014–2025. ukazuje na varijabilan trend rasta i pada uvezenih količina ovog otpada. U 2025. godini uočen je pad uvoza, pri čemu je količina uvezenog tekstilnog otpada bila za 6,7% manja u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno uvezene količine tekstilnog otpada, 32,9% je uvezeno iz Njemačke.

The analysis of data on imports of textile waste over the 2014–2025 period indicates a variable trend of increases and decreases in imported quantities of this waste. In 2025, a decline in imports was recorded, with the quantity of imported textile waste being 6.7% lower compared to 2024. During 2025, of the total imported quantity of textile waste, 32.9% was imported from Germany.

Graf 9. Uvoz tekstilnog otpada, 2014-2025.

Graph 9. Import of textile waste, 2014-2025

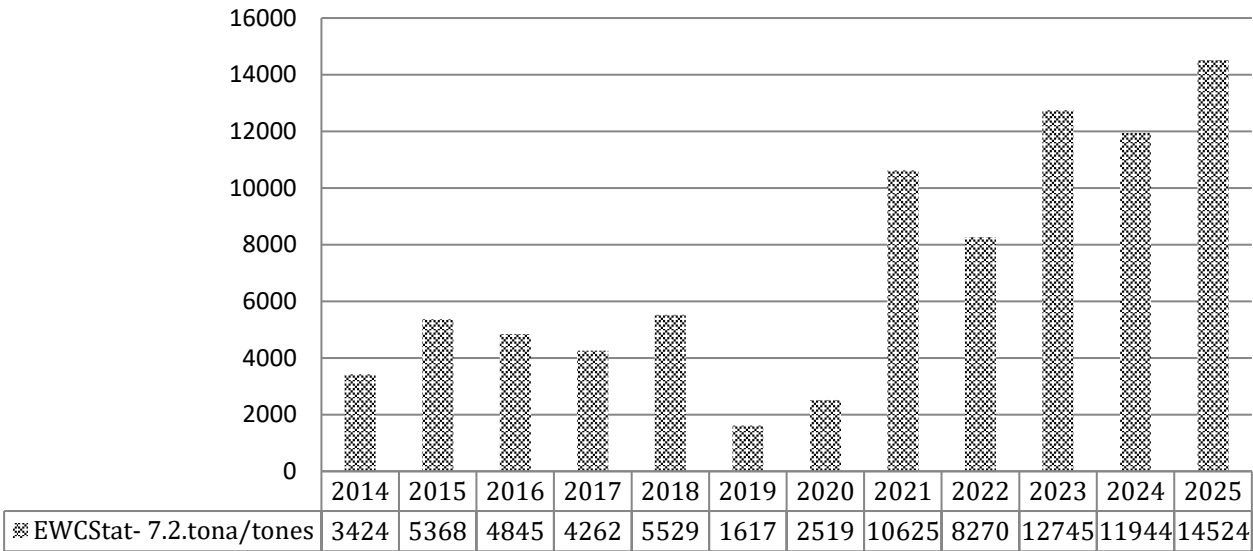


2.3 UVOZ OTPADNOG PAPIRA I KARTONA
IMPORT OF WASTE PAPER AND CARDBOARD

Analiza podataka o uvozu otpadnog papira i kartona u periodu 2014–2025. ukazuje na varijabilan trend rasta i pada uvezenih količina tokom posmatranog perioda. U 2025. godini količina uvezenog otpadnog papira i kartona bila je veća za 21,6% u odnosu na 2024. godinu. Tokom 2025. godine, od ukupno uvezene količine otpadnog papira i kartona, 60,9% je uvezeno iz Mađarske.

The analysis of data on imports of waste paper and cardboard over the 2014–2025 period indicates a variable trend of increases and decreases in imported quantities during the observed period. In 2025, the quantity of imported waste paper and cardboard was 21.6% higher compared to 2024. During 2025, of the total imported quantity of waste paper and cardboard, 60.9% was imported from Hungary.

Graf 10. Uvoz otpadnog papira i kartona, 2014-2025.
Graph 10. Import of waste paper and cardboard, 2014-2025

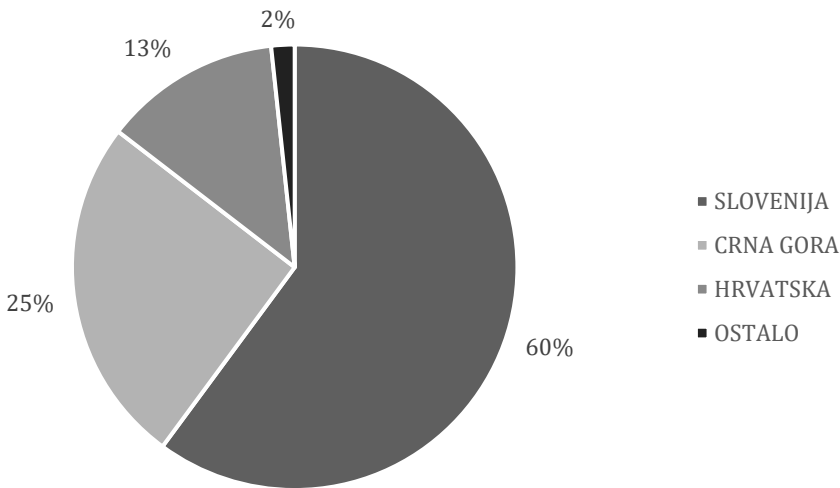


2.4 UVOZ PLASTIČNOG OTPADA
IMPORT OF PLASTIC WASTE

Analiza podataka o uvozu plastičnog otpada u periodu 2014–2025. ukazuje na varijabilan trend rasta i pada uvezenih količina tokom posmatranog perioda. Tokom 2025. godine od ukupno uvezene količine plastičnog otpada, 60,11% plastičnog otpada uvezeno je iz Hrvatske.

The analysis of data on imports of plastic waste over the 2014–2025 period indicates a variable trend of increases and decreases in imported quantities during the observed period. During 2025, of the total imported quantity of plastic waste, 60.11% was imported from Croatia.

Graf.11. Uvoz plastičnog otpada, 2025.
Graph 11 Import of plastic waste, 2025



2.5 UVOZ NEOPASNE ŠLJAKE I PEPELA

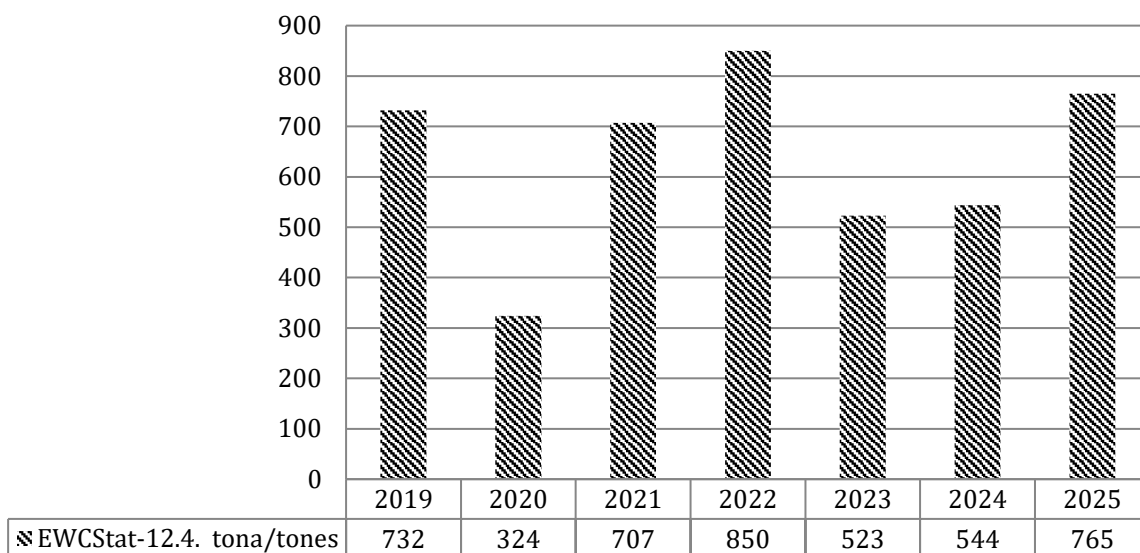
IMPORT OF WASTE SLUDGE AND ASH

Analiza podataka o uvozu neopasne šljake i pepela iz toplinskih procesa u periodu 2019–2025. pokazuje promjenjiv trend uvezenih količina. U 2025. godini, 42,3% ukupnog uvoza neopasne šljake i pepela potiče iz Italije.

Analysis of data on imports of non-hazardous slag and ash from thermal processes for the period 2019–2025 shows a variable trend in imported quantities. In 2025, 42.3% of the total imports of non-hazardous slag and ash originated from Italy.

Graf 12. Uvoz neopasne šljake i pepela, 2019-2025.

Graph 12. Import of non- hazardous waste sludge and ash, 2019-2025



2.6 UVOZ GUMENOG OTPADA

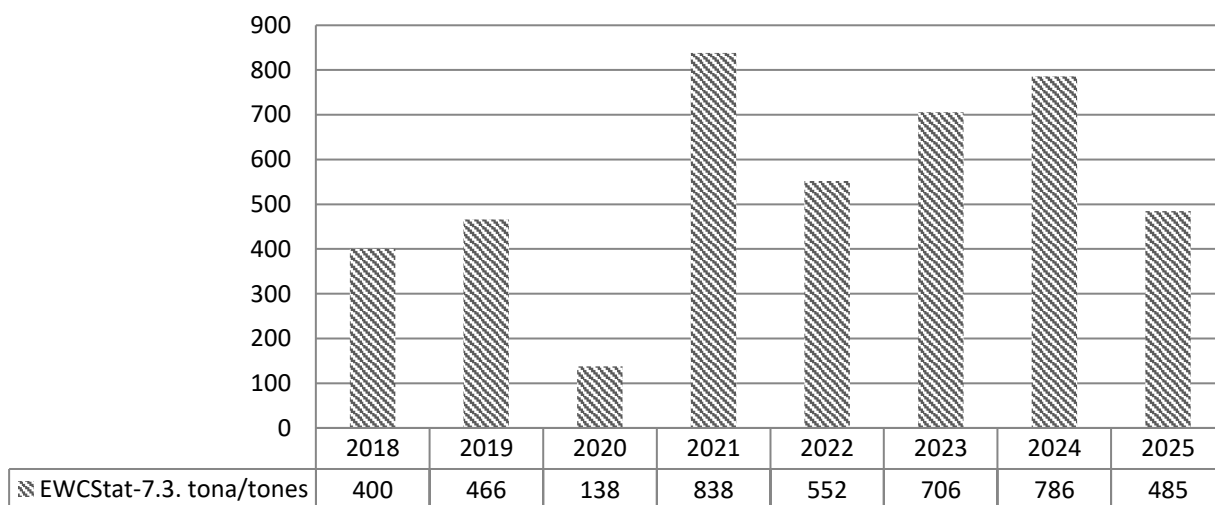
IMPORT OF RUBBER WASTE

U 2025. godini uočen je pad uvoza, količina gumenog otpada. U 2025. godini od ukupno uvezene količine gumenog otpada, 46,01% gumenog otpada uvezeno je iz Srbije.

In 2025, a decline in imports of rubber waste was observed. In the same year, 46.01% of the total imported quantity of rubber waste originated from Serbia.

Graf 13. Države iz kojih se uvezio gumeni otpad, 2018-2025.

Graph 13. Countries from which rubber waste was imported, 2018-2025



METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNJENJA

Zbog nedostatka podataka u Bosni i Hercegovini o uvozu/izvozu neopasnog otpada prema Regulativi 259/93/EEC o prekograničnom prometu otpada, Odsjek za statistiku životne sredine Agencije za statistiku BiH je preduzeo aktivnosti na obradi dostupnih podataka statistike vanjske trgovine.

Razvoj i proizvodnja statistike spoljne trgovine u BiH se odvija kroz statističke institucije. Osnova razvoja je utvrđena evropskim propisima i stoga je statistika vanjske trgovine u velikoj mjeri usklađena sa zemljama EU. Osnovni izvor podataka je Jedinstvena carinska isprava (JCI). Agencija za statistiku BiH dobija potrebne podatke iz Jedinstvenih carinskih isprava od Uprave za indirektno oporezivanje BiH, u skladu sa Protokolom o saradnji potpisanim između ove dvije institucije.

Podaci o izvezenim/uvezenim količinama neopasnog otpada su dobijeni na osnovu obrade baze podataka statistike vanjske trgovine. Baza sadrži podatke koji su relevantni za statistiku o uvozu i izvozu otpada.

Ovi podaci uključuju sljedeće elemente:

- Opis robe
- Količine kojima se trguje u tonama
- Zemlja porijekla i odredište
- Dostupne su i druge informacije kao što je vrijednost robe, ali one nisu relevantne za statistiku uvoza i izvoza otpada u kontekstu Regulative o statistici otpada 2150/2002/EC.

CN – (Kombinovana nomenklatura - Combined Nomenclature) je klasifikacija roba unutar EU za potrebe prikupljanja carina, statističko praćenje vanjske trgovine, te za primjenu posebnih mjera u okviru trgovinske, poljoprivredne, fiskalne i monetarne politike EU. Ona se zasniva na međunarodnoj klasifikaciji harmonizovanog sistema, koju sastavlja Svjetska carinska organizacija, a Europska unija dopunjava se svojim potpodjelama tzv. CN podnaslovima.

Kombinovana nomenklatura se sastoji od oko 10 000 različitih kodova koji opisuju robu. Od tih kodova, oko 250 su kodovi koji se sastoje od ili sadrže otpad, a koji bi mogli biti osnova za prikupljanje statističkih podataka o uvozu i izvozu otpada za različite materijale. Obradom baze podataka statistike spoljne trgovine su ekstraktovani tarifni brojevi (CN kodovi) koji sadrže otpad.

Izbor tih kodova bio je zasnovan na osnovu procjene i identifikacije koju je uradio Njemački zavod za statistiku, kao i dopuna koje je predložila Savezna Agencija zaštite životne sredine UBA (Federal Environment Agency). Svi izabrani kodovi nisu bili pogodni za prikupljanje statističkih podataka o uvozu i izvozu otpada i taj broj je morao biti smanjen zbog toga što:

- Neki kodovi sadrže i otpad i proizvod u istom kodu
- Neki kodovi sadrže otpad koji je u potpunosti ili djelomično obuhvaćen izvještavanjem u skladu s

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Due to lack of information in Bosnia and Herzegovina on import/export of non-hazardous waste according to 259/93/EEC Regulation on the transboundary movement of waste, the Department of Environmental Statistics of Statistics Agency Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken action to process the available data of external trade statistics.

Development and production of external trade statistics in BiH is done through statistical institutions. Basis for the development is defined by European regulations and therefore the statistics of foreign trade is largely in line with EU countries. The main data source is the Unique Customs Declaration (UCD). Agency for Statistics receives the necessary data from the single administrative document of the Indirect Taxation Authority, in accordance with the Protocol on Cooperation signed between the two institutions.

Data on exported/imported quantities of non-hazardous waste were obtained from processing databases of external trade statistics. The database contains information that is relevant to statistics on import and export of waste.

These data include the following elements:

- *Description of goods*
- *The quantities traded in tons*
- *Country of origin and destination*
- *There are also other information such as the value of the goods, but they are not relevant to statistics on imports and exports of waste in the context of Regulation 2150/2002/EC on waste statistics.*

CN – (Combined Nomenclature) the classification of goods within the EU for the purpose of collecting customs duties, statistical monitoring of foreign trade, and for the implementation of special measures in the commercial, agricultural, fiscal and monetary policy. It is based on the international harmonized system of classification, compiled by the World Customs Organization and the European Union to complement its subclasses so. CN subheadings.

Combined Nomenclature comprises about 10.000 different codes that describe the goods. Of these codes, about 250 codes that consist of or contain waste, which could be the basis for collecting statistical data on imports and exports of waste for different materials. Processing of a database of external trade statistics are extracted tariff numbers (CN codes) containing waste.

The choice of these codes was based on an assessment and identification conducted by German Bureau of Statistics, as well as amendments proposed by the Federal Environment Agency UBA. All selected codes were not suitable for collecting statistical data on imports and exports of waste and this figure has to be reduced because:

- *Some codes contain waste and products in the same code*
- *Some codes may contain waste which is wholly or partly covered by the reporting in accordance with Regulation 259/93/EEC on transboundary movement of waste.*

Regulativom 259/93/EEC o prekograničnom prometu otpada.

Ovo su neki od zaključaka o prikladnosti korištenja spoljnotrgovinske statistike za potrebe statistike uvoza/ozvoza otpada:

1. Za neke vrste otpada kao što je metalni otpad, papir i karton, staklo i plastični otpad, tekstilni otpad i otpad od sagorijevanja (pepeo i šljaka), gumeni otpad, statistika vanjske trgovine omogućava relevantne podatke o uvozu i izvozu otpada, i ti podaci se mogu koristiti kao dopuna podacima zasnovanim na Regulativi o prekograničnom prometu otpada.
2. Za druge vrste otpada kao što su otpad električne opreme i otpad iz poljoprivredno-prehrambene industrije, vanjskotrgovinska statistika ne pruža dobru osnovu za statistiku o uvozu i izvozu otpada, budući da se podaci o otpadu i proizvodima obično kombinuju u istom kodu Kombinovane nomenklature.
3. Podaci statistike vanjske trgovine imaju češću frekvenciju proizvodnje podataka u odnosu na frekvenciju koja je zahtjevana u Regulativi o statistici otpada, dostupni su na vrijeme i uz poštovanje rokova.
4. Potrebni podaci o uvozu i izvozu otpada se mogu lako izvaditi iz postojeće baze podataka statistike vanjske trgovine, i stoga korištenje tih podataka za potrebe Regulative o statistici otpada uključuje malo, ili je to bez ikakvih dodatnih troškova.
5. Metodologija koja se primjenjuje u Njemačkoj bi se u načelu mogla koristiti od strane svih država članica EU i šire.

CN - Kombinovana nomenklatura i statistička EWC-Stat klasifikacija su uopšteno klasifikacije koje se zasnivaju na glavnom materijalu ili proizvodu. Kombinovana nomenklatura je mnogo detaljnija od EWC-Stat klasifikacije, i iz toga razloga nije previše teško pripisati kodove Kombinovane nomenklature za jednu od kategorija u EWC-Stat klasifikaciji.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu metalnog otpada, predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWCStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 6- neopasni metalni otpad. CN kodovi 79031000 (cink prašina), 79039000 (cink prah), i 81121300 (otpad berilija i ostatci) nisu uključeni jer mogu djelomično biti obuhvaćeni Regulativom o prekograničnom prometu otpada.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu staklenog otpada predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWCStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 7.1 –neopasni stakleni otpad.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu otpadnog papira i kartona predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa

These are some of the conclusions about the appropriateness of using the foreign trade statistics for statistics of import/export of waste:

1. *For some types of waste such as scrap metal, paper and cardboard, glass and plastic waste, textile waste and combustion (ash and slag), rubber waste, foreign trade statistics to the relevant data on imports and exports waste and these data can be used as a supplement to the data based on the Regulation on the transboundary movement of waste.*
2. *For other types of waste such as scrap electronic equipment and waste from the agri-food industry, foreign trade statistics do not provide a good basis for statistics on import and exports of waste and products are usually combined in the same code of Combined Nomenclature.*
3. *The data of external trade statistics have higher frequency of production data in relation to the frequency that is required by the Regulation on waste statistics, and they are available on time and respecting deadlines.*
4. *Necessary data on import and export of waste can be easily removed from an existing database of external trade statistics, and therefore use these data for purposes of Regulation on waste statistics involve little or no additional cost.*
5. *The methodology applied in Germany could in principle be used by all EU member states and beyond.*

CN - Combined Nomenclature and EWC-Stat Classification are generally based on the main material or product. The Combined Nomenclature is much more detailed than EWC-Stat Classification, and for this reason is not too difficult to attribute codes to Combined Nomenclature for one of the categories in EWC-Stat classification.

For purposes of calculating the statistics of imports and exports of scrap metal, codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level Code 6. non-hazardous metal waste. CN codes 79031000 (zinc dust) 79039000 (zinc powder), and 81121300 (beryllium waste and residues) are not included because partially they can be covered by Regulation on the transboundary movement of waste.

For purpose of calculating statistics on import and export of waste glass codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level Code 7.1- non- hazardous glass waste.

For purposes of calculating the statistics of imports and exports of waste paper and cardboard codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat

EWStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 7.2- otpad papira i kartona.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu plastičnog otpada predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 7.4- plastični otpad.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu tekstilnog otpada predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 7.6 -tekstilni otpad.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu neopasne šljake i pepela iz toplinskih procesa predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 12.42 - neopasna šljaka i pepeo iz toplinskih procesa.

Za potrebe izračunavanja statistike o uvozu i izvozu gumenog otpada predloženi su kodovi koji predstavljaju najbolje procjene koje se mogu povezati sa EWStat klasifikacijom, na agregiranom nivou šifre 7.3 – gumeni otpad.

Obrađeni podaci statistike vanjske trgovine za ovih sedam grupa otpada su dobar način da se stekne uvid u tokove ovih kategorija otpada u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Classification, at the aggregate level Code 7.2- waste paper and cardboard.

For purposes of calculating statistics on import and export of plastic waste codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level Code 7.4 – plastic waste.

For purposes of calculating the statistics of imports and exports of textile waste codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level Code 7.6- textile waste.

For purposes calculating the statistics of imports and exports of non-hazardous slag and ash from thermal processes codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level 12.42- non-hazardous sludge and ash from thermal processes.

For purposes calculating the statistics of imports and exports of rubber waste codes proposed to represent the best estimate that can be linked with EWC-Stat Classification, at the aggregate level 7.3- rubber waste.

The processed data of external trade statistics for these seven groups of waste are a good way to gain insight into the flow of waste in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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