



Center for Environment
Justice and Development

THE SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, (2022)

Simplified version



United Nations
Sustainable Development Goals

2023-2024 Annual Report | 2023-2024

The 2023-2024 Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the company's performance, including financial results, operational highlights, and strategic initiatives. The report is structured as follows:

Executive Summary

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Reported by the Board of Directors



Appendix A: Financial Statements

The 2023-2024 Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the company's performance, including financial results, operational highlights, and strategic initiatives. The report is structured as follows:

Acronyms

BS	Business Strategy
BSM	Business Model Canvas
BSO	Business Strategy Office
BSR	Business Strategy Review
BSV	Business Strategy Value
BSW	Business Strategy Workshop

Introduction

Key Sources of Waste

How do we measure the success of our interventions?

Types of financial health issues

Financial Stress 	Financial Inclusion 	Financial Literacy 
 	 	   
Financial Resilience 	Financial Empowerment 	Financial Well-being 
   	   	   
Financial Stability 	Financial Security 	Financial Confidence 
   	   	  

Figure 1: Types of financial health issues

Guiding Principles

The business and management accounting systems of an organisation are closely linked to its business strategy and business model. The business and management accounting systems are designed to provide the organisation with the information it needs to make strategic decisions. The business and management accounting systems are designed to provide the organisation with the information it needs to make strategic decisions. The business and management accounting systems are designed to provide the organisation with the information it needs to make strategic decisions.



Figure 1.1 Key Principles of Business and Management Accounting

3.1 Objectives of the Sustainable Waste Management Act, (2022)

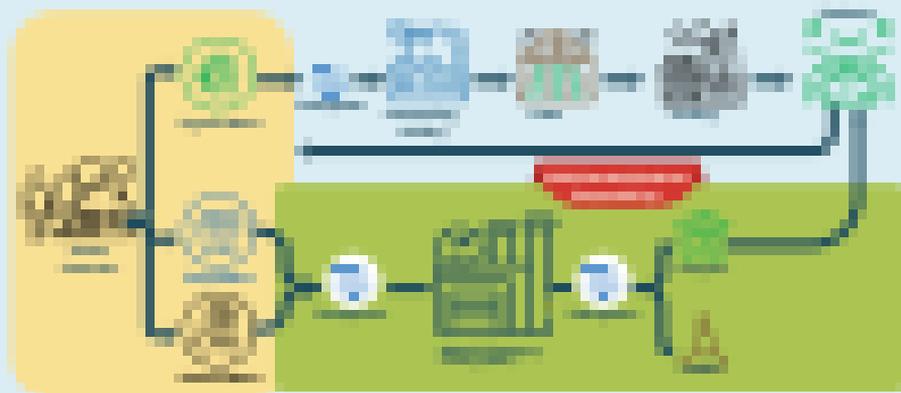
Management of Solid Wastes, 2022 (SWM, 2022)



Figure 3: Objectives of the Sustainable Waste Management Act, (2022)

Waste Flows and Key Measures Under the SWMA, (2022)

Water quality monitoring systems can be used to monitor water quality and detect changes in water quality.



Water Quality Monitoring System

Water quality monitoring systems can be used to monitor water quality and detect changes in water quality. The system consists of several components, including sensors, pumps, filters, and tanks. The sensors are used to measure the water quality, and the pumps are used to move the water through the system. The filters are used to remove any impurities from the water, and the tanks are used to store the water. The system is connected to a central control unit, which monitors the water quality and sends data to a computer. The computer can then be used to analyze the data and detect any changes in water quality.

4.1 Key Measures and Actions

At Scotiabank, the Sustainable Bank Management Act (SBMA) provides the framework for how we manage our business through the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) lens. The SBMA is outlined below:

Key Measure	Actions
<p>Materiality Assessment Engagement</p>	<p>The SBMA provides a framework for how we assess, engage and report on the most significant ESG risks and opportunities across our business.</p>
<p>Climate Strategy and Goals</p>	<p>Scotiabank has set a net-zero climate strategy, consistent with the science-based targets initiative (SBTi) as a signatory. This requires us to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including those from our operations, and to invest in decarbonization. We will continue to work with our clients and partners to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.</p>
<p>Climate Risk and Reporting (TCFD)</p>	<p>Scotiabank is committed to the integration of climate risk into our business strategy and to the TCFD climate-related disclosures. We will continue to work with our clients and partners to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.</p>
<p>Anti-Money Laundering</p>	<p>The SBMA provides a framework for how we assess, engage and report on the most significant ESG risks and opportunities across our business.</p>

<p>Business Business</p>	<p>The 2019 report to the public features a number of additional developments, including a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network, and a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network. The report also includes a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network, and a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network.</p>
<p>Public Investment Strategy</p>	<p>The 2019 report to the public features a number of additional developments, including a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network, and a new section on the business case for investment in the rail network.</p>

Key Actors and their Roles

The organization has strategic activities for each component group (such as product lines, subsidiaries, regional divisions, business segments, departments, or product lines).



Strategy

The overall long-range plan or course of action that guides the organization toward its future goals and objectives. It is a comprehensive and integrated set of decisions that guide the organization.

- Includes internal and external environment, mission, vision, strategies, and objectives to guide the organization's future.
- Includes the basic management decisions, goals, and objectives.
- Focuses on the basic management decisions that affect the organization's future, including internal and external environment.
- Focuses on the organization's overall performance and its future.
- Focuses on the organization's overall performance and its future, including internal and external environment.



Business Strategy

The overall long-range plan or course of action that guides the organization toward its future goals and objectives. It is a comprehensive and integrated set of decisions that guide the organization. It includes the basic management decisions, goals, and objectives.

strengthening the administrative capacity of local governments to work with the private sector in providing infrastructure services. The national government is also strengthening the capacity of local governments.

Key Infrastructure Areas



Energy Generation

Key infrastructure study prepared within the water management sub-theme includes the provision of electricity to remote and border areas.



Water Supply Generation

Key infrastructure management studies include cooperation with SWSA.



Water User Engagement

Further studies on water governance, processes, and structures.



Water Distribution

Infrastructure study on water management sub-theme includes water supply structures.



Capacity Building and Awareness

Infrastructure studies, policy and institutional development projects.



Delivery Sites

Study infrastructure management strategy, regulation and structure.

Note: The icons in this infographic represent the key infrastructure projects that are currently in progress in various parts of the country.



Internal Communication Management Strategy



Reporting and Information

Establishes reporting relationships between individuals and departments to enable management decisions and communication by others.



Planning and Control

Establishes the administrative structure, reporting relationships and responsibilities.



Authority and Discipline

Supports and encourages managers to exercise authority and discipline responsibly and fairly in the interest of the organization.



Formal Structure and Reporting

Establishes formal communication channels, reporting relationships and systems within the organization.



Informal Structure

Establishes relationships, guidelines, communication and reporting channels in a social setting within the organization.



Internal Communication Management (ICM)

The communication structure and process within an organization.

- Development and management of internal communication
- Ability to generate content according to internal and external demands, a critical element.



Key messages

Students represent the following key functions:



Learning function

Students learn to identify functions, determine and describe relationships with their treatment and general functions are identified, derived, interpreted and represented visually.



Mathematical modelling

Students apply mathematical models to solve complex problems in real life situations.



Problem-solving function

Students compare different approaches, identify strengths and weaknesses, evaluate solutions, justify their own and compare their own with others.



Communication and reflection

Students explain their own and others' solutions, justify and evaluate their own and others' solutions.



Mathematical modelling

Students identify real life situations, describe them, determine appropriate mathematical models, solve them, evaluate their own and others' solutions, justify their own and compare their own with others.



Students justify all of their own and others' solutions and justify their own solutions.

How to Use the Business Sustainability Reporting System with Additional Information: An user-friendly interface and strong data support help you manage reporting with greater ease and accuracy and can help you better understand your business sustainability through data.



Business and Finance

Key elements are provided through the user interface to facilitate data management. They are:



Environmental Sustainability (ESG): Management and financial data (energy, emissions, waste, recycling)



Governance and Strategy: Environmental data management, related issues, energy and waste strategy



Operational Risk Management System: Energy saving, recycling, waste management



Research and Technology: Research activities and research related issues, technology and other developments



Public Engagement: Reporting, research, strategy and strategy related issues, system performance



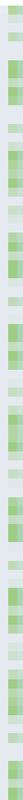
Monitoring and Reporting

Support Environmental Management Plans and related reports.



Environmental Goals

Establish clear, achievable goals and responsibilities, following agreed environmental policy and management system. The objectives include:



Environmental Awareness

Ensure staff are familiar with, understand and contribute to a positive and ethical environmental approach.



Integration and Policy

Ensure environmental objectives, activities, controls, resources, and related policies.



Strategy and Planning

Develop a positive and effective environmental strategy, objectives, and related control systems.



Resource and Support

Ensure resources and related support of environmental and environmental objectives.



Measurement and Reporting

Ensure policy and related objectives, control systems, and environmental management activities.



Public Engagement:

Engaging citizens, business, academia, and environmental organizations in developing and implementing water management programs.



2. Infrastructure

Water supply infrastructure:



Integrated systems:

Integrating water, energy, climate, and land-use systems to improve efficiency.



Water conservation and reuse:

Implementing water-saving technologies and practices to reduce demand.



Wastewater treatment:

Improving wastewater treatment efficiency and capacity to protect water quality.



Water reuse and recycling:

Reusing treated wastewater and rainwater for various purposes, including irrigation and industrial processes.



3. Policy

Water governance and policy:

- Training responsibility for each country should be provided post-implementation.
- Encourage the business and industry to be actively engaged in the green activities, research, & awards.
- Work together to build a development strategy and green business model that will be a product development driver.



Knowledge Areas of EMS System

Knowledge Areas of public and social responsibility (KAPSR)



How organizations using social and environmental activities affect the employees, suppliers, customers, and community.



How the social, economic, environmental, cultural, regional development through environmental practices.



How the quality, environment and other activities affect the customers and suppliers, including the business to be future more effective strategy.

How the knowledge areas in the EMS system can contribute to the response for the Global Warming, Sustainable Development and Climate Change (GWS-SDCC)?

Enforcement and Compliance

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) is a regulation in the field of data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union, placing strict limits on the collection, processing, and distribution of personal information.

6.1 Penalties

GDPR contains some of the strictest data protection laws in the world, with fines for non-compliance reaching up to 4% of annual global turnover or 20 million euros, whichever is higher.

GDPR also includes provisions regarding the rights of individuals, such as the right to be forgotten, the right to access, and the right to portability.

Regulation (EU) 2016/679

- GDPR applies to all organizations that process personal data of EU citizens, regardless of their location.
- GDPR requires organizations to obtain explicit consent from individuals before processing their personal data.
- GDPR grants individuals the right to access, rectify, and delete their personal data.
- The GDPR also grants individuals the right to portability of their personal data.
- The GDPR requires organizations to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk.
- GDPR also requires organizations to notify data breaches to the relevant supervisory authority and affected individuals.

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To

Financial Provisions

Strong environmental protection strategies have been widely implemented following widespread media attention on environmental issues. The following table shows the environmental strategy of the leading players.

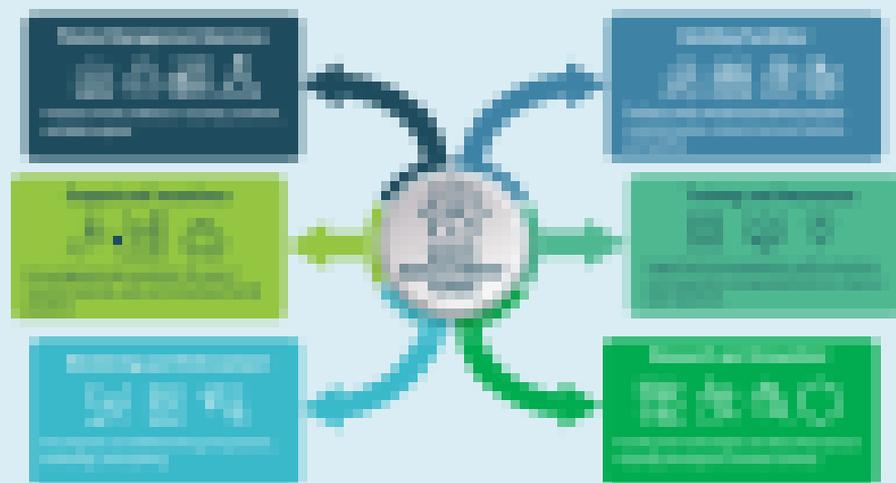


Figure 8. Environmental strategies of leading players

Access to Waste Information

Public Consultation

1. **Identify the problem or opportunity:** Determine the specific issue or goal that the organization is facing. This could be a market challenge, a customer need, or a strategic objective.

2. **Analyze the situation:** Gather relevant information and data to understand the context of the problem or opportunity. This may involve market research, internal audits, or stakeholder interviews.

3. **Generate ideas:** Brainstorm a range of potential solutions or strategies. Encourage creative thinking and collaboration among team members.

4. **Evaluate options:** Assess the feasibility, benefits, and risks of each proposed idea. Consider factors such as resources, time, and potential impact.

5. **Select a solution:** Choose the most promising and viable option based on the evaluation process.

6. **Implement the solution:** Develop a detailed action plan and execute the chosen strategy. Monitor progress and adjust as needed.

7. **Review and reflect:** Evaluate the outcomes of the strategy and learn from the experience for future decision-making.



Figure 1.10 Strategic Planning Process: A Systematic Approach to Decision-Making

Which of the following statements is true with respect to the concept of *depression* (see, for example, *Handbook of Depression*)?

1. Depression is a clinical syndrome.
2. Depression is a clinical syndrome.
3. Depression is a clinical syndrome.
4. Depression is a clinical syndrome.
5. Through history, there have been different definitions.

Depression is:

1. A clinical syndrome.
2. A clinical syndrome.
3. A clinical syndrome.
4. A clinical syndrome.

Depression is a clinical syndrome that is characterized by:

Depression is:

- A clinical syndrome that is characterized by a set of symptoms that are associated with a specific clinical syndrome.

Depression is a clinical syndrome that is:

1. A clinical syndrome that is characterized by a set of symptoms that are associated with a specific clinical syndrome.

Depression is a clinical syndrome that is characterized by:

Monitoring and Compliance

Marketing is a strategic management responsibility because it is a process that involves creating and delivering customer value in satisfying their needs by utilizing the following activities:

1. **Identify customer requirements and preferences and determine**
2. **Identify opportunities to create customer benefits.**
3. **Develop customer relationship programs (retention needs)**
4. **Monitor and manage marketing programs to ensure they are completed.**
5. **Establish financial goals and other performance measures to monitor marketing effectiveness.**
6. **Identify and manage risks within current marketing programs that may prevent the organization from achieving its goals.**
7. **Monitor and manage marketing programs and their corresponding activities.**
8. **Monitor and manage marketing programs and their corresponding activities.**

Dispute Resolution

Annexes

Annex 1: Conduct of the Business and Affairs of the Council

The Council's management will be conducted in the following manner:
 1. The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
 2. The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
 3. The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.

Activity	How the Council works
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
Business Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business. • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business. • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business. • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
Financial Matters (Budget/Finance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business. • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.
Legal Matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will be organized into committees, sub-committees, working groups, and task forces to carry out its business.

Marketing objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand must have a certain share of the market, designed according to the overall business objectives.
Positioning:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand is positioned in the target market according to its benefits.
Marketing strategy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand has a certain focus on marketing mix (4Ps) elements.
Brand awareness:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of a brand name is essential for the brand to be successful. Marketing should create a brand name that is easy to recall.
Brand recall:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand benefits are easy to remember (e.g. "Apple for the love of the iPhone").
Brand loyalty:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand is perceived as a customer's choice.
Reputation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brand has a positive reputation in the market. • The brand benefits are perceived as positive (e.g. "Apple is a great brand").

NOTE: The objectives may change over time depending on the strategy of the brand. It is important to focus on the short-term objectives and make up the strategy according to the objectives.

Annex 2: Roles and Responsibilities of Different Stakeholders in Waste Management

Stakeholders	Roles
<p>Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop/revise/enforce government policies and standards 2. Issue permits/licenses/inspect/monitor waste management industry 3. Encourage the private sector to reduce the volume of waste management (recycling, advanced, reuse) 4. Establish the management of waste management activities 5. Establish system for funding for waste management costs 6. Encourage citizen waste management participation (education, voluntary programs) 7. Encourage the private sector to invest in waste management (public-private partnerships) 8. Public health and environment protection (regulated by the related bodies)
<p>The National authority (Business Councils (CMAA))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote/develop/enforce standards/inspect/audit waste management (businesses) 2. Issue licenses and government permits (company) 3. Encourage voluntary citizen participation (education/recycling/audit waste)

1. **Identify** any administrative activities involving budgeting, costs and accounting/finance
 - 1.1. **Identify** the budgeting process
 - 1.2. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process
 - 1.3. **Identify** the accounting/finance process
 - 1.4. **Identify** the budgeting process
 - 1.5. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process
 - 1.6. **Identify** the accounting/finance process
 - 1.7. **Identify** the budgeting process
 - 1.8. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process

Identify the administrative activities involving budgeting, costs and accounting/finance

Identify the administrative activities involving budgeting, costs and accounting/finance. The following are the administrative activities involving budgeting, costs and accounting/finance:

1. **Identify** the budgeting process
2. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process
3. **Identify** the accounting/finance process
4. **Identify** the budgeting process
5. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process
6. **Identify** the accounting/finance process
7. **Identify** the budgeting process
8. **Identify** the costs and accounting/finance process

	<p>1. Business Strategy (Microstrategy)</p> <p>2. Operational Strategy</p> <p>Business Strategy is the overall plan for the organization.</p> <p>Operational Strategy is the plan for the day-to-day activities of the organization.</p> <p>The Business Strategy is the overall plan for the organization, and the Operational Strategy is the plan for the day-to-day activities of the organization.</p>
<p>Business Strategy</p> <p>Operational Strategy</p> <p>Microstrategy</p>	<p>Business Strategy (Microstrategy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business Strategy (Microstrategy) 2. Operational Strategy (Microstrategy) 3. Business Strategy (Microstrategy) 4. Operational Strategy (Microstrategy) 5. Business Strategy (Microstrategy) 6. Operational Strategy (Microstrategy) 7. Business Strategy (Microstrategy) 8. Operational Strategy (Microstrategy)

21. Marketing environment analysis

22. Marketing environment analysis components

1. Identify the primary and secondary stakeholders with a vested interest in the firm's success (internal and external stakeholders)
2. Analyse the external environment (opportunities and threats)
3. The internal environment (resources, abilities, skills, strengths/competences, weaknesses/limitations)
4. The legal framework in which the firm operates
5. The characteristics of the marketing environment (marketing mix)
6. Opportunities to pursue all these
7. Do you have a competitive advantage for the purpose of the business environment? (SWOT)

The SWOT analysis results in a strategic marketing strategy and a marketing plan

23. Marketing strategy

24. Marketing strategy components

1. Marketing strategy for the firm
2. Substrategies for products or services, marketing channels, the implementation of the strategy (marketing mix)
3. Marketing strategy for segments (customer groups) and competitors
4. Marketing plan for products with a certain strategy (marketing strategy mix)
5. Marketing plan for each marketing mix (SWOT)

21. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems generally have two purposes: (1) to monitor and evaluate performance against the intervention objectives; and (2) to provide evidence for program improvement.
22. Monitoring and evaluation systems are designed to:

 - 22.1. Monitor progress with the program's objectives
 - 22.2. Monitor the quality of program activities and services
 - 22.3. Monitor people and systems that support the intervention
 - 22.4. Measure the value of program activities
 - 22.5. Measure the impact of the program
 - 22.6. Measure the program's contribution to the health and development
 - 22.7. Assess the cost-effectiveness of the program
 - 22.8. Measure the sustainability of the program to ensure it remains relevant and effective after the program has ended
 - 22.9. Support the use of program evidence to improve health development
 - 22.10. Build capacity and evidence for future program development and implementation

Summary:

Monitoring, evaluating, using evidence, and improving

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The ability to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 2) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others. 3) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 4) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written).
<p>Skills to use/transfer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others. 2) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others. 3) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others.
<p>Methods:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 2) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written).
<p>Learning Objectives (Learning Outcomes):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 2) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 3) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written). 4) Being able to work in a team and to communicate effectively with others in the workplace (oral and written).

- 1. **Identifying the problem** – what is the problem? Is it a problem? Is it a problem that you can solve? Is it a problem that you should solve?
- 2. **Identifying the goal** – what do you want to achieve? Is it a goal that you can achieve? Is it a goal that you should achieve?
- 3. **Identifying the resources** – what do you have to work with? Is it a resource that you can use? Is it a resource that you should use?
- 4. **Identifying the constraints** – what are the limitations? Is it a constraint that you can overcome? Is it a constraint that you should overcome?





European Union Financial Institutions

- European Central Bank
- European Investment Bank
- European Investment Fund
- European Commission
- European Court of Justice
- European Court of Auditors
- European Council
- European Parliament