

Methodological notes

The Czech Statistical Office carries out the **statistical survey on the waste generation and management** every year, since 1992. **The scope and arrangement of this survey are used as a direct basis for ensuring the reporting obligations of the Czech Republic. These obligations arising from the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2150/2002/EC on waste statistics.** The administrator is the Czech Statistical Office. The survey on waste has been expanded by monitoring of secondary raw materials issues since 2011. This publication of "Generation, Recovery, and Disposal of Waste" gives results acquired in the statistical survey.

Waste data given in tables and graphs were obtained by processing the data set with on the total number about 17 500 respondents. The statistical survey at enterprises is conducted by the so-called "rotating model". The model principle consists in that the questionnaire is sent every year only to the most important businesses (in terms of the quantity of waste generated or managed, generation of secondary raw materials, industry the enterprises carry out their business in, or according to the number of employees) while the remaining "rotational" portion of respondents is inquired once every three years. Values for respondents, that have not received the questionnaire in the reference year, are mathematically imputed. The municipal waste generation was determined by mathematical and statistical methods from the data reported by selected sample of municipalities.

Statistical data on waste enable a double view. Either one can start from the breakdown of enterprises by activity and then the data can provide information on all the waste generated in a given economic activity, or one can concentrate on the type of waste, or a group thereof, according to the List of Waste and thus determine the generation of waste, or groups of wastes, across all the measured activities. The enterprises falling within this statistical survey are classified to respective activities by their principal economic activity, which is indicated in the Statistical Business Register.

For the reason of individual data protection the detailed tables include only those types of waste that were reported by three or more producers.

Definitions

The statistical survey on waste is carried out in compliance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2150/2002/EC on waste statistics and Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. Especially these regulations regulated waste treatment operations and defined common basic terms.

Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

The **hazardous waste** is waste displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in the Commission regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives.

The **waste management** means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker.

Operations of waste management are subdivided according to the Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics, as amended, into groups as follows.

- **waste recovery** - activities given in the Annex No II to the Regulation above mentioned;
- **waste disposal** - activities given in the Annex No II to the Regulation above mentioned.

According to the Commission Decision 2011/753/EU **municipal waste** shall mean household waste and similar waste. Household waste means waste generated by households and similar waste means waste in nature and composition comparable to households waste, excluding production waste and waste from agriculture and forestry.

Biodegradable waste, in accordance with the Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, means any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or decomposition, such as food and garden waste, paper and paperboard.

The **common waste collection** shall mean the collection of mixed waste (dustbins, containers, or in bags).

The **bulky waste collection** shall mean the collection of waste, which due to its dimensions cannot fit dustbins, containers, or bags.

Secondary raw materials shall mean materials (including certified products) that are of the nature of side products, by-products, and treated waste, which ceased to be waste in the moment when they became compliant with conditions and criteria for materials obtained from products, that are subject of a retake, and from other products, that can be used for further processing, if established.

