

## Methodological notes

The Czech Statistical Office has been carrying out a **statistical survey on the waste generation and management** every year, already since 1992. **The scope and structure of the survey serve as a basis to ensure reporting duties of the Czech Republic following from the Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste statistics.**

Since 2020, the CZSO has started to use wider the administrative resource Integrated Reporting System (ISPOP) as a partial replacement for the statistical survey ODP 5-01. By using information from the information system of the Ministry of the Environment, it was possible to increase the scope of coverage of data on waste generation and management. The range of entities for which results are processed in this publication thus widened to the whole population that has the duty to report on waste generation and management, i.e. all businesses (economic entities) that in the reference period (year) generated over 100 tonnes of waste or over 100 kg of hazardous waste. The ISPOP system enables also via information about the “partner” to find out waste generation from entities that do not fill in reports on waste generation and management, however, which handover waste for further processing within the ISPOP.

Detailed tables publish only types of waste that were reported by three or more respondents in order to protect individual data.

## Definitions

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

**Hazardous waste** is defined as a waste that 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.

**Waste generation** represents the volume of own waste, including the generation of secondary waste (waste from waste processing). It does not include the volume of waste taken from the warehouse, the import of waste or waste taken over from another entity (with the exception of waste from citizens).

**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.

**Waste treatment**, according to the Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste statistics, as amended, are subdivided into groups as follows:

- **waste recovery** – operations given in the Annex No II to the aforementioned Regulation;
- **waste disposal** – operations given in the Annex No II to the aforementioned Regulation.

Waste treatment does not include the volume of secondary waste, preparatory operations, export of waste, balance in storage or transfer to another person. Conversely, in addition to own production, waste treated involves the import of waste or the balance in storage from a previous period. For these reasons, the volume of waste generated is not equal the volume of waste that is treated.

**Municipal waste means:**

- mixed waste and separately collected waste from households, including paper and cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, bio-waste, wood, textiles, packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste batteries and accumulators, and bulky waste, including mattresses and furniture;  
and
- mixed waste and separately collected waste from other sources, where such waste is similar in nature and composition to waste from households.

*Municipal waste does not include waste from production, agriculture, forestry, fishing, septic tanks and sewage network and treatment, including sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles or construction and demolition waste. This definition is without prejudice to the allocation of responsibilities for waste management between public and private actors. Waste from households and waste similar in nature and composition to waste from households will be included in municipal waste regardless of the waste collector.*

*Municipal waste includes waste from:*

- households,
- retail trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (such as schools, hospitals, government buildings),
- businesses provided that it is similar in nature and composition to household waste and it is not originating from production,
- waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (e.g. street sweeping, waste from cleaning of markets), provided that it is managed as waste.

**EWC-STAT** (European Waste Classification for Statistics) is a classification (waste statistical nomenclature) in the Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002. Unlike the classification used in the List of Waste (LoW), EWC-STAT is not origin-oriented (it does not distinguish who generated the waste); it is purely a substance oriented waste statistical nomenclature.

*CZ NACE is the classification of economic activities. The classification is made according to the predominant activity of the entity.*

*The regional breakdown in this publication is made according to the registered office of the establishments (local units), not according to the registered office of the enterprise*