

## 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**; the Czech Statistical Office is the administrator thereto. In 2020, the process of modernizing the methodology, data collection and processing was completed, which affects the content of the publication and the form of the presented results.

### **This publication differs from the previous ones as for the following:**

- 1) Since 2017, processing of data from the Integrated Environmental Reporting System (administrative system of waste records in Czech abbreviated as ISPOP) of the Ministry of the Environment has been tested in order to reduce administrative burden of enterprises and duplications in monitoring of waste generation and management have been gradually eliminated.
- 2) Having analysed the possibility to draw information and data from the Integrated Environmental Reporting System (ISPOP), the CZSO concluded that these data are usable for the purposes of compiling of European waste statistics.
- 3) Support in the form of data from the ISPOP system was used in 2018 for the first time ever; it enabled to reduce the sample size for the "Odp 5-01" statistical form (questionnaire) at first in the segment of municipalities (for the year 2018) and then in the set of enterprises, too (for the year 2019).
- 4) On the contrary, 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.
- 5) Data for entities to which the statistical form (questionnaire) was not sent were taken over from the ISPOP system. The sample of the "Odp 5-01" statistical report/questionnaire was thus reduced to 3 233 entities in 2019. The administrative burden of businesses was gradually decreasing.

A widely discussed issue of **municipal waste** has also been significantly changed.

- a) Following the definition of municipal waste and its interpretation, which follows from the Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste, Eurostat started preparation for harmonisation of reporting with data from the Joint Questionnaire of Eurostat and OECD. The goal is to harmonise reporting starting no later than from 2020, when the regular reporting will be mandatory under the current legislation. That means, in practice, narrowing of the space for an interpretation of the municipal waste definition in compliance with the methodological recommendation of the **Guidance for the compilation and reporting of data on municipal waste according to Commission Implementing Decisions 2019/1004/EC and 2019/1885/EC, and the Joint Questionnaire of Eurostat and OECD** (version of 20/10/2020). The interpretation of the existing definition of municipal waste has been made more precise

mainly by an inclusion of waste similar to municipal waste, which is generated by the business sphere.

- b) In relation to the aforementioned, the CZSO established an audit team on municipal waste generation statistics (in which external specialists participated), which, based on methodological recommendations of Eurostat, recommended to the CZSO to make necessary changes. They lie mainly in inclusion of waste registered not only in the systems of municipalities, but also of waste similar in nature generated in other economic activities as well as waste of citizens handed over outside the systems of municipalities.
- c) Previously published data on municipal waste only contained data reported by municipalities for citizens and businesses included in the municipal waste collection system. This time series continues to publish the outputs; however, it cannot be considered identical with the term "municipal waste".

**Due to these changes, data in this publication are incomparable to data published in the previous years.**

**The comparison table below shows the difference between data published for the years 2017 and 2018 in the previous years:**

Year	Indicator	Data from the "Odp 5-01" questionnaire (published previously)	Data with using information from the ISPOP system (this publication)
2017	Waste in total (thousand tonnes)	24 926	34 381
	Municipal waste (thousand tonnes)	3 642	5 176
2018	Waste in total (thousand tonnes)	28 353	37 665
	Municipal waste (thousand tonnes)	3 732	5 247

The publication provides data on waste in total and municipal waste broken down by economic activity (CZ-NACE) of waste-producing units, by Region, according to the List of Waste, and according to the European Waste Classification for Statistics (EWC-STAT). Further, it contains data on imports and exports of waste.

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

## Definitions

The statistical survey on waste is carried out in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste statistics and with the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste. Especially these regulations govern waste management and define basic concepts.

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

A **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.

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.