



MONTENEGRO
STATISTICAL OFFICE

METHODOLOGY

WASTE STATISTICS

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The legal basis for the implementation of surveys on waste statistics is the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 from 30 March 2012, 47/19 from 12 August 2019, 23/25 from 11 March 2025) and the Annual plan of Official Statistics.

According to the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro reporting units are obliged to give information in the content and required form. Individual data obtained in the survey are protected and can be used only for statistical purposes.

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The aim of the survey

The purpose of the Waste statistics surveys is collection, processing, and dissemination of data on types and quantities of waste that are generated by legal companies - enterprises in production and service activities and further treatment of waste, data on collected municipal waste, source of collected municipal waste and treatment of municipal waste. Data are collected through the following surveys: Survey on municipal waste (OT - KOM), Survey on waste collection and processing (OT – SiO) and Survey on generated waste (OT - S).

Reporting units

The reporting units for the Survey on municipal waste are public utility enterprises, with the permit issued by the Secretariat for Local Government for performing public service of municipal waste collection and transportation; for the Survey on waste collection and processing, reporting units are all enterprises that have permits for waste collection and treatment by the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as enterprises that manage landfill sites. The reporting units for the Survey on generated waste are business entities with 10 and more employees whose main activity is defined in sectors: A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B - Mining and quarrying, C - Manufacturing, D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F – Construction, G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - group 45.2 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, M - Professional, scientific and technical activities - division 75 Veterinary activities, Q - Human health and social work activities - classes: 86.10 Hospital activities, 86.21 General medical practice activities, 86.23 Dental practice activities and 86.90 Other human health activities according to the Classification of activities 2010.

Coverage

The surveys cover all public utility enterprises, with the permit issued by Secretariat for Local Government for performing public service of municipal waste collection and transportation; enterprises that have permits for waste collection and treatment by the Environmental Protection Agency; enterprises that manage landfill sites; enterprises with 10 and more employees whose main activity is defined in sectors: A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B - Mining and quarrying,

C - Manufacturing, D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F – Construction, G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - group 45.2 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, M - Professional, scientific and technical activities - division 75 Veterinary activities, Q - Human health and social work activities - classes: 86.10 Hospital activities, 86.21 General medical practice activities, 86.23 Dental practice activities and 86.90 Other human health activities according to Classification of activities 2010.

Survey organization

Pursuant to the Annual Plan, Organization, Preparation and Implementation of the survey, as well as collected data processing are done by Statistical Office and direct actors are interviewers. Statistical Office performs all preparation tasks for proper and successful survey implementation. For this purpose, it also performs the tasks, as follows: survey methodology production, questionnaire drafting, prepares an address list of reporting units, survey material printing and conducts training for interviewers. The interviewer is obliged to perform responsibly and on time all the tasks entrusted to him.

Instruments for conducting the survey

The following instruments are used to conduct the survey of waste statistics:

- Different forms (OT - KOM, OT - SiO and OT - S);
- Appropriate instructions for completing the forms;
- More detailed instructions for finding the appropriate waste code;
- Waste Catalogue.

Definitions

Waste is any substance or object which the holder has discarded or intends to discard or is obliged to discard in accordance with the law.

Non-hazardous waste is waste whose composition and properties do not have any of the characteristics of hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste is waste that contains elements or compounds which exhibit one or more of the following hazardous properties: explosive, oxidising, flammable, irritant – skin irritation and eye damage, specific target organ toxicity (STOT) / aspiration toxicity, acute toxicity, carcinogenic, corrosive, infectious, toxic to reproduction, mutagenic, release of acutely toxic gas, sensitising, ecotoxic, and the property whereby waste may exhibit the aforementioned hazardous properties even though it did not directly exhibit them in its original form.

Municipal waste is mixed waste and separately collected waste from households, including paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, biowaste, wood, textiles, packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste batteries and accumulators, and bulky waste, as well as waste collected from other sources where such waste is similar in nature and composition to household waste, excluding waste from manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, septic tanks, and

waste from the maintenance of sewerage networks and wastewater treatment, including sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles, construction waste, and demolition waste.

Mixed municipal waste is the waste from the household left after separation of some municipal waste fractions for which the possibility of selective collection is envisaged including communal waste packaging.

The original waste producer is any person whose activities produce waste.

Waste collection means the acceptance of waste from the holder and the transport of waste to a waste treatment facility, including preliminary sorting and temporary storage of waste.

Waste treatment means any recovery and/or disposal operation, including preparation prior to recovery and/or disposal.

Waste recovery is an operation the principal result of which is the use of waste for a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used for that purpose, or the preparation of waste to serve that purpose in the production process or for another economic use.

Waste disposal is a treatment operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

Recycling is a recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials, or substances for their original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery or reprocessing into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling.

Landfilling is a permanent site whose primary function is the disposal of waste on or under the surface of the ground, including an internal landfill where a producer disposes of its own waste at the place of generation, excluding sites where waste is prepared for further transport to treatment facilities at other locations and sites for the storage of waste prior to treatment for a period of up to three years or sites for the storage of waste prior to disposal for a period of up to one year.

Waste Catalogue is a list of waste classified according to its properties and place of origin, organised into groups, subgroups, and types of waste, together with the activities by which the waste is generated.

Method of data collection

Reporting method is used for data collection for the Survey on municipal waste and Survey on waste collection and processing, while the data on generated waste are collected through interviews.

Data protection

Data collected by surveys, represents confidential information and subject to special protection provided at all stages of the surveys (collection, control, processing and dissemination of data) in accordance with provisions of the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, 47/19 and 23/25).

Reference period

Reference period means the period of time to which a particular item of information collected by the survey refers. Reference period is the same for all surveys in the area of waste statistics and that period is 12-month period, i.e. the previous calendar year.

Dissemination

The publication of data is done in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar of Statistical Office, according to a predefined date and manner of publishing data.

Published data are available to users in the annual release – Generated and treated waste and on the website of Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT).

Classifications used in the surveys on waste statistics

The following classifications are used in surveys conducted:

- Classification of activities, 2010 (KD 2010, Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/11);
- Waste Catalogue (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 064/24 from 04.07.2024);
- Statistical classification of waste;
- Table of equivalency that presents, according to Regulation 2150/2002, the connection between EWC – Stat/Version 4 (substantially oriented statistical nomenclatures of waste) and European List of Waste (LoW) – Decision of European Commission 2000/532/EC.

Harmonization with EU regulations

Surveys in the area of waste statistics are conducted according to international standards and recommendations: Regulation (EC) No. 2150/2002 of the European Parliament on waste statistics and Regulation No. 849/2010 on amending Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002.

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