

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Municipal Waste Statistics for 2024

Organisational unit: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition

Prepared by: Đurđica Požgaj

December 2025

0. Basic information

- Purpose and subject matter

The collection of data on municipal waste is carried out for the purpose of monitoring the achievement of national and European Union targets related to the recovery of municipal waste through recycling and preparation for reuse, as well as its disposal. These targets must be achieved in order to contribute to the circular economy of the European Union.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

The Agreement on professional, scientific, and business cooperation concluded in 2012 between the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition (the former Croatian Environment Agency). The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition has been established through separation from the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, which is the legal successor of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy. In 2018, the Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature, which is the legal successor of the Croatian Environment Agency, merged with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Waste Management Act (NN, Nos 84/21 and 142/23 – the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia), the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition is a competent authority for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics (OJ L 332, 9.12.2002), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 849/2010 of 27 September 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste statistics (OJ L 253, 27.9.2010).

- Classification system

The classification of waste types and the classification of waste treatment operations R (recovery) and D (disposal) used in the Croatian waste data collection system are aligned with the European Waste Catalogue¹ and the list of R/D operations prescribed by Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008), as last amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018).

- Concepts and definitions

The statistical terms and definitions used for compiling municipal waste statistics are in accordance with the terms and definitions laid down in EU regulations and guidelines, which have been transposed into the national legislation of the Republic of Croatia.

Some of the statistical concepts and definitions used in the compilation of the municipal waste statistics are given below.

- Municipal waste includes:

- a) 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, as well as bulky waste, including mattresses and furniture;
- b) mixed waste and separately collected waste from other sources, where such waste is similar in nature and composition to waste from households.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02000D0532-20231206>

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.

- Recovery means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
- Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
- Disposal means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

- **Statistical unit**

Statistical units are:

- all active authorised companies / trades – public service providers
- all active authorised companies / trades – civic amenity sites and waste retailers
- all active authorised companies / trades engaged in the collection and/or treatment of municipal waste
- all active authorised companies / trades engaged in cross-border transport of waste.

- **Statistical population**

The statistical population comprises the entire population of the Republic of Croatia and the service sector (NKD 2007 sections G – U, excluding class 46.77).

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition (overall municipal waste statistics), Ministry of Tourism and Sports (data on municipal waste from tourism), Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (overall municipal waste statistics), county administrative departments responsible for environmental protection (overall municipal waste statistics), municipalities and cities (overall municipal waste statistics), etc.

1.1.1. User needs

Municipal waste statistics are used by various institutions and public administration bodies for the purpose of monitoring policy implementation, planning new measures, and fulfilling legal obligations. The main users and their reasons for using the data are as follows:

- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition – uses comprehensive municipal waste statistics to monitor the implementation of existing waste management policies and to develop and adopt new policies and strategic documents.
- Ministry of Tourism and Sports – uses data on municipal waste generated in the tourism sector for planning and developing policies that contribute to sustainable tourism.
- Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund – uses data for monitoring the effectiveness of the waste management system and planning new projects from the waste management field.

- County administrative departments responsible for environmental protection – use data for the preparation of planning and strategic documents at the regional level.
- Municipalities and cities – use the data for planning municipal waste management systems at the local level.

1.1.2. User satisfaction

The first survey on satisfaction of users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was carried out in 2013, then in 2015 and in 2022, and the most recent one at the end of 2024. The results can be checked out on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – [User Satisfaction Surveys](#).

1.2. Completeness

Municipal waste statistics in the Republic of Croatia includes data on types, quantities and management of municipal waste. Data collection and processing are carried out through the Waste Management Information System managed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, in accordance with national, international and European legislation.

According to last available data for 2024, Croatia annually generates approximately 1.9 million tonnes of municipal waste, with an ever-increasing share of separately collected and recycled municipal waste. Consequently, a gradual decrease in share of municipal waste which is landfilled is also being observed.

The completeness and accuracy of data have key importance in tracking progress towards the goals of a circular economy and sustainable development.

1.2.1. Data completeness rate

The indicator is not computed.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable.

2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not computed.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

2.2.1. Coverage error

The target population is fully covered by the survey.

2.2.2. Overcoverage rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.3. Measurement errors

Not applicable.

2.2.4. Nonresponse error

Since administrative data sources are used in preparation of municipal waste statistics, all fields in the reporting forms must be filled in. Therefore, there is no possibility for survey questions to be left unanswered.

2.2.5. Unit nonresponse rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.7. Processing error

Data collection (entities obliged to report data, deadlines, content, method of data submission, responsibility for data verification, etc.) is regulated by the Waste Management Act (NN, Nos 84/21 and 142/23 – the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia) and the Ordinance on the Environmental Pollution Register (NN, No. 3/22). The method of processing the collected data is regulated by EU implementing decisions and Eurostat methodology guidelines. These guidelines and regulations are applied in full and correctly so there are no errors detected.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not computed.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, on the link [General Revision Policy of the CBS](#).

2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Provisional figures are not published in this survey and therefore regular revision is not planned.

2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not computed.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

The publication of data is organised in accordance with the Annual Implementation Plan.

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not computed.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

The indicator is not computed.

3.2. Punctuality

The publication of data is in accordance with the Publishing Programme and the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

The indicator is not computed.

4. Accessibility and clarity

The statistical report is published on the website of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition: <https://isgo-portal.mingor.hr/en/waste-statistics>. It is also available upon requests received by phone, e-mail, letters, or through the IT helpdesk.

4.1. News release

[Report on Municipal Waste for 2024](#)

<https://isgo-portal.mingor.hr/en/news>

4.2. Online database

Not applicable.

4.3. Microdata access

The conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on Conditions and Terms of Access and Use of Confidential Statistical Data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for Scientific Purposes, the Law on the Right to Access Information, the Environmental Protection Act and the Waste Management Act.

4.4. Documentation on methodology

The methodology for preparing municipal waste statistics is described in the text of the published national report. It is aligned with the EU methodology published on the Eurostat's website – <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/waste/methodology#Municipal%20waste> and with the requirements of EU implementing decisions.

5. Coherence and comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

Waste statistics in the Republic of Croatia are collected and processed in accordance with national legislation and methodological guidelines of the European Union, which ensures their comparability and consistency over time.

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

The indicator is not computed.

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

The time series of waste statistics in the Republic of Croatia has not been interrupted. Data are collected and processed continuously, using consistent methodology and classifications that enable comparability over the years. Any methodological adjustments have been implemented in a way that does not affect the integrity of the series, ensuring the stability and reliability of indicators for long-term monitoring of waste management trends.

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not computed.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not computed.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

Not applicable.

6.2. Burden

The collection and production of waste statistics require the involvement of reporting units (legal entities and trades engaged in waste management). The burden on reporting units is defined as the level of administrative and operational effort needed to fulfil reporting obligations.

The objective is to ensure high-quality, accurate and timely data with minimal burden on reporting units. Continuous optimisation of reporting forms, process automation and clear methodological guidelines contribute to the efficiency of the waste statistics system.