

Comments

The statistical survey found that the **total generation of waste in the Czech Republic** was **25.9 million tonnes** in 2008. In comparison to 2007 (25.1 million tonnes) generation increased. Hazardous waste generation also increased from 1.3 million tonnes in 2007 to 1.5 million tonnes in 2008 (increase by 15.8 % year-on-year). From 2007 and 2008 data comparing is evident that share of hazardous waste in waste generation total did not remarkable change (2007 5.2 %, 2008 5.9 %).

1. Waste generation by enterprises

Enterprises, which are main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 22.2 million tonnes of waste** (21.7 million tonnes in 2007). Enterprises generated 1.5 million tonnes of hazardous waste; it is almost total production of hazardous waste in Czech republic in 2008. The most increase in waste generation by enterprises was recorded in branches wastewater removal, solid waste removal and public cleaning (16.9 %). Further amount of waste from construction (7.5 %) and from energy production (5.2 %) increased.

On the contrary, the strongest decrease has been found in the branch mining and exploration (OKEC 10-14). In absolute figures, the total value of the generation of waste is very low in this branch, since waste arising directly by mining are not subject to the law on waste and therefore it does not fall into the statistical survey. Waste in the statistical survey of the Czech Statistical Office comes from other activities of enterprises, whose primary activity falls within OKEC 10-14. In this case, the decrease compared to the preceding year was caused by the certification of light ashes as product, which made possible their removal from the category of waste. Further decrease was registered in transport (OKEC 60), in the manufacturing industry (15-37) and in agriculture and forestry (OKEC 01-02).

By waste type, the most waste produced in 2008, in terms of volume in enterprises, was soil and stones (37 % of total waste generated by enterprises) waste code 170504. The second place had iron and steel 170405 (5.3 % of the total production) and next concrete 170101 (4 % of the total production).

It has been observed in the long term that the crucial share of waste production is generated only by a small group of enterprises. In 2008 it was found out that **75.7 % of the total waste generation in the Czech Republic is allotted to 310 enterprises**. It concerns enterprises with the production volume more than 10 000 tonnes per year. Graph 6 shows the share of enterprises on the total waste generation by volume of waste generated in enterprises in 2008.

2. Waste produced on the territory of municipalities

Municipalities registered 3.6 million tonnes of waste in 2008 (increase by 4.8 % on 2007). Out of that, **production of municipal and trade waste was 3.2 million tonnes** (i.e. 305 kg per inhabitant in 2008, 293 kg per inhabitant in 2007). Apart from municipal waste, municipalities register also other types of waste generated on the territory of the municipality, particularly construction waste, waste from waste water treatment facilities and other waste not classified to municipal waste.

The major share of municipal waste was made up by standard collection of waste (71.9 % waste from dustbins, waste containers, waste bags), waste components collected separately (glass, paper, plastic) made up 14.3 % and bulky waste (carpets, furniture) 11.4 %.

The amount of municipal waste generation in the long term has ranged around 3 million tonnes per year and has recorded an increasing trend. Positive changes have come in ways of municipal waste collection. Inhabitants more often use separately collecting of waste components and collection of bulky waste in last years. While in 2002 separately collecting of waste components made up 5.9 % of municipal waste generation, in 2008 it was collected separately 14.3 % (in absolute value i.e. 16 kg per habitants in 2002, 44 kg per habitants in 2008). In comparison to 2002 amount of separately collected waste increased three times, amount of bulky waste by a quarter.

The production of municipal waste in 2004-2008 by type of collection is shown in Table 6.

3. Waste treatment

Legislation of waste management in the Czech Republic distinguishes three types of waste management – recovery (R-codes), disposal (D-codes) and other types of waste treatment (N-codes).

Value of waste treatment is usually higher than value of waste generation. The difference is caused by inclusion of waste imported from abroad and waste taken from store in waste treatment. Value of the indicator is also higher because of multiple treatment and transfer to other authorised person. A total of **28.2 million tonnes of waste was treated** in 2008. Out of that, 7.9 million tonnes was recovered, 5.9 million

tonnes was disposal and other types of treatment treated 14.4 million tonnes of waste. 66.3 % of recovered waste was recycled (R2-R6), 81.6 % of disposed waste was landfilled (D1-D5). Use of waste for landscaping (N1) covers greatest volume (39.3 %) of waste treated by other types of treatment. Incineration of all wastes (with or without the use of energy) decreased from 708 thousand tonnes in 2007 to 625 thousand tonnes in 2008 (decrease by 11.7 %).

Graph 3 illustrates trend in waste treatment in time series since 2002. At the first glance, one might draw a conclusion on a stepwise decrease of the quantity of waste, which is subject to recovery in the Czech Republic. It must be, however, noted, that in the last years an increase of other ways of recovery took place. It was caused by the fact, that some specific ways of recovery were removed from the recovery of waste and classed with other ways of management. In fact, a part of the recovered waste is included even in this group.

The comparability of aggregations of other ways of management in particular years, as presented by graph 3, is for the above-mentioned reasons complicated. In spite of this, some trends of the other ways of management can be detected from the statistical data. Since its implementation, an increase, for example, of the value of electric waste, waste used in ground shaping and in composting may be registered.

In total, 37.2 % of **hazardous waste** was disposed (44.2 % in 2007). 18.1 % of hazardous waste was recovered (24.6 % in 2007). The remaining 44.7 % of hazardous waste was treated by other ways of waste treatment. Incineration of hazardous waste (with or without the use of energy) increased by 9.1 % compared to the last year. Table 9 gives the types of hazardous waste treatment in 2004 - 2008.

4. Consumption of wastes as secondary raw materials for producing selected products

The established consumption of **selected wastes as secondary raw materials for producing selected products** in observed enterprises (glassworks, metallurgical works, construction companies, etc., since 2004 including paper mills, cement mills and textile factories) was **3.1 million tonnes** in 2008, i.e. by 6 % less than in 2007. In relative values consumption of waste glass and waste paper decreased the most. Table 12 shows for which selected products and in what amount was the waste used as a secondary raw material in 2003 - 2008.

5. Imports and exports of waste

According to the statistical waste survey, the **Czech Republic imported 444.5 thousand tonnes** of waste in 2008 (269.6 thousand tonnes in 2007). Significant part of import was realized from the EU member states (437.6 thousand tonnes of waste, 98.4 %). 6.9 thousand tonnes (1.6 %) of waste was imported from the non-EU countries. It was predominantly metallic wastes, waste from waste management facilities (plastic and rubber). Beside discarded tyres, paper and paperboard and waste from pulp processing were also imported.

Imported waste is recovered in the Czech Republic; import of waste to the CR in order to disposal is not permitted. Import of waste to the CR in the long term has been constantly increasing. Compared to 2004, when monitoring of import started, amount of imported waste increased by 38.6 %.

Export of waste in 2008 made up **1 870 thousand tonnes**, almost all was exported to the EU member states. The most exported waste was metallic waste (77.9 % from exported waste), next packing paper, paperboard, glass, sawdust and shavings.

Explanatory notes

- no cases registered
- i.d. confidential data