

## Comments

The statistical survey found that the **total generation of waste in the Czech Republic was 25.1 million tonnes** in 2007. Total waste generation remained roughly at the same level. Hazardous waste generation was 1.3 million tonnes (5,2 % of the total production) in 2007. Hazardous waste generation remained at the same level too.

### 1. Waste generation by enterprises

**Enterprises generated 21.7 million tonnes of waste** (21.3 million tonnes in 2006). Enterprises generated 1.3 million tonnes of hazardous waste; it is almost total production of hazardous waste in Czech republic in 2007. The most increase in waste generation by enterprises was recorded in waste from construction (8.2 %) and traffic (2,2 %). Further amount of waste from branches wastewater removal, solid waste removal and public cleaning increased. The most share of the waste generation made up waste from construction (especially concrete and bricks, mixed construction and demolition waste) and mined out soil. On the other hand amount of waste from agriculture and forestry, mining and quarrying and energy (except radioactive waste) decreased compared to 2006. The exclusion of fly ash from accounting (because of its use as a product) caused expressive decrease of waste generation from mining and quarrying. By waste type, the most waste produced, in terms of volume in enterprises, was soil and stones (30.6 % of total waste generated by enterprises) waste code 170504. The second place had mixture or separated fraction of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramic products 170107 (5.7 % of the total production) and iron and steel 170405 (5.4 % 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 2007 it was found out that **75.1 % of the total waste generation in the Czech Republic is allotted to 301 enterprises**. It concerns enterprises with the production volume more than 10 000 tonnes per year. Graph 8 shows the share of enterprises on the total waste generation by volume of waste generated in enterprises in 2007.

Table 1 shows the generation of waste by selected CZ-NACE divisions in 2007, Table 2 gives the generation of waste by region of the head office of enterprises. Graphs 1 and 2 show waste generated per inhabitant by these CZ-NACE divisions.

### 2. Waste produced on the territory of municipalities

Municipalities registered 3.5 million tonnes of waste in 2007 (increase by 2.8 % on 2006). Out of that, **production of municipal and trade waste was 3.0 million tonnes** (i.e. 293 kg per inhabitant). 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 production of municipal waste decreased year-on-year (in 2006 it was 296 kg per inhabitant). As a positive factor can be considered particularly the increasing share of separate collection of waste in the CR in 2007. It has been a long-term favourable trend of increasing amount of separately collected waste. Compared to 2003 the amount of separately collected waste per inhabitant increased from 27 kg to 37 kg in 2007. The production of municipal waste in 2003-2007 by type of collection is shown in Table 6.

### 3. Waste treatment

A total of **28.5 million tonnes of waste was treated** in 2007. This amount includes waste generated in the reference year plus waste taken from stores or imported and treated in the same year. Tables 7, 8, 9 and Table 11 show how the waste produced, stored and received was recovered or disposed of by waste producers and recipients.

In 2007, 8 million tonnes of waste (28.1 % of all waste from enterprises and municipalities) **was recovered** (R codes) and 6 million tonnes (21.3 % of all waste) **was disposed** (D codes). Another ways of treatment (N codes) cover almost 50 % of all treated waste in 2007. The share of recovery and disposal operations favours recovery. The greatest amount of waste was recovery in recycling of inorganic materials and recycling of metals and metal compounds. Landfilling remains the most frequent way of waste disposal. From the total amount of disposed of waste, 80 % of waste was disposed of by landfilling and by other forms of deposits into or onto land (in 2006 80.7 %). Incineration of all wastes (with or without the use of energy) made up 708 thousand tonnes in 2007, which represents a 1.5 % increase compared to 2006.

In total, 44.2 % of **hazardous waste** was disposed of (43.1 % in 2006). As to hazardous waste, 9.6 % of the total amount of waste disposed of in 2007 was landfilled. 24.6 % of hazardous waste was recovered (25.1 % in 2006). Incineration of hazardous waste (with or without the use of energy) increased by 7.2 % compared to the last year. Table 9 gives the types of hazardous waste treatment in 2003 - 2007.

In **municipal waste treatment**, compared to 2006 the amount of landfilled waste decreased from 89.8 % of total production in 2006 to 82.6 % in 2007. So in 2006 266 kg of municipal waste per inhabitant was landfilled, in 2007 it was 242 kg. The share of incineration of municipal waste was 299 thousand tonnes in 2007 (302 thousand tonnes in 2006). In 2007, 30 kg of waste per inhabitant was incinerated. Table 7 shows landfilling and incineration of municipal waste in 2003 - 2007.

#### 4. Consumption of wastes as secondary raw materials

The established consumption of **selected wastes as secondary raw materials for manufacture of selected products** in observed enterprises (glassworks, metallurgical works, construction companies, etc., since 2004 including paper mills, cement mills and textile factories) was **3.3 million tonnes** in 2007, i.e. 1.2 million tonnes decrease on 2006. Consumption of iron-containing waste, construction wastes, and waste glass 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 - 2007.

#### 5. Imports and exports of waste

According to the statistical waste survey, the **Czech Republic imported 269.6 thousand tonnes** of waste in 2007 (170.7 thousand tonnes in 2006). Significant part of import was realized from the EU member states (263.3 thousand tonnes of waste). 6.3 thousand of waste was imported from the non-EU countries. It was predominantly metallic wastes and steel, rubber and plastic wastes, paper and paperboard, aluminium and tyres.

**Export of wastes** in 2007 made up **1 579,5 thousand tonnes**, of which 99.9 % was exported to the EU member states and 0.1 % to the non-EU countries. Among the most exported wastes belong, similarly as in the case of imported wastes, metallic wastes, paper and plastic.