

Commentary

The statistical survey Odp 5-01 found that the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic** was **23.6 million tonnes** in 2011. In comparison to 2010, when the waste generation reached 24.1 million tonnes, this means a **decline by 2.1%**. The hazardous waste generation was 1 503 thousand tonnes in 2011, which in the relative value means 6.4% of the total amount of waste generated in 2011. Compared to 2010 the share of hazardous waste in the total waste generated did not change in an important way.

1. Waste generation by enterprises

Activities of enterprises, which are main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 19.9 million tonnes of waste** in 2011 (20.4 million tonnes in 2010). In 2011 enterprises generated 1 490 thousand tonnes of the hazardous waste, which is almost the total production of the hazardous waste in the Czech Republic in that year.

Although the total production of corporate waste declined compared to that in 2010, in economic activities of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'transport and storage', and 'mining and quarrying', as well as in 'manufacturing' it was actually growing. A relatively most significant increase in the waste production occurred in 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (CZ-NACE 01-03), even though this was a rather non-important increase, if expressed in absolute figures. The major contribution to the increase came from wastes generated in treatment of lakes in 2011. The development in activities of 'transport and storage' (CZ-NACE 49-53) and in 'mining and quarrying' (NACE 05-09) was primarily affected by an increased production of various building wastes. Conversely, a relatively marked drop in the waste production compared to 2010 was noticed in energy industry (CZ-NACE 35). There the main reason was, however, the reclassification of certain materials as flying ash, slag, dross, and cinder, which were formerly taken as wastes, into the category of secondary raw materials. The same reason caused the drop in the waste production in economic activities dealing with waste processing (CZ-NACE 37-39). Construction (CZ-NACE 41-43) recorded a moderate decrease in the waste production as well.

The major portion (59%) of wastes generated by enterprises of all activities in 2011 consisted of construction and demolition wastes as in the previous years. In the reference year the production of wastes of Group 17 was in total 11.8 million tonnes and was dominated by soil and stones, iron and steel, and concrete. See Graph 3.

The statistical survey confirmed again that a vast majority of waste from enterprises (74%) is generated in activities of approximately 300 waste generators. These are enterprises with the waste production volume more than 10 000 tonnes per year. Although these enterprises generated 3/4 of the total amount of waste from enterprises, they represented only 2.3% of the whole population of entities generating this type of waste. Graph 12 shows the share of enterprises in the total waste generation by volume of the waste generated in the enterprise in 2011.

2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

Municipalities reported 3.7 million tonnes of waste in 2011. Compared to 2010 generation of waste from municipalities did not change in an important way. From the standpoint of wastes assignation to groups of the List of Waste they were almost exclusively wastes of Group 20 – Municipal wastes, which accounted for 91.8% (90.1% in 2010). Furthermore, municipalities reported construction wastes of Group 17, wastes from vehicles, and discarded electrical and electronic equipment and components of Group 16.

From the long-term point of view the generation of municipal waste has been around 3 million tonnes per year. In 2011 the production of municipal waste was 3.4 million tonnes (320 kg per capita), out of that the major portion of 73% was the common collection of waste (waste from dustbins, containers, or waste bags), waste components collected separately (glass, paper, plastics) contributed by 13%, and bulky waste (carpets, furniture) accounted for 11%. The share of waste components collected separately in the total production of the municipal waste has been permanently growing from 2002. In 2011 the share of separated collection formed 14%. While in 2002 waste components collected separately formed almost 6% of the total production of the municipal waste, in 2011 these components comprised already 14% thereof. This, in fact, means that while in 2002 there were altogether separately collected 16 kg plastics, glass, paper, and metals per capita, then, in 2011, it was 46 kg per capita. Being concrete generation of components collected separately per capita consisted of 15 kg of paper, 11 kg of glass, 10 kg of plastics, 5 kg of metals and 5 kg of other waste.

3. Waste management

The Czech Republic legislation of waste management distinguishes three groups of waste management operations – **recovery** (R-codes), **disposal** (D-codes), and **other operations of waste management** (N-codes). The amount of waste managed in the reference period is, as a rule, higher than the

amount of wastes generated during the same. This is, first of all, due to waste imported from abroad and waste taken from storage. The indicator value is also increased because of multiple management operations and transfers to other persons.

In 2011 there were 30.5 million tonnes of waste managed in total. Out of that, 11.3 million tonnes (37%) were recovered, 6.2 million tonnes (20%) were disposed, and 13 million tonnes (43%) of waste were processed by other management operations. In comparison to 2010 the total amount of waste managed increased by 9%. An increase was recorded in all ways of waste treatment operations. Recovery increased by 14%, disposal by 16%, and other operations of waste management by 3%.

Comparability of the summary values on the waste management is rather complicated. First of all, it must be realized, that during the whole period the survey on waste has been carried out, the number of other operations of waste management (N codes) has been gradually growing. The reason was that some specific operations of the waste management were, in legislation, withdrawn from the waste recovery operations and included into the other operations of the waste management. Data on the waste management are comparable since 2006.

4. Imports and exports of wastes

Besides the information on the generation and management of wastes, the survey also every year provides annual results on the cross-border movements of wastes. Exports and imports of waste have been long-term monitored since 2004 by basic categories of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) and, furthermore, from the view of the trade direction (within the EU, outside the EU).

In 2011 the **Czech Republic imported 0.4 million tonnes** of waste. A vast majority of imports originated from the EU Member States. Compared to 2010 imports of waste did not significantly change. From the long-term point of view structure of imported wastes by waste groups remained the same, too. The same way as in the previous year the imports mainly consisted of metallic waste from construction (groups 17), wastes from shaping of metals (group 12) and waste treatment (group 19), next there are paper and cardboard, glass, and plastic waste.

In the reference period **exports of wastes** amounted to **2.3 million tonnes** and almost all the exports (2.2 million tonnes) directed to some of the EU Member States (96%). Compared to 2010 exports increased by 12%. The largest portion of exports consisted of ferrous metals from construction (group 17), waste packaging paper and cardboard (group 15), metals from processing of car wrecks (group 16), and ferrous filings (group 12).

5. Generation of secondary raw materials

In 2011 the statistical survey revealed the **production of secondary raw materials in the amount of 21.2 million tonnes**. These were, first of all, side products from energy industry, which comprised 58% of the total production of secondary raw materials. Furthermore, secondary raw material were produced from metals (17%) and building materials (16%). Concrete values of the production of surveyed secondary raw materials can be found in Table 13 and in Graph 14.

Explanatory notes

- no such case registered
- 0 a figure is smaller than a half of the unit of measure chosen
- i.d. individual data