

Commentary

It was found in the statistical survey Odp 5-01 that the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic was 23.4 million tonnes** in 2012. In comparison to 2011, when the waste generation reached 23.6 million tonnes, this means a **decline by 0.6%**. The hazardous waste generation accounted for 1 488 thousand tonnes, which expressed in the relative value means that the share of hazardous waste was 6.4% of the total amount of waste generated in 2012. Compared to 2011 the share of hazardous waste in the total amount of waste generated did not change.

1. Waste generation by enterprises

Activities of enterprises, which are the main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 19.9 million tonnes of waste** in 2012. In 2012 enterprises generated 1 475 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 remained the same compared to that in 2011, economic activities dealing with waste processing of sewerage waste management and remediation (CZ-NACE 37-39) recorded a growth in waste generation. Enterprises carrying out remediation works were those which contributed most to the growth in waste generation. The increase to a certain extent reflected government guarantees for the remediation of old contaminated sites, or financial resources drawn from the Operational Programme Environment. On the contrary, the deepest drop in waste generation compared to the 2011 was observed in activities of 'transport and storage' (CZ-NACE 49-53), yet taken relatively it is an insignificant decrease. In absolute figures it was the drops of waste generation in activities of 'manufacturing' (CZ-NACE 10-33) and 'construction' (CZ-NACE 41-43), which were rather important.

The major portion (60%) of wastes generated by enterprises of all activities in 2012 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 11.9 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 2.2% of the whole population of entities generating this type of waste. Graph 11 shows the share of enterprises in the total waste generation by volume of the waste generated in the enterprise in 2012.

2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

Municipalities reported 3.5 million tonnes of waste generated in the reference year. Compared to 2011, the generation of waste from municipalities decrease by 4.4%. 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 92.4% (91.8% in 2011). Furthermore, municipalities reported construction and demolition wastes of Group 17, wastes from end-of-life vehicles of Group 16, 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 2012 the **production of municipal waste was 3.2 million tonnes (308 kg per capita)**. Out of that the major portion of 68% was the common collection of waste (waste from dustbins, containers, or waste bags), waste components collected separately (glass, paper, plastics) contributed by 14%, and bulky waste (carpets, furniture) accounted for 10%. The share of waste components collected separately in the total generation of municipal waste has been permanently growing since 2002. While in 2002 there were altogether separately collected 16 kg of plastics, glass, paper, and metals per capita, then, in 2012, it was 43 kg per capita. Being concrete, the generation of components collected separately per capita consisted of 14 kg of paper, 11 kg of glass, 10 kg of plastics, 4 kg of metals and 4 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 period. 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 2012 there were 30.2 million tonnes of waste managed in total. Out of that, 12 million tonnes (40%) were recovered, 4.9 million tonnes (16%) were disposed, and 13.4 million tonnes (44%) of waste were

processed by other management operations. In comparison to 2011 the total amount of waste managed did not change in a significant manner yet certain changes can be observed in respective management operations. A rather more substantial decrease was recorded on the total extent of waste disposal operations (by 21%) which was mostly due to reduced landfilling. Conversely, the extent of recovery operations increase by 6% compared to that in 2011. The increase goes mostly to recycling, reclamation, and regeneration operation (R2-R6) which increased by 9 % compare to those in 2011.

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 waste. Since 2004 exports and imports of waste have been long-term monitored 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 2012 the **Czech Republic imported 0.8 million tonnes** of waste. A vast majority (97%) of imports originated from the EU Member States. Compared to 2011 imports of waste rose by 77% namely due to increased imports of metallic waste from construction (Group 17). The structure of imported wastes by waste groups remained the same as in 2011. There were waste packaging of paper and cardboard, glass and plastic waste from the mechanical treatment of waste (Group 19) .

In the reference period **exports of wastes** amounted to **2.8 million tonnes** and almost all the exports (2.7 million tonnes) were heading to some of the EU Member States (97%). Compared to 2011 exports increased by 19%. The largest portion of exports consisted of ferrous metals from construction (Group 17), waste packaging paper and cardboard (Group 15), ferrous metal filings and turnings (Group 12) and metals from processing of end-of-life vehicles (Group 16).

5. Generation of secondary raw materials

In 2012 the statistical survey revealed the **production of secondary raw materials in the amount of 20.8 million tonnes**. These were, first of all, side products from energy industry, which comprised 57% of the total production of secondary raw materials. Furthermore, secondary raw materials were produced from metals (17%) and building materials (17%). Concrete values of the production of surveyed secondary raw materials can be found in Table 13 and in Graph 13.

Explanatory notes

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