

Commentary

In 2016 the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic was 25.8 million tonnes** by the statistical survey Odp 5-01, which is carried out according to the Eurostat methodology. In comparison to 2015, when the waste generation reached 26.9 million tonnes, this means decrease by 4.4%. The hazardous waste generation accounted for 1 095 thousand tonnes, which expressed in the relative value means that the share of hazardous waste was 4.3% of the total amount of waste generated in 2016. Compared to 2015 generation of hazardous waste decreased by 3.2%.

1. Waste generation by enterprises

Activities of enterprises, which are the main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 21.8 million tonnes of waste** in 2016. The enterprises generated 1 082 thousand tonnes of the hazardous waste, which is almost the total production of the hazardous waste in the Czech Republic in that year (Table 1).

The largest increase (by 11%) of generated waste was recorded by enterprises with transport and storage activities. The amount of generated waste in this area was particularly affected by construction contracts that arose during the large transport infrastructure investments. It was in connection with drawing the EU Funds. Slightly increase of generated waste (by 2.4%) was recorded in manufacturing. Decrease of waste generation was recorded in companies dealing with energetic it means electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 23.7%). In comparison to the previous year, smaller amount of waste generation were also recorded in companies dealing with construction, decrease was 10.3%.

The major portion (64%) of waste generated by enterprises of all activities in 2016 consisted of construction and demolition wastes as in the previous years. In the reference year the generation of waste of Group 17 of the List of Waste was in total 13.9 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 320 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 2.5% 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 2016.

2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

According to the Decision 2011/753/EU municipal waste shall mean household waste and similar waste, its composition is comparable to household waste, excluding production waste and waste from agriculture and forestry. In methodological line with the Decision mentioned above, municipal waste includes all waste generated by activity of natural persons within the municipalities. It includes Group 20 of the List of Waste and waste generated by entities involved in municipal waste collection system, e. g. schools, offices and small traders and waste which is separately collected, Group 15 01 of the List of Waste.

Municipalities reported 4 million tonnes of waste generated in the reference year. Compared to 2015, the generation of waste from municipalities increase by 7%. From the standpoint of waste assignment to groups of the List of Waste they were almost exclusively waste of Group 20 – Municipal waste, which accounted for 90% (as in the previous year). Furthermore, municipalities reported construction and demolition waste (Group 17), waste from end-of-life vehicles (Group 16), and discarded electrical and electronic equipment and components (Group 16).

From the long-term point of view the generation of municipal waste has been around 3 million tonnes per year. In 2016 the **generation of municipal waste was 3.6 million tonnes (339 kg per capita)**. Out of that the major portion of 58% 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 2016, it was 49 kg per capita. Being concrete, the generation of components collected separately per capita consisted of 15 kg of paper, 12 kg of glass, 12 kg of plastics, 3 kg of metals and 7 kg of other waste (see Table 6 and Graph 5 and 6).

3. Waste management

According to the European legislation (the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council No 2150/2002/EC on waste statistics) waste management distinguishes two groups of **waste management operations: recovery (R-codes) and disposal (D-codes)**. The amount of waste managed in the reference period is, as a rule, higher than the amount of waste 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 2016 there were 34.5 million tonnes of waste managed in total. Out of that, **19 million tonnes were recovered**. One million tonnes ended in waste-to-energy plants. 6.7 million tonnes of waste were used for backfilling (mostly excavated soil and construction and demolition waste Group 17 of the List of Waste). 11.3 million tonnes of waste were recovered (excluding energy recovery), from which 8.4 million tonnes were recycled and 478 thousand tonnes of biodegradable waste were used for composting.

In comparison to 2015 the amount of the recovering waste (excluding energy recovery) increased by 2.1%. On the contrary there was year-to-year decrease of the energy recovery waste by 2.3%. Significant rose was recorded in composting, by 34.2% in comparison to 2015.

In 2016 **3.9 million tonnes of waste were disposed** in total. The major part 3.8 million tonnes of waste were landfilled, it means year-to-year increase by 8%. For more details see Table 8.

4. Import and export of waste

Besides the information on the generation and treatment of waste, the survey also every year provides annual results on the cross-border movement of waste. Since 2004 export and import 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 2016 the **Czech Republic imported 2.2 million tonnes** of waste. A vast majority (99%) of import originated from the EU Member States. Compared to 2015, the import of waste rose by 23.2%.

In the reference period **exports of waste** amounted to **2.9 million tonnes** and almost all the exports were heading to some of the EU Member States (96%). Compared to 2015 export increased by 10%. The largest portion of export (38%) consisted of ferrous metals from construction (Group 17 by the List of Waste). 22 % represented waste from the mechanical waste treatment (Group 19), mainly reworked glass. Other important export commodities were paper and cardboard (Group 15) and metals from processing of end-of-life vehicles (Group 16), see Graph 11.

5. Generation of secondary raw materials

Since 2011 the Czech Statistical Office has been monitoring the secondary raw material generation in the Czech Republic. The survey on secondary raw materials is selective as the most statistical surveys. For this reason the possibility of connection with other fractional statistical surveys, e. g. industry, construction, energy industry, etc., is very complicated.

In 2016 the statistical survey revealed the **generation of secondary raw materials in the amount of 21.6 million tonnes**. Compared to 2015 the secondary raw material generation rose by 5.8%. These were, first of all, side products from energy industry (ash, slag, bottom ash), which comprised nearly half of the total generation of secondary raw materials. The amount of these materials was 10.7 million tonnes in 2016, this means increase by 8.7% in comparison to 2015. The second significant share of secondary raw material generation was recorded in construction materials. Their generation was 4.5 million tonnes, this means decrease by 8.4% in comparison to 2015. Furthermore, higher amount of generation was recorded for glass (by 24.6%) and ferrous metals (by 10.5%) compared to 2015. Concrete values of the production of surveyed secondary raw materials can be found in Table 15 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. confidential data

