Commentary

*It was found in the statistical survey Odp 5-01 that the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic** was **23.8 million tonnes** in 2014. In comparison to 2013, when the waste generation reached 23.7 million tonnes, this means a slightly increase by 0.3%. The hazardous waste generation accounted for 1 168 thousand tonnes, which expressed in the relative value means that the share of hazardous waste was 5% of the total amount of waste generated in 2014. Compared to 2013 the amount of hazardous waste in the total amount of waste generated decreased by 4%.*

1. Waste generation by enterprises

***Activities of enterprises,** which are the main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 20.2 million tonnes of waste** in 2014. In 2014 enterprises generated 1 154 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).*

Although the total production of corporate waste remained the same compared to that in 2013, economic activities dealing with mining and quarrying (CZ-NACE 05-09) recorded a growth in waste generation by 57%, however, this was mainly caused by increased activity in construction area, and thus removing a large amount of the construction waste, mainly soil and sand, than is usual for this group. Higher waste generation was recorded in construction enterprises (CZ-NACE 41-43). Waste generation in this group increased by 8.2% in comparison to 2013, this corresponds to progressive increase in construction activity in the Czech Republic. On the contrary, the deepest drop in waste generation compared to the 2013 was observed in activities of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (CZ-NACE 01-03) by 25%, because some materials were no longer considered as waste and were recorded as secondary raw materials.

The major portion (62%) of wastes generated by enterprises of all activities in 2014 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 12.7 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 2.5% of the whole population of entities generating this type of waste. Graph 10 shows the share of enterprises in the total waste generation by volume of the waste generated in the enterprise in 2014, see Graph 13.

2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

According to Decision 2011/753/EU municipal waste shall means 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 Waste Catalogue and waste generated by entities involved in municipal waste collection system, eg. Schools, offices and small traders and waste which is separately collected (Group 15).

Municipalities reported 3.6 million tonnes of waste generated in the reference year. Compared to 2013, the generation of waste from municipalities decrease by 1.2%. 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% (89.8% in 2013). 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 2013 the **production of municipal waste was 3.3 million tonnes (310 kg per capita)**. Out of that the major portion of 64% was the common collection of waste (waste from dustbins, containers, or waste bags), waste components collected separately (glass, paper, plastics) contributed by 15%, and bulky waste (carpets, furniture) accounted for 9%. 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 2014, it was 44 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 5 kg of other waste (see Table 6 and 7 and Graph 5 – 9).*

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.*

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. Its relation to European legislation is methodologically highly questionable.

In 2014 there were 30.9 million tonnes of waste managed in total. *Out of that, 12.8 million tonnes (41.5%) were recovered, 4.6 million tonnes (14.9%) were disposed, and 13.5 million tonnes (43.6%) of waste were processed by other management operations. In comparison to 2013 the total amount of waste managed increased by 6.5% and in a significant manner yet certain changes can be observed in respective management operations. A rather more substantial increase was recorded on the total extent of waste other operations (by 13%) which was mostly due to waste management operation N1 (use of waste for landscaping), there were reflected some works during construction of the highway D8 in České Středohoří and ex-coal landscaping in the Ústecký region. The significant increase goes to processing of electrical waste. In 2014 in manufacturing ended 88 607 tonnes electrical waste, which means increase by 42.4% compare to those in 2013. The amount of waste deposited into or onto land (D1-D5) was 3.4 million tonnes in 2014, it means slightly decrease by 5% in comparison 2013.*

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 2014 the ***Czech Republic imported 1.6 million tonnes*** *of waste. A vast majority (95%) of imports originated from the EU Member States. Compared to 2013 imports of waste rose by 55% namely due to increased imports of metallic waste from construction (Group 17) and from iron and steel industry (unprocessed slug). Other significant imported article was waste from the mechanical treatment of waste (Group 19), this is especially adjusted waste suitable for incineration (refuse derived fuel), waste packaging of paper and cardboard, plastic and glass waste.*

In the reference period ***exports of wastes*** *amounted to* ***2.9 million tonnes*** *and almost all the exports were heading to some of the EU Member States (97%). Compared to 2013 exports increased by 4%. The largest portion of exports consisted of ferrous metals from construction (Group 17), from industrial activity (Group 10), from the mechanical waste treatment (Group 19) and metals from processing of end-of-life vehicles (Group 16). Another important export commodity was waste packaging paper and cardboard (Group 15).*

5. Generation of secondary raw materials

In 2014 the statistical survey revealed the ***production of secondary raw materials in the amount of 18.7 million tonnes****. These were, first of all, side products from energy industry, which comprised 51.6% of the total production of secondary raw materials. Furthermore, secondary raw materials were produced from ferrous and non-ferrous metals (18.1%) and building materials (18.7%). Concrete values of the production of surveyed secondary raw materials can be found in Table 13 and in Graph 15.*

Explanatory notes

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