

Commentary

The statistical survey Odp 5-01 found that the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic was 24.1 million tonnes in 2010**. In comparison to 2009, when the waste generation reached 24.2 million tonnes, this means a **decline by 0.5%**. The hazardous waste generation was 1 371 thousand tonnes in 2010, which in the relative value means 5.7% of the total amount of waste generated in 2010. Compared to 2009 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 20.4 million tonnes of waste (20.5 million tonnes in 2009). In 2010 enterprises generated 1 358 thousand tonnes of the hazardous waste, which is almost the total production of the hazardous waste in the Czech Republic in that year.

Compared to 2009 a slight decrease was detected in nearly all economic activities. As well as in 2009 the most significant decrease was reported in agriculture and forestry. The main reason of the decrease was the exclusion of some materials, which were formerly classified as waste, from the registration of wastes. Being concrete, these were, for instance, plant tissues, bark, sawdust, etc. Furthermore, a marked decrease was found in transportation and storage. The only economic activities, which reported an increase, were activities of sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, and remediation activities and other waste management services (NACE 37-39). Increase in these activities was already observed in 2009. The reasons of the ongoing significant increase in the waste generation can be attributed to the growth of business in the waste treatment and processing. This is also confirmed by the fact that an increase in the waste generation was found mostly in wastes of the Group 19 – Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use, which were waste from waste incineration, wastes from physico-chemical treatments of waste, stabilised and vitrified wastes, etc.

The major portion of wastes generated by enterprises of all activities in 2010 consisted of construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites) as in the last years. In the reference year the production of wastes of Group 17 was in total 12.2 million tonnes and was dominated by soil and stones, iron and steel, and concrete. See Chart 3.

The statistical survey confirmed again that a vast majority of waste from enterprises (74%) is generated in activities of approximately 280 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 2.1% of the whole population of entities generating this type of waste. Chart 12 shows the share of enterprises in the total waste generation by volume of the waste generated in the enterprise in 2010.

2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

Municipalities registered 3.7 million tonnes of waste in 2010; a decrease by 0.6% compared to 2009. From the standpoint of wastes assignation to groups of the List of Waste they were almost exclusively wastes of Group 20 – **Municipal wastes** (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes), including separately collected fractions, which accounted for 90.1% (88.9% in 2009). Furthermore, municipalities registered construction wastes of Group 17, end-of-life vehicles and their components, and discarded electrical and electronic equipment and components of Group 16.

In 2010 the production of municipal waste was 3.3 million tonnes (317 kg per capita), out of that the major portion of 71% was the common collection of waste (waste from dustbins, containers, or waste bags), waste components collected separately (glass, paper, plastics) contributed by 16%, and bulky waste (carpets, furniture) accounted for 11%. Table 6 and Charts 5 and 6 show detailed information on trends in the municipal waste production.

Although from the long-term point of view there has not been any rather significant increase in the total amount of the municipal waste generated, which has been around 3 million tonnes per year, the generation of waste components collected separately has been ever increasing. In comparison to 2002, when waste components collected separately accounted for 6% of the total municipal waste generated, the share of waste components collected separately increased to 16% in 2010. In 2002 waste components collected separately amounted 16 kg per capita in absolute value, whereas in 2010 it was

already 50 kg per capita. Compared to 2002 the amount of waste components collected separately increased three times, while the total amount of the municipal waste generated increased by mere 17%.

3. Waste management

The Czech Republic national 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 wastes imported from abroad and wastes taken from storage. The indicator value is also increased because of multiple management operations and transfers to other persons.

In 2010 there were 28 million tonnes of waste managed in total. Out of that, 10 million tonnes (36%) were recovered, 5.4 million tonnes (19%) were disposed, and 12.6 million tonnes (45%) of waste were processed by other management operations.

In comparison to 2009 the total amount of waste managed virtually did not changed. An increase by 20% was recorded in the waste recovery, on the contrary, the waste disposal extent decreased by 4%, and other waste management operations dropped by 8%. It can be seen, when taking a closer look at particular operations of waste management, there was more than 30% increase in the energy generation (R1), composting (N13), and in processing of the electrical waste (N18). Conversely, drops were found in the disposal by incineration (D10), by 26%, in the use of waste for landscaping (N1), by 22%, and in landfilling (D1-D5), by 2%.

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. Since 2006 clear trends in respective operations of waste treatment can be followed. The increasing trend is evident in the waste recovery; a slightly decreasing trend is in the waste disposal and in other waste management operations.

4. Consumption of wastes as secondary raw materials to produce selected products

The determined consumption of **selected wastes as secondary raw materials to produce selected products** in observed enterprises (glassworks, foundries, steel mills, and smelters, construction companies, etc.; since 2004 the group has included paper mills, cement mills, and textile factories) was **4 million tonnes** in 2010, i.e. by 11.7% more than in 2009. Table 13 shows for which selected products and in what amounts was the waste used as secondary raw materials in 2004 - 2010.

5. Imports and exports of waste

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 2010 the **Czech Republic imported 0.4 million tonnes** of waste. A vast majority of imports (99%) arrived from the EU Member States. In a long-term view the structure of imported waste by respective groups of the List of Waste has not changed in an important manner. The same way as in the previous year the imports mainly consisted of metallic waste (scrap metals) from construction (groups 17 and 19), and then of waste plastics, rubber, paper, and cardboard.

In the reference period **exports of wastes** amounted for **2.1 million tonnes** and almost all the exports (2 million tonnes = 99%) went to some of the EU Member States. The largest portion of exports consisted of ferrous metals from waste treatment and construction activities (Groups 17 and 19, respectively), then metals from the car wreck processing (Group 16), waste packaging paper and cardboard (Group 15). Time series in Table 10 and Chart 11 demonstrate that imports and exports of waste recorded an increase in 2010 again, after a decrease in 2009, which followed after a several-year-long ascending trend. Compared to 2009 the amount of exported and imported wastes increased by 33% and 26%, respectively.

Explanatory notes

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