

## Commentary

In 2018 the **total amount of waste generated in the Czech Republic was 28.4 million tonnes** by the statistical survey Odp 5-01, which is carried out according to the Eurostat methodology. In comparison to 2017, when the waste generation reached 24.9 million tonnes, this means increases by 13.8%. The hazardous waste generation accounted for 1 414 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 2018. Compared to 2017 generation of hazardous waste increased by 19.8%.

### 1. Waste generation by enterprises

**Activities of enterprises**, which are the main waste generators in the Czech Republic, **generated 24.2 million tonnes of waste** in 2018. The enterprises generated 1 399 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).

Higher waste generation was recorded in construction sector (by 29.1% to compare 2017). This increase is due to contracts in reconstructions of the railways, which caused higher amount of waste soils also in the transport sector. The year-on-year increase of waste generation was recorded by companies, that deals with waste management and remediation activities (from 3.6 million tonnes in 2017 to 4.3 million tonnes in 2018, increase by 19.4%).

Compare the last year, relatively higher rose of waste generation was recorded in the sector agriculture, forestry and fishing (by 21.8%). However, in the absolute terms the growth wasn't significant. Waste generation in this sector was 138 thousand tonnes in 2018.

On the contrary there was decrease by 21.7% by enterprises deals with energy activities (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply). This dwindling was caused by waste ceased to be waste (some type of fly ash).

The major portion (65%) of waste generated by enterprises of all activities in 2018 consisted of construction and demolition wastes as in the previous years, see Graph 3. In the reference year the generation of waste of Group 17 of the List of Waste was in total 15.8 million tonnes and was dominated by soil and stones, iron and steel, and concrete.

The statistical survey confirmed again that a vast majority of waste from enterprises (75%) is generated in activities of 367 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 2.8% 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 2018.

### 2. Waste generated on the territory of municipalities

According to the 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 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 4.2 million tonnes of waste generated in the reference year. Compared to 2017, the generation of waste from municipalities increase by 3%. Municipal waste 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, electronic equipment and components (Group 16).

In 2018 the **municipal waste generation was 3.7 million tonnes (351 kg per capita)**. Out of that the major portion of 56% 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%. 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 2018, it was 57 kg per capita. Being concrete, the generation of components collected separately per capita consisted of 17 kg of paper, 13 kg of glass, 14 kg of plastics, 4 kg of metals and 9 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 2018 there were 38.7 million tonnes of waste managed in total. Out of that, **19.7 million tonnes were recovered**. 1.1 million tonnes of waste were used as a fuel, or for another energy recovery. 6.4 million tonnes of waste were used for backfilling (mostly excavated soil and construction and demolition waste Group 17 of the List of Waste). 12.2 million tonnes of waste were recovered (excluding energy recovery), from which 10.1 million tonnes were recycled and 542 thousand tonnes of biodegradable waste were used for composting.

In comparison to 2017 the amount of recycling waste increased by 18.1% and composting by 4.7%. On the contrary there was year-to-year decrease of the energy recovery by 2.3%.

In 2018 **4.7 million tonnes of waste were disposed** in total. The major part 4.6 million tonnes of waste were landfilled, it means year-to-year increase by 30.4%. 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 2018 the **Czech Republic imported 2.2 million tonnes** of waste. A vast majority (98%) of import originated from the EU Member States. Compared to 2017, the import of waste decreased by 3.8%.

In the reference period **exports of waste** amounted to **3.2 million tonnes** and almost all the exports were heading to some of the EU Member States (99%). Compared to 2017 export increased by 4.7%. The largest portion of export (39%) consisted of ferrous metals from construction (Group 17 by the List of Waste). 24% represented waste from the mechanical waste treatment (Group 19), mainly treated ferrous metals, plastics, paper and cardboard. Other important export commodities were packaging waste (12%), especially paper and cardboard (Group 15), 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 2018 the statistical survey revealed the **generation of secondary raw materials in the amount of 22.2 million tonnes**. Compared to 2017 the secondary raw material generation was slightly rose from 21.8 million tonnes. 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 10.2 million tonnes in 2018. The second significant share of secondary raw material generation was recorded in construction materials. Their generation was 5.4 million tonnes. Higher amount of generation was recorded for wood (by 20.2%) and already mentioned construction materials (by 12.8%) compared to 2017. 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

