



 TOTAL POPULATION (MILLION): 37.97

 % CITIES: 34.4%

 % TOWNS AND SUBURBS: 24.4%

 % RURAL: 41.1%

 RECEIVED EARLY WARNING REPORT: NO

 **FOOD WASTE**

POTENTIAL GENERATION (KG/CAPITA): 112.0

POTENTIAL GENERATION (T): 4,251,877

POTENTIAL MAXIMUM CAPTURE WITH OPTIMISED COLLECTION SCHEMES (T): 3,614,095

CURRENT CAPTURE (T): 203,075

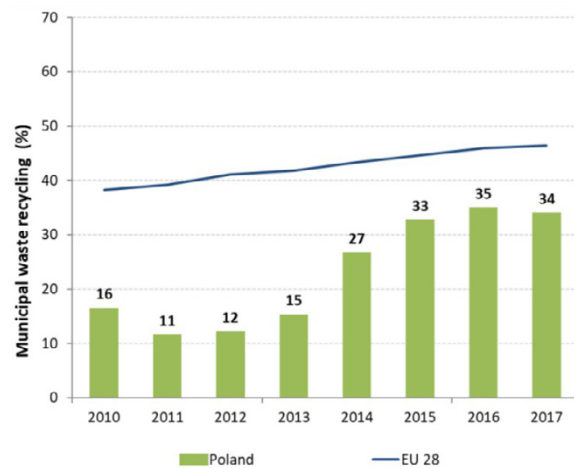
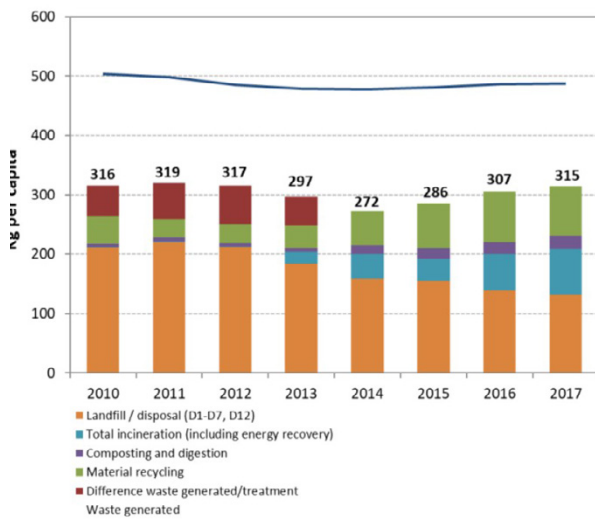
CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 5%

AMOUNT STILL TO BE CAPTURED (T): 3,411,020

 **BIO-WASTE**

CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 11%

[LINK TO NATIONAL WASTE DATA](#)



Source: EC Environmental legislation implementation assessment, national reports 2019

COLLECTION:

According to Statistics Poland, in 2018 the selective collection of bio-waste was implemented in 2012 municipalities. The typical scheme is with brown wheeled bins; for multi-unit buildings, collection is commingled (garden/food waste) while for detached houses two separate bins are provided.

PLANS AND PROPOSALS:

The National Waste Management Plan 2022 (KPGO 2022) targets a 65% recycling rate for municipal waste by 2030, and introduction in all municipalities, by end of 2021, of systems of selective collection of green waste and other bio-waste at source by the end of 2021.



Separated brown bins for garden waste and food waste

Photo: odpady.ialystok.pl

RECENT UPDATE - CASE STUDY

In Poland, a municipality not reaching the annual targets is subject to a fine; targets have been set for recycling, preparation for reuse and recovery and reducing the weight of biodegradable municipal waste that is landfilled. The fines are calculated individually per tonne of waste and are increased each year to achieve the 2020 target; they were set as follows:

- 35 € (140 PLN) in 2018;
- 43 € (170 PLN) in 2019;
- 68 € (270 PLN) in 2020