Current situation and perspectives of biowaste management in Poland
Poland – key figures

• Poland is producing 12 million tons of Municipal Solid Waste („MSW”)
• About 50% (mass balance) is a biofraction
  ➢ Paper
  ➢ Wood
  ➢ Textile
  ➢ Greenwaste
  ➢ Foodwaste
• Collection covers 80% of produced waste (ca 10 million tons)
• Over 70% is landfilled without treatment
Treatment structure

MSW collection & treatment in POLAND (2009)

- produced: 12,100 kMg
- collected: 10,100 kMg
- landfilling: 7,900 kMg
- recycling: 1,600 kMg
- recovery/bio treatment: 500 kMg
- incineration: 100 kMg

Biowaste seminar Poznań, 08 X 2013
Main legislation

A novelization of waste law (ustawa o utrzymaniu czystości i porządku w gminach) entered into force on **January 1, 2012 with vacatio legis till July 2013**

- ownership of waste goes to the municipalities
- the implementation of a "**waste fee**" collected directly by municipalities
- the improvement of **selective collection and recycling**
- the construction of **new treatment facilities**

**Ordinance about the criterias for MBT plants (developed part related to biological treatment)**

**Ordinance about limiting the disposal of biowaste at the landfill**

**Revision of ordinances about recycling rates and methodology of calculation**

**Revision of ordinances about landfilling criterias**
EU requirements

Main goals regarding MSW management Poland has to achieve are:

- 100% coverage with the MSW collection up to 2015
- STOP for landfilling of untreated municipal waste (1.1.2016)
- Reduction of biodegradable waste put into landfills up to 65% in 2020 (related to 1995)
- 50% recovery rate of paper, glass, metal and plastics contained in MSW in 2020
Starting point

MSW treatment structure

POLAND (2010)

- Incineration: 73%
- Recovery/bio treatment: 8%
- Recycling: 18%
- Landfilling: 3%
Reduction of disposed Bio-fraction

-100% of MSW are collected
- waste per capita increase up to 377 kg/a

Target for 2020 is to divert 6,1 mln Mg of biodegradable MSW from landfi lling
**Main problems**

- Legislation referring to biowaste management depend on 3 ministries: M. Of the Environment, M. of Agriculture, M. Of Infrastructure
- Composts only as fertilizers and long and expensive procedure for the certificate
- No legislation about recycling rates – no encouragement for investments and separate collection
- No clear legislation about technology requirements
- Quality of legal documents including translation problems and terminology
Perspectives

- To reach the limits of the disposal of biowaste, selective collection of a part of biowaste and greenwaste needs to be established.
- Composting plants need to be constructed almost in every commune.
- End-of-waste will simplify the use of compost (no more certificates).
Thank you