

# Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



**Poland** 

October 2016


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# Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option. This country fact sheet presents the data for December 2014.

## POLAND FACT SHEET

	<p><b>GDP</b> EUR 411 billion (2.9 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p>
	<p><b>Per person GDP</b> EUR 18 600 (in purchasing power standard) (68 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p>
<p><i>Source: Eurostat</i></p>	<p><b>Use of materials</b> 654 million tonnes DMC (9.9 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 17.2 tonnes DMC/person (132 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 0.62 EUR/kg (31 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p>
	<p><b>Structure of the economy</b> Agriculture: 3.7 % Industry: 32 % Services: 64.3 % (2014 est.)</p>
	<p><b>Surface area</b> 312 700 square kilometres (7.0 % of EU-28 total)</p>
	<p><b>Population</b> 38.0 million (7 % of EU-28 total)</p>

## Waste prevention programme

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1.	Coverage	National
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2.	Type of programme	Separate programme
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3.	Title of programme and link to programme	National waste prevention programme <a href="http://www.mos.gov.pl/g2/big/2014_10/a400f6bb998e8fbc1bc8451fe5c41b11.pdf">http://www.mos.gov.pl/g2/big/2014_10/a400f6bb998e8fbc1bc8451fe5c41b11.pdf</a>
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4.	Duration of programme	No information.
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5.	Languages	English
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6.	Contact person	Dr Beata Klopotek, <a href="mailto:beata.klopotek@mos.gov.pl">beata.klopotek@mos.gov.pl</a> Department of Waste Management, Ministry of the Environment
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7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The Polish waste prevention objectives are linked to the major strategic objective of developing, by 2020, a sustainable economy based on efficient use of resources and respect for the environment, achieving greater competitiveness through the use of technologies requiring less raw materials and energy and enabling the use of recyclable raw materials and renewable energy sources (p. 39).</p> <p>Quantitative objectives in relation to the total quantity of waste generated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• preserving economic growth while maintaining the total quantity of waste generated at a constant level;</li><li>• a reduced burden on gross domestic product (GDP) attributable to waste.</li></ul> <p>With regard to qualitative objectives in relation to products and production, the programme targets reduced environmental impacts at the stage of extraction of raw materials and due to consumption logistics, with particular attention to be paid to limiting the use of harmful substances.</p>
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8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p><b>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</b></p> <p>Yes. The objective of breaking the link between economic growth on the one hand and waste generation and related impacts on the other is included among the objectives of the programme (see point 7).</p>
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9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• mining, raw material processing;</li> <li>• construction and infrastructure;</li> <li>• manufacturing;</li> <li>• sale, retail, transport;</li> <li>• households;</li> <li>• private service activities/hospitality;</li> <li>• public services.</li> </ul>
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10.	Prevention of waste types	<p>The programme identifies key waste streams using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the waste stream makes up a considerable proportion of the total quantity of waste generated;</li> <li>• a considerable proportion of the waste generated in the stream is hazardous;</li> <li>• options to prevent waste generation have been identified;</li> <li>• food/organic;</li> <li>• hazardous waste;</li> <li>• household/municipal waste;</li> <li>• packaging;</li> <li>• waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries;</li> <li>• other, e.g. mining waste, waste from thermal processes.</li> </ul>
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11.	Quantitative targets	<p>Based on its overall objectives (see point 7), the Polish programme includes specific quantitative targets (p. 39):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a constant quantity of waste generated in Poland according to data from the Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny — GUS);</li> <li>• a reduced quantity of waste generated in Poland in relation to GDP (kilograms per euro of GDP).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, specific targets for the identified priority waste streams are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a reduced quantity of mining waste in relation to production volume;</li> <li>• a reduced quantity of waste from thermal processes in relation to the amount of energy generated;</li> <li>• reduced environmental pressure through an increase in the amount of goods produced in Poland covered by eco-labelling;</li> <li>• a reduced amount of mixed municipal waste;</li> <li>• a reduced quantity of packaging waste in relation to the volume of products;</li> <li>• less food wasted;</li> <li>• increased reuse, for example by means of networks for the exchange and repair of electrical and electronic equipment and by collecting and preparing WEEE for reuse.</li> </ul>
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12. Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>The Polish waste prevention programme mentions a great number of existing good practices for waste prevention in different areas and targeting the different key waste streams (pp. 29ff).</p> <p>For household waste, the programme also mentions specific effects achieved in the past by particular waste prevention actions (p. 32).</p> <p>For strategic waste prevention actions, see point 14.</p>
13. Measures on qualitative prevention	<p>The programme mentions specific good practices for the prevention of hazardous waste (p. 31).</p>
14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1-16)	<p>The Polish programme details 14 recommended priority actions related to the achievement of its strategic objectives (pp. 41ff).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing and implementing a database dedicated to products, packaging and waste management that will enable waste prevention monitoring (pp. 41-42; point 3 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> <li>• Developing a national information platform dedicated to waste prevention, containing data, studies and guidelines on waste prevention implementation for local governments, institutions and entrepreneurs (pp. 42-43; point 5 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> </ul>

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- Developing collaboration on waste prevention between stakeholders, including the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Economy, industry and consumer organisations, and local and regional administrations. The Ministry of the Environment should appoint a team responsible for waste prevention implementation, which should involve members of the Working Party for the Monitoring of the Implementation of the National Waste Management Plan (pp. 43-44; point 9 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Carrying out research and demonstration projects in the field of waste prevention technologies and disseminating research outcomes, with the following projects on the following themes as priorities: (1) combating food waste; (2) reuse; developing networks for the repair of electrical and electronic equipment, furniture, toys, bicycles, etc.; (3) research and development focusing on modern construction materials and the use of recyclable materials; and (4) modern manufacturing technologies that eliminate waste generation (pp. 44-45; point 2 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Including in the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej — NFOŚiGW) / Voivodship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (Wojewódzki Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej — WFOŚiGW) priorities for 2014-2020 the option of supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in relation to replacing old technologies with low-waste, innovative technologies (i.e. in implementing energy efficiency programmes) and carrying out new activities

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related to waste prevention (p. 45; point 8 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).

- Promoting eco-design (p. 46; point 4 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Promoting environmental audits of manufacturing processes aimed at taking stock and balancing the flow of raw materials, products, services and waste, and at identifying cause and effect relationships determining waste generation (pp. 46-47; point 10 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Running campaigns raising awareness of the waste management hierarchy (including the need for less consumerist lifestyles) and encouraging conscious consumption of goods and services and less overconsumption; promoting investments in education, culture, entertainment and sport that are not related to the purchase of material goods (pp. 47-48; point 12 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Creating local web platforms for waste prevention, developed partly at national level and implemented in local contexts (pp. 48-49; point 12 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).
- Promoting and supporting the development of networks of repair and reuse centres by setting economic incentives and strengthening the market for second-hand products through the development of quality standards for second-hand products (pp. 51-52; point 16 in the annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive).

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15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV

- Initiating and promoting initiatives and competitions for low-waste municipalities and cities through regional governments' Multiannual programmes (p. 48).
  - Establishing a network of institutions collaborating on waste prevention, including on preventing food waste by implementing a number of organisational instruments, for example expanding regional networks of donor institutions and intermediary institutions distributing food to people in need; acquiring co-financing for the expansion of programmes redistributing food to people in need; promotional and awareness-raising campaigns; supporting scientific research; standardisation; IT and logistical measures; etc. (pp. 49-50).
  - Collecting and popularising teaching aids focusing on waste prevention for schools and universities (p. 50).
  - Implementing environmental management systems compliant with ISO 14001, Responsible Care and the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme in enterprises and public institutions (pp. 50-51).
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16. Indicators proposed	<p><b>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</b></p> <p>Yes. The programme includes specific indicators for all its objectives (see point 7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quantity of waste generated in Poland according to GUS data;</li> <li>• quantity of waste generated in Poland in relation to GDP (kilograms per euro of GDP);</li> <li>• ratio of waste generated in the mining industry (tonnes) to production volume (black coal, brown coal, copper and rock raw materials in total)(tonnes);</li> <li>• ratio of waste generated in the power industry to the amount of produced;</li> <li>• energy (tonnes per gigawatt hour);</li> <li>• number of eco-label certificates issued;</li> <li>• annual amount of mixed municipal waste per person (kilograms per capita);</li> <li>• percentage of packaging placed on the market that is reusable;</li> <li>• mass of the packaging (kilograms) in relation to the mass of the product placed on the market (kilograms);</li> <li>• quantity of food delivered to food banks (this indicator should be regarded as auxiliary, since it does not reflect the complexity of the problem of food waste generation);</li> <li>• percentage of the total mass of waste equipment collected in a given year that is totally reused.</li> </ul>
17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p><b>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</b></p> <p>The Polish programme has a specific chapter on monitoring; quantitative indicators are specified, with an indication of source the information is to be received from.</p> <p>The programme, as a mandatory part of waste management plans, is to be updated and reported on after a period of three years. (p. 57).</p>
18. Target groups	<p>The programme doesn't specify target groups. The strategic measures cover the whole value chain, including the mining and raw materials sector, production, distribution, consumption and end-of-life.</p>
19. Involvement of stakeholders	<p>When the draft national waste prevention programme was being developed, consultations took place with administrative bodies (ministers, marshals) and institutions (NFOŚiGW, GUS), as well as associations (mainly non-governmental organisations such as the Federation of Polish Food Banks, Waste Management Employers' Association, among others), chambers of commerce and representatives of trade and industry (p. 61).</p> <p>For each of 14 actions implementing authorities / institutions are indicated (pp. 41-52).</p>

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20. Other comments

**Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?**

Yes. The programme includes a very specific financial schedule of recommended actions (p. 54) with an overall estimated outlay for the 14 strategic actions of PLN 94.8 million.

The programme states that waste prevention measures can be financed through the NFOŚiGW and WFOŚiGW, EU funds (Life +, financing under the operational programme infrastructure and environment, regional operational programmes), private funds and public-private partnerships.

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