

# Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Poland 

2021

Photo: © Mario Cvitkovic from Pixabay

## General information

Name of the country/region	Poland
Coverage of the waste prevention programme (national/regional)	National
Type of programme (stand alone or integrated into waste management plan)	Stand-alone programme
Title of programme and link to programme	National waste prevention programme Polish version: <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow">https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow</a> Polish and English versions: <a href="https://archiwum.mos.gov.pl/srodowisko/odpady/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow">https://archiwum.mos.gov.pl/srodowisko/odpady/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow</a>
Duration of programme	No information
Languages	Polish, English
Development process of the programme/revision	The programme will be updated in 2022
Budget envisaged for implementation of the project	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

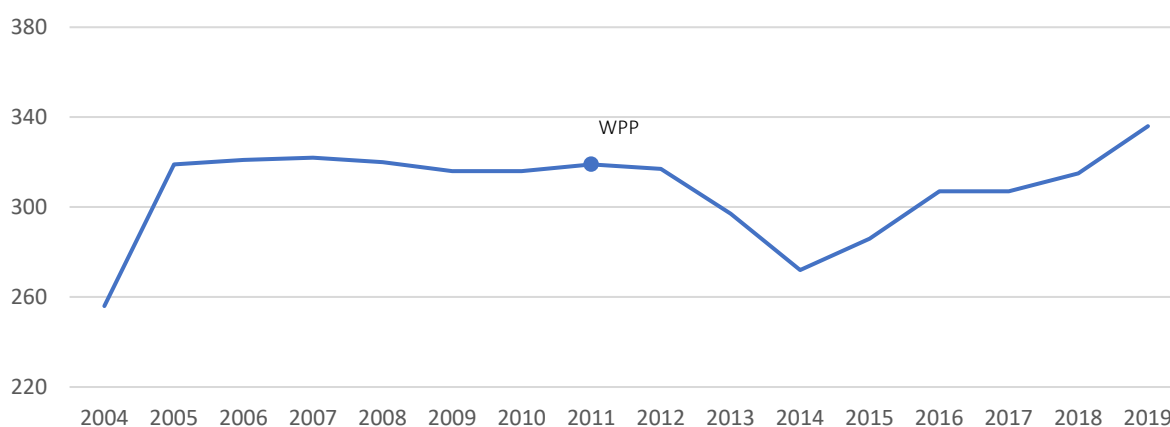
## Waste generation

The following figures illustrate the progress towards waste prevention and decoupling of waste generation from economic growth in Poland.

### *Municipal solid waste*

- The generation of municipal solid waste (MSW) per capita (see Figure 1) increased rapidly between 2004 and 2005, reaching 319 kg. From 2005 until 2012, it remained at an average level of 319 kg per capita. The level of waste generation then decreased, reaching 272 kg in 2014, but has since increased, reaching 336 kg in 2019.
- The lowest level of waste generation occurred in 2014 (272 kg per capita), following a decreasing trend after the implementation of the first waste prevention programme (WPP) in 2011. This increasing trend after 2014 might be influenced by many factors (e.g. population, household expenditure).
- Overall, Polish MSW generation of 336 kg per capita is less than the European average of 502 kg per capita per year.
- It is difficult to judge the effect of the adoption of the first WPP in 2011, as it coincided with the aftermath of the global economic crisis, which also had an effect on waste generation.

Figure 1: Municipal waste generation in Poland (kg per capita), 2004-2019



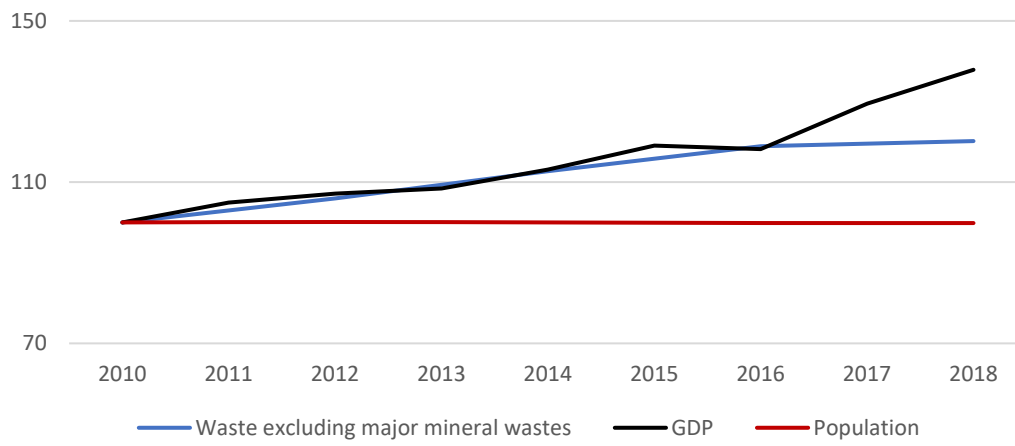
Note: WPP, Waste prevention programme.

Source: Eurostat Circular Economy Monitoring Framework.

### *Total waste*

- Total waste generation in Poland followed an increasing trend between 2010 and 2018 (see Figure 2).
- A similar trend can be observed for Poland's economic growth in terms of GDP, which increased between 2010 and 2016 and particularly steeply after 2016.
- Although a longer time series is needed to confirm any conclusions on decoupling, Poland might be on track to decouple total waste generation from economic growth if the decoupling observed since 2016 continues.
- A link between population development and waste generation cannot be observed.

Figure 2: Growth rate of waste (excluding major mineral wastes), GDP and population in Poland, 2010-2018 (2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat.

## Waste prevention programme

### *Objectives and priorities*

1. Waste prevention objectives of the programme: quantitative objectives (waste reduction) and qualitative objectives (reduction of hazardous substances/environmental impacts)	<p>The Polish waste prevention objectives are linked to the major strategic objective of developing, by 2020, a sustainable economy based on the 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). 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 GDP attributable to waste</li></ul> <p>For qualitative objectives relating to products and production, the programme targets reduced environmental impacts at the extraction of raw materials stage and those due to consumption logistics, and with particular attention paid to limiting the use of harmful substances</p>
2. 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>
3. Priority 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 (WEEE)/batteries</li><li>• other, e.g. mining waste, waste from thermal processes</li></ul>
4. Target groups	<p>The programme does not 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 stages</p>

## *Targets, indicators and monitoring*

---

1. Indicators proposed	<p>The programme includes specific indicators for all its objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• quantity of waste generated in Poland according to Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny (GUS)) data</li><li>• quantity of waste generated in Poland in relation to GDP (kg per euro of GDP)</li><li>• ratio of waste generated (tonnes) to production volume (black coal, brown coal, copper and rock raw materials in total) (tonnes) in the mining industry (tonnes)</li><li>• ratio of waste generated to the amount of energy produced in the power industry</li><li>• energy (tonnes per gigawatt hour)</li><li>• number of ecolabel certificates issued</li><li>• annual amount of mixed municipal waste per person (kg per capita)</li><li>• percentage of packaging placed on the market that is reusable</li><li>• mass of the packaging (kg) in relation to the mass of the product placed on the market (kg)</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>
2. Quantitative targets	<p>Based on its overall objectives, 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 GUS data</li><li>• a reduced quantity of waste generated in Poland in relation to GDP (kg 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 number of goods produced in Poland covered by ecolabelling</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 waste</li><li>• increased reuse, e.g. by means of networks for the exchange and repair of electrical and electronic equipment and by collecting and preparing WEEE for reuse</li></ul>

---

---

3. Monitoring of programme	The Polish programme has a specific chapter on monitoring, specifying quantitative indicators and indicating the source of the information
4. Evaluation of the programme	The programme, as a mandatory part of waste management plans, is to be updated and reported on after a period of 3 years (p. 57)

---

## Prevention measures

Prevention measures implemented in accordance with Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive

Table 1: Specific waste prevention measures structured in accordance with Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive

<p>Promote and support <b>sustainable consumption</b> models</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<p>Encourage the design, manufacture and use of products that are <b>resource-efficient, durable</b> (including in terms of life span and absence of planned obsolescence), <b>repairable, reusable</b> and <b>upgradeable</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting eco-design (p. 46; point 4 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<p>Target products containing <b>critical raw materials</b> to prevent those materials becoming waste</p>	
<p>Encourage the reuse of products and the setting up of systems promoting <b>repair and reuse activities</b>, including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture, as well as packaging and construction materials and products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: [...] (2) reuse; developing networks for the repair of electrical and electronic equipment, furniture, toys, bicycles, etc. (pp. 44-45; point 2 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> <li>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 Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<p>Encourage, as appropriate and without prejudice to intellectual property rights, the <b>availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information</b>, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and reuse of products without compromising their quality and safety</p>	



<p>Reduce waste generation in processes related to industrial production, extraction of minerals, manufacturing, construction and demolition, taking into account best available techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: [...] (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 Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> <li>• Including in the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (NFOŚiGW)) or the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (Wojewódzki Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (WFOŚiGW)) priorities for 2014-2020 the option to support small and medium-sized enterprises in replacing old technologies with low-waste, innovative technologies (i.e. in implementing energy efficiency programmes) and carrying out new activities, e.g. production of the ‘Waste prevention programme Poland’ fact sheet in October 2016 (p. 45; point 8 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> <li>• Creating local web platforms for waste prevention, developed partly at national level and implemented in local contexts (pp. 48- 49; point 12 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<p>Reduce the generation of food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households as a contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goal to reduce by 50 % per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and to reduce food losses along production and supply chains by 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 [...] (pp. 44-45; point 2 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<p>Encourage food donation and other redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and reprocessing into non-food products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a network of institutions collaborating on waste prevention, including preventing food waste by implementing a number of organisational instruments, e.g. 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;</li> </ul>

	supporting scientific research; standardisation; IT and logistical measures (pp. 49-50).
Promote the <a href="#">reduction of the content of hazardous substances</a> in materials and products, without prejudice to harmonised legal requirements concerning those materials and products laid down at EU level, and ensure that any supplier of an article as defined in point 33 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council provides the information pursuant to Article 33(1) of that regulation to the European Chemicals Agency as from 5 January 2021	
<a href="#">Reduce</a> the generation of <a href="#">waste</a> , in particular waste <a href="#">that is not suitable for preparing for reuse or recycling</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Identify</a> products that are <a href="#">the main sources of littering</a> , notably in natural and marine environments, and <a href="#">take appropriate measures to prevent and reduce litter</a> from such products; where Member States decide to implement this obligation through market restrictions, they should ensure that such restrictions are proportionate and non-discriminatory	
<a href="#">Aim to halt the generation of marine litter</a> as a contribution towards the UN Sustainable Development Goal to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds	
Develop and support <a href="#">information campaigns to raise awareness</a> about waste prevention and littering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Annex IV of the waste framework directive)</li> </ul>
Additional implemented prevention measures, not covered by Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiating and promoting initiatives and competitions for low-waste municipalities and cities through regional governments' multiannual programmes (p. 48)</li> <li>Collecting and popularising teaching aids focusing on waste prevention for schools and universities (p. 50)</li> </ul>

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementing environmental management systems compliant with ISO 14001, Responsible Care and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme in enterprises and public institutions (pp. 50-51)</li></ul> |
|--|--|

## Food waste prevention

### *Food waste generation*

The Federation of Polish Food Banks reported that about 4.8 million tonnes of food is wasted in Poland every year, according to the latest research <sup>(1)</sup>. The main source of food waste is that generated in households, which are responsible for about 60.2 % of waste (almost 3 million tonnes) and 0.75 million tonnes is wasted in production.

### *Measures to prevent food waste*

#### Legislative measures

In recent years, Polish legislation has started the fight against food waste with regulations that imposed an obligation on food entrepreneurs and other stakeholders in the food chain.

One of the first measures taken was a change in tax regulations. Since 1 January 2009, donations from producers of food products have been exempt from VAT, with the exception of alcoholic beverages, depending on their alcoholic content.

Since October 2013, there has been an amendment to the tax regulations that also exempts food donations from VAT for distributors <sup>(2)</sup>.

The Act on Counteracting Food Waste came into force in 2019. The Act aims to prevent local retailers from throwing away unsold food that is still suitable for consumption. A number of obligations have been placed on food business operators; for example, owners of retail stores at which at least 50 % of the total sales is food and which have a total area of more than 250 square metres are obliged to donate such food to charities, with fines imposed for food that is deliberately thrown away <sup>(3)</sup>.

In addition, in 2019, the Polish legislature published the *Roadmap towards the transition to circular economy*. Measures on food waste were presented in the roadmap:

- Educational campaigns that raise awareness among consumers and food industry about food waste. Campaigns will focus on the idea of planning purchases in advance, processing food to extend its shelf life, storing products in appropriate conditions and sharing unwanted food with people in need.
- Concepts for distribution mechanisms and the appropriate treatment of products whose best-before dates are expiring, e.g. relaxing restrictive rules so that collected products (e.g. by charities) can be given out to people in need.
- Concepts for an incentive and obligation system for entrepreneurs to avoid food waste.
- Conducting regular statistical research on the scope, structure and direction of processes related to food waste in Poland <sup>(4)</sup>.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> <https://ios.edu.pl/aktualnosci/jaka-jest-skala-marnotrawstwa-zywnosci-w-polsce-wyniki-badan-projektu-prom>

<sup>(2)</sup> <http://www.reducefoodwaste.eu/situation-on-food-waste-in-poland.html>

<sup>(3)</sup> Act of 19 July 2019 on Counteracting Food Waste, Journal of Laws 2019, item 1680.

<sup>(4)</sup> [https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md\\_goz\\_final\\_en\\_r4\\_4.pdf](https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md_goz_final_en_r4_4.pdf)

### Awareness raising campaigns

The Federation of Polish Food Banks organises initiatives, such as information and awareness-raising campaigns. In 2018, for example, the campaign with the slogan ‘By wasting food, you are wasting the planet’ was launched together with Advalue, Clear Channel and Tesco. The campaign highlights the ecological impact of food waste and raises people’s awareness through television adverts, radio announcements, publications on the internet, etc., in and around the largest cities in Poland. The logo for the campaign is planet Earth, pictured in the form of spoiled food (fruits, vegetables and bread) <sup>(5)</sup>.

Another campaign is called ‘Save food that is a dream for others’. The campaign focuses on the existing paradox between wasted food and malnourished children in Poland. The Federation of Polish Food Banks tries to provide food to people in need and has created a television spot to try and highlight the amount of food waste that can be avoided, e.g. through donation <sup>(6)</sup>.

In 2021, as a part of the PROM project <sup>(7)</sup>, a campaign called ‘Eat without throwing away’ was conducted. Its main goal was awareness raising to prevent food waste, especially in households. The campaign received widespread coverage on Facebook and other social media platforms.

### Initiatives

Caritas Charity Pantry receives food from almost 1 000 stores all over the country. This enables the Catholic Church charity to regularly help nearly 50 000 people who either receive food or are offered meals at Caritas centres <sup>(8)</sup>.

In 2018, the National Centre for Research and Development funded a project called PROM under the Gospostrateg programme. PROM aims to develop a system to monitor wasted food and an effective programme to reduce losses and reduce food waste <sup>(9)</sup>.

Food Banks in Poland receive food donations from over 2 000 shops and prevent about 13-14 000 tonnes of waste per year. In 2020, food banks distributed 25 000 tonnes of food to people in need supported by over 3 000 partner organisations.

The Wielkopolska region was involved in the implementation of the project ‘EcoWaste4Food — supporting eco-innovative solutions to reduce food waste and promote a more resource-efficient economy’ <sup>(10)</sup>, which ran from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2020 and was co-financed by European funds under the Interreg Europe programme. Within the project, three pilot activities were carried out:

- Wielkopolska Week Against Food Waste;
- developing innovation and entrepreneurship in the field of reducing food waste;
- raising awareness in citizens of the Wielkopolska region about the problem of food waste.

As part of the Wielkopolska anti-waste week in 2020, the self-government of the Wielkopolska voivodeship organised a competition for secondary school students studying catering to create a leaflet entitled ‘Plan, don’t waste’. The aim of the competition was to educate and raise the ecological awareness of students by, inter alia, promoting positive food behaviour and drawing attention to the threats to the environment resulting from behaviour leading to food waste <sup>(11)</sup>. There was also a

---

<sup>(5)</sup> <https://bankizywnosci.pl/banki-zywnosci-z-kampania-marnujac-zywnosc-marnujesz-planete/>

<sup>(6)</sup> <http://www.wspieraj.bankizywnosci.pl/>

<sup>(7)</sup> [www.projektprom.pl](http://www.projektprom.pl)

<sup>(8)</sup> <https://www.thefirstnews.com/article/nine-million-tonnes-of-food-wasted-in-poland-annually-19645>

<sup>(9)</sup> [https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md\\_goz\\_final\\_en\\_r4\\_4.pdf](https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md_goz_final_en_r4_4.pdf)

<sup>(10)</sup> <https://www.umww.pl/plan-dzialan-w-ramach-projektu-ecowaste4food>

<sup>(11)</sup> <https://www.umww.pl/konkurs-dla-mlodziezy-promujacy-dzialania-ograniczajace-marnowanie-zywnosci-pt-planuj-nie-marnuj;>

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiOh5-DzrX0AhXilosKHWj0DuoQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.zsps.poznan.pl%2Fwp->

competition for university students to develop a clip/film together with a slogan promoting actions against food waste <sup>(12)</sup>.

## Reuse of products

### Data

With regard to the Commission Implementing Decision ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC)), this section will be updated by the EEA accordingly.

### Measures to support reuse: legislative measures

The Polish Roadmap towards the transition to circular economy considers extended producer responsibility, which aims to increase recycling rates and make a measurable contribution to extending product life. Under the current regulatory system, extended producer responsibility has been introduced, particularly for packaging, end-of-life vehicles, used electrical and electronic equipment, tyres, batteries and accumulators, and lubricating oils <sup>(13)</sup>. The extended producer responsibility system includes the following aspects concerning the reuse of products:

- The producer is not only obliged to collect and dispose of waste, but also to design and manufacture the product by:
  - taking account of reuse and subsequent recycling;
  - recycling, if reuse is not possible;
  - using another form of recovery if recycling is not possible.
- Producers of packaging are obliged to achieve certain levels of recovery of packaging waste, including recycling. Failure to meet the recycling and recovery targets will result in the producer being charged a product fee <sup>(14)</sup>.

In 2019, the Veolia Polska Foundation implemented the ‘NaprawiaMY z Veolią’ (Repair with Veolia) programme and established the first Repair Cafés in Poland. At Repair Cafés, damaged items can be repaired free of charge and residents receive expert advice on how to make better use of resources and produce less waste. Through this programme, eight more Polish cities (Bielsko-Biała, Chorzów, Lidzbark Warmiński, Kraków, Radzyń Podlaski, Słupca, Tarnowskie Góry and Warsaw) have opened Repair Cafés <sup>(15)</sup>.

Implementation of the Surface project — Smart Urban Reuse Flagship Alliances in Central Europe — was undertaken in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship, under the Interreg Central Europe programme from 1 April 2017 to 30 June 2020. The main objective of the project was to improve environmental management and quality of life in urban areas. An important feature of the project is the integration of all local stakeholders in joint action for the rational use of available resources and products in everyday life <sup>(16)</sup>. As part of the programme, the province’s first reuse point/-Repair Café was launched in 2019 <sup>(17)</sup>.

Every municipality can create repair/maintenance shops at civic amenity sites, financed by funds from the fee paid by every property owner participating in the municipal waste collection system. These

---

content%2Fuploads%2F2020%2F09%2FPLANUJ-NIE-MARNUJ.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2ltDBs2dWRJenA\_gDMKZV6

<sup>(12)</sup> <https://www.umww.pl/wielkopolska-chce-ograniczyc-marnowanie-zywnosci-i-straty-zywnosci>

<sup>(13)</sup> [https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md\\_goz\\_final\\_en\\_r4\\_4.pdf](https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/md_goz_final_en_r4_4.pdf)

<sup>(14)</sup> <https://cms.law/en/int/expert-guides/plastics-and-packaging-laws/poland>

<sup>(15)</sup> <https://www.eco-miasto.pl/napraw-zamiast-wyrzucac-czyli-repair-cafe-w-polsce/>

<sup>(16)</sup> <https://www.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/europejska-wspolpraca-terytorialna/projekt-surface;https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/Poland2.html>

<sup>(17)</sup> <https://www.kawiarenkanaprawczastajnia.org/>; <https://www.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/35425-napraw-nie-wyrzucaj-2>

sites must be created within easy access of every citizen and site details (e.g. address, opening hours) must be available online.

As well as being places for collecting waste, these sites can be educational centres featuring facilities to help reuse products, and various sources of financing are available (not only funds from fees paid by every property owner participating in the municipal waste collection system).

## Best practice examples

### *Food waste*

The Federation of Polish Food Banks is a non-profit organisation founded by various food banks in Poland. Its mission is to fight food waste and reduce the extent of malnutrition in Poland through its activities, such as the ‘By wasting food, you are wasting the planet’ and ‘Save food that is a dream for others’ campaigns

Supermarket Lidl Polska Sp. z o.o is taking action against food waste with its ‘I buy, I do not waste’ campaign. Food products, including vegetables, fruit and bread baked the previous day, that are close to their expiry date can be purchased with a 70 % discount. The initiative has already spread throughout Poland and is being carried out in 150 Lidl supermarkets <sup>(18)</sup>.

## Links to the circular economy

Topic	Addressed in the programme	Comments
Eco-design	Yes	Promoting eco-design (p. 46; point 4 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)
Repair, refurbishment and remanufacture	Yes	Promoting and supporting the development of repair and reuse centre networks
Recycling	Yes	For example, using recycled material in the construction sector
Economic incentives and finance	Yes	For example, incentivising the development of repair networks
Circular business models	Yes	For example, regional networks of donor institutions and intermediary institutions distributing food to people in need
Eco-innovation	No	
Governance, skills and knowledge	Yes	For example, promoting investments in education on the waste hierarchy

---

<sup>(18)</sup> <https://tool.reducefoodwaste.eu/#/>