

Current situation and perspectives of biowaste management in Poland

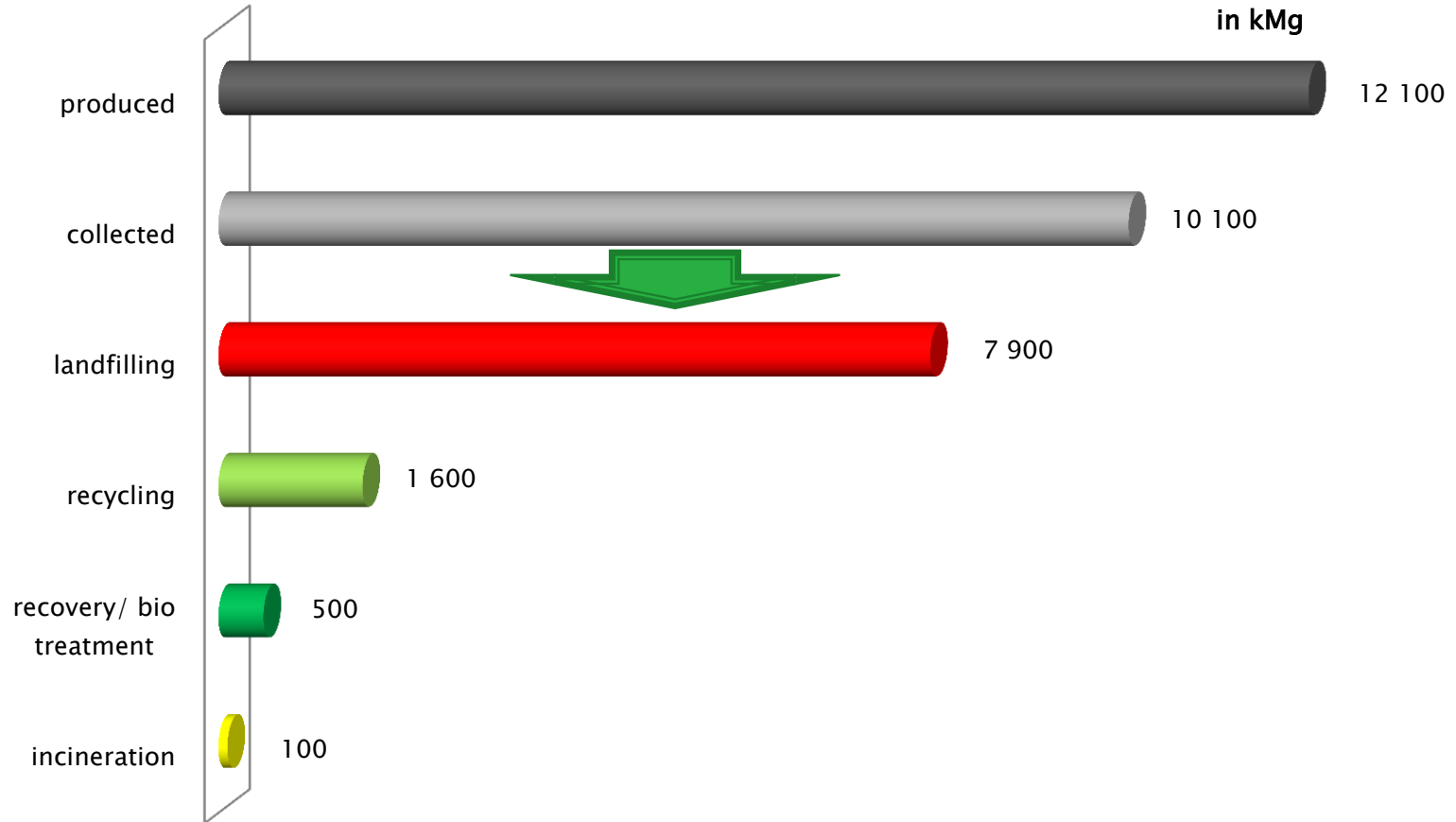
Hanna Marliere
Piotr Przygoński

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 10million tons)
- Over 70% is landfilled without treatment

Treatment structure

MSW collection & treatment in POLAND (2009)



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 (developped 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

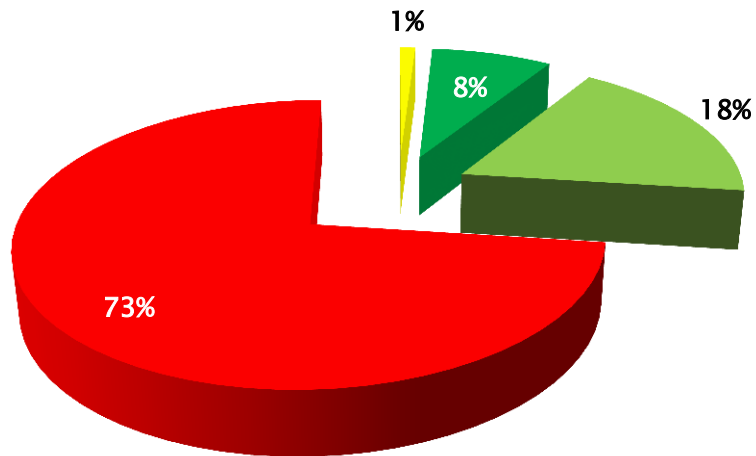
Main goals regarding MSW management Poland has to achieve are:

- ➡ 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

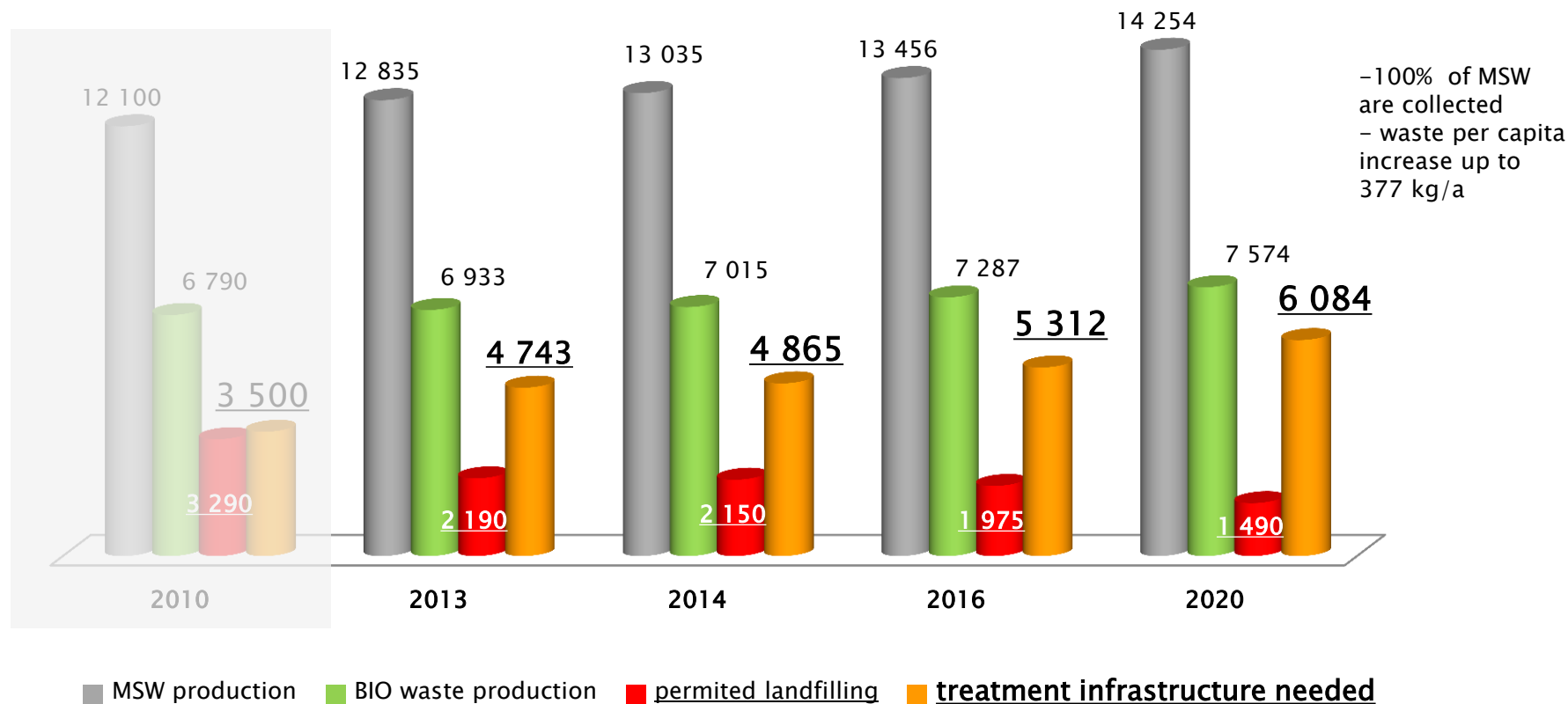
MSW treatment structure

POLAND (2010)



■ incineration ■ recovery/ bio treatment ■ recycling ■ landfilling

Reduction of disposed Bio-fraction



Target for 2020 is to divert 6,1 mln Mg of biodegradable MSW from landfilling

Main problems

- Legislation referring to biowaste management depend on 3 ministries: M. Of the Environemnt, 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 reqierments
- 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