

National factsheet on separate collection

Poland

Note: This 'National factsheet' has been prepared within the EC study “**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**”. The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the 'National factsheet' has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

Two Polish acts, the Act on Waste [PL AW 2012] and the Act on Keeping Cleanliness and Order in Municipalities [PL AKCOiM 1996] are the main legal regulations transposing the separate collection requirements of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (WFD) into national law. The AW was adopted on December 14, 2012 and is in force since 23rd January 2013. It has been amended several times. The AKCOiM was adopted on September 13, 1996 and was amended several times. The last consolidated text of this Act was issued on September 13, 2013. After then it has been already amended several times.

General definition of separate waste collection included in Art. 2 (11) of the WFD was transposed by the [PL AW 2012] analogously. The requirement of providing a separate waste collection of at least the fractions paper, metal, plastic and glass as included in Art. 11 (1) of the WFD was implemented in [PL AKCOiM 1996] that was assessed as **deviating information** because it does not include the targeted year of implementation (**comment** [PL TAC 2015]: according to the transition provisions the new municipal waste management system should have been implemented by 1st July 2013, so it is a year of implementation).

To date not all requirements of the WFD have been transposed into national law via those two acts. These are Art. 10(2) and partially Art. 11(1) of the WFD, which include requirements on: separate waste collection if technically, environmentally and economically practicable, meeting necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors and measures to provide high-quality recycling (Art. 11(1) of the WFD). The requirement that waste shall not be mixed with other waste and/or materials of other properties (Art. 10(2) of the WFD) has been transposed “additionally” into national law.

Art. 22 of the WFD on measures to encourage the separate waste collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion process have been implemented into national law in [PL AKCOiM 1996]. However, this implementation cannot be considered as full adoption of the WFD requirements.

Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection

| Year and Abbreviation | Title of the law (translation) |
|-----------------------|---|
| [PL AW 2012] | Ustawa z dnia 14 grudnia 2012 r. o odpadach (Dz.U. z 2013 r. poz. 21, z późn. zm.) (Act of December 14, 2012 on Waste, Polish Journal of Law 2013 item 21, with later amendments). |
| [PL AKCOiM 1996] | Ustawa z dnia 13 września 1996 r. o utrzymaniu czystości i porządku w gminach. (Dz.U. z 2013 r. poz. 1399, z późn. zm.) (Act on Keeping Cleanliness and Order in Municipalities of September 13, 1996 Polish Journal of Law 2013 0 item 1399, with later amendments). |

Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories

| Evaluation | Explanation |
|---------------------|--|
| additional | The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD |
| one:one | The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out. |
| deviating | The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated |
| not included | The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law |

Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---|--------------|--|---|
| 1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "separate collection' means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment" | | | |
| [PL AW 2012] Art. 3 paragraph 1 point 24 | one:one | Art. 3 paragraph 1 point 24: Separate collection refers to collection in which a waste stream, in order to facilitate a specific treatment, includes only waste characterized by the same characteristics and features. | Art. 3 ust. 1 pkt 24: Ilekroć w ustawie jest mowa o (...) selektywnym zbieraniu, rozumie się przez to zbieranie, w ramach którego dany strumień odpadów, w celu ułatwienia specyficznego przetwarzania, obejmuje jedynie odpady charakteryzujące się takimi samymi właściwościami i takimi samymi cechami. |
| 2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties" | | | |
| [PL AKCOiM 1996] Art. 9e paragraph 2 | additional | Art. 9e paragraph 2: It is forbidden to mix selectively collected wastes with municipal mixed wastes collected from households and selectively collected wastes of different kind with each other. | Art. 9e ust. 2: Zakazuje się mieszania selektywnie zebranych odpadów komunalnych ze zmieszanymi odpadami komunalnymi odbieranymi od właścicieli nieruchomości oraz selektywnie zebranych odpadów komunalnych różnych rodzajów ze sobą. |
| 3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling" | | | |
| | not included | | |
| 4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable" | | | |
| | not included | Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste. Comment by evaluator: regarded as "not included" in the sense of the WFD requirement; taken into account below to | Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji. |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---|---------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>assess the requirement “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”;</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Regulation of Minister of Economy and Labour of 25 October 2005 on the detailed procedures for packaging -> in this regulation are specified requirements of selective collection for packaging wastes. Those requirements consider economical, technical and environmental aspects.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since the WFD requirement does not refer to packaging waste only; in addition, further specifications on “separate collection of packaging waste if technically practicable” could not be identified.</p> | <p>ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA GOSPODARKI I PRACY z dnia 25 października 2005 r. w sprawie szczegółowego sposobu postępowania z odpadami opakowaniowymi Dz. U. z 2005 r. Nr 219, poz. 1858)</p> |
| 5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if economically practicable” | | | |
| | not included | <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement; taken into account below to assess the requirement “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”;</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Regulation of Minister of Economy and Labour of 25 October 2005 on the detailed procedures for packaging -> in this regulation are specified requirements of selective collection</p> | <p>Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji.</p> <p>ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA GOSPODARKI I PRACY z dnia 25 października 2005 r. w sprawie szczegółowego sposobu postępowania z odpadami opakowaniowymi Dz. U. z 2005 r. Nr 219, poz. 1858)</p> |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|--|---------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>for packaging wastes. Those requirements consider economical, technical and environmental aspects.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since the WFD requirement does not refer to packaging waste only; in addition, further specifications on “separate collection of packaging waste if economically practicable” could not be identified.</p> | |
| 6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if environmentally practicable” | | | |
| | not included | <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement; taken into account below to assess the requirement “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”;</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Regulation of Minister of Economy and Labour of 25 October 2005 on the detailed procedures for packaging -> in this regulation are specified requirements of selective collection for packaging wastes. Those requirements consider economical, technical and environmental aspects.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since the WFD requirement does not refer to packaging waste only; in addition, further</p> | <p>Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji.</p> <p>ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA GOSPODARKI I PRACY z dnia 25 października 2005 r. w sprawie szczegółowego sposobu postępowania z odpadami opakowaniowymi Dz. U. z 2005 r. Nr 219, poz. 1858)</p> |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---|---------------------|---|---|
| | | specifications on “separate collection of packaging waste if environmentally practicable” could not be identified. | |
| 7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors” | | | |
| | not included | <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]:</p> <p>Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement; taken into account below to assess the requirement “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”;</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]:</p> <p>Regulation of Minister of Economy and Labour of 25 October 2005 on the detailed procedures for packaging -> in this regulation are specified requirements of selective collection for packaging wastes. Those requirements consider economical, technical and environmental aspects.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “not included” in the sense of the WFD requirement;</p> | <p>Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji.</p> <p>ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA GOSPODARKI I PRACY z dnia 25 października 2005 r. w sprawie szczegółowego sposobu postępowania z odpadami opakowaniowymi Dz. U. z 2005 r. Nr 219, poz. 1858).</p> |
| 8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass” | | | |
| <p>[PL AKCOiM 1996]</p> <p>Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5,</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]:</p> <p>Art. 4 paragraph 1 point 1 letter a, Art. 4a</p> | Deviating | <p>Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste.</p> | <p>Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych</p> |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---|------------|--|--|
| <p>Act of 1 July 2011 on amendment of the act on keeping cleanliness and order in municipalities and other acts and other acts (Journal of Laws No. 152, item. 897, with later amendments) – Art. 16, 22 and 23</p> | | <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Art. 4 paragraph 1 point 1 concerning rules of procedures on keeping cleanliness and order in municipalities on selective collection. 2) According the transition provisions the new municipal waste management system should have been implemented by 1st July 2013, so it is a year of implementation. <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as “deviating” in the sense of the WFD requirement since year 2015 as included in the WFD is not mentioned;</p> | <p>ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji.</p> <p>Art. 4 ust. 1 pkt 1 lit. a: Regulamin określa szczegółowe zasady utrzymania czystości i porządku na terenie gminy dotyczące wymagań w zakresie utrzymania czystości i porządku na terenie nieruchomości obejmujących prowadzenie selektywnego zbierania i odbierania lub przyjmowania przez punkty selektywnego zbierania odpadów komunalnych lub zapewnienie przyjmowania w inny sposób co najmniej takich odpadów komunalnych jak: przeterminowane leki i chemikalia, zużyte baterie i akumulatory, zużyty sprzęt elektryczny i elektroniczny, meble i inne odpady wielkogabarytowe, zużyte opony, odpady zielone oraz odpady budowlane i rozbiórkowe stanowiące odpady komunalne, a także odpadów komunalnych określonych w przepisach wydanych na podstawie art. 4a (...)</p> <p>Art. 4a: Minister właściwy do spraw środowiska może określić, w drodze rozporządzenia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) szczegółowy sposób selektywnego zbierania wybranych frakcji odpadów oraz kiedy wymóg selektywnego zbierania uważa się za spełniony, 2) odpady komunalne podlegające obowiązkowi selektywnego zbierania spośród wskazanych w art. 3b ust. 1 i art. 3c ust. 1 (<i>tj. 4 frakcje odpadów komunalnych i odpady budowlano-remontowe</i>) – kierując się potrzebą ujednoczenia wymagań w zakresie zbierania i odbierania odpadów komunalnych oraz uzyskania wymaganych poziomów recyklingu, przygotowania do ponownego użycia i odzysku innymi metodami odpadów komunalnych oraz ograniczenia |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---|------------|--|---|
| | | | masy odpadów komunalnych przekazywanych do składowania. |
| 9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member states shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: "a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting a digestion of bio-waste" | | | |
| <p>[PL AKCOiM 1996] Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5,</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Art. 4 paragraph 1 point 1 letter a, Art. 4a</p> <p>Act of 1 July 2011 on amendment of the act on keeping cleanliness and order in municipalities and other acts and other acts (Journal of Laws No. 152, item. 897, with later amendments) – Art. 16, 22 and 23</p> | Deviating | <p>Art. 3 paragraph 2 point 5: Municipalities are to ensure cleanliness and order in their territory, in particularly provide separate municipal waste collection for at least paper, metal, plastic, glass and multi-material packaging as well as biodegradable waste including biodegradable packaging waste.</p> <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: Art. 4 paragraph 1 point 1 concerning rules of procedures on keeping cleanliness and order in municipalities on selective collection.</p> <p>Comment by evaluator: regarded as "deviating" in the sense of the WFD requirement since separate collection is mentioned, but "with a view to the composting a digestion of bio-waste" is not mentioned;</p> | <p>Art. 3 ust. 2 pkt 5: Gminy zapewniają czystość i porządek na swoim terenie (...), a w szczególności: (...) ustanawiają selektywne zbieranie odpadów komunalnych obejmujące co najmniej następujące frakcje odpadów: papieru, metalu, tworzywa sztucznego, szkła i opakowań wielomateriałowych oraz odpadów komunalnych ulegających biodegradacji, w tym odpadów opakowaniowych ulegających biodegradacji.</p> <p>Art. 4 ust. 1 pkt 1 lit. a: Regulamin określa szczegółowe zasady utrzymania czystości i porządku na terenie gminy dotyczące wymagań w zakresie utrzymania czystości i porządku na terenie nieruchomości obejmujących prowadzenie selektywnego zbierania i odbierania lub przyjmowania przez punkty selektywnego zbierania odpadów komunalnych lub zapewnienie przyjmowania w inny sposób co najmniej takich odpadów komunalnych jak: przeterminowane leki i chemikalia, zużyte baterie i akumulatory, zużyty sprzęt elektryczny i elektroniczny, meble i inne odpady wielkogabarytowe, zużyte opony, odpady zielone oraz odpady budowlane i rozbiórkowe stanowiące odpady komunalne, a także odpadów komunalnych określonych w przepisach wydanych na podstawie art. 4a (...)</p> <p>Art. 4a: Minister właściwy do spraw środowiska może określić, w drodze rozporządzenia:</p> |

| Law & Article | Evaluation | English text | Original text |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--|
| | | | <p>3) szczegółowy sposób selektywnego zbierania wybranych frakcji odpadów oraz kiedy wymóg selektywnego zbierania uważa się za spełniony,</p> <p>4) odpady komunalne podlegające obowiązkowi selektywnego zbierania spośród wskazanych w art. 3b ust. 1 i art. 3c ust. 1 (<i>tj. 4 frakcje odpadów komunalnych i odpady budowlano-remontowe</i>) – kierując się potrzebą ujednoczenia wymagań w zakresie zbierania i odbierania odpadów komunalnych oraz uzyskania wymaganych poziomów recyklingu, przygotowania do ponownego użycia i odzysku innymi metodami odpadów komunalnych oraz ograniczenia masy odpadów komunalnych przekazywanych do składowania.</p> |

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

| | |
|--|---|
| Poland | 314 kg MSW/capita 19.43% recycling |
| <p>Definition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):</p> <p>Municipal (solid) waste is waste generated in households (excluding end-of-life vehicles) and other waste from other waste generators, which is similar to waste from households and does not contain hazardous waste. Sources of generation of MSW are: households and infrastructure (e.g. from trade, services, crafts, education, industry – except for waste generated during the production processes and other) [PL WA Art. 3 paragraph 1 point 7]; [PL NWMP 2014];</p> | |
| <p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p> | |
| <p>Comment [PL TAC 2015]: The National waste management plan will have been updated by the end of 2015. Separate collection of municipal waste is one of the key issues.</p> <p>The main strategy implementing separate waste collection is the NWMP 2014, which is an update of the National Waste Management Plan 2010 (NWMP 2010), it was prepared based on Art. 14 paragraph 1 of the [PL AW 2001]. The NWMP 2014 was adopted by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated December 24, 2010 on the basis of Art. 14 paragraph 4 of the Act of April 27, 2001 on Waste. In the NWMP 2014, it is stated that ‘the implementation of a sustainable municipal waste management system in Poland requires above all the organisation of a separate municipal waste collection system including all inhabitants by 2015 at the latest’. [PL NWMP 2014]</p> <p>Fulfilment of the recycling targets for municipal waste and the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill require the implementation and maintenance of an appropriate separate municipal waste collection system of at least fractions such as: green waste from gardens and parks, paper and cardboard (including packaging, newspapers, magazines, etc.), glass packaging, plastics and metals, waste batteries and accumulators, waste electric and electronic equipment, outdated medicines, chemicals (paint, solvents, waste oils, etc.), bulky waste and construction and demolition waste. [PL NWMP 2014]</p> <p>The promotion of separate municipal waste collection among inhabitants, especially in rural and sub-urban areas through educational actions, financing and co-financing of the home-composters is also very important. [PL NWMP 2014]</p> <p>Since the NWMP 2014 is a strategic document the implementation of the sustainable municipal waste management system in Poland is coordinated by the national laws (i.e. the AW and the AKCOiM). Based on this, since 2012 each commune is responsible for the waste management in its area. The main principles of separate collection (e.g. collection frequency, charges, schedule etc.) are established in the regulations on maintaining cleanliness and order, which are adopted by the each Commune Council in Poland. [PL NWMP 2014]</p> | |

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

Since 2012, a new municipal waste management system in Poland is being implemented. The MSW **collection system is organised by communes** based on fees, collection frequency and schedule specified in local regulations adopted by each commune. In general the implemented system may differ in different communes but the MSW separate collection system is **based on separation of recyclable materials** such as plastic (and metals), glass and paper in separate containers. In sparsely populated areas (i.e. single- and multi-family houses, rural areas) the **primary separate waste collection system is door-to-door**. It is very popular to provide a **co-mingled door-to-door collection system for plastic and metal**. In densely populated areas (i.e. residential blocks in cities, public places) the primary separate waste collection system are **bring points**, in which a separate collection containers for collection of plastic together with metal, glass and paper are available for inhabitants. According to the [PL MSO/Population in Poland in 2011], at the end of 2011 majority of the Polish population (app. 60.7%) have lived in cities [PL ME/Separate collection 2013].

Depending on the area, a co-mingled separate waste collection is provided using only two bins ('dry' waste, which includes paper, glass, plastic and metal and remaining 'wet' waste). This is the least preferable (cost-effective) method due to the need for further separation [PL ME/Separate collection 2013].

Bio-waste is usually included in the mixed MSW stream in densely populated areas. In sparsely populated areas, separate bags or containers for bio-waste are available for inhabitants (generally during vegetation period, i.e. April-November), but the preferred option is to treat bio-waste in home composters [PL ME/Separate collection 2013].

Hazardous waste and bulky waste are (mainly) collected free of charge in separate municipal civic amenity sites organised by communes (PSZOK in Polish). **Comment** [PL TAC 2015]: There was an amendment to AKCOiM which extended municipal wastes collected by civic amenities to at least waste batteries and accumulators, waste electric and electronic equipment, outdated medicines, chemicals (paint, solvents, waste oils, etc.), green wastes, used tires, bulky waste and construction and demolition waste.

The situation prior to the introduction of the new waste management system [PL NWMP 2014, p. 13]:






In Poland approximately **10 036 000 t of municipal waste was collected in 2008, including 682 000 t (app. 6.8%) from separate collection. 78.1% of the Polish population was covered by the municipal waste collection system in 2008.**

The mass of waste collected separately has increased compared with previous years, i.e. between 2004 and 2008, the mass of municipal waste collected separately has been systematically increased from 243 000 t (in 2004) to 682 000 t (in 2008). The largest quantities of material collected separately in 2008 were: glass (i.e. 4.6 kg per capita), paper and cardboard (i.e. 3.8 kg/cap).

The situation after the new waste management system has been introduced since 2013 [PL MSO/MSW collection system coverage 2013] and [PL MSO/MSW collected separately 2013]:

Since the new waste management system has been implemented in 2013 a significant improvement in separate waste collection and population collection coverage took place in Poland: **in 2012 10.5% of generated MSW came from separate collection. At the time 80.4% of population was covered by a MSW collection system, while in 2013 14.4% came from separate collection where 100% of the population was covered by a MSW collection system.**

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Poland

| Collection type | Paper | Glass | Plastic | Metal | Bio-waste |
|---|--|--|--|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Door-to-door collection  | Secondary ¹ | Secondary ¹ | Rare | Rare | Rare; if so - separate bins or bags |
| Co-mingled (door-to-door)  | | | Secondary (plastic and metal collected together) | | Rare; if so - separate bins or bags |
| Bring points²  | Primary ¹ | Primary ¹ | Primary (co-mingled) | | Very rare |
| Civic amenities  | Rare; Municipalities organize a separate waste collection point (PSZOK in Polish) – for all waste stream, usually used for the collection of hazardous and bulky MSW | | | | |
| Producer/retail take-back  | | Rare; Beverage bottles (mainly beer) – deposit and return system in shops | | | |

¹ Door-to-door system is more popular in sparsely populated areas (e.g. single- and multi-family houses, rural areas), while bring system in densely populated areas (e.g. residential blocks in cities, public places). According to the [PL MSO/Population in Poland in 2011], at the end of 2011 majority of the Polish population (app. 60.7%) have lived in cities.

² Rare option (and the least preferable) is when separate waste collection in bring system is organised only in two containers (one for dry waste, which includes paper, glass, plastic and metal and remaining 'wet' waste).

4 Information sources

- [PL AKCOiM 1996]** Ustawa z dnia 13 września 1996 r. o utrzymaniu czystości i porządku w gminach (Dz. U. z 2013 r. poz. 1399, z późn. zm.) (the Act on Keeping Cleanliness and Order in Municipalities of September 13, 1996, Polish Journal of Law 2013 item 1399, with later amendments).
- [PL AW 2012]** Ustawa z dnia 14 grudnia 2012 r. o odpadach (Dz.U. z 2013 r. poz. 21, z późn. zm.) (the Waste Law Act of December 14, 2012, Polish Journal of Law 2013 item 21, with later amendments).
- [PL ME/Separate collection 2013]** Information from the Minister of Environment on separate municipal waste collection principles published on May, 27, 2013 at the Ministerial website:
http://www.mos.gov.pl/arttykul/4968_przydatne_materialy/20635_zasady_segregowania_odpadow_komunalnych.html, accessed March 2015.
- [PL MSO/MSW collected separately 2013]** Local data bank managed by the Main Statistical Office (GUS in Poland),
http://stat.gov.pl/bdl/app/dane_podgrup.display?p_id=410752&p_token=0.22785330191254616#, accessed March 2015.
- [PL MSO/MSW collection system coverage 2013]** Local data bank managed by the Main Statistical Office (GUS in Poland),
http://stat.gov.pl/bdl/app/dane_podgrup.display?p_id=410752&p_token=0.5295743953902274, accessed March 2015.
- [PL MSO/Population in Poland in 2011]** Main Statistical Office based on the National Census 2011:
<http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/ludnosc/ludnosc/ludnosc-bilans-opracowany-w-oparciu-o-wyniki-nsp-2011-1,1.html>, accessed March 2015.
- [PL NWMP 2014]** Krajowy plan gospodarki odpadami 2014 (the National Waste Management Plan 2014),
https://www.mos.gov.pl/kategoria/3340_krajowy_plan_gospodarki_odpadami_2014/, accessed March 2015.
<http://dokumenty.rcl.gov.pl/M2010101118301.pdf> (Polish);
https://www.mos.gov.pl/arttykul/3340_krajowy_plan_gospodarki_odpadami_2014/21693_national_waste_management_plan_2014.html (English)
- [PL TAC 2015]** Information provided by the TAC member of Poland, September 2015.