

# Waste prevention country profile

# Poland

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European Environment Agency



## Country profile: Poland

### 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 program <a href="https://bip.mos.gov.pl/strategie-plany-programy/materialy-archiwalne/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow/">https://bip.mos.gov.pl/strategie-plany-programy/materialy-archiwalne/zapobieganie-powstawaniu-odpadow/</a> (Polish and English version)
Duration of programme	No information.
Language	Polish (and courtesy English translation)
Contact person in the country/region	Dr Beata Kłopotek, beata.kłopotek@klimat.gov.pl Department of Waste Management, Ministry of Climate and Environment
Development process of the programme/ revision	In 2022, the process of updating the National Waste Management Plan, to which the Waste Prevention Programme is an annex, was underway. The National Waste Management Plan 2028 with the waste prevention programme is expected to be adopted by the Council of Ministers in Q1 2023.
Foreseen budget 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.

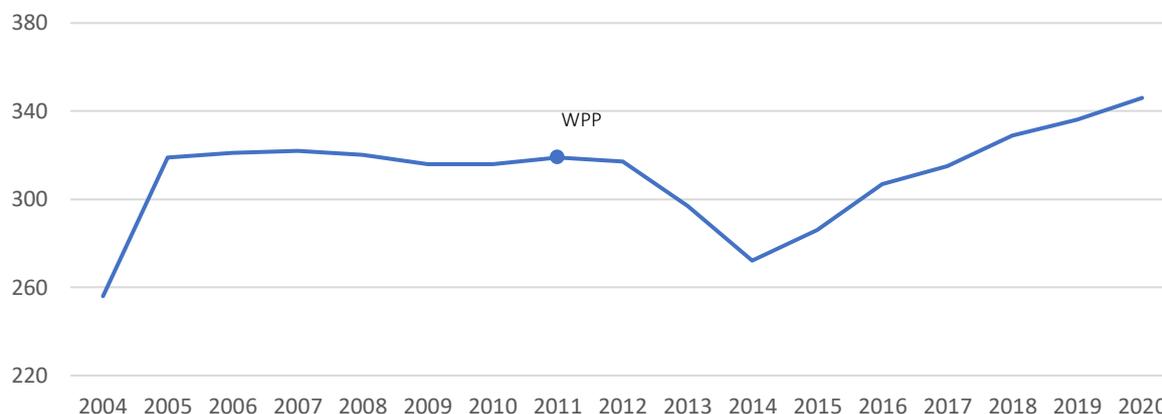
## WASTE GENERATION

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

### MSW

- The generation of municipal waste per capita (see Figure 1) increased rapidly between 2004 and 2015 reaching 319 kg. From 2005 until 2012, it remained on an average level of 319 kg. Afterwards, the level of waste generation decreased to 272 kg on 2014 and continued increasing again the years after reaching 346 kg in 2020.
- The lowest level of waste generation was reached in 2014 (272 kg per capita), following a decreasing trend after the implementation of the first WPP in 2011. This increasing trend after 2014 might be influenced by many factors (e.g. population, household expenditure).
- Overall, the Polish municipal waste generation of 346 kg per capita in 2020 is under the European average of 517 kg<sup>1</sup> per capita in the same year.

Figure 1: Municipal waste generation in Poland (kg per capita), 2004-2020



Source: Eurostat [ENV\_WASMUN]

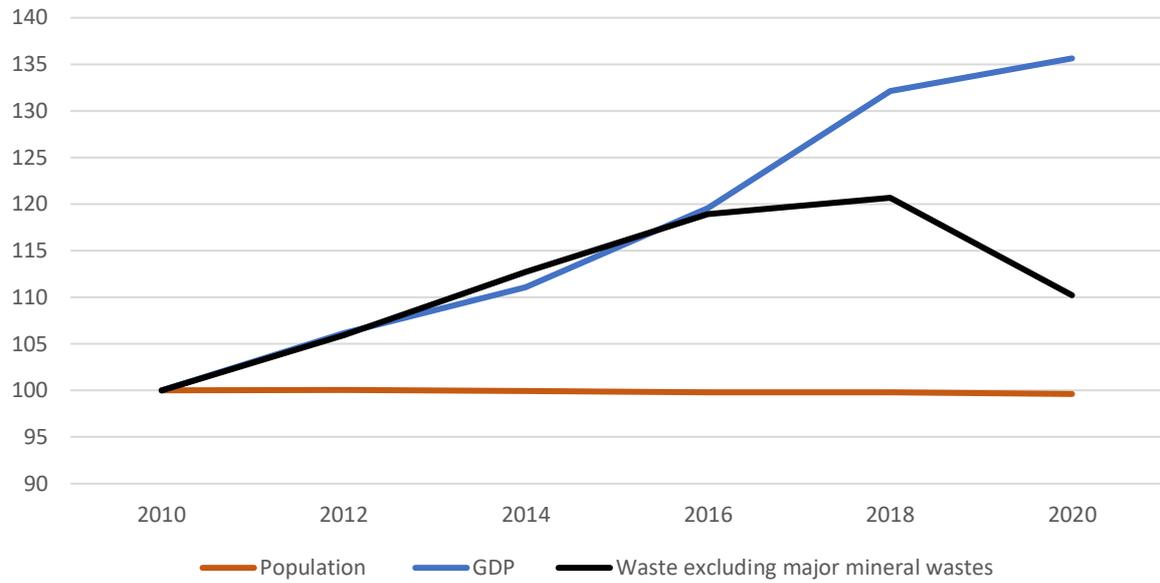
### Total waste

- The total waste (excluding major mineral wastes) generation in Poland followed an increasing trend between 2010 and 2018, before decreasing back to pre-2014 levels in 2020 (see Figure 2). Meanwhile, GDP has steadily increased throughout 2010 to 2020.
- Although a longer time series is needed to solidify a decoupling conclusion, Poland does seem to be on track to decouple total waste generation from economic growth since 2016 the string GDP growth did not lead to an equally strong increase in waste generation.
- A link between population growth and waste generation, however, cannot be observed.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on data collected from Eurostat in September 2022.

Figure 2: Growth rate of waste (excluding major mineral wastes), GDP (main GDP aggregates, chain linked), and population, 2010-2020, (2010=100).



Source: Eurostat [ENV\_WASGEN, NAMA\_10\_PC, DEMO\_GIND]

## WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

### Objectives and priorities

1. Waste prevention objectives of the Programme - quantitative objectives (waste reduction) - 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 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 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>
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 /batteries;</li><li>• other, e.g. mining waste, waste from thermal processes</li></ul>
4. 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>

## Targets, indicators and monitoring

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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 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 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 electrical and electronic equipment collected in a given year that is totally (<i>as a whole device</i>) re-used.</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 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 re-use, for example by means of networks for the exchange and repair of electrical and electronic equipment and by collecting and preparing WEEE for re-use.</li></ul>

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3. Monitoring of programme	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.
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 three years (p. 57).

## Prevention measures

Implemented prevention measures according to Article 9

Table 1: Specific waste prevention measures structured according to Art 9 WFD

Promote and support <b>sustainable consumption</b> models	<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 the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> </ul>
Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are <b>resource-efficient, durable</b> (including in terms of life span and absence of planned obsolescence), <b>reparable, re-usable</b> and <b>upgradable</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting eco-design (p. 46; point 4 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive)</li> </ul>
Target products containing <b>critical raw materials</b> to prevent that those materials become waste.	
Encourage the re-use of products and the setting up of systems promoting <b>repair</b> and <b>re-use activities</b> , including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture, as well as packaging and construction materials and products.	<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) re-use; developing networks for the repair of electrical and electronic equipment, furniture, toys, bicycles, etc. (pp. 44-45; point 2 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> <li>Promoting and supporting the development of networks of repair and re-use 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).</li> </ul>

<p>Encourage, as appropriate and without prejudice to intellectual property rights, the <a href="#">availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information</a>, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and re-use of products without compromising their quality and safety.</p>	
<p><a href="#">Reduce waste generation</a> in processes related to industrial production, extraction of minerals, manufacturing, construction and demolition, taking into account <a href="#">best available techniques</a>.</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 the 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) / 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 Waste Prevention Programme Poland fact sheet, October 2016 related to waste prevention (p. 45; point 8 in the 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 the annex IV of the waste framework directive)</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Reduce the generation of food waste</a> 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 United Nations 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 the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> </ul>
<p>Encourage <a href="#">food donation</a> and other redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

<p>and the reprocessing into non-food products.</p>	<p>networks of donor institutions and intermediary institutions distributing food to people in need; acquiring cofinancing 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).</p>
<p>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 Union 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.</p>	
<p><a href="#">Reduce</a> the generation of <a href="#">waste</a>, in particular waste <a href="#">that is not suitable for preparing for re-use or recycling</a>.</p>	<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 the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> </ul>
<p><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 shall ensure that such restrictions are proportionate and non-discriminatory.</p>	
<p><a href="#">Aim to halt the generation of marine litter</a> as a contribution towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.</p>	
<p>Develop and support <a href="#">information campaigns to raise awareness</a> about waste prevention and littering.</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 the annex IV of the waste framework directive).</li> </ul>
<p>Additional implemented prevention measures, not covered by Article 9</p>	<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> </ul>

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|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collecting and popularising teaching aids focusing on waste prevention for schools and universities (p. 50).</li><li>• Implementing environmental management systems compliant with ISO 14001, Responsible Care and the European EcoManagement and Audit Scheme in enterprises and public institutions (pp. 50-51).</li></ul> |
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## **FOOD WASTE PREVENTION**

### Food waste generation

According to Eurostat, in 2020 the total amount of food waste generated per capita is 106 kg.

### Measures to prevent food waste

#### **Legislative measures**

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

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

Since October 2013, there has been an amendment to the tax regulations, which exempts food donations from VAT for distributors as well. <sup>2</sup>

The Act of 19 July 2019 on counteracting food wastage, which came into force on 18 September 2019, introduced a mechanism to mobilise food retailers not to waste food. It imposes an obligation on larger shops (over 250 m<sup>2</sup>) to sign contracts with NGOs and to donate unsold food meeting food law requirements to them free of charge. Other obligations include conducting educational and information campaigns on rational food management and counteracting food wastage and submitting annual written reports on wasted food. The Act also provides for fees for wasting food that could have been used and for not signing contracts.

In addition, in 2019, the “Roadmap towards the Transition to Circular Economy” was adopted by the Council of Ministers. Measures on food waste were presented in the roadmap. For example:

- Educational campaigns that raise awareness among consumers and food industry about food waste. Campaigns shall focus on the idea of planning purchases in advance, processing food to extend its durability, storing products in appropriate conditions and sharing unnecessary food with people in need
- Concepts for distribution mechanisms and the appropriate treatment of products whose best-before date is expiring, e.g. relaxing restrictive rules so that collected products collected (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

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<sup>2</sup> <https://bzsos.pl/zwolnienia-z-vat/>

- Conducting regular statistical research on the scope, structure and direction of processes related to food waste in Poland.<sup>3</sup>

### **Awareness raising campaigns:**

The Federation of Polish Food Banks organizes initiatives, such as information and awareness campaigns. In 2018, for example, the campaign “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>4</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 wasted food that can be avoided e.g. through donation.<sup>5</sup>

The Ministry of Climate and Environment also ran information and education campaigns.

(<https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/dla-przedsiębiorców/artykuly#>;  
<https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/materialy/artykuly>;  
[https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/images/dla-przedsiębiorców/infografiki/Infografika\\_zywnosc\\_spozywczy-konsumpcja.pdf](https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/images/dla-przedsiębiorców/infografiki/Infografika_zywnosc_spozywczy-konsumpcja.pdf);  
[https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/images/dla-przedsiębiorców/infografiki/Infografika\\_zywnosc\\_przemysl.pdf](https://naszesmieci.mos.gov.pl/images/dla-przedsiębiorców/infografiki/Infografika_zywnosc_przemysl.pdf);  
<https://www.gov.pl/web/edukacja-ekologiczna/twoja-postawa-ma-znaczenie---5-indywidualnych-dzialan-sprzyjajacych-ochronie-klimatu-i-srodowiska>;  
<https://www.gov.pl/web/edukacja-ekologiczna/zero-waste-na-wigilijnym-stole-to-bardzo-proste>;  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8JQ2tlkQK2s>;  
<https://www.gov.pl/photo/9fad73a7-a44c-4ff4-82b2-4c5f914d1827>)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's information campaign "Don't waste food. Pity the planet!" promotes the 4Ps principle: plan, store, process, share.

(<https://www.gov.pl/web/rolnictwo/nie-marnuj-zywnosci-szkoda-planety>)

### **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>6</sup>

In 2018, the National Center for Research and Development (NCRD) funded a project called PROM under the Gospostrateg program. It was about developing a system to monitor wasted food and an effective program to rationalize losses and reduce food waste.<sup>7</sup> The project included an information and education campaign: 'EAT WITHOUT EXCUSE'.

<sup>3</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>4</sup> <https://bankizywnosci.pl/banki-zywnosci-z-kampania-marnujac-zywnosc-marnujesz-planete/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.wspieraj.bankizywnosci.pl/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://caritas.pl/projekty/spizarnia-caritas/>

<sup>7</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)

A report was commissioned by the Federation of Polish Food Banks entitled "The role of local government in preventing food wastage. Report from an exploratory study"

(<https://bankizywnosci.pl/samorzady-nie-marnuja/>).

## RE-USE 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 re-use

#### **Legislative measures:**

The Polish „Roadmap towards the Transition to Circular Economy“ considers the extended producer responsibility (EPR), which intends to increase the recycling rates and make a measurable contribution to extending product life. Under the current regulatory system, EPR is introduced in particular for packaging, vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment, tyres, batteries and accumulators, and lubricating oils.<sup>8</sup> The extended producer responsibility includes the following aspects in the area of re-use of products:

- The producer is not only obliged to collect and dispose of waste, but also to design and manufacture the product by
  - re-use and subsequent recycling;
  - or recycling, if re-use is not possible;
  - or another form of recovery where 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>9</sup>

#### **Initiatives**

In 2019, the Veolia Polska Foundation implemented the "NaprawiaMY z Veolią" (We repair with Veolia) program and established the first Repair Cafés in Poland. At Repair Cafes 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 Cafes.<sup>10</sup>

There are many initiatives to re-use clothing. For years, the collection of second-hand clothing, which is given to people in need, has been carried out by the Polish Red Cross – <https://pck.pl/pomoc-i-opieka/tekstyli/> and other charitable organisations, e.g. Caritas

(<https://caritasaw.pl/placowki/zaspokajanie-podstawowych-potrzeb/magazyn-odziezowy/>, <https://cdwp.caritas.pl/placowki-wszystkie/>).

But there are also private initiatives.

For example, the brand Dress to Give (<https://www.ubraniadooddania.pl/>):

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<sup>8</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>9</sup> <https://cms.law/en/int/expert-guides/plastics-and-packaging-laws/poland>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.eco-miasto.pl/napraw-zamiast-wyrzucac-czyli-repair-cafe-w-polsce/>

- has created a unique concept of Circular Boutiques - vintage shops available in the best shopping malls in the country in: Warsaw, Poznan, Wroclaw, Katowice, Bydgoszcz. The Circular Boutique offers selected and refreshed second-hand items - both vintage, branded, labelled and casual clothes, all presented in a boutique format,  
- builds its own UDO Second Hand shops available in: Warsaw, Poznan, Katowice. In UDO Second Hand shops the price list is divided into categories, prices are very dynamic and the offer includes not only clothing, footwear and accessories, but also home textiles.  
There are currently a total of 14 such shops.

Humana Secondhand Poland Sp. z o.o. (<https://humana-poland.pl/>) has five shops in Łódź and one in Warsaw.

According to information from this company, it collects second-hand clothes, which it sorts, but it started its sorting activity in 2022 because of the aid projects in which it participates. There is a point in Lodz where people from Ukraine can get the help they need for free and a point that supports an association that helps people in crisis of homelessness in Lodz.

The company makes every effort to ensure that no waste is sent to it. To this end, it runs information campaigns about what can be donated and what is reusable. Of the clothes they have received so far, 1.57% are items that are mixed waste and 1.61% are textile waste that can be used for alternative fuel.

## **Best practice examples**

Food waste:

The Federation of Polish Food Banks is a non-profit organization founded by different Food Banks in Poland. Its mission is to fight food waste and to reduce the extent of malnutrition in Poland through its activities such as campaigns “By wasting food, you are wasting the planet” and „Save food that is a dream for others”.<sup>11</sup>

Supermarket Lidl Polska Sp. z o.o is taking action against food waste with its “I buy, I do not waste” campaign. It is lowering the prices of food products that are close to its expiration date. This action includes vegetables, fruits and bread baked the day before (these food products can still be purchased with a 70% discount). The action has already spread throughout Poland and being carried out in 150 Lidl supermarkets.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> <https://bankizywnosci.pl/banki-zywnosci-z-kampania-marnujac-zywnosc-marnujesz-planete/>;  
<https://bankizywnosci.pl/banki-zywnosci-ruszaja-z-kampania-ratuj-jedzenie-ktore-dla-innych-jest-marzeniem/>;

<sup>12</sup> <https://kimjestesmy.lidl.pl/zrownowazony-rozwoj/jak-nie-marnowac>

## Links to circular economy

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Addressed in the programme</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Eco-design	Yes	Promoting eco-design (p. 46; point 4 in the annex IV of the waste framework directive)
Repair, refurbishment and remanufacture	Yes	Promoting and supporting the development of networks of repair and re-use centres
Recycling	Yes	e.g. using recycled material in the construction sector
Economic incentives and finance	Yes	e.g. to incentivise development of repair networks
Circular business models	Yes	e.g. regional networks of donor institutions and intermediary institutions distributing food to people in need
Eco-innovation	Yes	e.g. carrying out research and demonstration projects in the field of WP technologies and disseminating research outcomes
Governance, skills and knowledge	Yes	e.g. promoting investments in education about waste hierarchy