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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF POLAND AGAINST THE CHALLENGES AND DANGERS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: *UN agenda of 2030 and goals of sustainable development, based on the changes in improvement of social, economic, and environmental aspects, has been reflected in Poland. Among the developmental priorities there is some interest in effective waste management. However, in Poland, this field is a site for several anomalies. The most pathological areas were emphasized: illegal dumping sites, abandoned storage units, intentional arsons. The described stance has been adequately illustrated with selected examples and conclusions.*

Keywords*: waste management, sustainable development, environmental protection*.
JEL: Q.

1. Introduction

Humanity as a part of nature, using its resources and causing changes within the natural environment, must be aware of the consequences of its action, as they directly influence the environmental security level. The societal progress that allows humanity to achieve an increasingly improved quality of life simultaneously causes the natural environment degradation and hastens the depletion of natural resources (Nowak, Nowak, 2011).

Within the Polish legal scope, the natural environment is understood as an entirety of natural elements, including those that were altered via human activity, in the particular surface ground, minerals, water, air, fauna, flora, landscape, climate, and other various elements of biological diversity, including interactions between those elements (Journal of Laws No 62, item 627, 2001).

In historical terms, the drive for improvement of the natural environment has become one of the basic grounds for international cooperation. The impulse that commenced actions on the international scale was declared on the 26th of May 1969 report titled „The problems of human-environment“ written by the Secretary-General of the UN U. Thant. Within the report, data indicating the devastation of the natral environment and its consequences for the life on Earth was presented. The international society realized that further exploitation of nature is a danger to the security of mankind itself. In the wake of the report, the organizations engaged in the hereinabove issue have appeared, such as World

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Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace. Furthermore, many nations immediately undertook several official initiatives neutralizing the newly realized threat (Księżopolski, 2009).

Similarly, Poland launched actions aiming at halting the natural environment degradation processes, as well as guaranteeing its necessary protection.

The ecological security has been given a constitutional provision rank. The basic law – article 68 and 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland has obligated the ruling body to prevent consequences of the environmental degradation on human health, as well as to conduct politics in a manner that will guarantee ecological security not only for the contemporary citizens of Poland but for the future generations as well (Journal of Laws No 78, item 483, 1997).

It must be emphasized that despite the use of the term ecological security, neither the Constitution nor other legislative acts hold the legal definition of this term. Only within the research publications, an attempt was made to define it. For example, the efforts of the War Study University has allowed to define the ecological security term as a state resulting from the increased number of initiatives protecting humanity and the environment, as well as formation of the natural and social relations within the Earth's biosphere, that forms the correct life conditions for the entire mankind, simultaneously not undermining basics of life on Earth primarily resulting from the implementation and realization of the sustainable development (Słownik AON, 2008).

The idea of sustainable development is a reflection of the provision implemented within article 5 of the aforementioned Constitution (Journal of Laws No 78, item 483, 1997). It was furthered upon in article 3 line 50 of the Environmental Protection Act of 27th April 2001 (Journal of Laws 62, item 627, 2001).

During the New York City summit of 25th to 27th September of 2015, the leaders of the UN member countries signed a document titled „Sustainable Development Goals“, undertaking an ambitious commitment to reducing poverty in all its forms, educational access, access to food, and clean water, equality of opportunities, support for the global human rights, peace, and stability, protection of the natural environment, decreasing climate change impact, access to the sustainable energy sources. The declaration in the name of Poland was signed by President Andrzej Duda.

This document contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals and is linked to the 169 targets that need to be achieved by all of the signing parties – governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the enterprise sector, and education sectors, as well as by the people. They are focused on 5 fields: people, planet, prosperity, peace, partnership. They are a direct successor of the so-called Millennium Development Goals, agreed upon by UN member countries representatives during the United Nations

Convention on sustained development, that took place on June 2021 in Rio de Janeiro.

Agreeing upon such a set of goals is an obvious plan of action for the purpose of changes and metamorphosis of the world in which the needs of the current generations may be fulfilled sustainably. They include economic, environmental, and social aspects. Furthermore, this plan points to the biggest challenges of contemporary Times. It presents the vision of building and fixing a better world with a benefit for the planet's inhabitants.

In Poland, the implementation of the global development agenda is monitored by the Ministry of Development, while the fulfillment of the international agenda 2030 goals by the developing countries is supported by the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs as part of the Polish Aid initiative.

The realization of the hereinabove mentioned goals is a triviality. Within the territory of Poland, several issues and linked to them anomalies appeared. One of the results of negative action was mass manufacture of substances and items that are not fully utilized, or after their usage becomes waste, including such that may become a hazard for health and life of the human being (Pawlaczyk, Ścisły, 2015).

It is obvious that the waste issue shall exist everywhere where human beings carry entrepreneur activity, both in industrial and service sectors, and for as long as it exists, a threat to all parts of the environment will exist as well: soil, surface and underground waters, and air quality (Matczak, 2000). The significance of the hereinabove is evident in the fact that the total weight of the waste produced in the European Union has reached 2,570 million tons, out of which 94.5 million were classified as hazardous waste (Martin, J. et.al. 2010). Similar conditions are forming in Poland, which is the 6th European country in terms of waste production, reaching 135 million tons of waste annually (Bochenek et.al., 2013).

2. Waste management

The growing waste issue has been reflected within the recent polish Act of waste of 14th December 2012 (Journal of Laws, item 21, 2013).

Due to the legislative regulations, there is no legal obligation to inform of produced waste and the method of its storage, nor does there exist any requirement of receiving the official permit on the method of dangerous waste management. According to Article 3 section 1 point 2 of the Act, waste management refers to gathering, transport, and processing waste including monitoring of these types of activities, as well as waste treatment facility management and of actions undertaken in the position of the waste resource seller or middle-man in the waste trade. Waste management cannot pose a danger to water, air, soil, animals, and plants, nor it is permitted to cause an inconvenience due to noise or smell, neither can it affect negatively rural areas, or areas of significant meaning, both of cultural or natural importance. The definition of hazardous waste refers to waste with at

least one of the perceivable properties identified as hazardous. Consequently, properties that may be a cause for inclusion in the hazardous waste group were described in appendix no. 3 to the Act. Simultaneously it was proven that carrying the entrepreneurship concerned with gathering, storage and manufacturing waste requires attaining a permit. When applying for the aforementioned permit, it is required to define types and amount of predicted waste, gathering area, and storage area, as well as technical and organizational abilities allowing for conducting of such entrepreneurship properly (Journal of Laws, item 21, 2013).

It is noteworthy that in Poland there is no legal general waste categorization. Within the industrial practice, regarding the material industry, waste classification frequently used is the one referring to the potential renewable materials. It was based on the multi-level construction, within which the first stage of classification of 5 basic types of renewable materials was defined: metallic, nonmetallic, communal, mineral, and heat energy. In the second stage, the basis for the categorization of the type of renewable resources is based upon their source. The third stage lacks unified criteria for the types of renewable materials. In reference to metallic, non-metallic, and energy materials, the agreed-upon criteria are resource-based, for the material-based – their source, as for municipal – the criteria are based on the aggregate state. In the fourth stage of the classification, the criteria are based on the physical-chemical or technological properties (Tuszyńska, 2005).

The most often used classification is the one based on their source, inconvenience level, or hazard to human lives and health, as well as to the environment. Including such properties enables differentiation between municipal waste and municipal-like waste, industrial waste, and hazardous waste (Toruński, 2010).

Annual data, made by Central Statistic Office representing environmental protection in Poland, indicates that in the year 2020, 13.1 mln of municipal waste was gathered. It is an increase of 2.9% in comparison to the year 2019. The average person produced 342 kg of municipal waste, which indicated an increase of 10kg when compared to the previous year. 11.3 mln tons of waste was gathered from households, which amounts to 86.1% of all municipal waste. In the year 2020, there were 2,239 areas of selective municipal waste collection centers, and the service of the waste collection was delivered by 1,306 entrepreneurship.

Simultaneously, more retrievals than neutralizations were recorded. In the year 2020 retrieval of waste amounted to 7,732.8 k tons (59.0%) in total, including: recycling 3,498.6k tons (26.7%); biological processing (composting and fermentation) 1,577.9k tons (12.0%); thermal recycling including energetical retrieval 2,656.2k tons (20.3%). The process of neutralization applied to 5,348.1k tons (41.0%), including thermal recycling without the energy retrieval 166.4k tons (1.3 %), via disposal 5,217.7 k tons (39.8 %). By the end of the year 2020, there were 271 functioning municipal waste disposal

facilities of a total area of 1,692 ha. Over 94% of them were equipped with degassing systems, enabling the retrieval of 97,357k MJ of heat energy, as well as around 113,116k kWh of electrical energy. In 2020 12 waste collection centers of a total area of 30.7 h were shut down. In 2020 9,946 illegal dumping sites were terminated, from where 72.2k tons of municipal waste were gathered. By the end of 2020, the existence of 2,025 illegal dumping sites was recorded.

Concerning industrial waste, only in the year 2020, 109.5 mln tons of industrial waste was produced. It barely amounts to the decrease of 4% in comparison to the previous year. According to the Central Statistic Office, the main sources of waste were, similarly to the previous years, mining and extraction (60.8 mln tons), processing industry (23.1 mln tons), and generation and supply of electric, gas, steam, hot water energy (11.6 mln ton). The most waste was produced due to surveying, extraction, chemical and physical processing of ore and other materials (59 %), as well as thermal processing waste (17 %). The primary method of dealing with the waste in 2020 was recycling (48.4 %) and storage (42.3 %). The amount of stored waste in the manufactories of their origin was 1,788 mln tons by 2020 (Central Statistic Office GUS, 2020).

3. Hazardous waste

Act of 14 December 2012 states in art.6 that the hazardous waste is defined within the waste record listed in art.4 sec. 3 of Act. The majority of them has more or less complex chemical structure, thus requires professional neutralization. Very often they are one of the most dangerous and difficult substances to utilize. Not all of the waste utilization companies employ persons specialized in removing such wastes, nor do they have the necessary equipment or conditions to manage them. The primary reason behind this is connected with their properties, differentiating them from other materials, which are flammability, corrosivity, reactivity, and ecotoxicity (Rosik-Dulewska, 2021).

Consequently, the new difficult reality has emerged within the nation, created due to the situations such as entrepreneurship using chemicals declaring bankruptcy and dissipating, leaving behind hundreds of thousands of tons of often hazardous waste, with no one taking responsibility for removing it and the relevant government offices passing the responsibility to the other offices, not mentioning the fact that they cannot spare funds for this goal.

According to the experts, the issue is increasing due to the dilution of the responsibility in the aforementioned field. Commune is obligated to maintain a clean environment within its area and likewise demands the same from its citizens. However, the commune ruling body does not influence the localization of waste collection centers within its area, and the permit for this type of entrepreneurship is granted by the chief executive of the county, or on a greater scale, the province marshal.

Another problematic issue is the monitoring of hereinabove entrepreneurships, as no unified system within this field exists. The sanitary regulations are within the jurisdiction of sanitary inspection and the matters of ecological security are within the scope of environment protection inspection.

Within waste collection entrepreneurships the mechanism of illegal business practice has emerged. Among many recognizable pathologies, the most effective one consists of the following actions: to lease the terrain, dump waste, profit from it, and when the time to pay the costs for the utilization of waste comes – abandon the area or burn the waste disposal site.

Such actions have spread fast enough for the government to be unable to act against. The scale of this threat in the beginning years of this activity 2014 – 2016 is illustrated in the Table 1 below.

Table 1. Illegal and abandoned dumping grounds (2014-2016)

Location	**Amount and type of waste**	**Estimated removal costs in PLN**
Katowice	Czech non-industrial waste	20,000,000
Zgierz	40,000 tons of municipal waste	10,000,000
Poznań	4,800 tons of chemicals	9,000,000
Gmina Ostróda	20,000 tons of municipal waste	5,000,000
Gmina Białogard	Several hundred tons of chemicals	3,000,000
Chomęcice	Municipal waste – heap 4-5 m height	200,000

Source: TVN24, *Porzucone tysiące ton odpadów. Odpowiedzialni nie mają pieniędzy, by naprawić szkody* [online] http://www.tvn24.pl, https://www.tvn24.pl/ wiadomosci-z-kraju,3/poznan-porzucone-tysiace-ton-odpadow,672589.html

The situation did not improve in the year 2017. Poland received 4,400 tons of waste, and 126 illegal dumping grounds were created. The research results suggest that the areas of most frequent waste pathologies include illegal dumping sites, abandoned storage units, arson, abandoned truck cargo semi-trailers.

Such behaviors were made public due to the intervening citizens, owners of the areas affected by the dumping sites and investigative reporters. The activity of the latter made the problem visualized and frequently disseminated. Simultaneously, the increasing familiarity with the aforementioned allowed for the selection of the most offending examples to be presented hereinbelow.

For example, within the town Piła a dangerous situation connected to the dumping of medical waste occured. The hangars in Pila's airport were leased, filled with 1,800 tons of toxic material, and subsequently abandoned (Picture 1.).



Picture 1. Piła – abandoned medical dumping ground
Source: http://radiopoznan.fm/informacje/pozostale/jaka-kara-za-toksyczne-odpady.html

A similar issue occurred in Kalisz. Citizens informed the local firefighter company of an unidentifiable chemical substance smell (Picture 2.). The source of the smell was localized – the hazardous waste (including chemical substances) disposal facility with its premises located next to the housing community. Within the premises of this company, there was a leak in the containers (Pawlaczyk, Ścisły, 2015).



Picture 2. Kalisz – inspection of the illegal storage
Source: Kurzaj, 2019 kurzaj@rc.fm

The inspection was carried out via the Provincial Inspector of Environment Protection, National Fire Service, and National Labor Inspectorate. During the inspection, many irregularities in the granted permit were exposed (Kurzaj, 2019).

In Poland, one of the pathological methods of waste utilization, including chemical and hazardous ones, is to burn them. For example, in 2018 there were about 150 fires recorded (Picture 3.). The most tragic in consequences were the events that occurred on the 06 – 08.06.2018 which included burning spoil heap in Zabrze, fire in Bielany in Warsaw, week-long dumping site fire in Zgierz near Łódź (TVN24 Łódź, 2018).



Picture 3. Burning spoil heap
Source: TVN 24 Łódź, 2018

Among the more recent trends in the illegal dumping and hazardous waste disposal is abandoning semi-trailers of TIR convention trucks.

For example on 21st February 2019 on the grounds of the private property in Żory (Picture 4.) the police have found 14 semi-trailers 1000l volume containers, containing unidentifiable liquid chemical substances (portalkomunalny.pl, 2019).



Picture 4. Żory (Silesia) – securing of 14 semi-trailers
Source: https://portalkomunalny.pl/700-tys-litrow-podejrzanej-substancji-w-porzuconych-przyczepach-nowy-sposob-pozbywania-sie-odpadow-388264/

Hereinabove selection of events ought to be finalized by a grading of the intuitions tasked with the waste neutralization, which is most often unsatisfactory. The challenges, often of complex legal nature, are rarely taken notice of. Nevertheless, it can be agreed upon that the situation is a difficult one for the responsible governing party – the commune. The tragic situation of the self-governing bodies stems primarily from the following factor - communes have no funds to spare for neutralizing the consequences of illegal dumping sites. The cost

of such operations often reaches millions of PLN. While the utilization costs, including costs of abandoning the site, ought to be covered by the owner, very often such person is difficult to identify. The issue is not resolved and the environmental degradation continues while covering the utilization expenses is put on the self-governing bodies.

Polish National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management can cover 80% of the utilization costs, under the condition that the waste is hazardous to human life and health, is a threat to the natural environment, and the site of its collection lies on the commune or government-owned grounds. Commune may be loaned 100% of the funds needed to utilize waste in a case when the legal owner of the waste avoids this responsibility. However, communes rarely decide to make use of such loans (portalkomunalny.pl, 2019).

The key factor in waste utilization in Poland seems to be the currently drafted novelization of waste Act, which will define the course of action when confronted with illegally stored or abandoned waste, including the financial security against any disputes that may occur with the owners of the dumping sites. Unfortunately, this will only apply to future instances of infringement

4. Conclusion

Ensuring ecological security, for contemporary and for future generations, requires undertaking intensive action, including within the field of waste management, in particular counteracting illegal waste dumping and waste utilization practices. Such actions ought to include::

- Systematic monitoring and preventive undertaking;
- legislative changes;
- intensification of shipped waste monitoring;
- increased efficiency of Polish Waste Database;
- societal education;
- usage of media to broadcast the imperative knowledge;
- chemical, biological, radioactive hazard neutralization training.

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