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RECYCLING • PLASTIC WASTE • BIO-WASTE • ECONOMY

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HOTEL PATRIA****, ŠTRBSKÉ PLESO, VYSOKÉ TATRY, SLOVAKIA



LECTURER

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PRESENTATION

The History and the Future of the Cracow Waste Management

Minulosť a budúcnosť odpadového hospodárstva v meste Krakov.

KEY WORDS

Local Authority, Household Waste, Energy Recovery, Development and Construction

ANNOTATION

In 1866, Joseph Dietl was elected President of Cracow. He was the first to decide that urban services should deal with previously neglected problem of city cleaning. In 1906, the then President of the city of Cracow – Juliusz Leo set up the City Cleaning Department, whose task - apart from cleaning the city - was to remove waste from homes, streets and squares. In 1932, the City Cleaning Department changed its name to the City Cleaning Department and, in 1951, to the Municipal Cleaning Company.

At present, the Municipal Cleaning Company in Cracow (MPO) is a company employing over 700 people. The main tasks of the MPO is managing of the waste management system and the city cleaning system. The Waste Management System in the Municipality of Cracow is based on the European, national, provincial and city law. The Municipality of Krakow entrusted the Municipal Company of Cleaning in Cracow with the obligation to carry out its own maintenance of cleanliness and order within the administrative borders of the city of Cracow. As part of the entrusted task, the Company manages the communal municipal waste management system.

The Municipal Cleaning Company's activities include organization of a separate waste collection system in Cracow, coordination of actions of waste collection companies, management of the system infrastructure (Points of Selective Waste Collection, Selective-Collected Waste Sorting Plant, Bio-Me-

...ANNOTATION

chanical Waste Processing Installation, Composting Plant, Bulk Waste Disassembly Plant, Landfill with Biogas Use Installation) as well as educational and informational activities, and the system control.

The effective operation of Municipal Cleaning Company in Cracow is demonstrated by the fact that in Krakow, all waste management coefficients comply with the requirements of the European Union. In 2017, approximately 7 200 tons of paper were recovered in the sorting plants managed by the Municipal Cleaning Company in Cracow. It saved 120 000 trees, which means about 300 hectares of forest. This amount of trees provides an annual oxygen demand for 245 000 people. From January to December 2017, 10 200 tons of glass were recovered in Cracow. From this amount of glass cullet, about 33 000 000 bottles can be produced, saving 12 000 tons of natural resources and 5 400 gigajoules of heat energy. Plastics recovered in Cracow in 2017 (12 900 tons) are recyclable materials that can be used to produce 143 000 000 plastic bags and over 7 700 000 fleece sweatshirts or 232 000 000 new PET bottles. In the Municipality of Cracow in 2017, about 5 500 tons of scrap were recovered, which allowed to save about 6 600 tons of ore and 15 000 GJ of energy. This amount of energy allows for heating 1000 apartments with an area of 60 m² throughout the heating season.

ORGANIZATION'S PROFILE

The Municipal Cleaning Company in Cracow is an environmentally friendly company. The analysis of the influence of the Waste Management in the Municipality of Cracow on the greenhouse gas emission in 2017 showed that due to the recovery of materials and energy and the avoidance of organic waste storage, potential savings are higher than direct emissions.