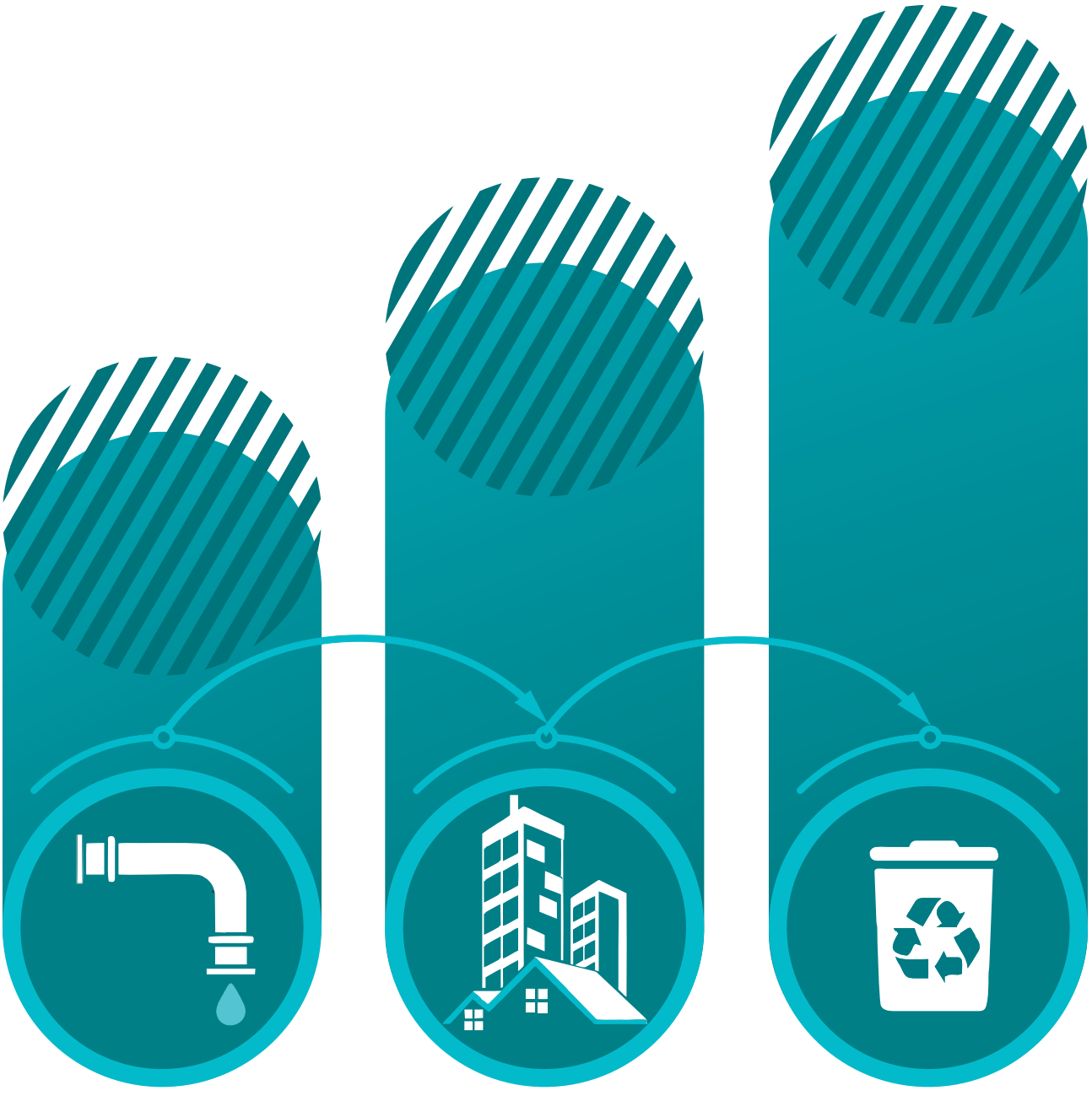
Statistical analyses

Statistics Poland



Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2022

Warsaw, Lublin 2023

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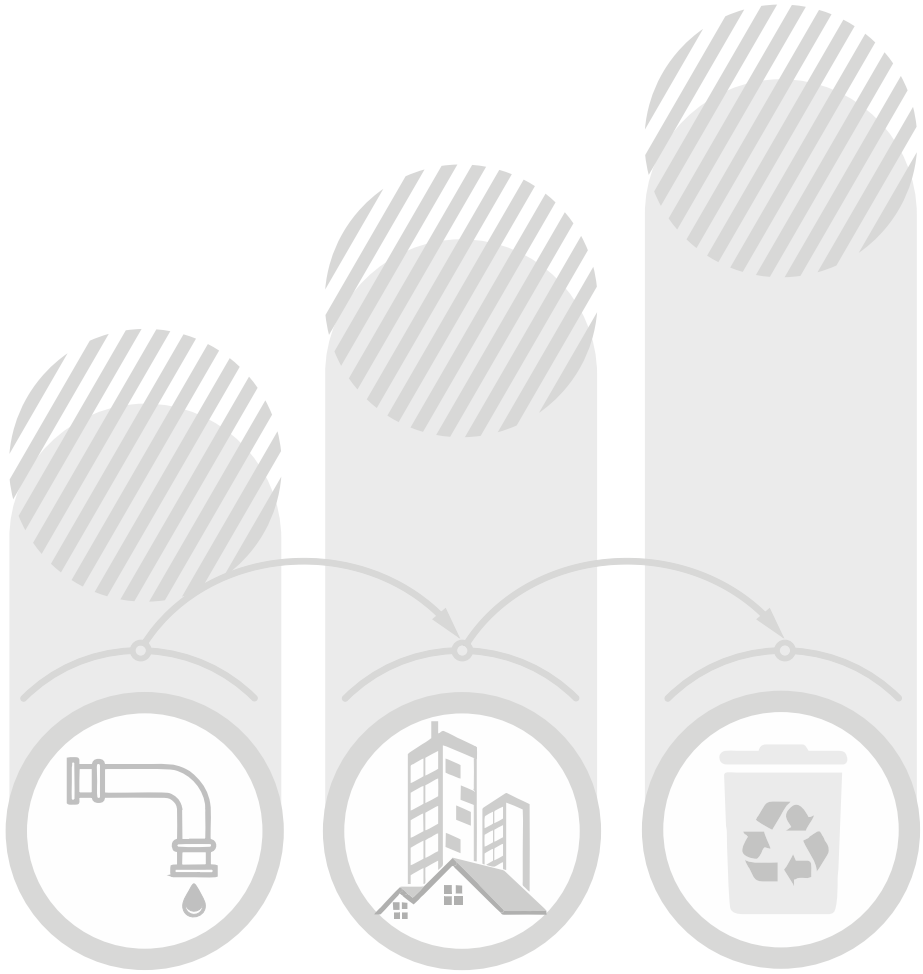

Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2022

Statistics Poland
Statistical Office in Lublin

Warsaw, Lublin 2023

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Preface

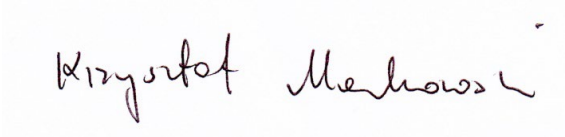
"Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2022" mainly presents the dwelling stocks and housing conditions, as well as the cost of maintaining the dwelling stocks and municipal infrastructure. The publication presents the state of housing resources at the end of 2022 according to the form of their ownership. At the same time, it shows the number and useful floor area of dwellings, their equipment with sanitary and technical installations, as well as repairs related to upgrading the standard of dwellings. It also presents data on land in municipalities intended for housing construction and land transferred to investors for single-family houses and multi-family housing construction. Moreover, this study includes data on the dwelling stocks of municipalities, social rent of premises and the stock of temporary rooms.

The publication also presents the technical infrastructure that serves to meet the collective needs of the population and to perform the municipalities' tasks. It presents information about municipal devices and services in the field of water supply, sewage, heat, electricity and network gas distribution, and the collection, collection and processing of municipal waste. It also includes estimated data on the population using water supply, sewage and gas networks, and presents data on the consumption of water, gas from the network, heat for heating purposes, sewage discharged into the sewage system and social and domestic liquid waste that was removed from septic tanks. The study also includes information on municipal waste generated by fractions and sources of origin, processing of this type of waste, as well as municipal waste landfills and illegal dumping sites.

The publication uses the reporting results of public statistics (from reports M-01, M-06, SG-01 and M-09), obtained from entities dealing with the management and administration of housing resources, as well as entities providing municipal services. The data included in the publication mainly concern 2022 but were also presented in retrospect (2012-2022), which enabled comparison over time of key phenomena in the housing economy and municipal infrastructure.

The collected data and syntheses were presented spatially, by city and rural area, as well as by voivodeship. Information at lower levels of spatial aggregation (for powiats and gminas) was made available in the Local Data Bank on the website of the Central Statistical Office (http://www.stat.gov.pl).

Director
of the Statistical Office in Lublin



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Lublin, Warsaw, November 2023

Contents

List of tabeles

List of charts

List of maps

Symbols

Symbols	Description
Kreska (-)	magnitude zero
“Of which”	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given

Main abbreviations

Abbreviations	Meaning
thous .	thousand
mln	milion
mld	miliard
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
hm^3	cubic hectometre
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
kWh	kilowatt-hour
GWh	gigawatt-hour
MJ	megajoule
TJ	terajoule
pcs	pieces
p.p.	percentage point

Executive summary

At the end of 2022, there were 15.6 million dwellings with 59.7 million rooms. The average size of a dwelling was 75.3 m^2, and the average useful floor area per person was 31.1 m^2. There were 242 people per 100 housing units.

In multi-apartment buildings, as much as 55.3 percent of the dwelling stocks consisted of dwellings of—inatural persons covered by condominiums, 29.6 percent of housing cooperatives, and 11.9 percent of communal housing, with the continued sale and return of apartments to former owners. Other forms of–entity that is the owner had a minor share in the structure of the dwelling stocks.

Among the dwellings that underwent renovations to improve the standard of the units in 2022, dwellings in housing cooperative resources dominated (with a share of 64.9%). The share of dwellings in buildings covered by housing condominiums in the number of dwellings undergoing renovation reached 28.5%, and municipal dwellings were even lower, at 5.1%.

In Poland, the annual costs of maintaining the housing stock of the surveyed units amounted to PLN 48.3 billion and were 19.1% higher than in 2020. The cost of municipal services provided to the housing stock increased by 20.5%. Central heating and hot water had the highest share in this category of costs in all forms of ownership of housing resources. The largest share of housing allowances was paid to users of municipal premises (39% share), significantly less (by 12.2 p.p.) to users of cooperative premises, as well as private premises in buildings covered by housing condominiums (14.8%) and private premises without housing condominiums (12.3%).

The amount of arrears (since their inception with interest) for non-payment of fees for dwelling reached more than PLN 6.9 billion. The highest share in the total amount of arrears in dwelling fees was accounted for by tenants of dwellings remaining in municipal resources (62.7%).

In 2022, out of 13.1 thousand eviction proceedings in court, as many as 72.7% involved tenants occupying communal housing. Of the 6.1 thousand evictions ordered, as many as 80.0% referred to tenants occupying municipal dwelling stocks. Evictions were carried out from 4.1 thousand housing units, of which 79.8% pertained to municipal (and 9.4% to cooperative) resources. In 2022, for the lease of premises from the municipal housing stock and the lease of temporary premises were awaiting a total of 126.4 thousand households, mainly in cities.

As of the end of 2022, the area of land that was in the municipal stock and allocated for housing was 27,400 hectares. Land for single-family housing accounted for as much as 77.6% of this (64.3% in urban areas and 96.6% in rural areas). More than three-fourths of the land transferred to investors for housing construction was allocated for private construction by individuals, while only 0.4% of the total amount of land transferred by municipalities to investors was allocated for cooperative construction, only 3.7% of the land was allocated for construction by public building societies, and for municipal construction only 6.0%. The structure of land transferred to investors for construction, is a significant barrier to the construction of rental housing by municipalities or public building societies.

There were disparities between urban and rural areas in the equipment of dwellings with basic technical and sanitary installations, with the differences decreasing. In particular, between 2012 and 2022, rural areas saw a markedly greater increase in the length of the sewage system (by 37,000 km) than in cities. At the end of 2022, 55.9% of the rural population used it. In contrast, residents of areas with underdeveloped sewerage systems used household sewage disposal systems (non-drainage tanks or household treatment plants). As of the end of 2022, there were almost 2.5 million household sewage disposal systems in Poland, of which as many as 86% were no-tanks.

In 2022, mixed waste predominated among the municipal waste generated with a share of more than 60%. There were 213 kg per capita, while 142 kg of waste collected separately was recorded. More than half (61.1%) of the municipal waste generated in 2022 was sent for recovery (8.2 million tons), of which nearly 3.6 million tons (26.7%) were destined for material recycling. Subjected to it both municipal waste collected separately, as well as raw waste sorted from mixed municipal

waste. In contrast, more than 5.2 million tons of municipal waste were sent for disposal, of which 5.1 million tons (38.1% of the total municipal waste generated) were landfilled.

In 2022, residential heating energy sales showed a strong spatial concentration. The combined share of the five voivodships, Mazowieckie, Śląskie, Łódzkie, Pomorskie and Dolnośląskie, in heating energy sales in Poland exceeded 60% (within their territories are: Warsaw, the cities of the Upper Silesian conurbation, Łódź, the Tri-City and Wrocław).

The structure of thermal energy production for heating purposes was dominated by solid fuels (with a share of 59.9%, while the share of gas was 23 p.p. lower). Among solid fuels, the share of coal and coke was almost fourteen times higher than that of non-forest biomass.

Chapter 1

Dwelling stocks

At the end of December 2022, Poland's dwelling stock included 15.6 million dwellings with a total useful floor area of 1,172.9 million m^2, which contained 59.7 million rooms.

The largest number of housing units, 9.0 million (58.0%), remained in the stock of natural persons outside housing communities, and 3.6 million (23.3%) in housing condominiums. The total area of dwelling owned by individuals reached 1,033.3 million square meters, accounting for 88.1% of the total useful floor area of dwelling in the country. The stock of housing cooperatives included 1.9 million dwellings, while there were 0.8 million municipal dwellings and 0.1 million dwellings of public bulding societes.

Table 1. **Dwellings stocks (inhabited and uninhabited) a by type of ownership**
as of 31 December 2022

Specification	Dwellings in thousands	Useful floor area in thousand m^2
Total	**15,575.2**	**1,172,919.6**
Ownership of:		
gminas (municipal)	778.8	34,044.2
housing cooperatives	1,937.0	95,143.6
State Treasury	29.2	1,508.8
companies	59.1	3,517.1
natural persons:[b]	12,660.1	1,033,274.1
in housing condominiums	3,626.1	194,066.0
public building societies	110.3	5,431.8

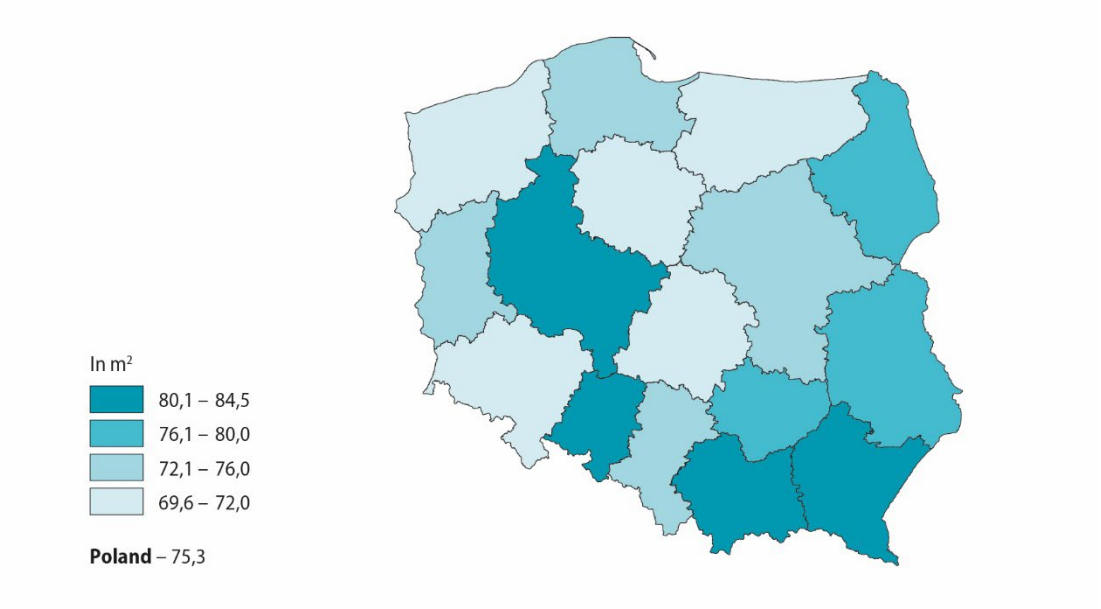
a Data for "total" are compiled on the basis of the balance of dwelling stocks, other information – on the basis of periodic survey conducted every two years. b Including other entities

Nearly 10.6 million dwelling units were located in urban areas, covering 37 million chambers. Rural areas contained 5 million dwelling units with 22.7 million chambers. Compared to 2021, in urban areas the number of dwelling units increased by 148.2 thousand (by 1.4%), and in rural areas by 67.5 thousand (also by 1.4%).

As of December 31, 2022, the average size of an dwelling in Poland was 75.3 m^2. and increased by 0.2 m^2 compared to 2021. Dwellings in rural areas were on average 32.6 m^2 larger than those in urban areas (the corresponding ratios were 97.4 m^2 for rural areas and 64.8 m^2 for urban areas).

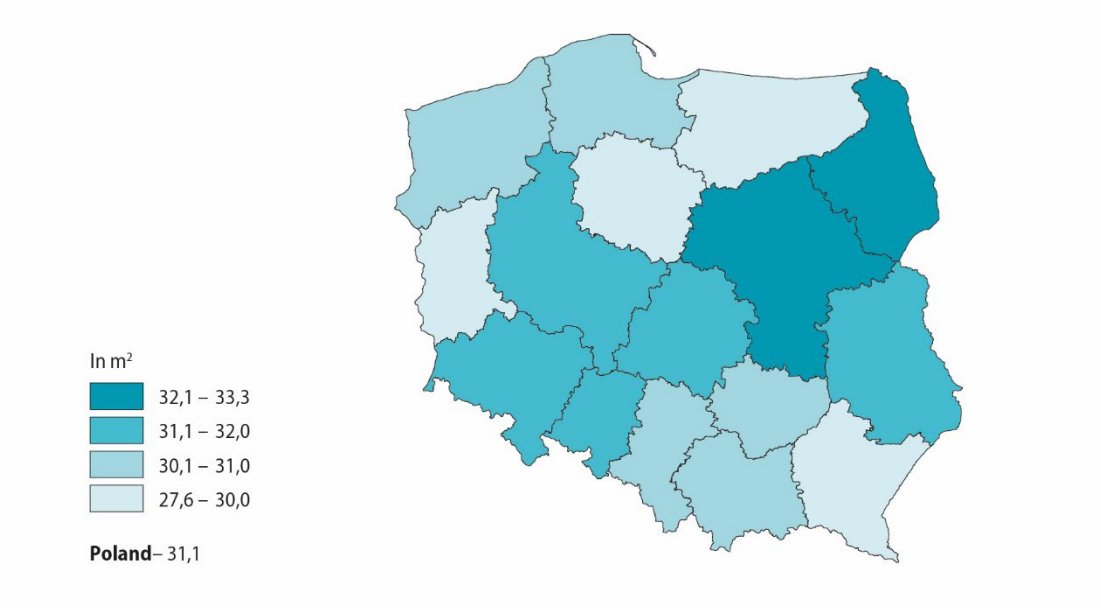
The largest average useful floor area of a dwelling was recorded in Podkarpackie Voivodship (82.0 m^2), slightly smaller in Opolskie Voivodship (81.9 m^2), Wielkopolskie Voivodship (80.6 m^2) and Małopolskie Voivodship. On the other hand, the smallest average useful floor area was characterized by dwellings in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship (69.6 m^2), with this kind of low indicator also characterized by the following voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie (70.1 m^2), Dolnośląskie (70.8 m^2), Kujawsko-pomorskie (71.7 m^2) and Łódzkie (71.8 m^2). The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling was low in highly urbanized provinces, where dwellings in cities predominated, with a lower average useful floor area than dwellings in rural areas.

Map 1. **The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling in 2022**



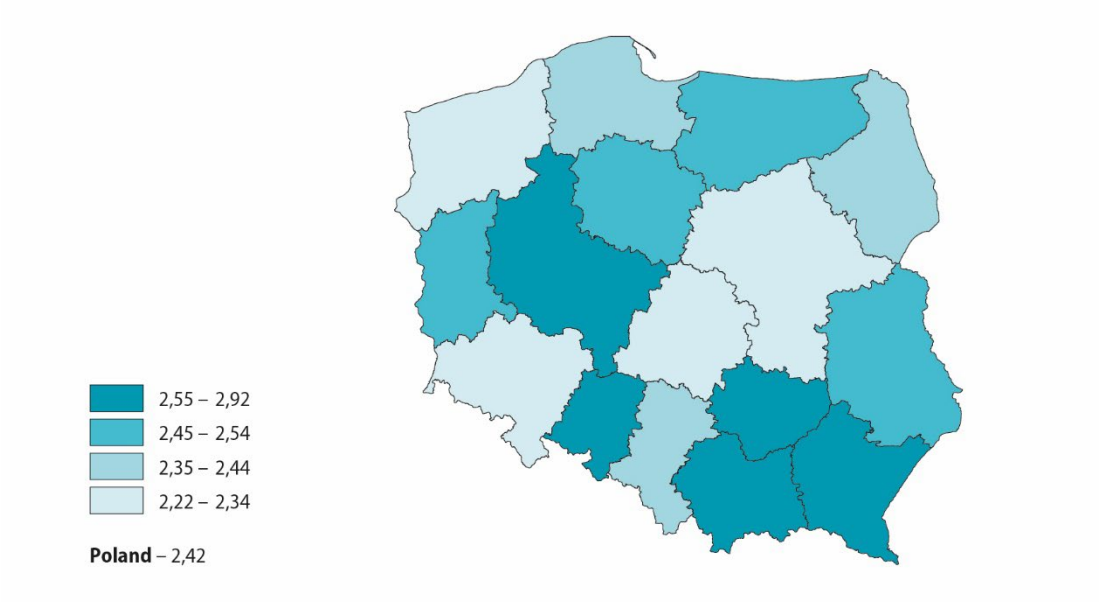
In 2022, the average usefull area of residential premises per person was 31,1 m². Compared to 2021, it increased in urban areas from 29.8 m² to 30.4 m², and in rural areas from 31.4 m² to 32.0 m². By region, it reached from 27.6 m² in Warmińsko-mazurskie Voivodship to 33.3 m² in Mazowieckie Voivodship.

Map 2. **The average useful floor area per 1 person in 2022**



Density of population dwelling is reflected by the average number of people per 1 dwelling, with the number of persons per 100 dwellings often quoted interchangeably. In 2022, the average was 242 people. In the Podkarpackie Voivodship it was the highest, reaching 292 persons, in Dolnośląskie Voivodship 260, and in Opolskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodship 258. Relatively low indicators of the number of people per 1 dwelling were recorded in the highly urbanized provinces of Mazowieckie (222), Dolnośląskie (223), and Łódzkie (224).

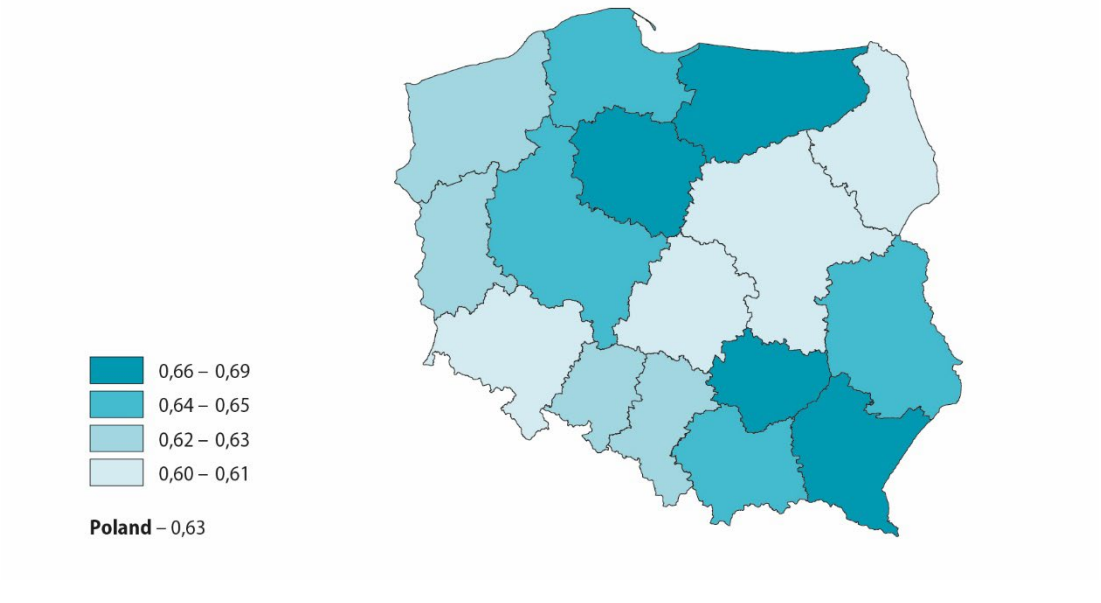
Map 3. **The average number of persons per 1 dwelling in 2022**



An indicator representing density of population is also the average number of people per room. This indicator for Poland was at the level of 0.63, it was higher in rural areas (0.67 than in cities (0.61).

Spatially, lower values of the index than the average were recorded in Podlaskie, Dolnośląskie, Łódzkie, Mazowieckie, Opolskie and Śląskie Voivodships, and the highest index occurred in Podkarpackie Voivodship - 0.69.

Map 4. **The average number of persons per 1 room in 2022**



The characteristics of the dwelling stock include the degree to which dwellings are equipped with basic sanitary and technical and sanitary installations. The increase in the share of dwellings equipped with such installations indicates an improvement in the housing conditions of the population.

Table 2. **Dwellings equipped with basic installations**
as of 31 December 2022

Wyszczególnienie	Dwellings in total	Of which fitted with:				
		water supply sytem	lavatory	bathroom	gas from gas supply system	central heating
POLAND – number of dwellings in thousands	**15,575.2**	**15,224.2**	**14,823.4**	**14,602.0**	**9,121.9**	**13,367.4**
% of total dwellings	100.0	97.7	95.2	93.8	58.6	85.8
Urban areas – number of dwellings in thousands	10,561.1	10,410.6	10,270.1	10,182.4	7,576.1	9,434.3
% of total dwellings	100.0	98.6	97.2	96.4	71.7	89.3
Rural areas – number of dwellings in thousands	5,014.1	4,813.6	4,553.3	4,419.7	1,545.8	3,933.2
% of total dwellings	100.0	96.0	90.8	88.1	30.8	78.4

In Poland, at the end of 2022, 97.7% of homes were equipped with a water supply, 95.2% with a toilet, and in a bathroom 93.8%. Gas installation was provided to almost 60% of dwellings. There were disparities between urban and rural areas in equipping dwellings with basic installations. The difference in equipment with a gas network reached as much as 41.0 p.p., with a bathroom 8.2 p.p., and with a toilet 6.4 p.p. (although between 2012 and 2022 such disparities gradually decreased in favor of rural areas).

Chapter 2

Dewlling stocks in buildings under management/administration

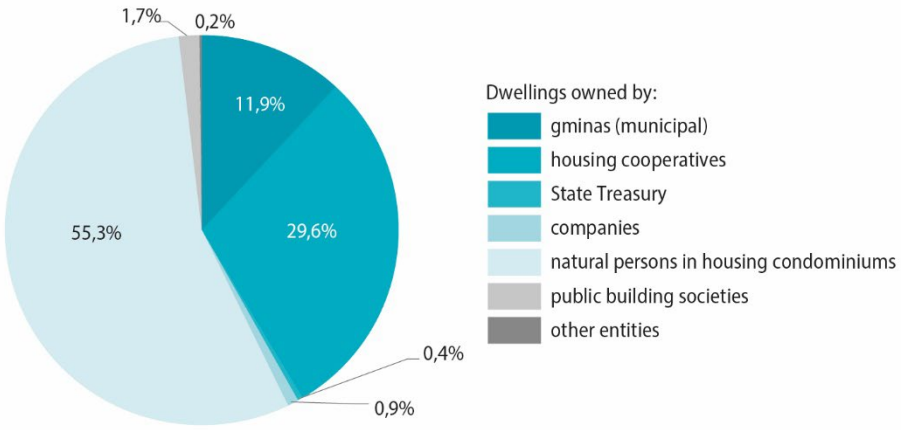
2.1. Types of ownership of dwelling stocks

Classification of dwellings by form of the entity that is the owner includes housing: of natural persons in buildings of housing condominiums, housing cooperatives, municipalities (communal), public building societies (TBS), workplaces, the State Treasury and other entities.

Among the 6.6 million dwelling units included in the survey of dwelling stocks resources, located in buildings under management/administration, more than half were dwelling units of natural persons in buildings covered by housing condominiums, 29.6% dwelling units of housing cooperatives, and 11.9% communal dwelling. Other forms of the entity that is the owner accounted for a minor share (0.2% to 1.7%) of the dwelling stock.

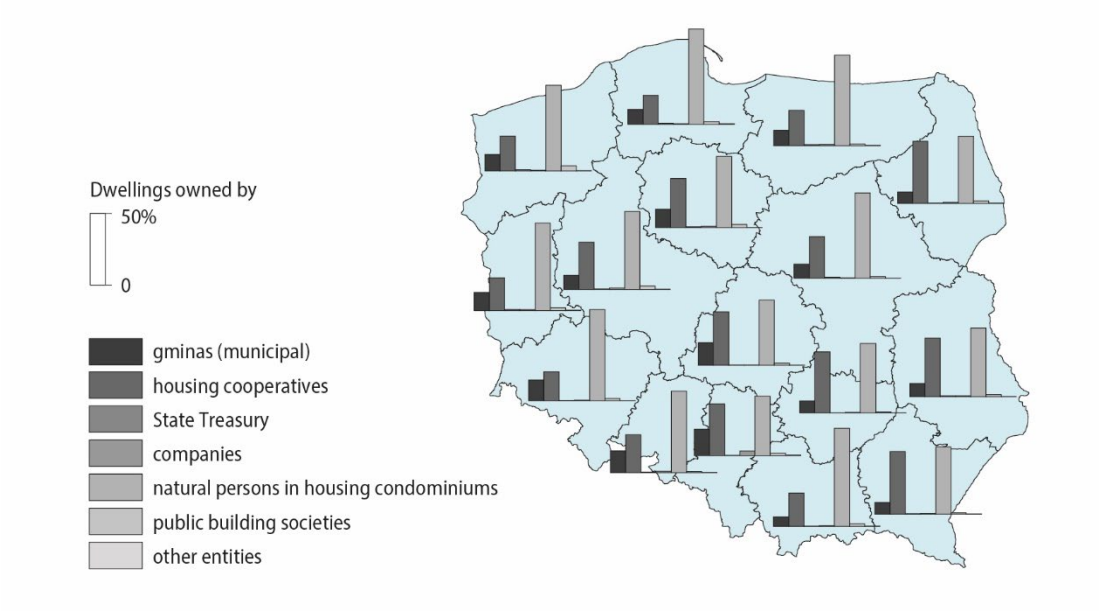
The changes in the structure of the dwelling stock, which have been observed for many years, with an increase in the share of dwelling of individuals, are associated with the sale of dwellings to them and, to a lesser extent, the return of dwellings to former owners or heirs. The dwelling stock of housing cooperatives (occupied on the basis of cooperative ownership and tenancy rights) still accounts for a significant percentage of dwelling.

Chart 1. The structure of dwelling by type of ownership in 2022



In the spatial structure of dwelling stock, a high share of cooperative housing was recorded in the voivodships: Podkarpackie (43.3%), Podlaskie (43.0%) and Świętokrzyskie (42.3%), and communal dwelling in Śląskie (18.2%), Łódzkie (15.8%) and Opolskie (15.2%).

Map 5. **Dwelling stocks by type of ownership in 2022**



In turn, high shares of dwellings owned by individuals in housing condominiums were characterized by the voivodships: Małopolskie (67.8%), Pomorskie (65.9%) and Dolnośląskie (63.0%).

2.2. Sale of dwelling stocks

Sold dwellings should be considered those for which agreements have been concluded on the establishment of separate ownership in the form of a notarial deed (with the existing or other tenant). Also included here are dwellings of housing cooperatives for which ownership has been separated.

In 2021-2022, the sale and return of dwellings to former owners continued. The sales process included dwellings located in multi-dwelling buildings as well as dwellings in buildings that were sold entirely to natural persons. During this period, 118,000 dwellings were sold to natural persons.

Among the units sold, units from the resources of housing cooperatives prevailed (with a share of 43.0%), while 27.6% of the units sold were from municipal resources, and 25.2% from the resources of other entities (the share of dwellings sold from Treasury resources was 0.7%).

Table 3. **Dwellings sold in the years 2020–2022 by type of ownership**

Specification	Sold dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Total	**118,020**	**100.0**
Gminas	32,619	27.6
Housing cooperatives	50,799	43.0
State Treasury	772	0.7
Companies	3,650	3.1
Natural persons in housing condominiums	-	-
Public building societies	405	0.3
Other entities	29,775	25.2

Table 4. **Dwellings sold in the years 2020–2022 by voivodships**

Specification	Sold dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Polska	**118,020**	**100.0**
Dolnośląskie	11,767	10.0
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	5,225	4.4
Lubelskie	3,365	2.9
Lubuskie	4,616	3.9
Łódzkie	10,238	8.7
Małopolskie	5,897	5.0
Mazowieckie	17,288	14.6
Opolskie	1,658	1.4
Podkarpackie	2,776	2.4
Podlaskie	4,027	3.4
Pomorskie	12,108	10.3
Śląskie	15,260	12.9
Świętokrzyskie	1,701	1.4
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	5,074	4.3
Wielkopolskie	10,737	9.1
Zachodniopomorskie	6,283	5.3

Among the dwellings not owned by natural persons that were sold to natural persons, a high share was accounted for by dwellings located in voivodships: Mazowieckie (14.6%), Śląskie (12.9%), Pomorskie (10.3%) and Dolnośląskie (10.0%). These provinces were characterized by relatively high shares of housing cooperatives, gminas dwelling (and other entities), which decreased with the sale of dwellings to natural persons.

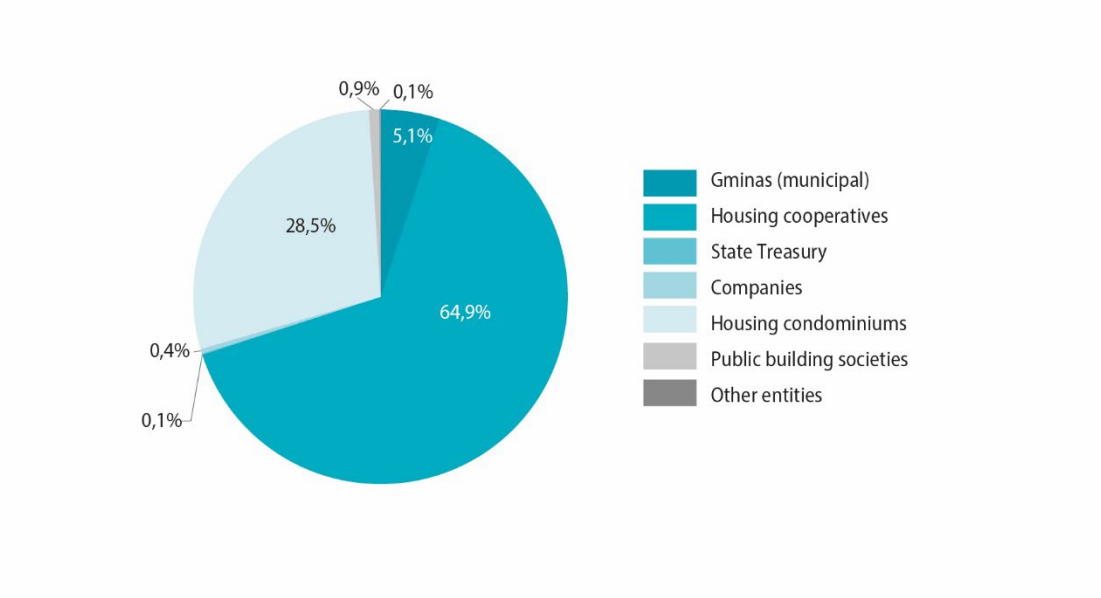
2.3. Renovation of dwelling stocks

In 2022, 644.8 thousand renovation works (not constituting major renovation) were performed, which consisted of replacing all or some installations. Sanitary and technical installations (water supply, sewerage, central heating, hot water, mains gas) were provided to 75.7 thousand dwellings. Central heating was installed in 19.6 thousand dwellings, 7.6 thousand were connected to the water supply system, and 8.6 thousand to the sewage system. Hot water was supplied to 48.1 thousand dwellings, and mains gas was connected to 11.5 thousand dwellings.

Table 5. **Dwellings in which renovations were carried out, and those in which technical and sanitary systems were installed in 2022**

In stocks owned by:	Renovation works carried out	Dwellings in which new systems were installed directly:					
		Total	Water supply system	Sewage system	Central heating	Hot water	Gas supply system
Total	**644,837**	**75,684**	**7,572**	**8,644**	**19,578**	**48,142**	**11,468**
Gminas	33,115	9,214	776	969	6,980	4,210	2,100
Housing cooperatives	418,572	36,772	2,386	2,406	2,207	30,002	2,937
State Treasury	884	209	6	3	202	192	2
Companies	2,617	598	30	43	453	398	82
Housing condominiums	183,563	28,552	4,294	5,143	9,456	13,033	6,269
Public building societies	5,970	328	80	80	269	296	78
Other entities	116	11	-	-	11	11	-

Chart 2. **The structure of dwelling renovations related to improvement of housing standards in 2022**



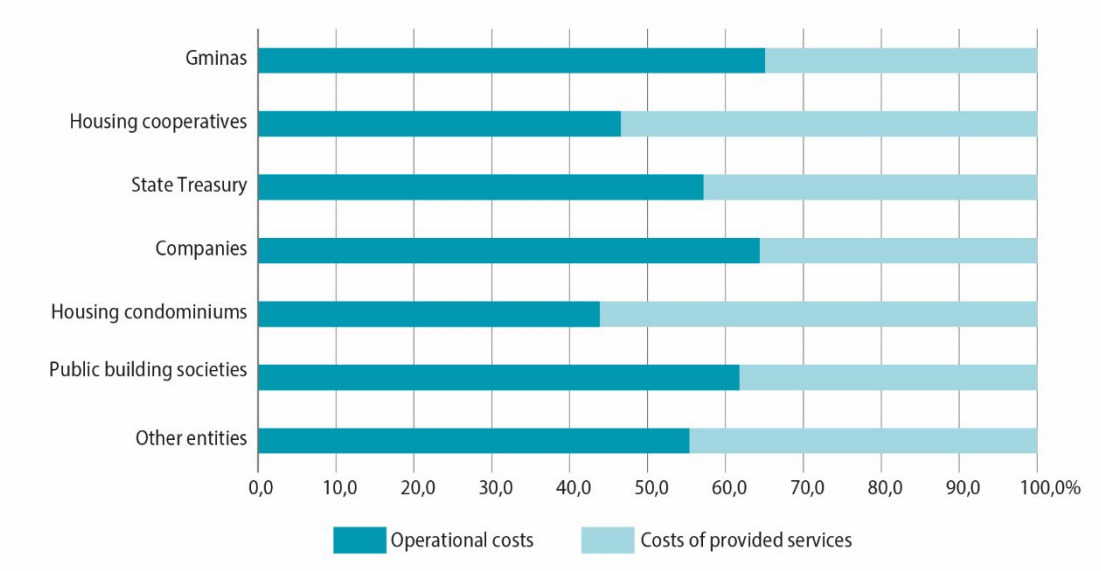
Among the dwellings renovated in 2022 to improve the standard of the premises, dwellings in housing cooperatives predominated (64.9%), while the share of dwellings in buildings covered by housing condominiums in the number of dwellings renovated reached 28.5%, and municipal dwellings was even lower at 5.1%.

2.4. Maitenance costs of dwelling stocks and temporary

In 2022, the study of the cost of maintenance of premises resources covered 7.9 million premises resources, including more than 7.7 million residential units.

In Poland, the annual costs of maintaining the premises resources of the surveyed units amounted to PLN 48.3 billion, which was 19.1% higher than in 2020. The cost of municipal services provided to premises increased by 20.7%.

Chart 3. **Structure of maintenance costs of dwellings and business premises stocks by type of ownership in 2022**



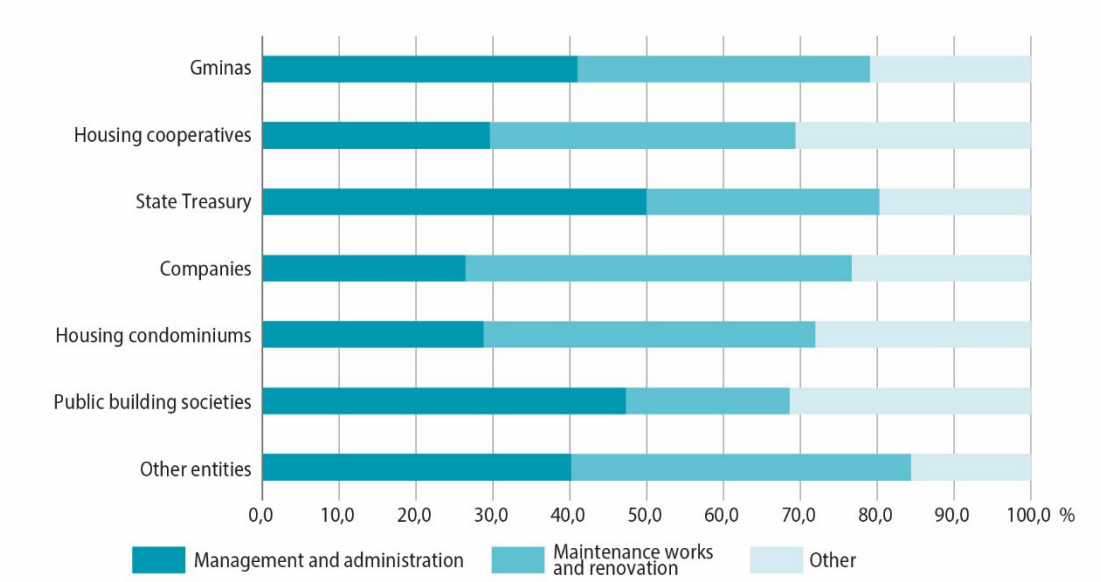
In 2022, operating costs accounted for an average of 47.0% of the maintenance costs of premises. The structure of the maintenance costs of local resources, broken down into operating costs and service costs, varied according to the form of the entity that is the owner of the resources. High shares of operating costs were recorded for premises in the resources of municipalities and workplaces (respectively: 65.1% and 64.4%), and low in housing condominiums and housing cooperatives (43.9% and 46.6% respectively). In the latter two, the costs of the services provided thus accounted for most of the maintenance costs of the premises.

The structure of operating costs of premises resources includes management and administrative and office costs, maintenance and renovation costs and other costs (cleanliness, charges for collective antennas, costs associated with the operation of common premises), as well as taxes for the municipality and other public-law charges.

Almost 40.7% of the operating costs of the premises were related to technical maintenance of buildings and premises (maintenance and renovation), 30.7% administrative expenditure and 28.6% other expenditure.

The structure of the operating costs of local resources varied according to the form of ownership of such resources. High shares of management and administration costs in the operating costs of premises were characteristic of premises in the resources of the State Treasury and public building societies (respectively: 50.0% and 47.3%). Low share of management costs for workplaces, housing condominiums and housing cooperatives (respectively: 26.4%, 28.8% and 29.6%), the majority of which were (with a share of 40% and more) costs of maintenance and renovation of premises. The latter costs were almost as high (38.1%) in the local resources of gminas.

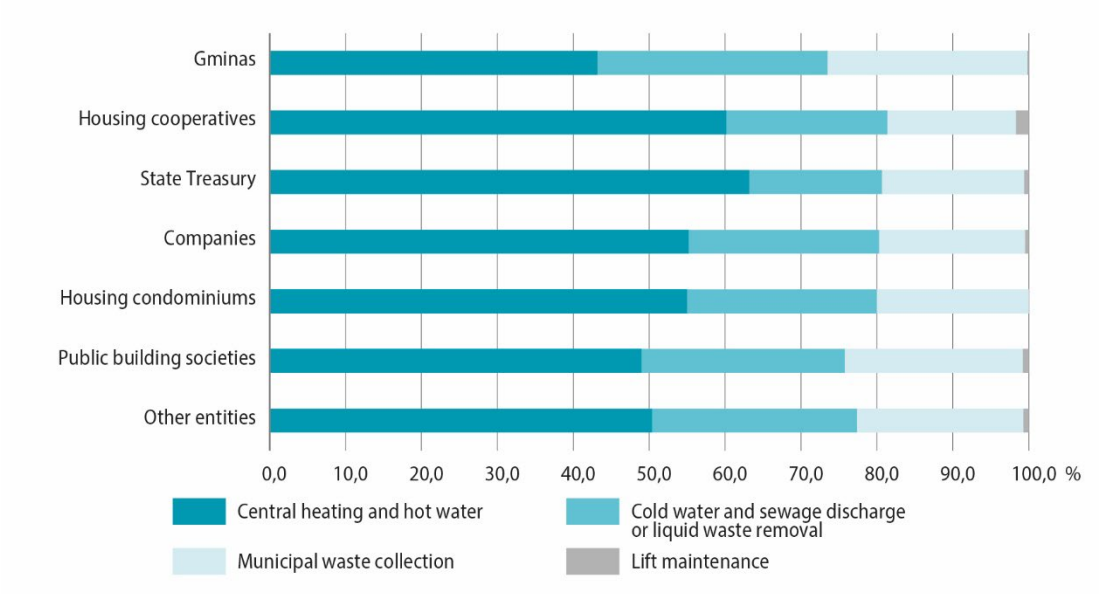
Chart 4. Structure of operational costs by type of ownership in 2022



The cost structure of the services provided included the costs of central heating and hot water, the costs of cold water, sewage or liquid waste collection, the costs of municipal waste collection and the costs of maintaining elevators.

In the structure of the costs of provided municipal services, the highest share (56.9%) was for central heating and hot water. The share of the costs of cold water collection, sewage disposal (or collection of liquid impurities) reached 23.4%, and the costs of collection of municipal waste 18.8%.

Chart 5. **Structure of provided services costs by type of ownership in 2022**



Central heating and hot water accounted for the highest share of the cost structure of services provided in all forms of ownership of local resources. In general, it exceeded 50% of the cost of services provided (only in municipal resources and public building societies it was slightly lower). The resources of municipal premises were characterized by the highest share (30.3%) of the costs related to the intake of cold water and sewage or collection of liquid waste, while housing cooperatives were characterized by the lowest share of such costs of services provided (17.5%). Housing cooperatives accounted for the largest share of the maintenance costs of elevators.

2.5. Arrears with payments of dwelling

As of 31 December 2022, out of 8.1 million dwellings (including dwellings owned separately and managed by housing cooperatives), 23.9% of dwellings were in arrears with rent payments. The total amount of arrears since their inception (with interest) due to non-payment of housing charges amounted to more than PLN 6.9 billion.

Table 6. **Arrears with payments for dwelling by type of ownership**
as of 31 December 2022

Stocks	Arrears		Average overdue rent for one dwelling in arrears
	PLN thousand	%	PLN
Total	**6,902,908.0**	**100.0**	**3,580**
gminas	4,330,038.0	62.7	12,186
housing cooperatives	1,178,994.5	17.1	1,321
companies	298,361.4	4.3	14,948
State Treasury	40,929.6	0.6	5,500
public building societies	73,120.4	1.1	2,485
natural persons in housing condominium buildings	971,672.2	14.1	1,561
other entities	9,791.9	0.1	6,974

The highest share of the total amount of arrears in housing payments was held by tenants of dwellings remaining in the resources of municipalities (62.7%). The shares of housing cooperatives (17.1%) and the resources of natural persons in the buildings covered by housing condominiums (14.1%) were significantly lower (more than three and a half times and more than four times respectively) and the share of housing resources of workplaces in the total amount of housing arrears reached 4.3%. However, the highest arrears of this kind per 1 dwelling (taking

into account dwellings where tenants are in arrears) were recorded in the resources of employment establishments (PLN 14,9 thousand). Slightly lower backlog rate was found in the resources of municipalities (PLN 12,2 thousand), while in the resources belonging to housing cooperatives it was PLN 1,3 thousand, and in the resources of natural persons in buildings covered by housing condominiums PLN 1,6 thousand.

Table 7. Dwellings, occupants of which were in arrears with payments for dwelling in particular group of stocks -as of 31 December 2022

Specification	Dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Stocks owned by:	**1,928,317**	**100.0**
gminas	355,336	18.4
housing cooperatives	892,393	46.3
companies	19,960	1.0
State Treasury	7,442	0.4
public building societies	29,428	1.5
natural persons in housing condominium buildings	622,354	32.3
other entities	1,404	0.1

In most voivodships, in the resources of municipalities recorded the highest share of dwelling whose tenants were in arrears with housing fees. In Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship arrears in the fees concerned almost two thirds, and in Lubuskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Świętokrzyskie almost half of the dwellings in the municipal resources. The share of dwellings whose tenants are in arrears in the total number of dwellings of a given housing stock showed some correlation with the structure of housing stock of voivodships. In the voivodship: Śląskie tenants were in arrears with fees as much as 61.6% of dwellings in the resources of labor establishments. High share of tenants in arrears (above 35%) for housing also characterized the resources of public building societies in Zachodniopomorskie voivodship (and Dolnośląskie voivodship).

Table 8. The share of dwellings, occupants of which were in arrears with payments for dwelling by type of ownership and voivodships (in % to total stocks in particular groups of stocks)

Specification	Gminas	Housing cooperatives[a]	State Treasury	Companies	Natural persons in housing condominums	Public building societies
Polska	**45.6**	**25.9**	**25.5**	**33.8**	**15.3**	**26.7**
Dolnośląskie	47.9	25.3	33.1	18.6	14.1	35.5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	44.8	21.1	26.4	9.4	13.4	22.6
Lubelskie	40.5	29.1	24.0	6.0	16.9	32.6
Lubuskie	56.9	23.3	27.6	9.5	12.8	20.2
Łódzkie	35.5	25.0	29.2	10.6	15.6	31.4
Małopolskie	39.5	24.5	27.8	13.5	11.3	15.9
Mazowieckie	45.4	29.4	11.0	9.8	20.8	28.7
Opolskie	45.1	28.6	13.2	8.7	11.4	16.8
Podkarpackie	38.3	24.6	22.6	5.9	14.2	24.6
Podlaskie	25.8	24.2	3.6	3.6	14.7	32.0
Pomorskie	45.0	24.8	23.0	11.2	14.6	23.1
Śląskie	49.1	26.1	37.5	61.6	13.0	29.0
Świętokrzyskie	51.5	31.9	21.9	16.5	18.8	13.7
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	51.9	26.8	27.0	11.8	13.0	21.0
Wielkopolskie	31.3	19.1	45.8	9.4	17.6	13.7
Zachodniopomorskie	66.5	31.8	41.7	9.0	11.9	37.3

a Including dwellings constituing a separate ownership and managed by housing cooperatives

Considering the number of dwellings where tenants were in arrears with dwelling charges, as many as 892.4 thousand (46.3%) were in the resources of housing cooperatives (total with dwellings constituting separate ownership and managed by housing cooperatives),

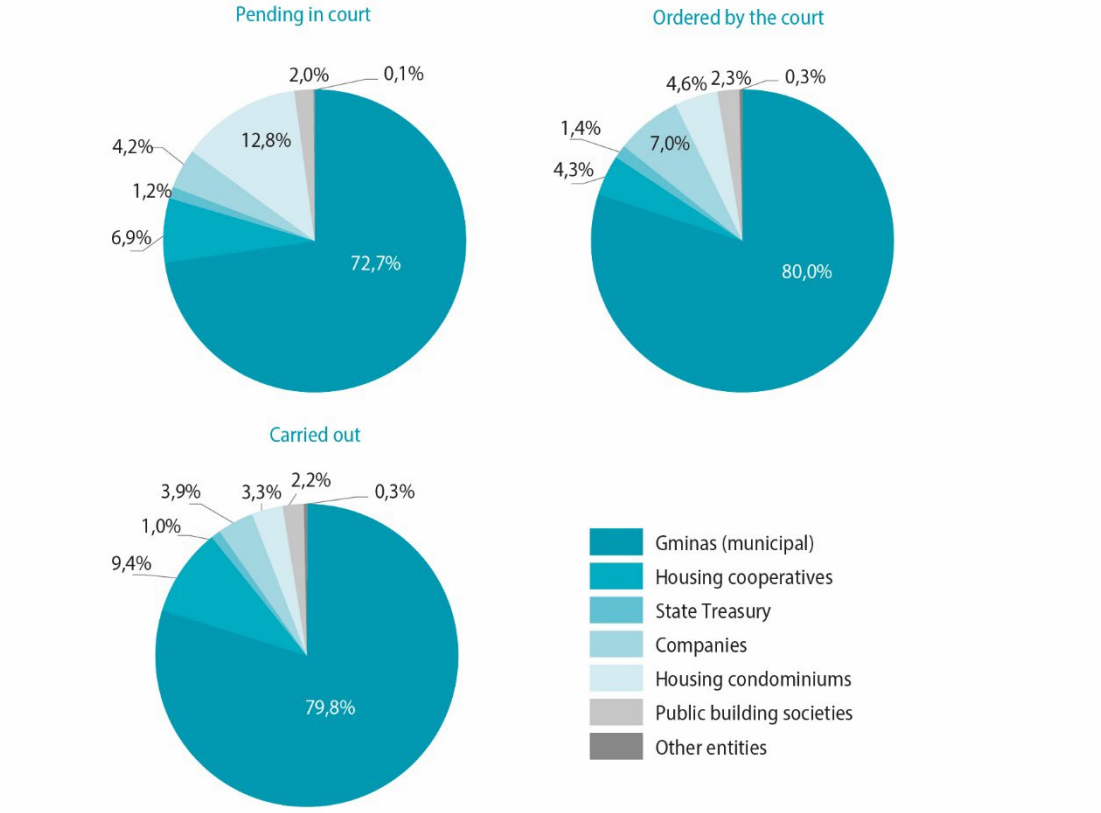
622.4 thousand (32.3%) belonged to natural persons in buildings covered by housing condominiums, and 355.3 thousand (18.4%) belonged to gminas resources.

2.6. Eviction proceedings

Almost 90% of eviction proceedings were initiated due to late payment for dwelling. In 2022, out of 13.1 thousand eviction proceedings in court, as many as 72.7% concerned tenants occupying communal flats, 12.8% related to flats of natural persons in buildings covered by housing condominiums, and 6.9% were subject to eviction proceedings from dwellings in the stock of housing cooperatives.

Of the 6.1 thousand evictions ordered, as many as 80% concerned tenants occupying communal flats. In 2022, 4,100 residential units were evicted, of which 79.8% were municipal resources and 9.4% were cooperative resources.

Chart 6. The structure of eviction proceedings by type of ownership in 2022



The majority of court-ordered (and executed) evictions concerned residential premises in Mazowieckie and Śląskie voivodships (with the combined share of both voivodships exceeding 40.0%).

Table 9. **The share of eviction proceedings by voivodships**

Specification	Number of eviction proceedings pending in courts		Number of evictions from dwellings ordered by the court		Number of evictions from dwellings carried out	
	total	of which due to arrears with payments for dwellings	total	of which due to arrears with payments for dwellings	total	of which due to arrears with payments for dwellings
	in thousands					
POLAND	**13.1**	**11.6**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**4.1**	**3.7**
	POLAND = 100%					
Dolnośląskie	12.5	12.9	10.6	11.2	9.8	10.4
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.3
Lubelskie	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Lubuskie	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3
Łódzkie	4.7	4.7	6.3	6.6	9.5	10.1
Małopolskie	6.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.9
Mazowieckie	23.8	23.2	23.2	24.2	22.4	22.6
Opolskie	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.0
Podkarpackie	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2
Podlaskie	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.1
Pomorskie	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.7
Śląskie	19.9	19.8	23.0	22.4	22.1	20.7
Świętokrzyskie	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.5
Wielkopolskie	6.6	7.4	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.1
Zachodniopomorskie	7.2	7.6	7.0	7.5	6.7	6.8

Chapter 3

Gminas' (municipal) dwelling stocks and temporary premises stocks

3.1. Rental of residential premises and temporary premises

The dwelling stocks of the municipality is to be understood as premises used to meet the housing needs of the municipality, which are owned by the municipality or by single-member municipal companies, to which the municipality has entrusted the implementation of its own task of meeting the housing needs of the self-governing community, with the exception of public building societies, and premises which remain in the separate ownership of these entities.

At the end of 2022, the number of residential units in the dwelling stocks of municipalities subject to lease agreements (excluding swap and temporary premises) amounted to 619.7 thousand, and their area was 27.4 million m^2. Almost 92.0% of them were in cities. The average useful floor area of the rented premises was 44.3 m^2.

The number of dwellings covered by social lease agreements amounted to 65.6 thousand, and their area of 2.3 million m^2. Almost 88.0% of them were in urban areas. On average, the premises covered by a social lease agreement in Poland had an area of 34.7 m^2.

Table 10. **Rental of residential premises from gminas' dwelling stocks and rental of temporary premises** as of 31 December 2022

Specification	Poland	Urban areas	Rural areas
Rental contracts (existing)			
Residential premises[a]	619,699	567,456	52,243
of which social rental contracts	65,643	57,517	8,126
Temporary premises	1,826	1,557	269
Useful floor area in thousand m^2			
Residential premises[a]	27,447.9	25,029.8	2,418.1
of which social rental contracts	2,277.7	1,990.5	287.2
Temporary premises	41.7	33.9	7.8
The average useful floor area in m^2			
Residential premises[a]	44.3	44.1	46.3
of which social rental contracts	34.7	34.6	35.3
Temporary premises	22.8	21.7	29.2

a Excluding replacement premises and temporary premises

At the end of 2020, the municipalities had concluded lease agreements for 1 826 temporary premises with a total area of 41,7 thousand m^2. Such premises, with an average area of 22,8 m^2, were significantly smaller than residential premises in the dwelling stocks of communes subject to lease agreements and residential premises with a social lease agreement

3.2. Demand for residential premises and temporary premises rental

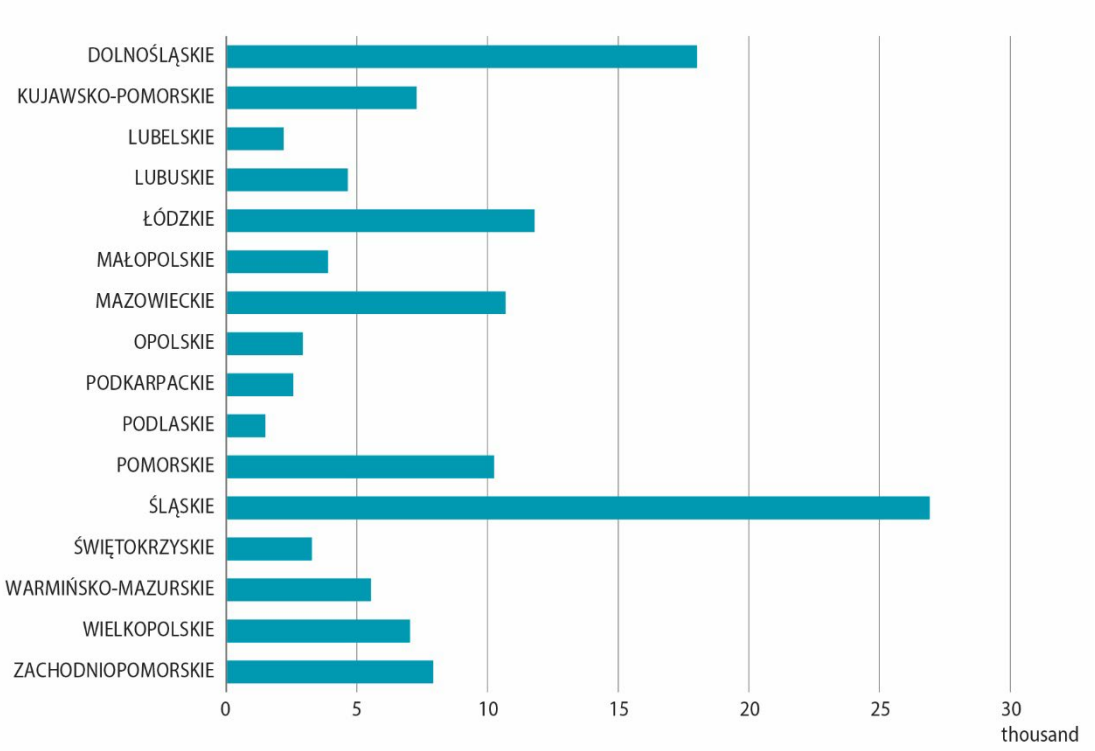
Households awaiting the rental of premises from a gmina are understood as the households that meet the requirements of the gmina council resolution determining the rules for renting premises that are part of the gmina's dwelling stocks

In 2022, a total of 126.4 thousand households expected to rent premises from the gminas' dwelling stocks and rent temporary premises, mainly (85.9%) in cities. Among them, the most, as many as 26,9 thousand farms of this kind were in the Śląskie Voivodship, and more than 18 thousand in Dolnośląskie Voivodship (which in total accounted for 35.5% of the number of 126.4 thousand).

Table 11. Households awaiting residential premises rental from gminas' dwelling stocks and for temporary premises rental
as of 31 December 2022

Specification	Grand total	Social rental		Rental of temporary premises
		total	of which execution of eviction sentences	
In absolute numbers				
Poland	**126,425**	**70,192**	**40,026**	**16,537**
Urban areas	108,565	64,070	39,283	16,406
Rural areas	17,860	6,122	743	131
Poland=100%				
Urban areas	85.9	91.3	98.1	99.2
Rural areas	14.1	8.7	1.9	0.8

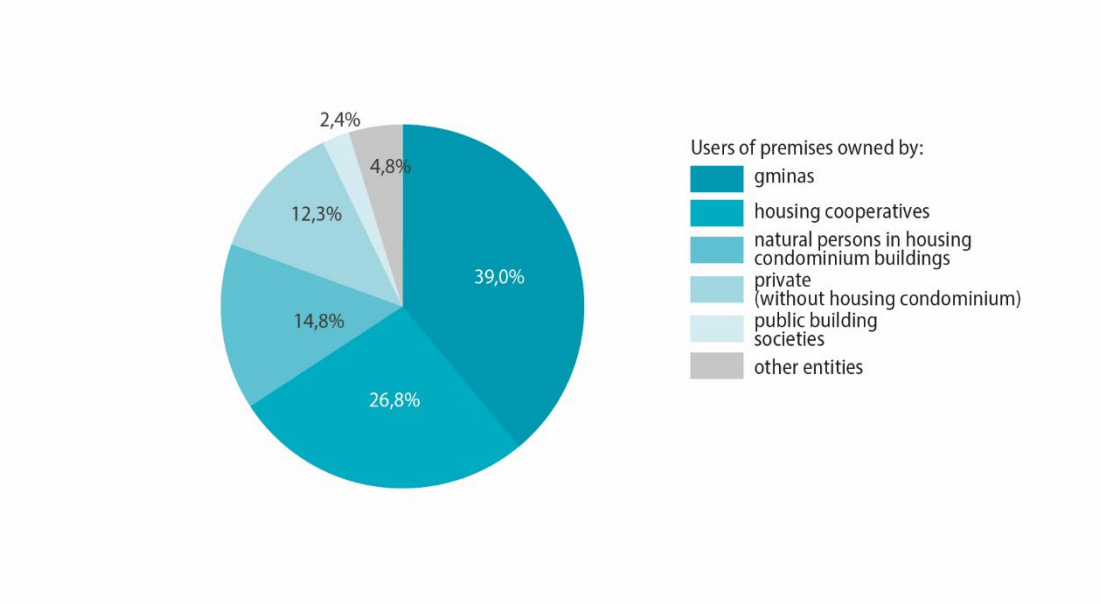
Chart 7. Number of households awaiting residential premises rental
as of 31 December 2022



70.2 thousand households (in 91.3% of urban dwellings) expected to rent premises from the dwelling stocks of municipalities, excluding replacement premises and temporary premises. More than 40 thousand (almost 57.0%) were farms waiting to be rented as part of the execution of eviction judgments. On the other hand, 16.5 thousand households (more than 99.2% in cities) were waiting for rent from the temporary premises of municipalities).

3.3. Hausing allowances

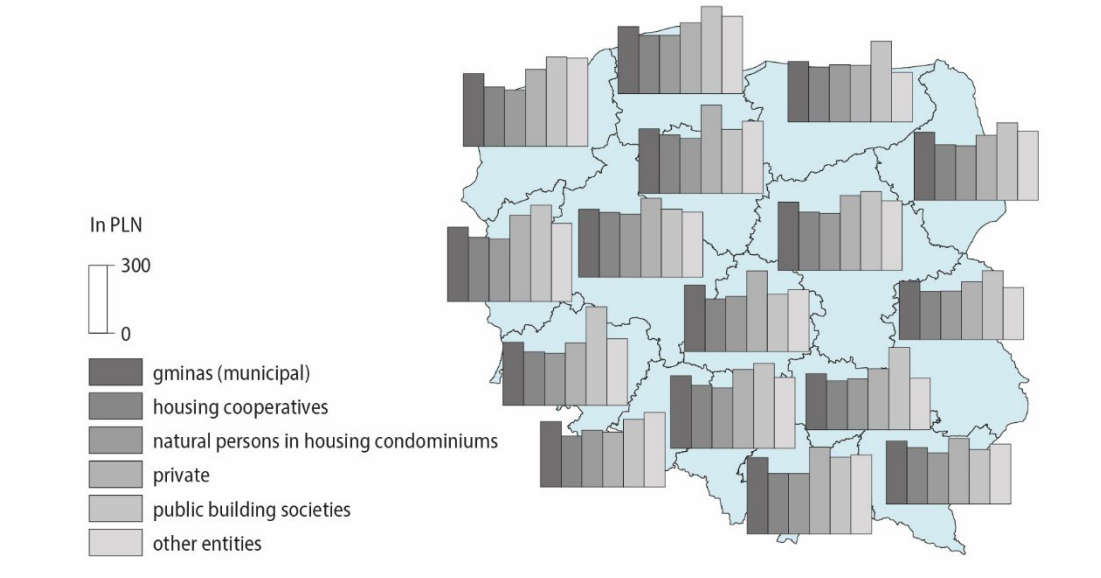
Chart 8. Users of residential premises that housing allowances was paid in 2022



In 2022, over 2.6 million housing allowances were paid, 166.5 thousand more than in 2021 (by 6.7%). The total amount of such payments amounted to PLN 730.5 million and was higher by 18.7% than in 2021.

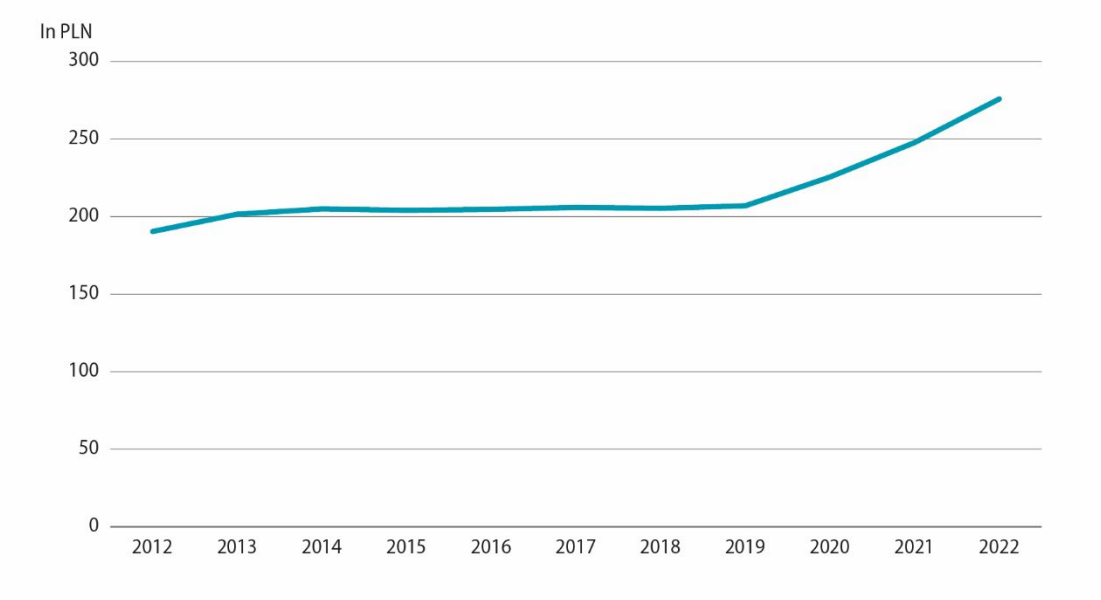
Most housing allowances were paid to users of municipal premises (39% share), significantly less (by 12.2%) to users of cooperative premises as well as private premises in buildings covered by housing condominiums (14.8%) and private premises (excluding housing associations - 12.3%).

Map 6. The average amount of housing allowance paid in 2022



In 2022, the average amount of housing allowance was higher by PLN 28 (by 11.3%) compared to 2021 and amounted to PLN 275.8. In the long term, it showed a clear upward trend (in the years 2012-2022 it increased in nominal terms by 44.9%).

Chart 9. **The average amount of housing allowance paid in 2012-2022**



In terms of the average amount of housing allowances paid (from 360 PLN up to PLN 417.1), the resources of public building societies emerged in western voivodships (Dolnośląskie, Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Pomorskie) and the Śląskie Voivodeship. In Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Śląskie voivodships, the average amount of housing allowance was also relatively high (over PLN 300) in private housing (not covered by housing condominiums) and municipal housing resources. In the resources of individuals in housing condominiums and housing cooperatives, the average amount of housing allowances was low (amounted from 214,9 PLN in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodship in the resources of natural persons in housing condominiums up to PLN 274,9 in the resources of housing cooperatives in Wielkopolskie Voivodship).

Chapter 4

Management of land for housing construcion

Communal land means land owned by gminas and intermunicipal associations, land whose owners are unknown, land in possession, on the basis of self-ownership, gmina organizational units without legal personality and land of gminas and inter-municipal associations transferred into perpetual usufruct.

Developed land should be understood as areas intended for residential construction, to which an access road leads and there is a possibility of connection to the water supply, sewerage, electricity and heating network.

At the end of 2022, the area of land that was part of the municipal resource and was intended for housing construction amounted to 27.4 thousand hectares. Land for single-family construction accounted for 77.6% of them (64.3% in cities and 96.6% in rural areas). Of the total area of land allocated for housing construction, 43.3% was developed land (62.6% of which was in urban areas).

In 2022, municipalities transferred 908.7 ha of land to investors for housing construction, of which 79,7% was earmarked for single-family housing. Of the total area of land allocated for housing construction, 57.2% was land in urban areas.

Table 12. **The share of lands handed over for housing construction by type of ownership by voivodships 2022**

Specification	Lands handed over for housing construction in %	of which for housing construction:				
		Housing cooperatives	Gminas	Public building societies	Natural persons	Companies and other
Polska	**100,0**	**0.4**	**6.0**	**3.7**	**66.4**	**23.4**
Dolnośląskie	100,0	-	7.0	2.8	68.7	21.5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	100,0	-	2.3	5.9	63.6	28.2
Lubelskie	100,0	-	3.5	-	68.2	28.3
Lubuskie	100,0	1.6	3.6	0.5	76.8	17.4
Łódzkie	100,0	0.5	5.9	7.3	66.6	19.8
Małopolskie	100,0	-	7.4	2.7	55.8	34.2
Mazowieckie	100,0	0.3	3.6	0.9	65.6	29.6
Opolskie	100,0	-	6.2	3.1	70.7	20.1
Podkarpackie	100,0	-	12,6	3.0	75.1	9.3
Podlaskie	100,0	-	-	-	86.1	13.9
Pomorskie	100,0	0.5	0.5	3.4	79.3	16.2
Śląskie	100,0	-	5.5	5.4	51.3	37.8
Świętokrzyskie	100,0	1.4	29.4	15.9	43.0	10.3
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	100,0	-	11.2	-	64.3	24.5
Wielkopolskie	100,0	-	5.0	7.9	59.0	28.1
Zachodniopomorskie	100,0	1.8	3.6	0.8	71.7	22.0

Most 66.4% of the land transferred to investors for residential construction was allocated to private construction of natural persons, while only 0.4% was allocated to construction of public building society, only 3.7% to construction of social construction companies and only 6.0% of the total amount of land transferred to investors. This type of structure is an important barrier to the construction of rented flats by municipalities or public building societies.

Map 7. **Lands handed over to investors for housing construction purposes in 2022**

Regionally, high shares (from 10.16% to 15.51%) in the total area of land transferred to multi-family housing in Poland were recorded for western voivodships (Wielkopolskie, Dolnośląskie and Zachodniopomorskie) and Śląskie voivodships.

High shares (from 8.95% to 15.98%) in the total area of land transferred under single-family housing, also belonged to the voivodships of Dolnośląskie, Śląskie, Wielkopolskie and Zachodniopomorskie and Podkarpackie.

Low shares in the total land area transferred to multi-family housing, as well as single-family, were characterized by the following voivodships: Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie and Lubelskie, where fewer dwellings are being built than in the highly urbanized voivodships of Western Poland.

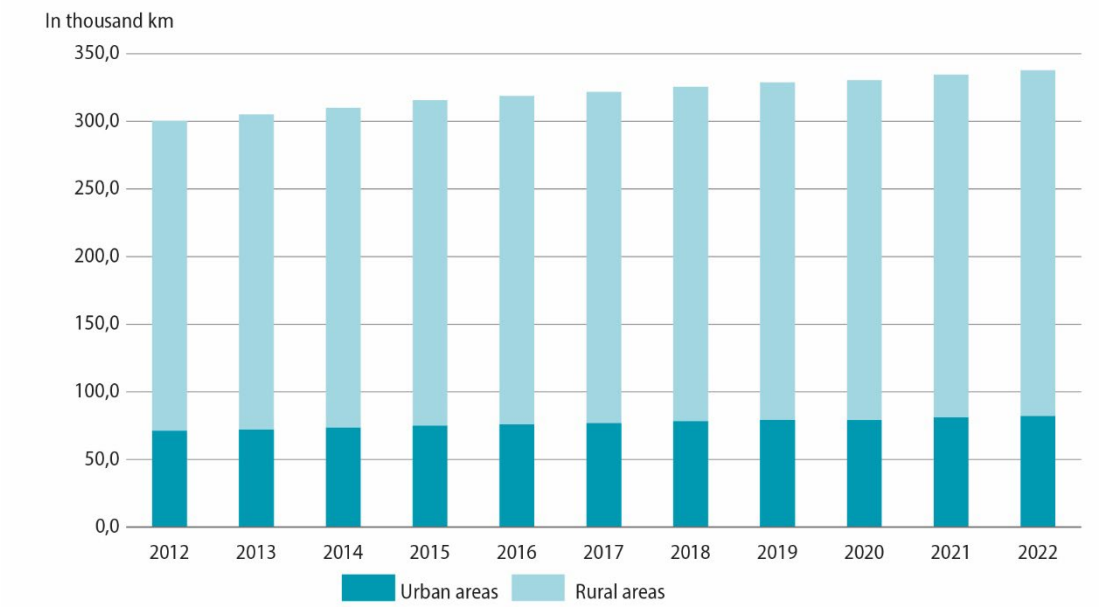
Chapter 5

Water supply system and sewage system management

5.1. Water supply system and sewage system

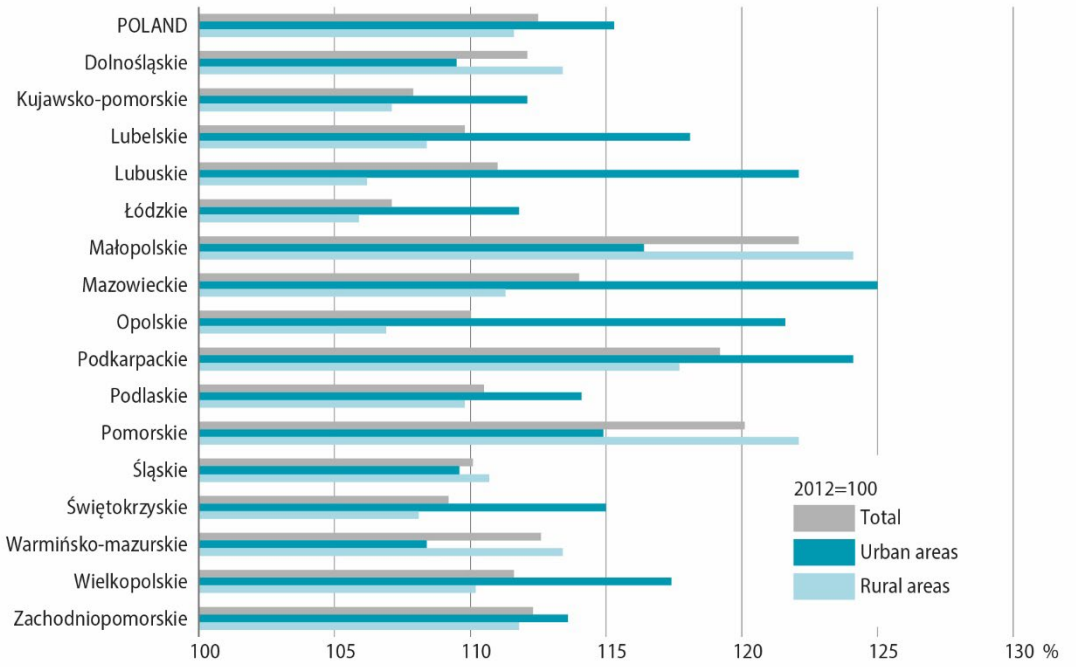
Compared to 2012, the length of the water supply network in Poland increased by 12.5%, from 300.3 thousand km to 337.7 thousand km in 2022. In urban areas it increased by 15.3% (by 3.7 p.p. more than in rural areas). In 2022, the water supply network in rural areas was more than three times longer than in urban areas.

Chart 10. The length of active water supply network– as of 31 December



In 2012-2022, a high increase (by more than 20%) in the length of the water supply network characterized cities in the Mazowieckie, Podkarpackie, Opole and Lubuskie Voivodships and rural areas of Małopolskie and Pomorskie Voivodships.

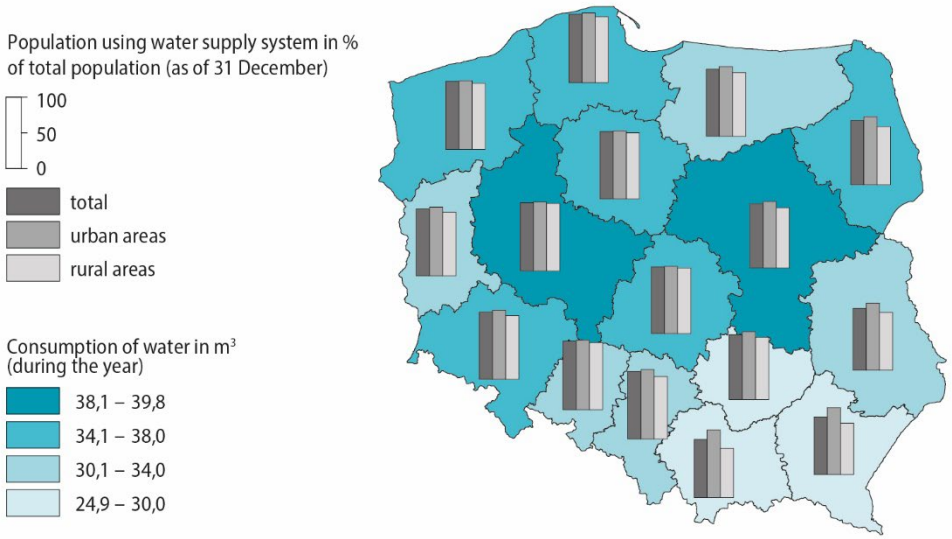
Chart 11. Growth in the length of water supply network in the years 2012-2022



Data on water supply system users include population living in residential buildings and collective accommodation building connected to the water supply network.

The development of water infrastructure has contributed to an increase in the share of the population benefiting from such networks. As of the end of 2022, the water supply network was used by 92.5% of the population (compared to 2012 an increase of 4.7 p.p.). In cities, 96.7% of the population had access to water supply (1.3 p.p. increase compared to 2012). In rural areas, the share of the population using the water supply network was lower than in urban areas, reaching 86.2%. The lowest share of the population using the water supply network was recorded in rural areas of Małopolskie Voivodship (70%), and slightly higher in rural areas of Podkarpackie Voivodship (72.5%).

Map 8. Population using water supply system and consumption of water per 1 inhabitant in 2022



With increasing number of people with access to water supply system, water consumption in 2022 per inhabitant increased compared to 2012, by 2.8 m^3 (9%), to 34.0 m^3 and was higher in cities rather than in rural areas.

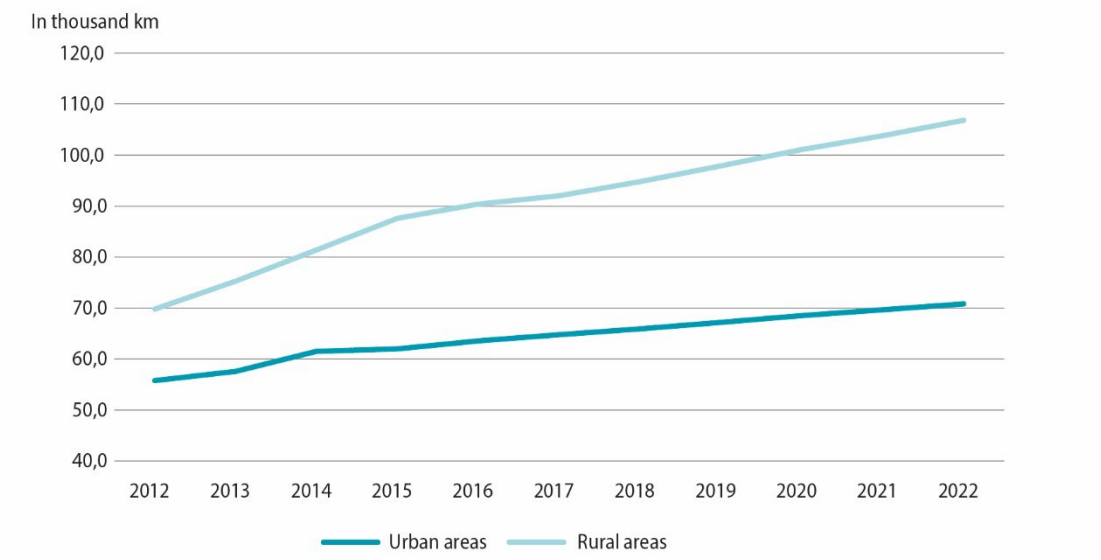
Table 13. Population using water supply system and household consumption of water per 1 inhabitant

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Population using water supply system in % of total population	87.8	92.0	92.5
Urban areas	95.4	96.6	96.7
Average water consumption per 1 inhabitant in m^3	31.2	31.8	34.0
Urban areas	34.5	34.1	35.5

High water consumption (above 37 m^3 per inhabitant) was recorded in Wielkopolskie, Mazowieckie and Łódzkie Voivodships, and low (below 30 m^3 per inhabitant) in Podkarpackie, Świętokrzyskie and Małopolskie.

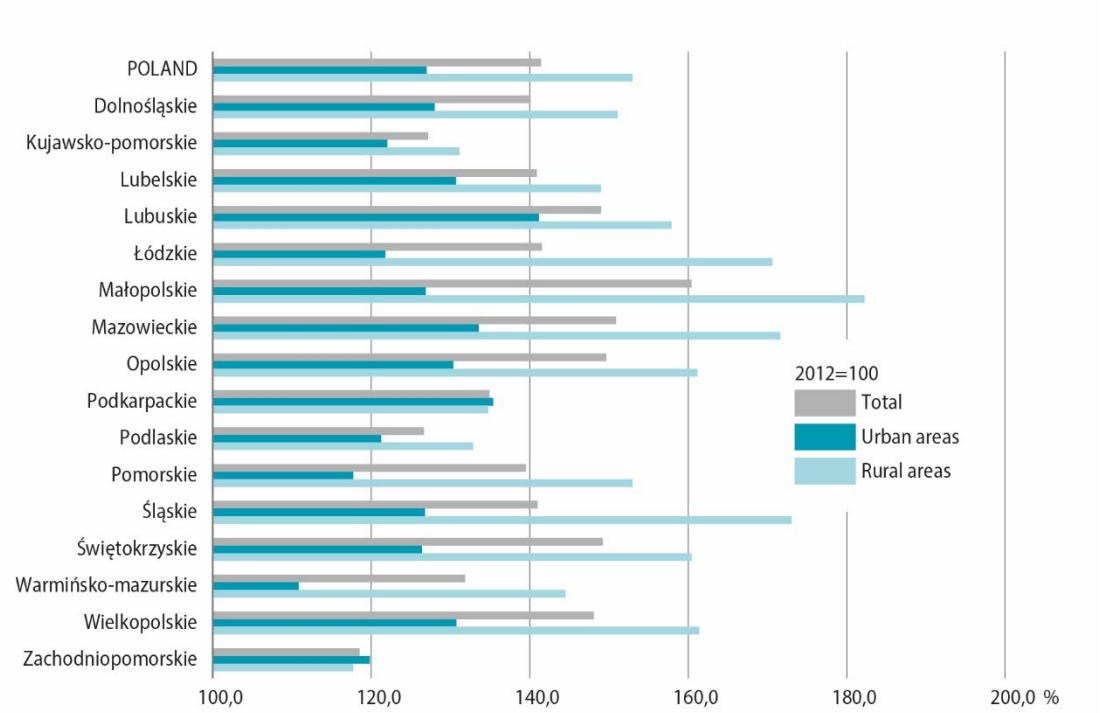
Between 2012 and 2022, the length of the sewage network in Poland increased by 52.0 thousand km (41.4%), to 177.6 thousand km. In rural areas, there was a greater increase in the length of such networks (37.0 thousand km) than in urban areas (15.0 thousand km). The development of the sewage network in rural areas was almost twice as fast as in urban areas (respectively: the increase in the length of the network was 53.0% and 27.0%). At the end of 2022, 60.1% of the sewage network was located in rural areas.

Chart 12. The length of active sewage network– as of 31 December



Between 2012 and 2022, in terms of spatial dimensions, the largest increase in the length of the sewage network in rural areas was recorded in Małopolskie Voivodship (by 82.2%), and large (by over 70.0%) in Śląskie, Mazowieckie and Łódzkie voivodships. To a much lesser extent, the sewage network was expanded in rural areas of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship, where its length increased by 17.7%, as well as Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Podlaskie Voivodship and Podkarpackie (where the increase in the length of the network in such areas did not exceed 35%). In cities, the largest increase in the length of the sewage network was characterized by Lubuskie Voivodship (by 41.1%), and the smallest in Warmińsko-mazurskie Voivodship (by 10.8%).

Chart 13. Growth in the length of sewage network in the years 2012-2022



Data on sewage system users include the population living in residential buildings and in collective accommodation buildings connected to the sewage network.

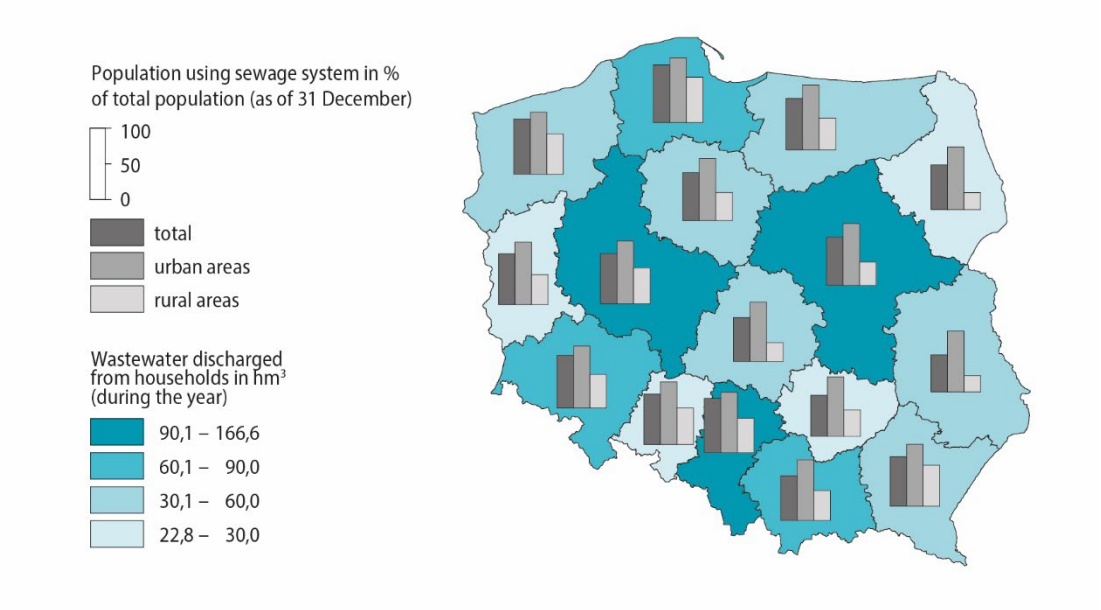
Between 2012 and 2022, the share of sewage system users in the total population increased from 64.3% to 72.3%. By the end of 2022, 90.9% of the population was using the network in cities and 44.8% in rural areas.

Table 14. Population using sewage system and wastewater discharged from households

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Population using sewage system in % of total population	64.3	70.5	72.3
Urban areas	87.0	90.2	90.9
Wastewater discharged from households by sewage system during a year in hm^3	913.1	954.4	996.7

In 2022, 996.7 hm^3 of wastewater was discharged from households, 83.6 hm^3 (8.4%) more than in 2012.

Map 9. **Population using sewage system and wastewater discharged from households in 2022**



At the end of 2022, in cities and most voivodships (except Świętokrzyskie, Łódzkie and Śląskie) the share of the total population using the sewage system exceeded 90%. In rural areas, the rate of use of such networks varied more across voivodships than in cities. The highest value was reached for rural areas of Pomorskie Voivodeship (66.5%), and relatively high (over 50%) for rural areas of Western Poland (Opolskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodship), as well as Podkarpackie Voivodship. In general, in Eastern and Central Poland, the share of users of the sewage system was significantly lower (not exceeding 50%) than in western voivodships.

5.2. Liquid waste

Residents of areas with poorly developed sewage infrastructure use independent systems for removal of sewage, i.e. septic tanks or household wastewater treatment system. As of the end of 2022, there were almost 2.5 million on-site systems for discharging of wastewater in Poland, of which as many as 86% were septic tanks.

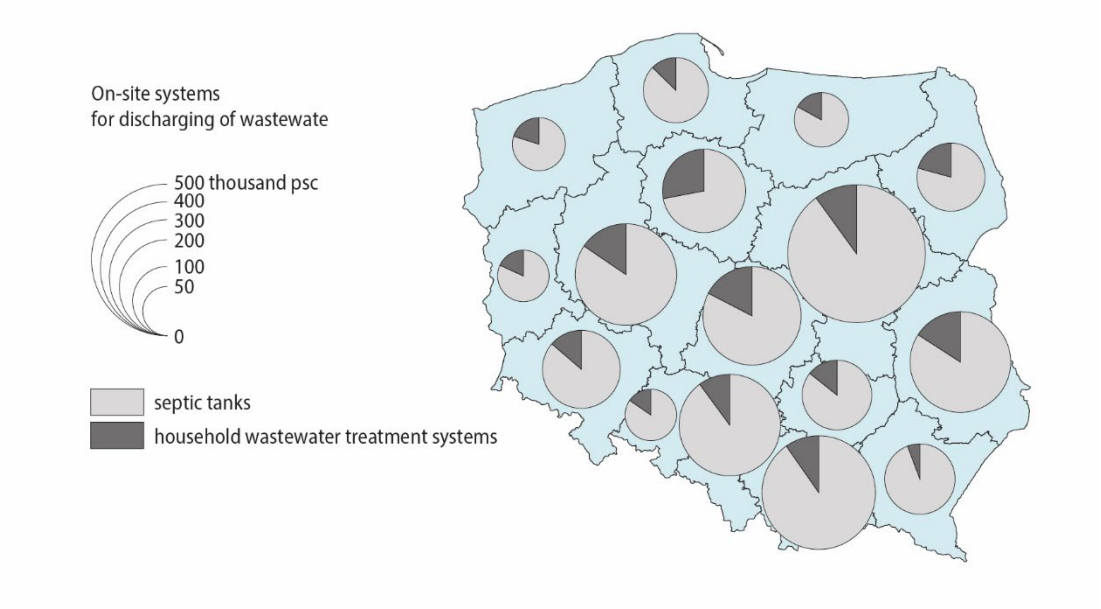
As of the end of 2022, as many as 86.3% of septic tanks and 91.9% of household wastewater treatment systems were located in rural areas.

The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship had the highest share of household wastewater treatment systems in the total number of on-site systems for discharging of wastewater, at 28 percent. Relatively high (exceeding 20 %) shares of this type of household wastewater treatment systems were also recorded in Podlaskie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodships.

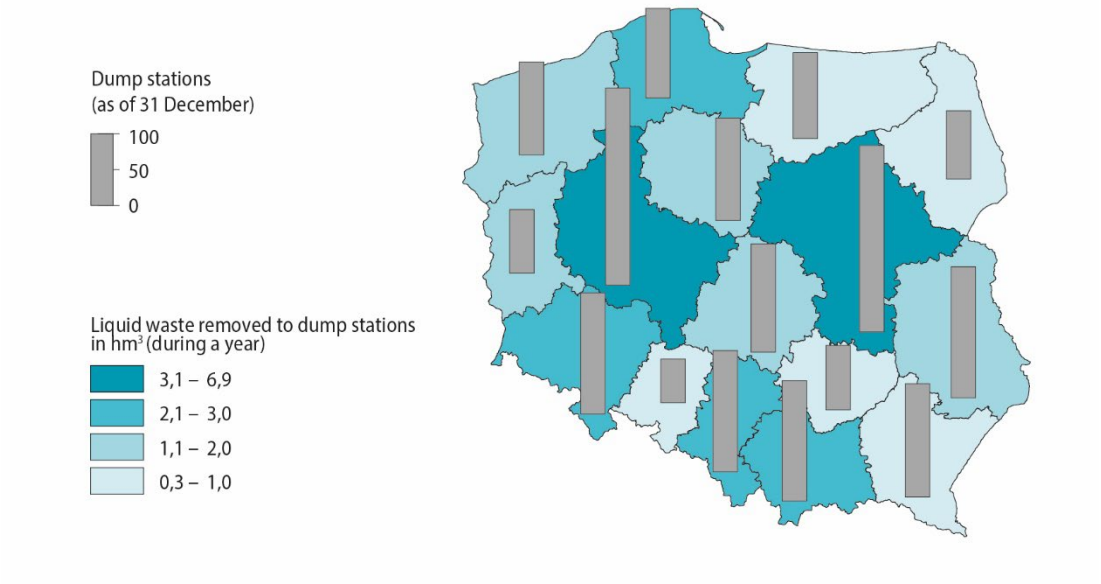
At the end of 2022, there were almost 2,400 dump stations in Poland, most of which were located in rural areas.

Domestic wastewater, collected in septic tanks, was periodically collected by entities that are engaged in emptying septic tanks and transporting liquid waste to dump stations. Such activities are carried out on the basis of a permit granted under the provisions of the ct of September 13, 1996 on maintaining cleanliness and order in gminas.

Map 10. **On-site systems for discharging of wastewater - as of 31 December 2022**



Map 11. **Dump stations and domestic liquid waste removed to dump stations in 2022**



In 2022, 32.1 hm³ of domestic liquid waste collected was discharged to the dump stations, which accounted for 3.2% of the volume of domestic wastewater discharged through the sewage network.

Table 15. **Domestic liquid waste collected**

Specification	2017	2022
	in hm³	
Total	**23.7**	**32.1**
Urban areas	7.4	8.6
Rural areas	16.2	23.5

Nearly three-fourths (73.2%) of the domestic liquid waste that was collected by the dump stations came from rural areas.

Chapter 6

Municipal waste management

In 2022, Poland generated 13.4 million tons of municipal waste, 1.9% less than in the previous year.

There was an average of 355 kg of generated municipal waste per capita (106 kg more than in 2012). Mixed municipal waste predominated among the municipal waste collected, with a share of 60%. There were 213 kg per capita, while waste collected separately was 142 kg. Between 2012 and 2022, however, there was a significantly higher increase in municipal waste collected separately than mixed municipal waste.

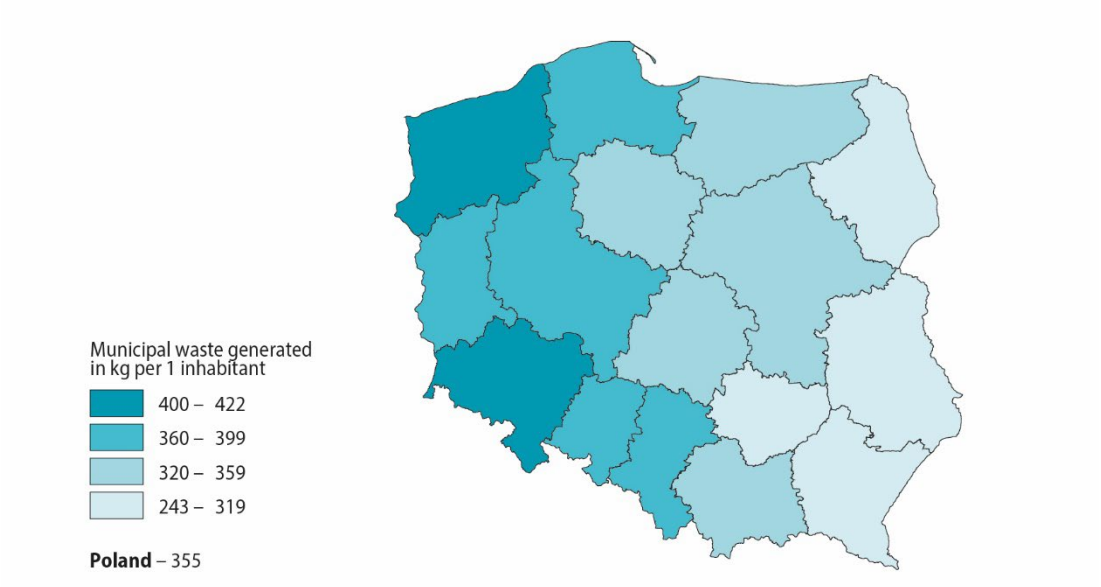
On a per capita basis, the amount of municipal waste collected separately increased almost five and a half times, while the amount of mixed waste decreased (from 223 kg in 2012 to 213 kg in 2022).

Table 16. Municipal waste per one inhabitant

Specification	2012	2017	2022
	kg per one inhabitant		
Municipal waste collected, total	**249**	**317**	**355**
Municipal waste collected, mixed	223	229	213
Municipal waste collected separately	26	88	142

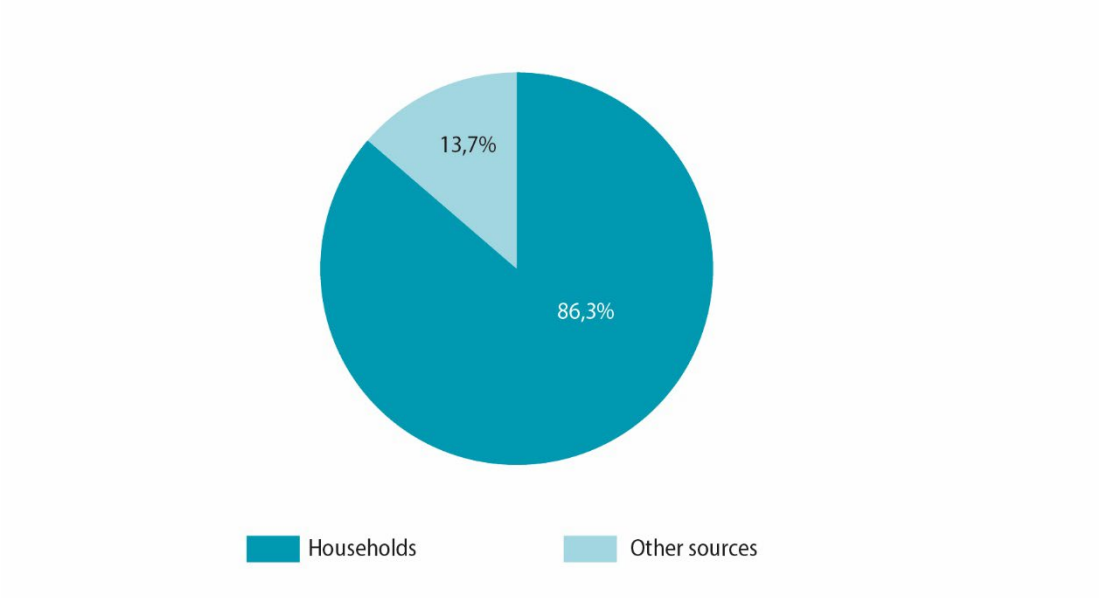
The largest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated in the Dolnośląskie Voivodship (422 kg), slightly less in the other voivodships of Western Poland: Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship (412 kg) and the Lubuskie, Pomorskie, Opolskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodships (above 380 kg), as well as in Śląskie Voivoddship (located in the southern part of Poland). The least amount of municipal waste (per capita) was generated in the Podkarpackie Voivodship (243 kg), with low indicators of this kind (not exceeding 300 kg) recorded also for other voivodships of Eastern Poland (Lubelskie, Świętokrzyskie and Podlaskie).

Map 12. Municipal waste management in 2022



In 2022, the majority of municipal waste (as much as 86.3%, 11.6 million tons) was generated by households. The remainder was collected from other sources, i.e. commerce, small business offices and institutions, as well as from street cleaning and maintenance of parks or cemeteries.

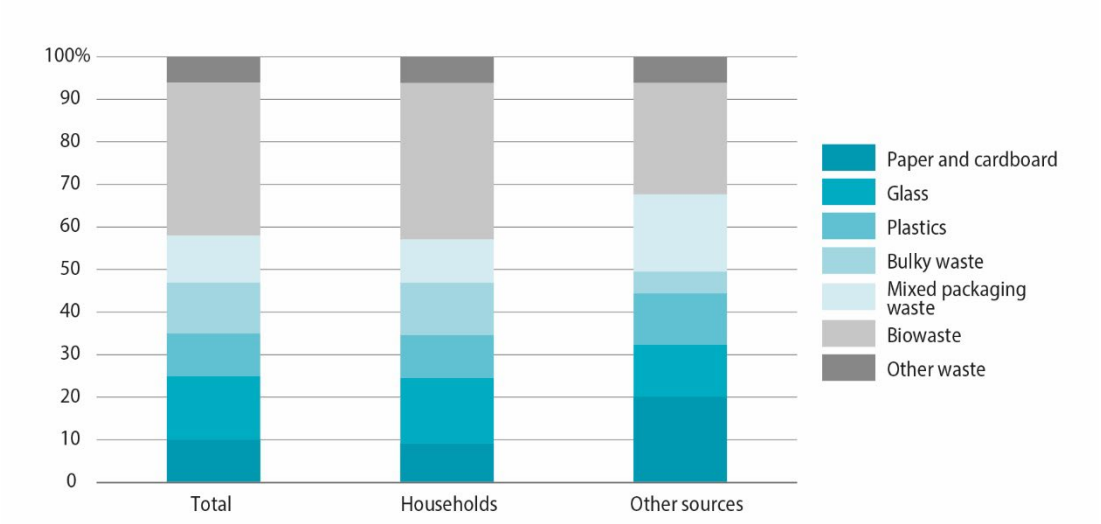
Chart 14. Sources of municipal waste generated in 2022



In Poland, there were 141.4 kg of municipal waste collected separately per capita, 156.1 kg in urban areas and 120.5 kg in rural areas.

As much as (92.5%) of the municipal waste that was collected separately in 2022 was generated in households. From households, more (than from other sources) biodegradable, glass and bulky waste (fractions that accounted for 63% of the total municipal waste collected separately).

Chart 15. Municipal waste collected separately, by fractions and sources of origin in 2022



In contrast, other sources (including utilities, trade, small business offices and institutions) accounted for more (than households) of the paper and cardboard, mixed packaging waste and plastic waste collected and separately collected. In 2022, the amount of glass waste collected separately was 21.1 kg per capita and was almost three times higher than in 2012. There were 14.7 kg of paper and cardboard waste per Polish inhabitant (three times more than in 2012) and 14.2 kg of plastic waste (also a threefold increase in terms of per capita). Between 2012 and 2022,

the amount of collected biodegradable waste also increased (per capita almost tenfold to 50.5 kg), as well as bulky waste (more than sevenfold) and mixed packaging waste.

Table 17. Fractions of municipal waste collected separately per one inhabitant

Specification	2012	2017	2022
	kg per one inhabitant		
Total	**26.1**	**84.3**	**141.4**
Paper and cardboard	4.8	6.0	14.7
Glass	7.2	12.0	21.1
Plastics	4.6	7.7	14.2
Bulky	2.3	11.5	16.6
Mixed packaging	-	14.3	15.4
Biodegradable	5.2	23.3	50.5

More than half (61.1%) of the municipal waste generated in 2022 was diverted to recovery processes (8.2 million tons), of which nearly 3.6 million tons (26.7%) went to material recycling. Both municipal waste collected separately, as well as raw waste sorted from mixed municipal waste, were subjected to this process. Between 2012 and 2022, the amount of municipal waste diverted to recovery processes increased more than two and a half times.

Nearly 1.9 million tons of municipal waste was directed to biological treatment processes (composting or fermentation). These types of processes were mainly subjected to green waste from gardens, parks and cemeteries, waste from marketplaces and biodegradable kitchen waste, including from gastronomy. Between 2012 and 2022, the amount of municipal waste subjected to biological treatment processes increased almost ninefold.

More than 2.7 million tons of municipal waste (20.2%) was sent for incineration with energy recovery.

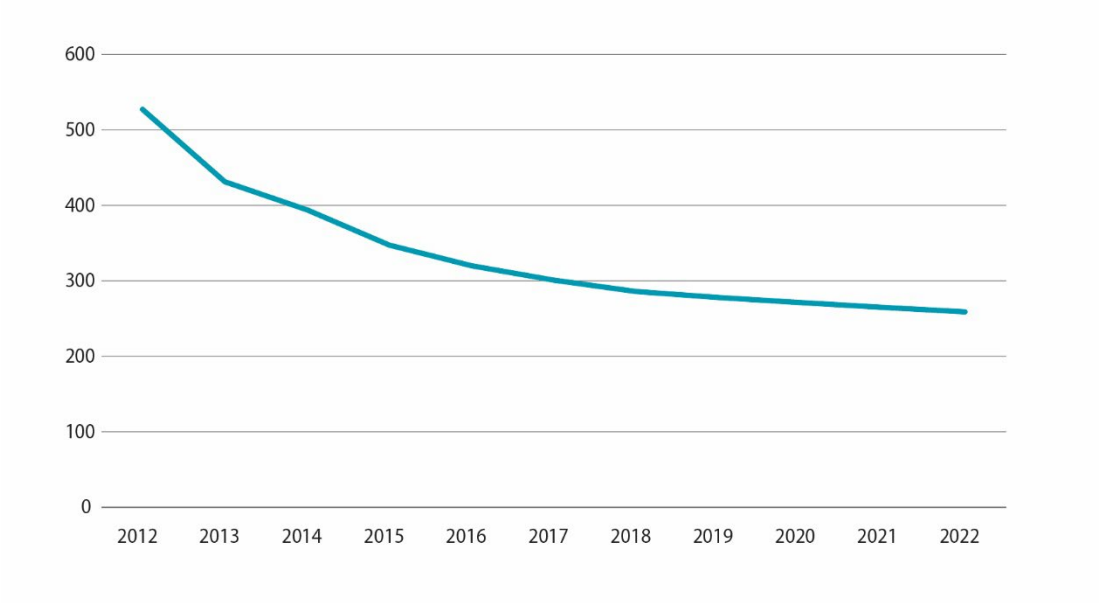
Table 18. Municipal waste treatment

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Municipal waste directed to recovery operations, in thousand tonnes	3,157	6,769	8,198
Material recycling	-	3,198	3,585
Organic recycling (composting or fermentation)	214	847	1,899
Incineration with energy recovery	-	2,724	2,714
Municipal waste intended for disposal operations, in thousand tonnes	5,907	5,197	5,221
Landfilling	5,907	4,999	5,108
Incineration without energy recovery	-	198	113

In contrast, more than 5.2 million tons of municipal waste was directed to disposal processes, of which 5.1 million tons (38.1% of total municipal waste generated) were designated for landfilling, and 113 thousand tons (0.8% of total municipal waste generated) for incineration without energy recovery. Compared to 2012, there was a decrease in the amount of municipal waste destined for disposal processes by landfilling (compared to 2017, there was a slight increase). In 2022, waste destined for disposal by landfill will account for 38.1% of the total amount of municipal waste generated.

Between 2012 and 2022, the number of active municipal landfills showed a decreasing trend, with a slower decline in their number. At the end of 2022, there were 259 municipal waste landfills. They covered an area of 1,624.2 hectares, of which 19.8% was reclaimed. In 2022, 11 landfills were closed with an area of 45.3 hectares, 64.5% of which were reclaimed during 2022.

Chart 16. **Landfill sites in operation**
as of 31 December



At the end of 2022, there were 239 landfills equipped with facilities for degassing, which accounted for 92.3% of the total number of active landfills in which municipal waste were deposited.

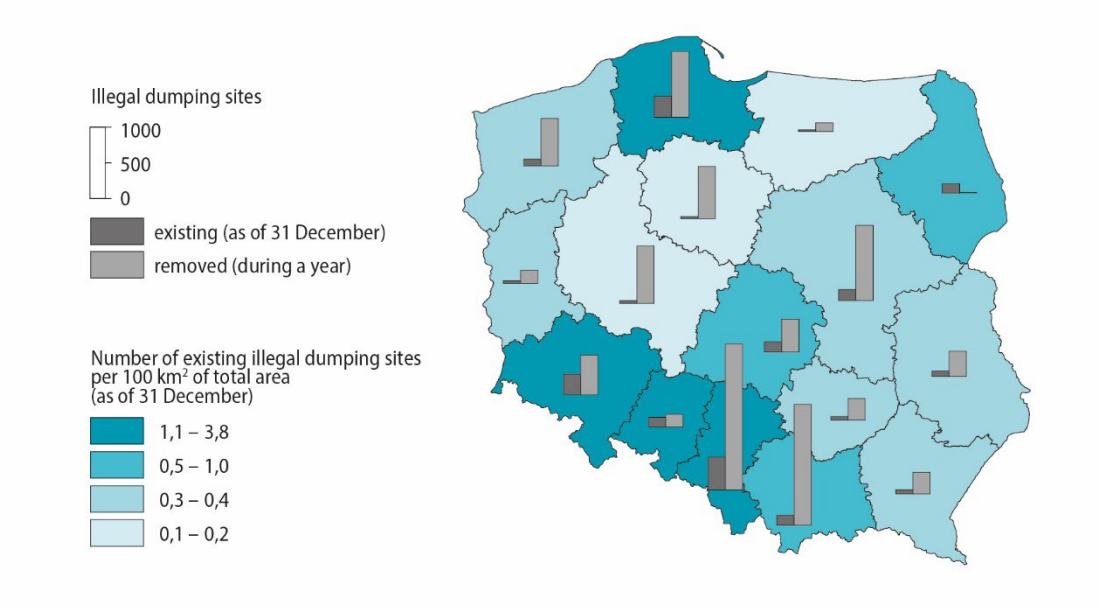
Among degassing installations, 54.0% were those discharging gas directly to the atmosphere, 10.9% were installations in which the gas generated at the landfill was neutralized with heating energy recovery, and 26.8% of installations using landfill gas to generate electricity.

In 2022, 111 162.3 thousand MJ of heating energy and 102 486.9 thousand kWh of electric energy were recovered as a result of burning captured landfill gas.

At the end of 2022, there were 2217 illegal dumping sites, which were located in rural areas, as well as cities. The highest density of illegal dumping sites, expressed in terms of their number per 100 km^2 of area, was recorded in Śląskie Voivodship, and high density in Pomorskie, Dolnośląskie and Opolskie Voivodships.

In 2022, almost 11,000 illegal dumping sites were eliminated, mainly in cities.

Map 13. **Illegal dumping sites in 2022**
as of 31 December



Chapter 7

Electric energy and gas supply system management

Information on the number of consumers and electricity consumption refers to households and collective accommodation establishments with complex agreements or distribution service contracts.

Data on electricity consumption are given on the basis of advance payments made by consumers.

In 2022, Poland's household electricity consumption was 30062.0 GWh, with the predominance of urban areas in its use, which accounted for 17855.9 GWh (59.3% of consumption).

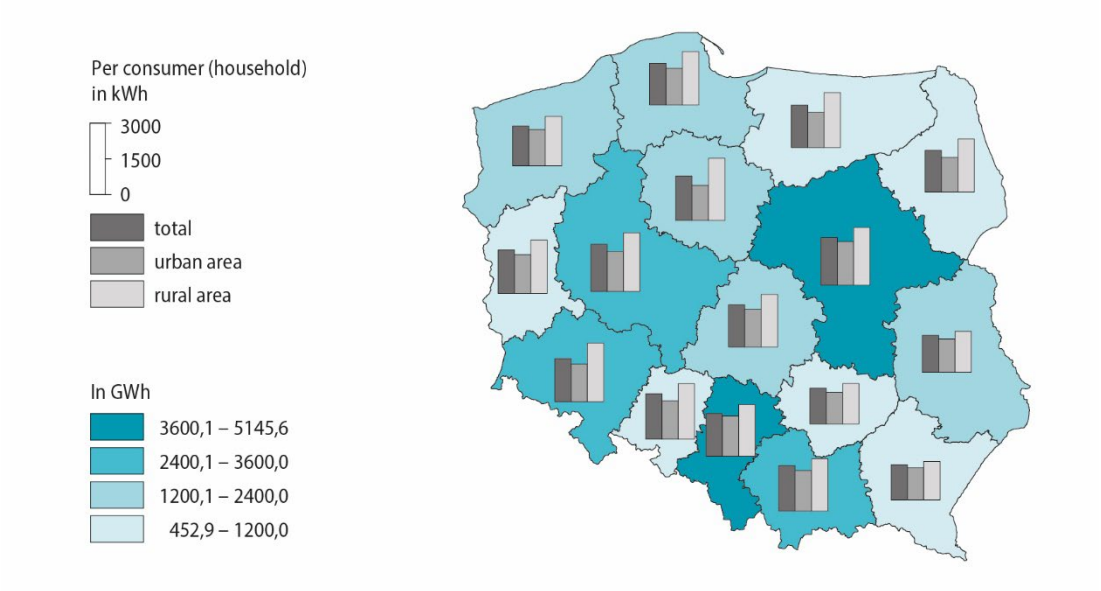
Table 19. Consumers and consumption of electric energy in households

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Consumers in thousands	14,332.8	15,203.9	16,270.3
urban areas	9,542.2	10,110.8	10,827.8
Consumption of electric energy per 1 inhabitant in kWh	760.8	789.5	794.7
urban areas	768.6	777.7	791.3

Between 2012 and 2020, Poland's per inhabitant electricity consumption increased by 4.5% and amounted to 794.7 kWh.

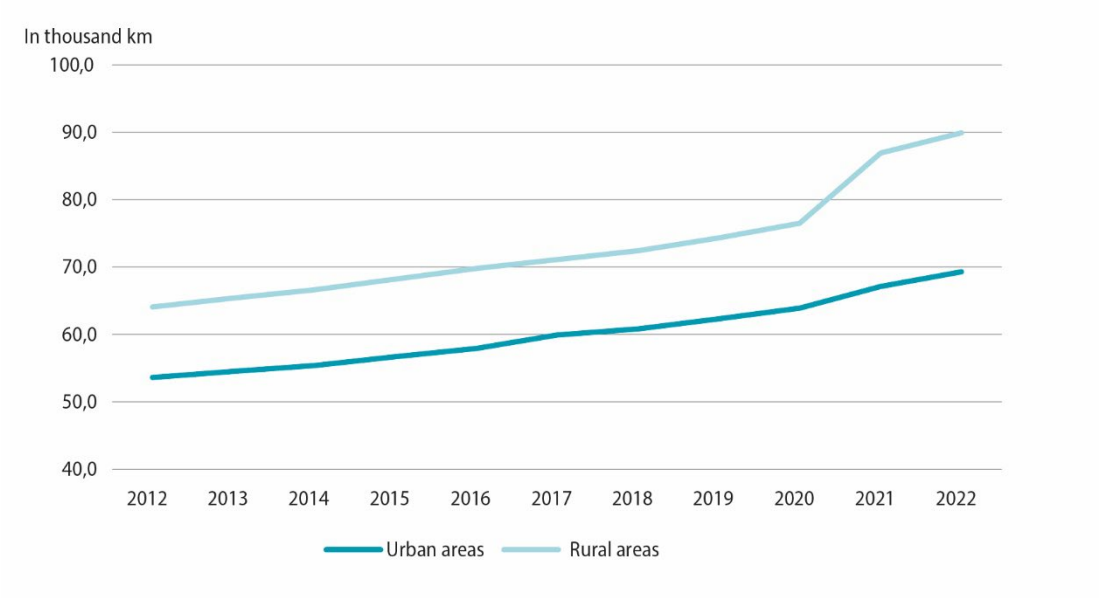
High electricity consumption per consumer (household) was recorded in rural areas in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship (2658.6 kWh), as well as Dolnośląskie and Wielkopolskie voivodships (above 2,500 kWh) and Mazowieckie Voivodship (almost 2,500 kWh). Low consumption, on the other hand, characterized the low-urbanized provinces of Eastern Poland – urban areas (below 1,500 kWh per customer) and rural areas (below 1,800 kWh) in the Świętokrzyskie, Podkarpackie and Lublin Voivodships.

Map 14. Household consumption of electric energy in 2022



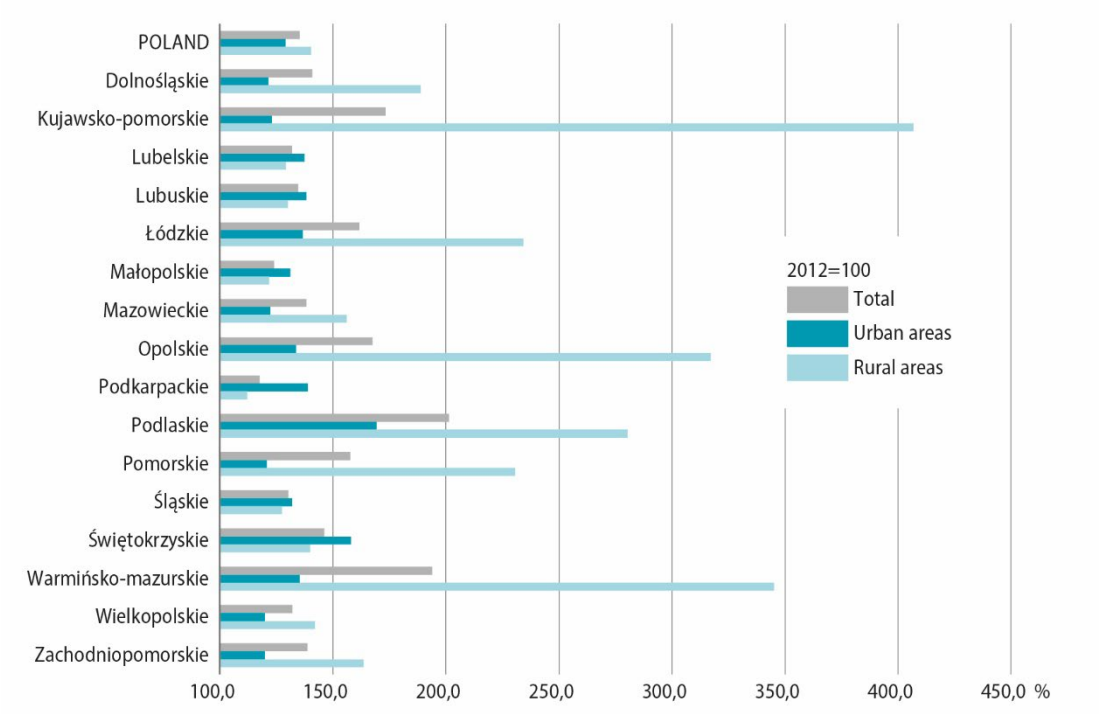
Between 2012 and 2022, the length of the distribution gas network in Poland showed an upward trend. A total of 41.4 thousand kmilometers of new network was built, and its growth reached 35.2%. In rural areas, this type of network was extended by 25.8 thousand kilometers (40.2%), while in cities it was extended to a lesser extent, by 15.7 thousand kilometers (by 5.7%).

Chart 17. The length of active gas distribution network



The largest, more than fourfold increase in the length of the distribution gas network was recorded in rural areas of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship, very high (more than or almost threefold) in rural areas of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Opolskie and Podlaskie Voivodships. In the rural areas of Łodzkie and Pomorskie Voivodships, the increase in the length of the gas network was also high (it was more than doubled). In comparison, the increase in the length of the distribution gas network in urban areas was much smaller (than in rural areas), with the largest increase in Podlaskie Voivodship (by 69%) and a slightly smaller increase (by 58%) in Świętokrzyskie Voivodship..

Chart 18. Growth in the length of gas supply distribution network in the years 2012-2022



Data on gas users refers to the population in dwellings equipped with gas supply installations.

Data on the number of consumers of gas fuels come from entities that have cocessions for gas trade and are based on the number of contracts with consumers of gas from gas supply system.

Between 2012 and 2022, the share of the population using the gas supply network increased by 3.5 p.p. At the end of 2022, 55.9% of the population used it. In cities, as much as 72.2% of the population used the gas supply network, significantly more than in rural areas.

Table 20. Household consumption and population using gas from gas supply system

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Consumers of gas from gas supply system in % of total population	52.4	52.1	55.9
Urban areas	72.4	71.2	72.2
Consumption of gas from gas supply system per 1 inhabitant in kWh	103.4[a]	1,224.0	1,491.4
Urban areas	135.3[a]	1,564.5	1,771.7

a w m^3

Over the past five years, per inhabitant consumption of gas from gas supply system has increased by 21.8% to reach 1,491.4 kWh in 2022, with urban areas significantly higher than rural areas.

Chapter 8

Heating system management

Between 2012 and 2022, Poland's total length of the heating network increased by 6.6% (by 1,584 km), with a slower 4.5% increase in the length of the transmission and distribution heating network. The number of boiler houses nearly tripled during the period. However, annual sales of heating energy decreased from 203.5 TJ in 2012 to 194 TJ in 2022. Sales of heating energy to residential buildings decreased more (by 5.4%) than total heating energy sales (down 4.7%).

Table 21. **Heating system infrastructure and sale of heating energy**

Specification	2012	2017	2022
Heating network total in km (as of 31.12)	23,886	25,232	25,470
Heating transmission and distribution network in km (as of 31.12)	15,963	16,381	16,679
Connections to buildings in km (as of 31.12)	7,923	8,851	8,791
Boiler houses in pcs (as of 31.12)[a]	1,2895	24,553	35,972
Sale of heating energy in thousand TJ (during the year)	203.5	205.1	194.0
of which to residential buildings in thousand TJ (during the year)	160.4	158.3	151.7

a Since 2019 information on cubic volume of buildings fitted with central heating are not collected

In 2022, residential heating energy sales showed a strong spatial concentration. The combined share of five voivodships, Mazowieckie, Śląskie, Łódzkie, Pomorskie and Dolnośląskie (which include the large city of Warsaw, the cities of the Upper Silesian conurbation, Łódź, the Tri-City with Gdańsk and Gdynia, and Wrocław) in the sale of heating energy in Poland exceeded 60%.

Map 15. **Sale of heating energy for purpose of heating of residential buildings in 2022**

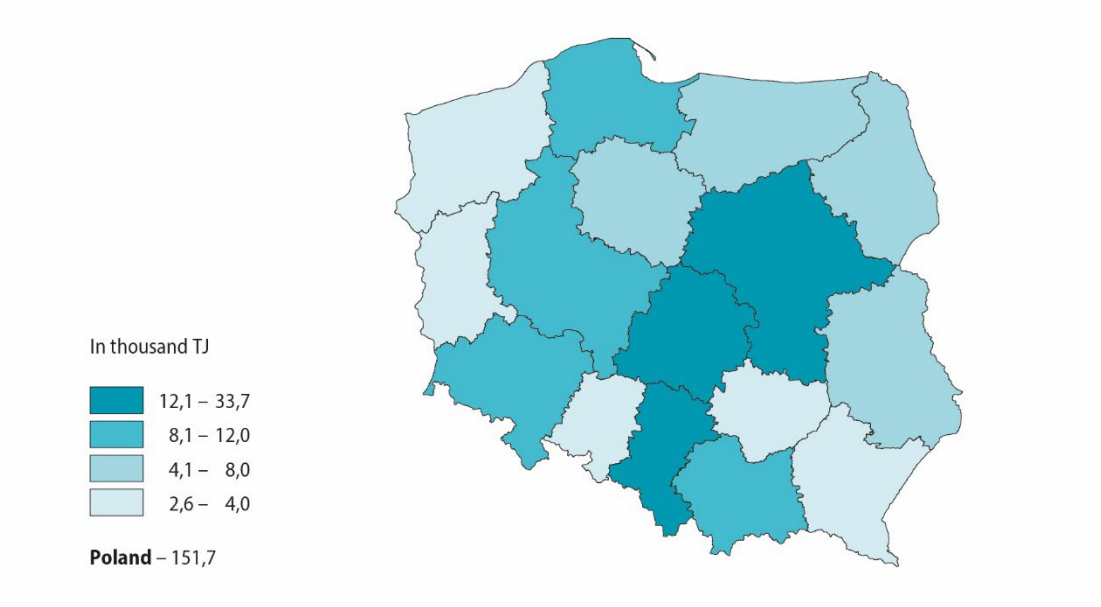
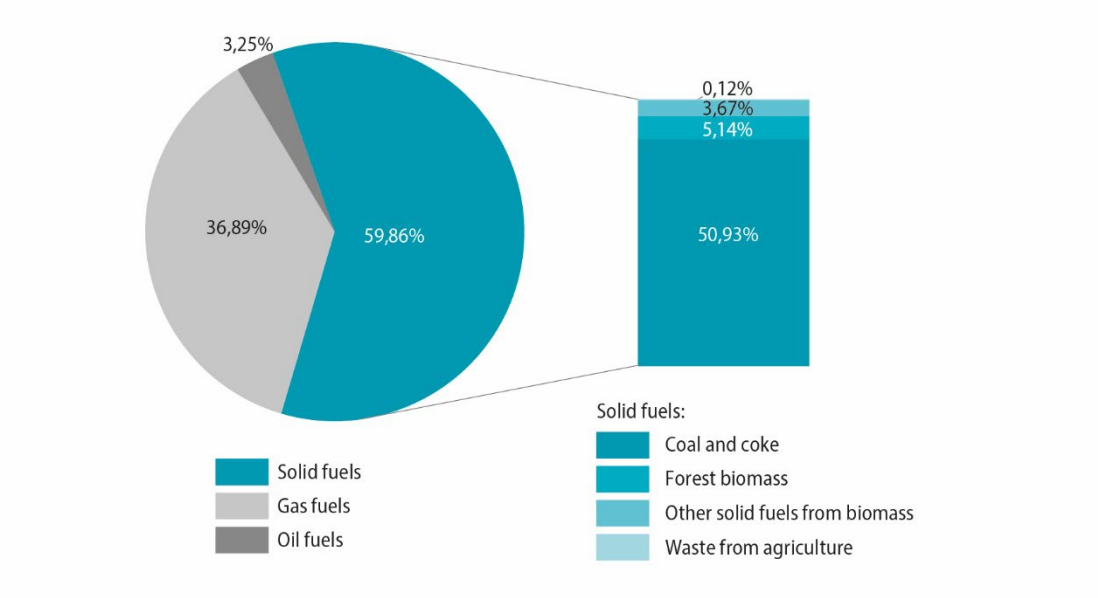


Chart 19. Types of fuels used for production of heating energy for heating purposes in 2022



Solid fuels dominated the structure of heating energy production for heating purposes (with a share of 59.9%, while the share of gaseous fuels reached 36.9% (it was almost 23 p.p. lower). Among solid fuels, the share of coal and coke was almost fourteen times higher than that of non-forest biomass.

Methodological notes

1. Sources and scope of data

The source of information on housing economy and municipal infrastructure in 2022 are results of surveys included in the Statistical survery programme of official statistics:

1.26.01 – Dwelling stocks management;

1.26.06 – Technical infrastructure of water supply and sewage systems, heating, gas and energy,

and secondary use of data from surveys:

1.01.08 – Waste;

1.44.01 – Balances of fuels and energy;

1.44.02 – Electricity and heating sector.

Forms used for obtaining the data are as follows:

• M-01 Report on dwelling stocks;

• M-06 Report on water supply network and sewage network;

• M-09 Report on collection and treatment of municipal waste;

• SG-01 part. 3 Statistics of municipality: housing and municipal economy;

• Annex to the SG-01 report – Statistics of municipality: housing and municipal economy;

• G-02g Report on infrastructure, consumers and sales of gas from gas supply network;

• G-02b Balance report on energy carriers and heating infrastructure.

The survey in the field of housing management in the part concerning the state of dwelling stocks and selected information characterising housing conditions, was prepared on the basis of the statistical compilation The Balance of dwelling stocks for 2020 (as of 31 December).

The opening balance (as of 1 January) is:

• adjusted with changes resulting from the administrative division of the country announcedin "Statistics Poland Communication on Changes in the Territorial Division of the Country";

• increased with newly built dwellings;

• decreased with decrements of the dwelling stocks.

The closing balance specified as a result of changes in these resources is automatically regarded as the opening balance for the following year.

During the preparation of the balance of dwelling stocks for 2022, physical decrements of dwelling stocks were taken into consideration (resulting from demolitions, fires, floods, combining small dwellings into larger ones and decrements resulting from an official reclassification of dwellings into non-residential). However, some categories of decrements which decrease the number of dwellings but do not cause physical decrements in the existing buildings, i.e. decrements due to occupants moving to other houses and using the previous houses for various utility purposes or leaving them vacant (unoccupied) were not included.

Information on dwelling stocks included in the present publication cover dwellings in residential and non-residential buildings and concern (permanently and temporarily) inhabited dwellings and uninhabited dwellings with a potential to become inhabited dwellings.

However, premises in collective accommodation places (boarding schools, student dormitories, employee boarding houses, social welfare homes, small children's homes, convents, etc.) and temporarily inhabited provisory premises and movable facilities (livestock accommodations, caravans, ships, etc.) were not included. The balance of dwelling stocks is specified by the number of dwellings, the number of rooms, the size of the useful floor area of dwellings expressed in m^2 fitted with basic sanitary, and technical installations.

In the part regarding dwellings managed/administered, the developed results come from statistical reporting of gminas (form SG-01 Statistics of municipality: housing and municipal economy, part 3 for 2022) and from entities whose primary activity is the possession or management of dwelling stocks (form M-01 – Report on dwelling stocks in 2022) located in buildings owned by:

• companies;

• local government units;

• housing cooperatives;

• public building societies;

• State Treasury;

• other entities

and in buildings covered by housing condominiums (a 15% sample of housing condominiums).

In the survey of the cost of living, the observation covered all units gminas, housing cooperatives and public building societies, which in the M-01 report in the part on the characteristics of dwelling stocks for a given voivodship in a given poviat indicated dwellings in buildings that were wholly owned by them. In the case of companies, State Treasury and other he observation covered units which for a given voivodship in a given poviat showed the number of dwellings above 7. Premises covered by the survey did not include dwellings owned by these units in the buildings covered by condominiums. In the case of condominiums, those covered in the above mentioned part of the M-01 report in a given year for a given voivodship in a given poviat showed a number of dwellings greater than 7 were included.

Sampling and algorithm for the generalisation of results in condominium survey M-01 for 2022.

The sample was designed according to a stratified sampling scheme, with strata being poviats divided into urban and rural parts and into condominiums below and above 20 dwellings (poviats also constituted subpopulations for which the results were generalised). The sampling frame consisted of 181 915 units, selected according to the applicable assumptions from the Statistical Units Database A sample accounting for approx. 15% of the sampling frame was aimed at. Sample allocation was carried out to enable generalisations of the results at the municipality level, using the algorithm of the so-called fixed-precision sample allocation based on the study by J. Wesołowski and R. Wieczorkowski "An eigenproblem approach to optimal equal-precision sample allocation in subpopulations" (Communications in Statistics – Theory and Methods, 46:5, 2,212–2,231). The algorithm makes it possible to obtain an equal level of precision for generalisations of the global value a given characteristic in population subsets defined for the purposes of the survey. The algorithm was based on data from the previous edition, which enabled the estimation of the variation coefficient

for characteristic "the number of dwellings" in the strata (poviats broken down by urban and rural areas, and below and above 20 dwellings).

On the basis of the allocation, sampling was performed in the strata in line with the random sampling scheme without replacement, as a result of which a sample of 26 958 units was obtained.

In order to generalise the results, it was necessary to adjust input weights arising from the applied sampling scheme. The adjustment included non-response and information on reasons for failure to acquire information from some of the surveyed units. Out of a total number of 25,958 sampled units, 20,919 units submitted their reports

Sampling weights are established in each strata, calculated in the survey as the ratio of the frame quantity to the sample quantity, i.e. N_h/n_h.

The final weight is equal to the sampling weight adjusted in each strata with the relevant multiplier, considering information on sample calculation (RA symbol) in a given strata. The adjustment multipliers in poviats were established on the basis of the following formula:

$$wk = \frac{n_{1h} + n_{2h} + n_{3h}\frac{n_{1h} + n_{2h}}{n_h - n_{3h}}}{n_{1h}}$$

where:

n_h – quantity of the sample drawn in a given stratum,

n_{1h} – quantity of the sample examined in the stratum (RA = 01),

n_{2h} – number of units that refused to complete the questionnaire (RA = 22),

n_{3h} – number of units in the stratum with which no contact was made (RA = 24).

The adjustment multiplier corresponds to the estimation of the ratio of the number of units designated to be surveyed to the number of the actually surveyed units in a given strata, given that the group of the units, belonging to the population in focus, covers all instances of refusal and, proportionally, certain part of instances of failure to make contact.

The final weight is equal to the sample weight multiplied by the relevant adjustment multiplier, namely:

$$WEIGHT = \frac{N_h}{n_h} * wk$$

The generalisation of global values of a given feature in a given class (i.e. in accordance with the resultant cell definition in the table) consists in multiplying the FEATURE value of the feature by the WEIGHT multiplier corresponding thereto (attributed to each data record) and aggregating this value, following all the records of a given class. If the determination of an average value of a given feature in a given class was deemed necessary, the weighted sum was finally divided by the sum of values of the weights used. Whenever the resultant tables required the calculation of the quotient parameters, such calculation consisted of establishing the relevant weighted sums of both the numerator and the denominator, and then dividing both values.

The dwelling stock survey (M-01 form) in 2022 covered 30,038 units, which showed 6,552.7 thousand dwellings, of which 26,598 units account for approx. a 15% sample of units selected from the population of condominiums. Among all units included in the survey, the statistical obligation was fulfilled by 29,162 units, of which 20,919 were condominiums. 1,983 units refused to submit the report, and it was impossible to make contact with 3,853 units. The total response rate was 83.8%. In the case of condominiums, the rate was lower and amounted to 78.6%, and for the remaining entities it reached 97.7%.

In spatial terms, the highest total response rate was observed in the voivodships: Podlaskie (93.1%), Podkarpackie (91.3%), with the lowest rate in the voivodships: Dolnośląskie (72.8%) and Zachodniopomorskie (76.4%).

The survey in the scope of water supply and sewage systems is conducted as a full survey and covers entities which primary, secondary, and ancillary activities is management of water supply and sewage systems.

Data regarding users of water supply and sewage systems concern population living in residential buildings, and in collective accommodation establishments, connected to a specific network.

Data on gas consumers concern the population in dwellings equipped with gas network installations.

Data concerning population using water supply and sewage systems, since 2014, due to a change in estimation methods, are not fully comparable with the respective data presented also in the publication "Municipal Infrastructure".

Data on energy management cover entities granted concessions for transmission and distribution of fuels and energy. Information on number of consumers and consumption of electricity concern households and collective accommodation establishments with complex agreements or distribution service contracts.

Data on consumption of electricity were stated on the basis of advance payments made by consumers.

Data on number of consumers of gas fuels come from entities which have concessions for gas trade and are based on the number of contracts with consumers of gas from gas supply network.

Information concerning heating energy include residential buildings and buildings of offices and institutions with central heating provided by heating transmission network, considered as a system of interconnected installations cooperating with each other, used for transmission and distribution of heating medium to recipients. Information on boiler houses include types of boilers, their power (i.e. maximum quantity of heat energy, which can be produced by boilers in a given time unit), annual production, and installed equipment supporting air protection (limiting emissions of air pollutants).

Since 2014, data on heating referring to sales of heating energy, number of boiler houses, characteristics of boilers, and equipment installed in boiler houses protecting the atmosphere against emissions of pollutions take into the account the revised subjective scope of the survey.

The survey providing information on municipal waste is conducted as a full survey and includes entities operating in the field of collection or treatment of municipal waste. Results include: amount of waste collected (of which from households) and intended for recovery and disposal processes.

Due to the fact that since 1.07.2013, all real estate owners are covered by municipalities with municipal waste management system, the amount of waste collected is deemed to be waste generated. The conducted reform of the municipal waste management system changed the organization of collection of municipal waste from real estate owners. At present, municipalities are obligated to organize tenders for collection of municipal waste from real estate owners or tenders for collection and management of that waste. Real estate owners do not enter into contracts with entities providing municipal waste collection services from inhabitants by themselves.

For computing data per 1 inhabitant (1,000 of population, etc.) as of the end of the year (e.g. number of population using municipal equipment), data on population as of 31 December were used, while for data describing the magnitude of a phenomenon during the year (e.g. consumption) – as of 30 June

2. Main definitions

Dwelling stocks – both inhabited and uninhabited dwellings located in residential and non-residential buildings. Collective accommodation facilities (i.e. workers' hostels, dormitories, boarding houses, or social welfare houses), except for dwellings located therein, provisional facilities and movable objects (i.e. portable huts, railway cars, barges and ships), are not included in the dwelling stock.

Dwelling – a premise consisting of one or more rooms including auxiliary rooms, built or rebuilt for living in it, separated constructionally (with fixed walls) within a building, with independent entrance from the staircase, common hall, entrance hall or directly from the street, courtyard or garden. Under auxiliary rooms one shall understand: a hallway, a hall, a bathroom, a toilet, a dressing room, a pantry, a store room and other rooms located within the premises of a dwelling, serving the occupants to fulfil their housing and economic needs.

Uninhabited dwelling – a dwelling in which nobody stays temporarily or lives permanently.

These dwellings are unoccupied for various reasons and that is why they are classified as follows:

- allotted for permanent living, i.e. dwellings:
  - for sale or to be let, being functional places, uninhabited because of judicial proceedings, because of completing administrative and legal formalities, as well as being housing reserve of gminas;
  - new, to be inhabited, located in newly built buildings and buildings being currently extended;
  - being renovated or waiting for renovation;
- the so-called second dwellings, which are used by their owners (occupants) for temporary or seasonal stay;
- used only for running a business (only dwellings that have not been permanently adapted to sucha business).

Type of the entity that is the owner (co-owner) of a building:

- **gminas** (municipal dwellings) – dwellings owned by gminas or poviats (local self-government communities), owned by gminas but located in buildings constituting a shared real property i.e. dwellings which serve meeting the needs of all inhabitants of gmina, as well as dwellings handed overto gminas, but remaining at the disposal of public use units, such as: health care institutions, social assistance organizational units, family support and foster care system units, units of education system, science, culture institutions, serving mainly the housing needs to employees of these entities;

- **housing cooperatives** – privately-owned dwellings (occupied by virtue of the housing cooperative ownership dwelling entitlement) or tenancy dwellings (occupied by virtue of tenancy), locatedin buildings constituting the property or the joint property of housing cooperatives, excluding dwellings for which, on the grounds of the Act of 15 December 2000 on Housing Cooperatives a separate ownership title was established, for the benefit of one or more natural persons;

- **State Treasury** – dwellings staying as part of resources of National Agricultural Support Centre, the Military Property Agency, under management of entities subordinate to ministers, of state administration, of state control, etc.;

- **companies** – dwellings which are the property of public enterprises, including State Forests and state organizational entities e.g. public scientific and research institutes, public higher education institutes (excluding catholic universities) art institutes,

Agriculture Circle Companies; municipal enterprises, excluding housing enterprises; private enterprises and other private organizational entities;

• **public building societies** – dwellings in buildings being the property of legal entities having in their names "public building society" irrespective of participation in costs of constructing the buildingby another entity (a gmina, a housing cooperative, a company) in return for receiving the dwellings (on rental terms) for third parties indicated by such an entity;

• **natural persons covered by condominiums** – the term of condominium refers to a multi-dwellingbuilding (or several buildings), in which part of or all units represent separate ownerships of naturalpersons, confirmed by a relevant entry in the land and mortgage register. A given housing communitycomprises all owners of the premises (both residential and commercial);

• **other entities** – dwellings constituting the property of institutions which erect buildings for profit– designated for sale (but not sold to any natural persons yet), or for rental, e.g. developers; dwellings owned by associations, foundations, political parties, trade unions, professional and economicself-governments; the Catholic Church and other Churches and religious associations, catholic universitiesand church institutes, etc.

Useful floor area of dwellings – the useful floor area of a dwelling should be understood as the total area of all rooms within the dwelling, especially the area of living room, kitchen (with or without a window), pantry, entrance hall, alcove, bathroom, toilets, encased veranda or porch, dressing room and other rooms, fulfilling the housing and economic needs of the residents, regardless of their purpose and way of usage.

The area of the hallway is usually calculated as a floor area of a dwelling. The area of the hallway is not calculated as useful floor area unless it connects the residential part of the building to its storage or economic part, or there is more than one dwelling in the building and the hallway is used by all residents as a common accessible hall.

The area of balconies, terraces, recessed balconies, mezzanines, wardrobes, cabinets, cubby holes, laundries, drying rooms, rooms for storing prams, attics, cellars and coal-holes, as well as the area of garages,water pump rooms and boiler rooms is not recognized as useful floor area of a dwelling.

Room – a space in a dwelling, separated from other rooms with fixed walls from the floor to the ceiling with direct sun lighting, with area not smaller than 4 m^2. Both living room and the kitchen are regarded a room if they meet the above mentioned criteria.

The entrance hall, the hall, the bathroom, the toilet, the pantry, the encased veranda or porch, the dressing room, the alcove, the storeroom, etc. are not regarded a room, regardless of their area and lighting.

The social premises rental contract is a contract for the rent of premises suitable for settlement with regard to equipment and technical conditions, whose room area per household member cannot be smaller than 5 m^2, and in the case of a single-person household – 10 m^2, with a possible lower standard of the dwelling.

The social premises rental contract is concluded for a fixed period and may me concluded with a person who has not legal tittle to the premises and whose household incomes do not exceed the amount specified in the resolution of the gmina council adopted on the basis of the Act of 21 June 2001 on Protection of Rights of Occupants, Municipal Dwelling Stock, and Amendment of the Civil Code. The rent price in the case of the rental of social premises cannot exceed half of the lowest rent price applicable in the gmina's dwelling stocks. These are premises meeting the statutory requirements that the gmina allocated for rent or sublease within a social rental.

Temporary premises are premises suitable for settlement, having access to a water supply system and a lavatory, even if the equipment is located outside the building, natural and electric lighting, a heating system, non-humidified building partitions and the possibility of installing cooking appliances, as well as providing at least 5 m^2

of room surface per person and, if possible, located in the same or a nearby area where the rehoused persons have lived so far.

Technical and sanitary installations in dwellings – this category refers to dwellings with at least one of the following sanitary and technical appliances: a water supply system, a flushable toilet, a bathroom, central heating or gas from gas supply system.

Dwellings are considered to be equipped with:

• **a water supply system** – if there is a tap with running water within the premises. "Supply of piped water" is understood as a system (including the recipient installations in the dwelling), which supplies water from the water supply system (by means of active connections) from the street conduit to local systems (own water intake);

• **a flushable toilet** – if there is a sanitary system within the premises, connected to the water supply system, and discharging wastewater to the sewage system, or to the local appliances (septic tanks household wastewater treatment systems);

• **a bathroom** (bathing device, shower with water outflow) – a room, with a bathtub or a shower (or both), as well as a system discharging wastewater to the sewage system, or to the local appliances (septic tanks household wastewater treatment systems);

• **gas from gas supply system** – if there is a system within the premises which (along with recipient installations in the dwelling) supplies gas to active connections;

• **central heating** – if there is a system within the premises which supplies heat from a central heating source, i.e. heat and power stations, thermal power station, local boiler house within the premises of the housing estate, central heating furnace installed in own boiler house or in any other room. Electric floor heating is also regarded as central heating.

Renovation works – major refurbishment consisting in installing construction elements or installations in the building (dwelling) and completion of the refurbishment (replacement). Basic construction elements include: load-bearing walls, roof construction and covering, external and internal plasters, slabs, woodwork, floors and heating furnaces.

Material effects of executed works are illustrated by:

• the number of dwellings in buildings where renovation works not constituting major refurbishment were conducted and to which the renovation was directly or indirectly related (for instance in the course of refurbishment of the roof, thermal insulation of building's walls etc.),

• the number of dwellings in the buildings to which sanitary-technical installations (water supply system, sewage system, central heating, hot water, gas supply system, and community antenna television) were installed, and which the particular buildings and dwellings in these buildings previously were not fitted with.

Arrears with payments for dwellings – an amount not paid both by tenants and owners of dwellings, due to charges for the used dwellings, i.e. rent, water, sewage discharging or liquid waste removal, municipal waste collection, lift, etc. The arrears with payments occur when users of dwellings are at least one month behind with current payments.

Arrears with repayment of mortgage credit – an amount of installments in arrears (including interest), which debtors should pay into the housing cooperative bank account.

Eviction – any legal and factual actions carried out as a rule on the basis of court order aimed at removing occupants from a dwelling or property. Definition of eviction doesn't exist at law regulations and this term should be understood as any factual and legal actions aimed at removal of persons and things from the premises or real estate and handing over the premises or real estate to an entitled person. A legal basis of eviction is primarily Article 222 § 1 of Act of 23 April 1964 the Civil Code (protection of property). On its basis, the owner may request from the person who actually wields his property that

the thing be handed over to him, unless that person has an effective authority over the owner to possess the thing. This effective right is a legal title which can undermine the owner's request. Execution of eviction is carried out by the state (by a bailiff or administrative enforced organ) and it can take place in compliance with the Act of 17 Noveber 1964 the Code of Civil Procedure or the Act of 17 June 1966 on Administrative Enforcement Proceedings, depending on the nature of the obligation or authority's jurisdiction.

Maintenance costs of dwellings and business premises stocks – the purposeful consumption of tangible fixed and current assets and external services, employees remuneration, and other payments, e.g. taxes related to maintaining dwellings and business premises in a particular reporting period, expressed in terms of value.

The basic criterion for classification of costs is their division per types.

Operational costs include:

• costs of maintaining the management and the administration costs, i.e.: remunerations for employees of the management and administration including benefits (without remuneration of caretakers); costs of postal services, of communication, bank and court fees; purchase of materials, equipment maintenance, costs related to purchase of stationery; costs of maintenance of premises of the management and administration; other costs related to functioning of the administration;

• costs of maintenance and renovation, i.e.: expenses related to current and major refurbishments; removal of failures; technical supervision; systematic inspections, maintenance of installations and devices; costs of greenery renovation; repairs of surfaces between the buildings; costs of purchase of third party services related to maintenance and current refurbishments of dwelling stock and common areas;

• other costs incurred for maintenance of premises (including the calculated VAT) such as: charged at a flat rate charges of gas supplied to dwellings in which there are no gas-meters installed; fees for community aerials; costs of keeping cleanliness including the purchase of third-party services (including remuneration of caretakers, cleaners, gardeners); costs of cleaning agents, work tools and other materials; costs of disinfection and rat extermination; costs of greenery maintenance (without costs of renovation if there are recognized amongst costs of maintenance and renovation); costs of utilities consumed in common areas: electric energy, hot and cold water, central heating, gas and costs of sewage discharge, collection of liquid waste or municipal waste and taxes for the gmina.

Costs related to services provision are costs related to providing services to dwellings and business premises i.e. heating energy (from central heating), hot and cold water, sewage discharge, liquid waste removal and collection of municipal waste; maintenance of lifts (if not allocated to the costs of maintenance and renovation).

Rent is a payment made by the lessee to the lessor in return for providing the dwelling or business premises for use. The charges for those premises are related to costs of building maintenance, i.e. include: property tax, costs of administration and management, costs of maintenance, costs of technical maintenance of the building, greenery maintenance, costs of maintenance of common areas and payments for maintaining cleanliness, electricity and heating.

The rent does not include housing fees for the occupied premises, such as e.g.: for the central heating and hot water, gas, sewage discharge, municipal waste collection.

The advance payment of owners of the premises for covering the costs of management of common areas, is made by the owners of distinguished premises in the form of monthly payments. Costs of management of common areas include:

• expenses of ongoing renovation and maintenance works,

• charges for supply of electric and heating energy, gas and water in the part concerning common areas, and fees for community antenna and lift;

• insurance, taxes and other public law fees, unless they are covered directly by owners of particular premises;

• cleanliness and order expenses;

• remuneration for members of the management or an administrator.

The management of a housing condominium is obliged to settle annually the charged advance payments for covering the costs of management of common areas.

Operating charge – costs related to the operation and maintenance of real estate in parts attributable to their premises, operation and maintenance of real estate property belonging to housing cooperatives, which are obliged to pay members of housing cooperatives who are entitled to cooperative rights to the premises by making payments.

Housing allowance is a common and periodical financial benefit resulting from regulations of the Act of 21 June 2001 on Residential Benefits, intended to provide financial support for expenses related to occupation of residential premises or one family houses.

Characteristics: it is an obligatory provision granted upon the request of entitled person meaning that people meeting statutory conditions have the right to demand its payment and it is common (it will be granted regardless of the legal title to the premises that appertains the entitled person apart from exceptions stipulated by law), as well as periodical – because it is granted for a defined period with a possibility to be granted again in the case of further meeting the statutory conditions.

The criteria entitling to be granted housing allowance are:

• legal title to the premises – allowance may be granted to residential premises tenants and subtenants living in residential dwellings to which they have cooperative right to residential premises, in residential dwellings in buildings constituting their ownership and to the owners of housing premises and other persons having a legal title to occupy residential premises (e.g. contract for use) and bearing expenses for their maintenance, as well as persons inhabiting housing premises without a legal title, waiting for alternative or social premises,

• the amount of family income,

• dwelling's size – dwelling's useful floor area. The Act uses the expression of "a normative surface"

– the allowance is granted for a strictly defined number of the dwelling's meters.

When calculating the amount of allowance expenses (borne by a household) related to rent are taken into account, as well as the exploitation costs of thermal power, water and commissioning of liquid waste.

Housing allowance constitutes a difference between housing expenses on normative useful floor area of the inhabited dwelling and the part of expenses borne by a person granted the allowance.

From 2004 payment of housing allowances is – according to Article 10 (1) of the Act of 21 June 2001 on Residential Benefits – own task of the gmina.

Pursuant to the Act of 13 November 2003 on Income of Local Government Units, housing allowance height must not exceed 70% of actual expenses incurred for the housing premises. The commune council, by means of a resolution, may increase or reduce, no more than by 20 percentage points, the height of percentage rates. This means that the maximum height of paid allowance may amount from 50% to 90% residential expenses.

The information presented in the publication applies only to housing allowances physically paid in reporting year, regardless of the date of the granted performance allowance decision.

Municipal infrastructure – basic installations and service institutions, which are essential to functioning of the economy and population.

Water supply system – a set of water network devices serving collection of surface and underground waters, public wells, devices serving storage and treatment of water, water supply networks, and water pressure control devices.

Water supply network – transmission (main) water supply network and street conduits used for distribution of water to consumers by the connections to buildings and other objects.

Water delivered to households – the quantity of water collected from water supply network using facilities installed in a building.

Sewage system – a complete sewage collection system serving discharging of wastewater, including sewage network, outlets of devices used to emit sludge into the waters, or into the ground, sewage pretreatment and treatment facilities, and sewage pumping stations.

Active sewage network – a system of covered (underground) conduits discharging sewage from buildings and other objects to collectors or sewage treatment facilities

Wastewater discharged from households – domestic wastewater discharged to the sewage system during a year (excluding rainwater, infiltration water, and sewage transported to dump stations).

Domestic wastewater – sewage from residential buildings, collective accomodation establishments, and public buildings, which originates from the human metabolism or activities of households as well as sewage of similar composition originating from such buildings.

Septic tank – an installation and device intended for an accumulation of liquid waste where it is generated.

Household wastewater treatment system – a complex of devices intended for treatment of sewage produced in one or more households.

Liquid waste – sewage stored temporarily in septic tanks.

Dump station – an installation and device, placed near a sewer or a wastewater treatment plant, intended for a collecting of liquid waste transported by sewage disposal vehicles from where it is accumulated.

Municipal waste – waste generated in households (excluding discarded vehicles) as well as waste generated by other producers of waste (excluding hazardous waste) which because of its character or composition is similar to waste from households.

Biodegradable waste – waste capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition.

Collecting of waste – gathering of waste for the purpose of transport to a waste treatment facility, including the preliminary sorting (not leading to essential change of character and composition of waste and not leading to change of classification of waste) and preliminary storage of waste by a waste collector.

Separate collection – the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment.

Municipal waste separate collection facility – a stationary place where inhabitants can hand over various types of municipal waste, e.g. paper and cardboard, glass, composite packaging, plastics, or biodegradable municipal waste.

Waste management – the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker.

Treatment – recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

Recovery – any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Thermal treatment of waste – incineration of waste by oxidation and other processes of thermal treatment of waste including pyrolysis, gasification, and plasma process provided that substances originating from these processes of thermal treatment of waste are incinerated afterwards.

Energy recovery – thermal waste treatment as a result of which energy is generated.

Recycling – any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Disposal – any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

Landfill site – a structure for the deposit of waste.

Degassing of landfill sites – collection of biogas from landfills receiving biodegradable waste. Collected gas is cleaned and used for production of energy, and if it is not possible (e.g. when its quantity is too small for effective energy production), it is neutralized through combustion in burners.

Gas supply network – a system of conduits providing gas supplied by enterprises, which scope of economic activity includes transmission and distribution of gas to consumers. The system of conduits consists of:

• transmission and distribution network (with high-methane gas and nitrogenised gas) – street conduits used for distribution of gas to buildings or other objects by means of connections;

• connections – a system of conduits joining distribution gas supply network with buildings and other objects.

Length of gas transmission network to 2020 data including the length of gas distribution network with a pressure higher than 0.5 MPa.

Heating transmission network – a system of conduits transmitting heating medium to distribution conduits.

Heating distribution network – a system of distribution conduits transmitting heating medium to connections to buildings.

Connections to buildings – conduits transmitting heating medium from distribution conduits or boiler houses to heat exchangers or heating substations in buildings or other facilities

Boiler house – a building or a room with boilers and devices used for production of thermal energy for heating or both heating and supplying hot water.

Heat only boilers – devices used exclusively for production of heat (steam heat or hot water heat).

Heat generation – total amount of heat generated in devices (e.g. boilers, heat exchangers).