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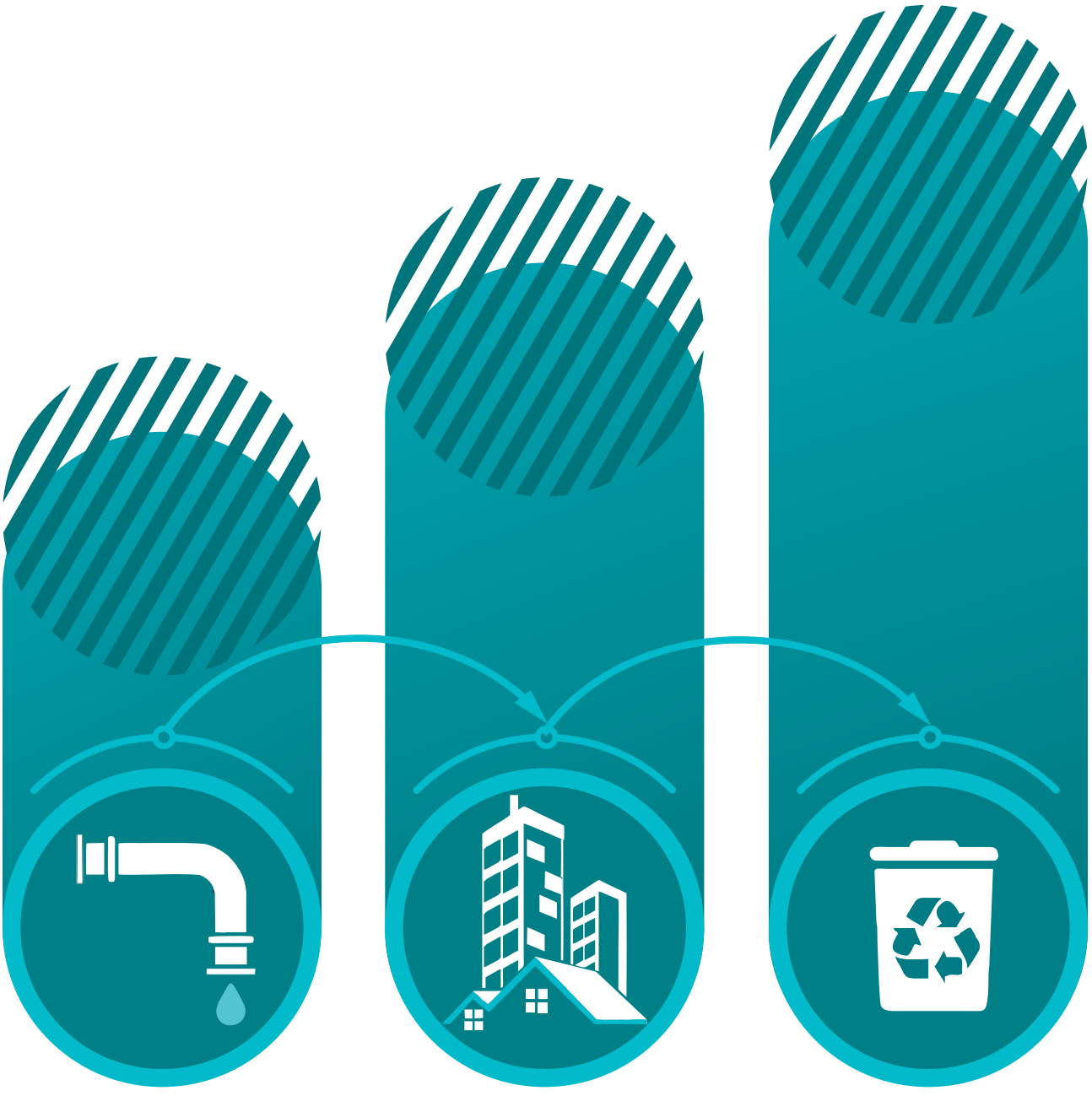

Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2020

Warsaw 2021

Statistical analyses

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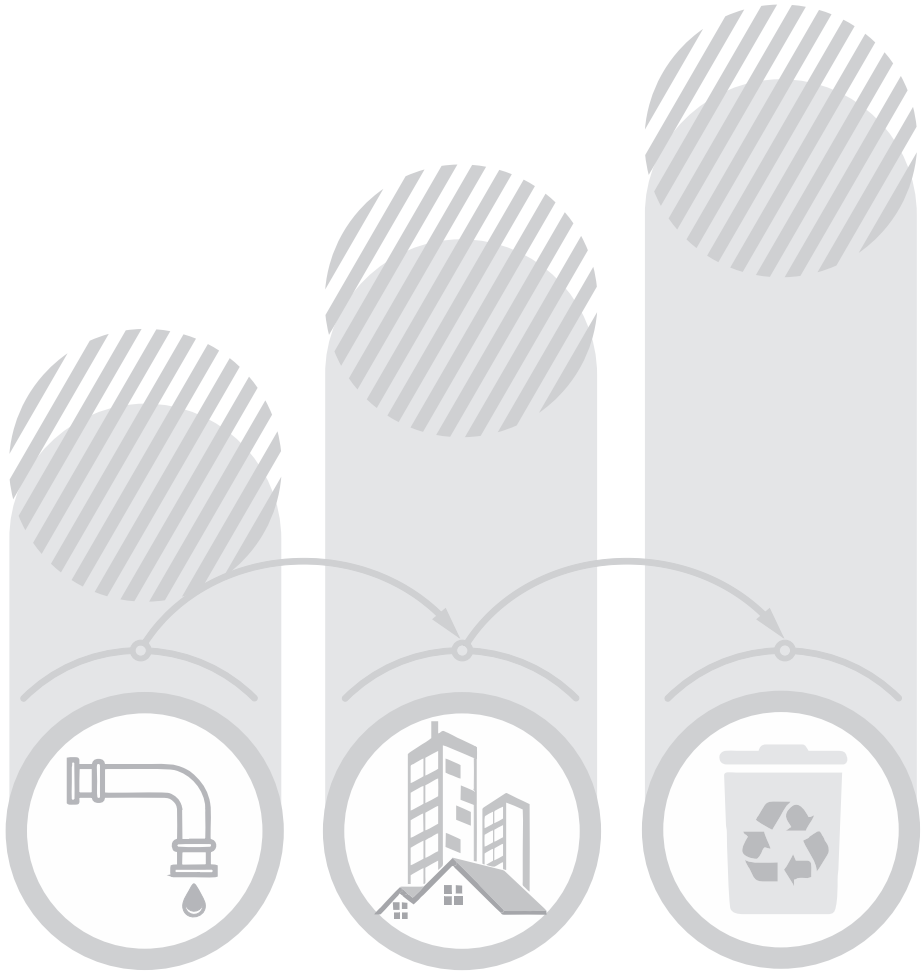

Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2020

Statistics Poland

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Preface

"Housing Economy and Municipal Infrastructure in 2020" is a publication about dwelling stocks management and the provision of municipal and household services in Poland. Information presented in this study characterise the housing conditions and the state of the technical infrastructure facilitating the provision of services necessary to provide for collective needs of the society within the scope of the own tasks of gminas, as well as enable observation of changes occurring in the examined area of activities.

The study presents the general condition of the dwelling stocks along with basic indicators describing the housing conditions of the population and broken down by individual ownership types (i.e. housing cooperatives, gminas, companies, the State Treasury, natural persons, including natural persons in condominiums, and public building societies). The scope of information covers, among others, data on the number of dwellings, useful floor area thereof, selling and returning dwellings to their former owners, arrears with payments for dwellings, evictions, and renovations of dwellings in residential buildings. The publication includes also results of survey on maintenance costs of dwellings stocks and business premises as well as information on housing allowances paid in 2020, land handed over for housing construction, and the dwelling stocks of gminas, including social rental of premises, and also the temporary premises stocks of gminas.

The state of municipal infrastructure was illustrated by data on municipal facilities and services in the field of water, sewage and heating energy management, distribution of electricity and gas from gas supply system, as well as collection and processing of municipal waste. Information on the length and density of networks or the number of connections were supplemented by estimated data on population using particular systems, and also on the consumption of water, gas from gas supply system, and heating energy, as well as the amount of sewage discharged and domestic liquid waste removed from septic tanks. Results on municipal waste management include, among others, information on the amount of waste generated by fractions and sources of origin, information on waste processing, and data on landfill and illegal dumping sites.

The publication uses the results of the balance of dwelling stocks and the reporting of entities dealing with the management or administration of dwelling stocks, as well as reporting of gminas. The presented information regarding municipal infrastructure was prepared, among others, on the basis of data obtained from entities operating in the field of collective water supply and collective sewage removal from households, as well as data concerning liquid waste, provided to the offices of gminas by entities dealing with collection and transport thereof. It also presents the results of surveys of entities operating in the field of distribution of electricity, heating energy or gas from gas supply system, as well as entities collecting or processing municipal waste.

The subject scope was presented broken down by voivodships, and by urban and rural areas. Information at lower levels of aggregation (poviats and gminas) are available in the Local Data Bank on the website of Statistics Poland (http://www.stat.gov.pl).

Planning further development of research in the field of municipal infrastructure, the authors will be grateful to all persons and institutions for providing suggestions and comments which would contribute to shaping and enriching the content of subsequent editions of this publication.

Director
of Trade and Services Department

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President
Statistics Poland

Dominik Rozkrut, Ph.D.

Warsaw, December 2021

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Symbols

Symbol	Description
.	data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless
–	magnitude zero
"of which"	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
m	metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
dam^3	cubic decametre
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
approx.	approximately

Executive summary

As of 31 December 2020, Poland's dwelling stock increased, compared to 2019, and amounted to 15.0 million dwellings with a total useful floor area of 1,118.8 million m^2, with 57.4 million rooms. The largest number of dwellings – approx. 8.7 million – remained in the stock of natural persons outside housing condominiums.

Out of the total number of 6,346.5 thousand dwellings covered by the survey, located in buildings under management or administration, more than half, i.e. 52.7%, were dwellings owned by natural persons in housing condominium buildings.

As of 31 December 2020, out of approx. 7.8 million dwelling stocks, in 26.1% of dwellings tenants were in arrears with dwelling payments for a total amount of approx. PLN 6.3 billion. In 2020, due to arrears with dwelling payments, 84% of 14.0 thousand total eviction proceedings were pending in courts.

As of the end of 2020, the annual maintenance costs of the dwellings, and business premises stocks amounted to PLN 40.6 billion and were higher than in 2018 by 18.9%. The costs of provided municipal services increased by 19.6%, and amounted to PLN 21.2 billion. In 2020, an increase in the average rent amount (of 13.6%) per 1 m^2 of useful floor area compared to 2018 was recorded.

In 2020, the number of households awaiting gminas' housing stocks rental amounted to 136,156 and compared to 2019 decreased by 9,6%; at the same time 74,859 households were on the social renting waiting list. In 2020, 2.6 million housing allowances for the total amount of PLN 580.8 million were paid. Compared with 2019, there was a decrease both in their number (of 10.5%) and amount (of 2.5%). In 2020, gminas handed over to investors 921.6 ha of land for housing construction, of which 83.9% was meant for single-family housing.

Similarly to previous years, in 2020 there were noted further investments in the area of sanitary and technical infrastructure. As of the end of 2020, there was an increase in both the length of water supply network and sewage network (to 313.4 thousand km and 169.6 thousand km, respectively), and the number of water supply system and sewage system connections (to approx. 5.6 million pcs and 3.6 million pcs, respectively). The average water consumption in households also increased (to approx. 33.9 m^3 per 1 inhabitant) as well as the amount of sewage discharged from households (to 1,002.6 hm^3). In Poland, as of the end of 2020, a larger number of household systems for discharge of liquid waste was recorded (about 2,427.9 thousand pcs), of which almost 87% were septic tanks, from which about 29.8 hm^3 of domestic liquid waste was collected. The number of dump stations operating as of the end of 2020 also increased (to 2,359 pcs).

As of the end of 2020, both the total length of gas supply network and gas connections in Poland increased and reached 162.1 thousand km and 53.8 thousand km, respectively. In 2020, consumption of gas from gas supply system in households in Poland increased to 50,293.3 GWh with a simultaneous increase in the number of consumers of 4.8%.

Household consumption of electricity in Poland in 2020 increased and reached the level of approx. 31,534.8 GWh, similarly as household consumption of electricity per consumer, which amounted to 1,996.0 kWh.

As of the end of 2020, the total length of heating network amounted to 25,325.8 km, of which 65.4% was transmission and distribution network (16,573.4 km), and 34.6% – connections to buildings (8,752.4 km). In 2020, the heat sales volume in Poland was 183.7 thousand TJ, of which 145.3 thousand TJ (77.0%) was for heating of residential buildings.

In 2020, there was an increase in the amount of municipal waste generated in Poland – to 13,116.9 thousand tonnes (of which 86.1% originated from households). The average amount of municipal waste collected per one inhabitant also increased (to 342 kg). In 2020, there was an increase in the share (37.9%) of waste collected separately in the total amount of municipal waste generated. As of the end of 2020, the number of public facilities of separate municipal waste collection decreased (to 2,239). As of the end of 2020, there was a decrease in the number of operational landfill sites receiving municipal waste (to 271, with the area of around 1,692 ha), whereas the number of illegal dumping sites increased (to 2,008).

Chapter 1

Dwelling stocks

Dwelling stocks are defined as 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 is 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.

The **room** is defined as 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 **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.

As of 31 December 2020, the country's housing stock comprised 15.0 million dwellings with a total useful floor area of 1,118.8 million m^2, containing 57.4 million rooms.

The largest number of dwellings was owned by natural persons outside housing condominiums – approximately 8.7 million (57.8%), and approximately 3.3 million (22.3%) in housing condominiums. The total area of dwellings owned by natural persons was almost 975.6 million m^2, which accounted for more than 87% of the total area of dwellings in Poland. The dwelling stocks of housing cooperatives amounted to almost 2.0 million dwellings with the total area of 97.5 million m^2. The least were dwellings in the stocks of the State Treasury – approximately 29.5 thousand dwellings with the area of almost 1.5 million m^2.

Table 1. Dwellings stocks (inhabited and uninhabited)[a] by type of ownership – as of 31 December 2020

Specification	Dwellings in thousands	Useful floor area in thousand m^2
Total	**15,015.3**	**1,118,813.2**
Ownership of:		
gminas (municipal)	806.7	35,296.7
housing cooperatives	1,981.8	97,458.6
companies	29.5	1,521.1
State Treasury	63.2	3,720.4
natural persons:[b]	12,027.5	975,557.1
in housing condominiums	3,444.1	175,955.5
public building societies	106.7	5,259.3

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.

More than 10 million dwellings with the area of 658 million m² and 36.1 million rooms were located in urban areas. In rural areas there were almost 4.9 million dwellings with the area of 460.8 million m² and 21.3 million rooms. In 2020, compared to the previous year, the number of dwellings increased by 202.6 thousand (an increase of 1.4%), with the total useful floor area of 17,415.6 thousand m² (an increase of 1.6%), and 746.2 thousand rooms (an increase of 1.3%). In urban areas, the number of dwellings increased by 144.9 thousand (an increase of 1.4%), while in rural areas there were 57.7 thousand more dwellings (an increase of 1.2%).

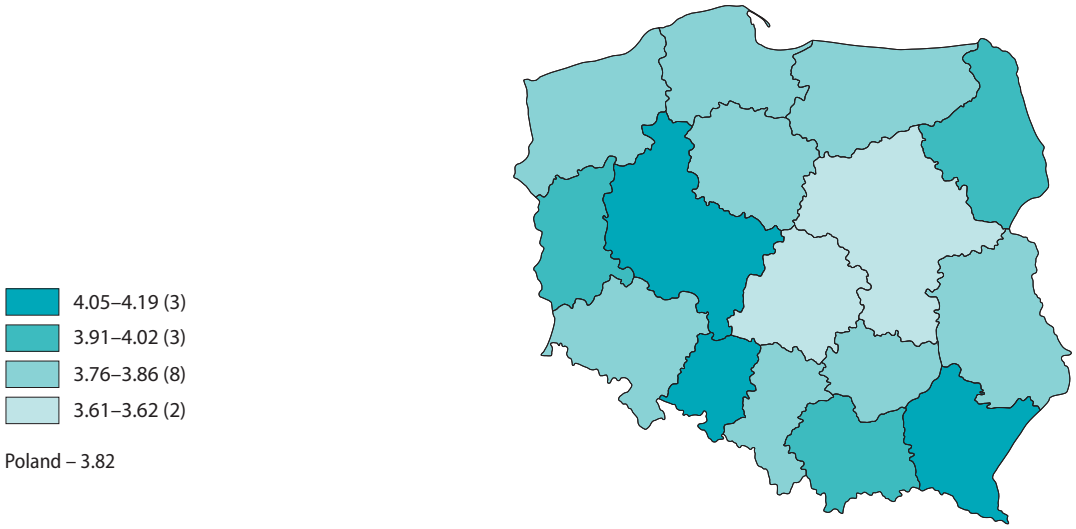
The largest increases in the number of dwellings compared to 2019 were recorded in the voivodships: Mazowieckie and Pomorskie (1.9% each, representing 21.6% and 8.6% of the increase in the dwelling stocks of the entire country) and in Dolnośląskie Voivodship (of 1.7%, representing 9.9% of the increase in the housing stock of the entire country). The least increase in the number of dwellings was recorded in the voivodships: Świętokrzyskie (of 0.7%), and Opolskie (of 0.6%).

In 2020, housing conditions in Poland have further improved compared to previous years.

The average number of rooms per dwelling was 3.82, whereas 3.55 in urban areas and 4.38 in rural areas. The lowest values of this index occurred in the central voivodships: Mazowieckie – 3.61 and Łódzkie – 3.61, and the highest values in the voivodships: Wielkopolskie – 4.05, Podkarpackie – 4.11 and Opolskie – 4.19.

In urban areas, dwellings with the highest average number of rooms were in the voivodships: Podkarpackie (3.83), and Podlaskie (3.81), while dwellings with the lowest average number of rooms were in the voivodships: Łódzkie (3.35), and Mazowieckie (3.37). On average, rural dwellings in the voivodships: Opolskie (4.89), and Śląskie (4.73) had the largest number of rooms, while the smallest – in the voivodships: Lubelskie (4.01), and Świętokrzyskie (4.07).

Map 1. The average number of rooms in 1 dwelling in 2020

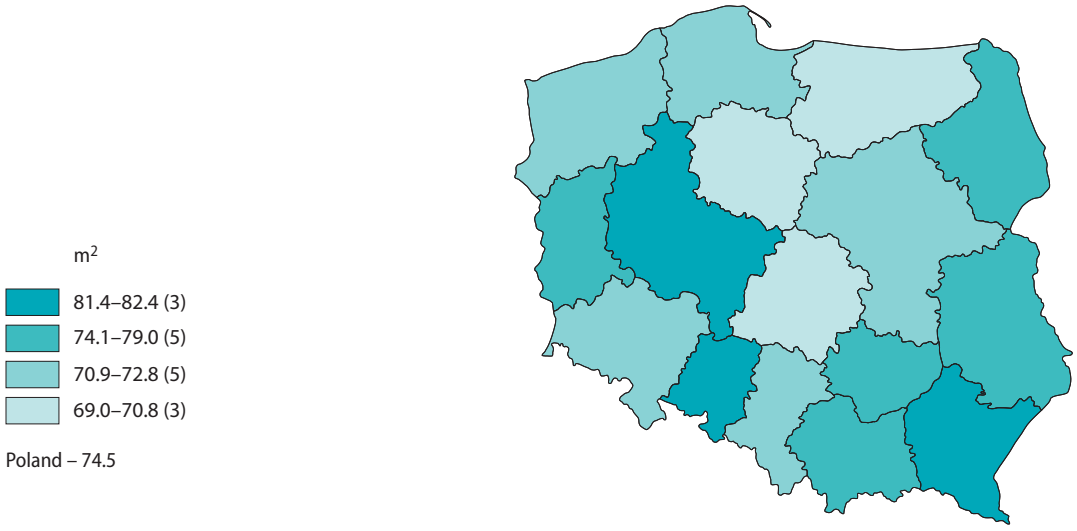


As of 31 December 2020, the average dwelling size in Poland was 74.5 m², and rose by 0.1 m² compared to the previous year. On average, dwellings in rural areas were by 30.0 m² larger than in urban areas (the respective indicators are: for rural areas – 94.8 m², and for urban areas – 64.8 m²).

The greatest differences in the size of dwellings between urban and rural areas were observed in Śląskie Voivodship, where urban dwellings were on average by 36.0 m² smaller than those in rural areas, or in Małopolskie Voivodship, where this difference amounted to 35.6 m². The smallest differences occurred in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship, i.e. 21.3 m².

The largest average dwellings were located in the following voivodships: Podkarpackie (82.4 m²), Wielkopolskie (81.8 m²), and Opolskie (81.4 m²), and the smallest in voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (69.0 m²), Łódzkie (69.9 m²), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (70.8 m²).

Map 2. The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling in 2020

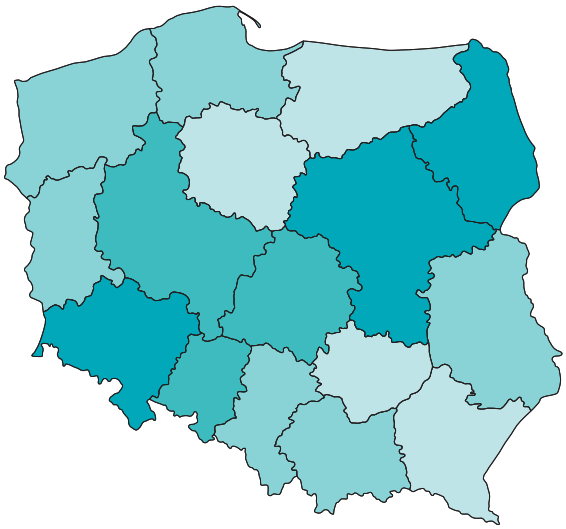


In 2020, the average useful floor area of a dwelling per 1 person increased by 0.5 m² compared to the previous year and amounted to 29.2 m² (in urban areas increased from 28.1 m² to 28.7 m², and in rural areas from 29.5 m² to 30.0 m²). This indicator varied regionally from 25.9 m² in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship to 32.0 m² in Mazowieckie Voivodship.

Among urban dwellings, on average, the largest useful floor area per 1 person was in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie (31.5 m²), Dolnośląskie (30.4 m²), and Wielkopolskie (29.7 m²), and the smallest in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (25.3 m²), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (25.8 m²).

The highest average useful floor area of a dwelling per 1 person in rural areas was in the voivodships: Podlaskie – 35.2 m², Mazowieckie – 32.7 m², and Opolskie – 32.4 m², while the lowest – 26.5 m² per 1 person in Podkarpackie Voivodship.

Map 3. The average useful floor area per 1 person in 2020

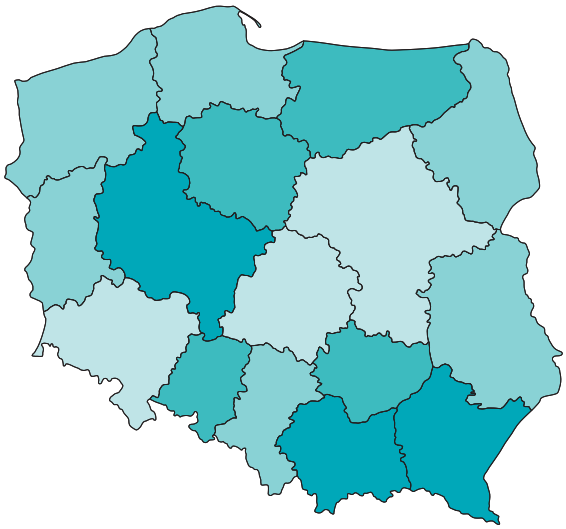


The disproportions between urban and rural areas also concerned the degree of housing occupancy. Rural dwellings was more densely populated than urban dwellings. On average, there were 2.26 persons per 1 dwelling in urban areas, while in rural areas – 3.16, with the average of 2.55 for Poland.

The largest number of persons per 1 dwelling was in the voivodships: Podkarpackie – 3.09, Wielkopolskie – 2.75, and Małopolskie – 2.75, while the smallest number was in the central voivodships: Mazowieckie – 2.27, and Łódzkie – 2.34.

In urban areas, the most populated dwellings were in Podkarpackie Voivodship – 2.61, and the least populated in Mazowieckie Voivodship – 2.02 and Łódzkie Voivodship – 2.09 persons per dwelling. In rural areas this indicator ranged from 2.71 in Podlaskie Voivodship to 3.54 in Podkarpackie Voivodship.

Map 4. The average number of persons per 1 dwelling in 2020

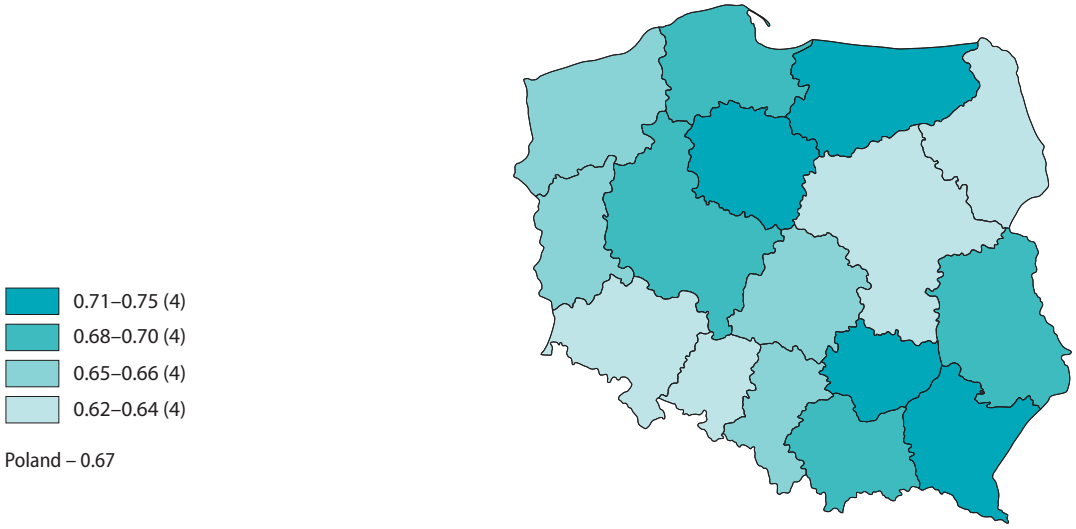


Another indicator presenting the population density of dwellings is the average number of persons per 1 room. This indicator for Poland was at the level of 0.67 persons, and in rural areas was higher and amounted to 0.72, and in urban areas was lower – 0.64 persons per 1 room.

The lowest values were observed in Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 0.62, voivodships: Mazowieckie and Podlaskie – 0.63 each, and Opolskie Voivodship – 0.64, and the highest in Podkarpackie Voivodship – 0.75 and voivodships: Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, and Świętokrzyskie – 0.71 each.

The highest number of persons per 1 room in urban areas was in the voivodships: Podkarpackie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie, 0.68 each. In rural areas, the highest indices were recorded in the voivodships: Podkarpackie and Kujawsko-Pomorskie – 0.81 and 0.78, respectively. The lowest number of persons per 1 room was in urban areas in the voivodships: Mazowieckie and Dolnośląskie – 0.60 on average, and in rural areas in Podlaskie Voivodship – 0.62, and in Opolskie Voivodship – 0.64.

Map 5. The average number of persons per 1 room in 2020



The term **'dwellings equipped with sanitary and technical installations'** covers dwellings with at least one of the following sanitary and technical devices: a water supply system, a flushable toilet, a bathroom, central heating or gas from a gas supply system.

The description of the dwelling stocks takes into account also the level of furnishing of dwellings with basic sanitary and technical installations. A growing percentage of dwellings equipped with these facilities indicates an improvement in the housing conditions of the population.

The water supply system was installed in 97.0% of dwellings, the lavatory in 94.0% and the bathroom in 91.8%. On the other hand, the gas installation was connected in every second dwelling. Disparities between urban and rural areas persisted in the provision of dwellings with basic installations. In urban areas, 99.1% of dwellings were equipped with a water supply system, 97.4% with a lavatory, and 95.7% with a bathroom. In rural areas, 92.5% of dwellings were connected to the water supply system, 87.0% had a lavatory and 83.5% had a bathroom.

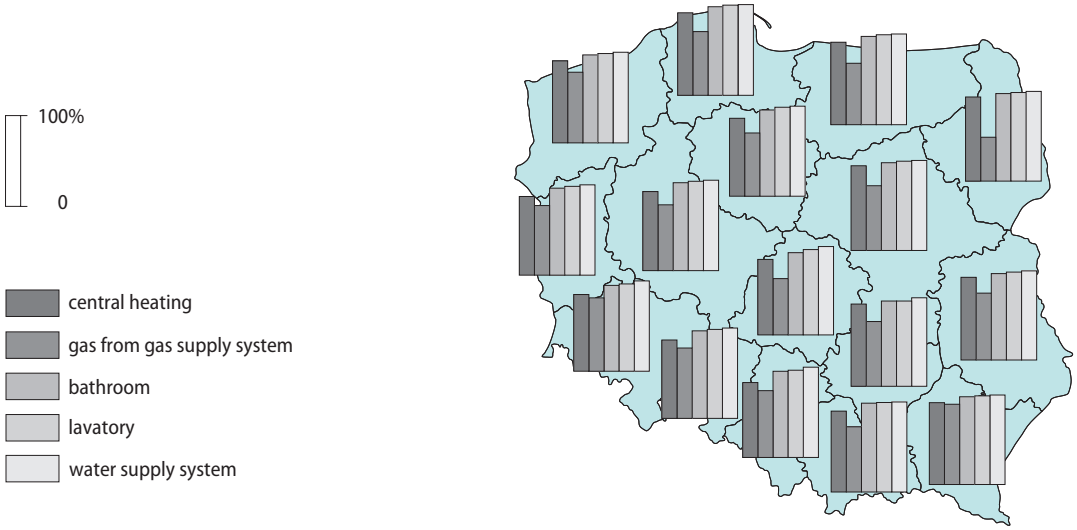
Compared to 2019, the largest increase – of 3.6% was in the number of dwellings fitted with gas from gas supply system. For dwellings located in urban areas, the increase amounted to 11.0%, while in urban areas it was 2.5%.

The number of dwellings with central heating increased by 1.7%, compared to 2019. In rural areas an increase of 1.7% was recorded, and in urban areas – of 1.6%.

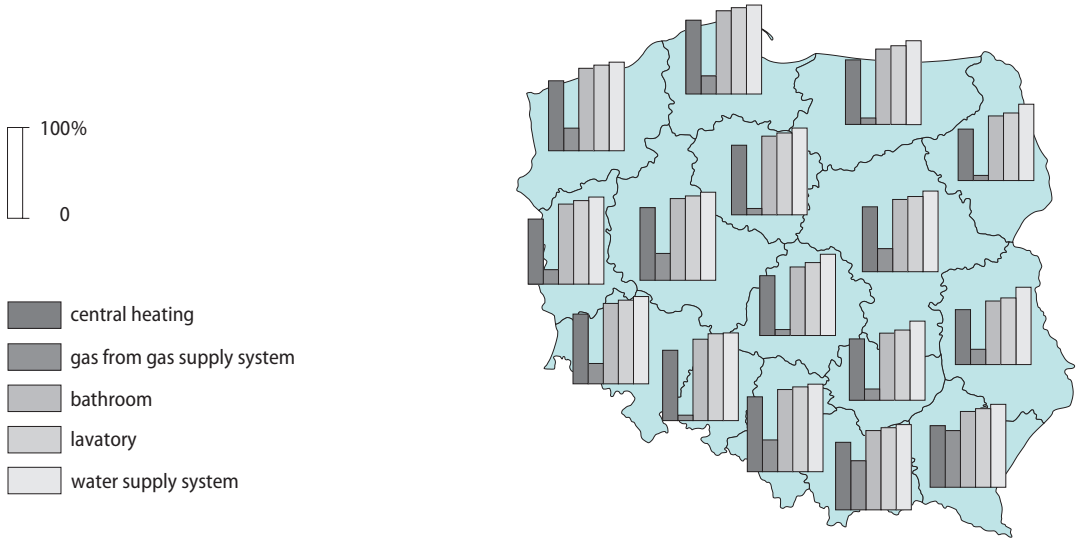
Table 2. Dwellings equipped with basic installations – as of 31 December 2020

Specification	Dwellings in total	Of which fitted with:				
		water sypply sytem	lavatory	bathroom	gas from gas supply system	central heating
Poland – number of dwellings in thousands	**15,015.3**	**14,560.9**	**14,115.7**	**13,781.1**	**8,599.9**	**12,474.9**
% of total dwellings	100,0	97,0	94,0	91,8	57,3	83,1
Urban areas – number of dwellings in thousands	10,153.8	10,062.5	9,888.1	9,720.7	7,336.3	8,940.1
% of total dwellings	100.0	99.1	97.4	95.7	72.3	88.0
Rural areas – number of dwellings in thousands	4,861.5	4,498.4	4,227.6	4,060.4	1,263.7	3,534.9
% of total dwellings	100.0	92.5	87.0	83.5	26.0	72.7

Map 6. Structure of dwellings fitted with sanitary and technical systems in urban areas in 2020



Map 7. Structure of dwellings fitted with sanitary and technical systems in rural areas in 2020



Chapter 2

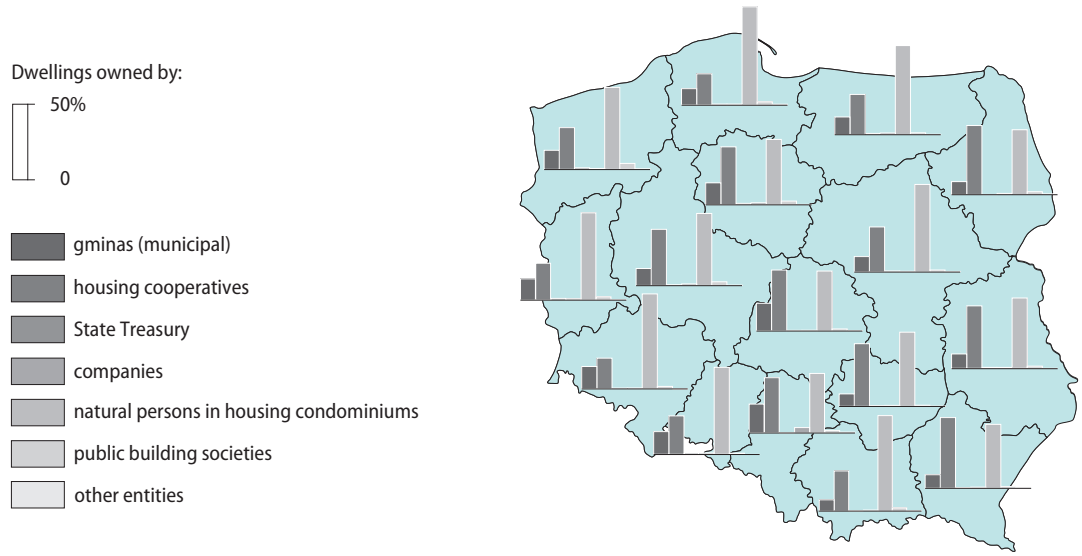
Dwelling stocks in buildings under management/administration

2.1. Types of ownership of dwelling stocks

Dwellings have been classified according to the following types of ownership: natural persons covered by housing condominiums, housing cooperatives, gminas (municipal), public building societies, companies, State Treasury, and other entities.

Out of the total number of 6,346.5 thousand dwellings[1] covered by the survey, located in buildings under management or administration, more than half, i.e. 52.7% were dwellings owned by natural persons in housing condominium buildings, 31.2% – owned by housing cooperatives, 12.7% – municipal dwellings, 1.7% – owned by public building societies, 1.0% – by companies, 0.5% – by State Treasury, and 0.2% – by other entities.

Map 8. Dwelling stocks by type of ownership in 2020



The direction of changes in the dwelling stocks in favour of dwellings owned by natural persons, which has been observed for many years, results, among other things, from the process of selling dwellings to natural persons, returning them to their former owners or heirs, as well as changing the purpose of dwellings to service purposes and combining small dwellings into larger ones. A significant percentage of dwellings are still owned by housing cooperatives (occupied on the basis of a cooperative ownership right and a cooperative tenant's right to a dwelling).

1 Excluding dwellings constituting a separate ownership, located in buildings owned by housing cooperatives.

As in the previous year, the highest percentage of dwellings of housing cooperatives was recorded in the voivodships: Podlaskie (45.6%), Podkarpackie (46.7%), Świętokrzyskie (41.4%), and Lubelskie (43.6%), while of municipal dwellings was recorded in Śląskie (18.9%), Łódzkie (18.2%) and Opolskie (15.0%). The lowest percentage of housing cooperatives' dwellings was in the voivodships: Dolnośląskie (20.2%), Pomorskie (20.6%), and Lubuskie (24.3%), and of municipal dwellings – in Małopolskie (7.4%), Świętokrzyskie (8.2%), and Podlaskie (8.5%).

Yet, the largest number of dwellings owned by natural persons in housing condominiums was recorded in the voivodships: Małopolskie (63.1%), Pomorskie (64.9%), and Dolnośląskie (62.7%), while the smallest number was in the voivodships: Śląskie (39.2%), Łódzkie (39.5%), and Podkarpackie (42.2%).

2.2. Sale of dwelling stocks

Sold dwellings should be considered those for which agreements have been made to establish separate ownership in the form of a notarial deed (with the current or other tenant). The dwellings of housing cooperatives for which ownership has been separated are also included.

In the years 2019–2020, the process of selling or returning dwellings to former owners (acquisition of dwellings by natural persons) was continued. The sales process included dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings and dwellings in buildings that were sold in their entirety to natural persons. In the analysed period over 130 thousand dwellings were sold to natural persons.

Table 3. Dwellings sold in the years 2019–2020 by type of ownership

Specification	Sold dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Total	**130,356**	**100.0**
Gminas	34,076	26.1
Housing cooperatives	61,005	46.8
State Treasury	1,103	0.8
Companies	4,210	3.2
Natural persons in housing condominiums	–	–
Public building societies	513	0.4
Other entities	29,449	22.6

Out of the dwellings sold, the largest number – 46.8% came from the stocks of housing cooperatives, 22.6% from the stocks of other entities, and 26.1% from the gminas' stocks, while dwellings sold from the stocks of State Treasury accounted for 0.8%.

Table 4. Dwellings sold in the years 2019–2020 by voivodships

Specification	Sold dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
POLAND	**130,356**	**100.0**
Dolnośląskie	15,597	12.0
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	6,138	4.7
Lubelskie	3,833	2.9
Lubuskie	4,580	3.5
Łódzkie	10,143	7.8
Małopolskie	6,726	5.2
Mazowieckie	18,270	14.0
Opolskie	3,203	2.5
Podkarpackie	3,115	2.4
Podlaskie	4,088	3.1
Pomorskie	11,536	8.8
Śląskie	14,262	10.9
Świętokrzyskie	2,571	2.0
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	5,912	4.5
Wielkopolskie	10,799	8.3
Zachodniopomorskie	9,583	7.4

Among dwellings sold to natural persons, the highest share was recorded in the voivodships: Mazowieckie (14.0%) and Dolnośląskie (12.0%), while the lowest in Opolskie (2.5%), Podkarpackie (2.4%), and Świętokrzyskie (2.0%).

2.3. Arrears with payments for dwellings

Arrears with payments for dwellings (including interest) include the amount not paid both by tenants and owners of dwellings, due to charges for the used dwellings, i.e. rent, water, wastewater discharging or liquid waste removal, collection of municipal waste, lift, etc.

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

As of 31 December 2020, out of the approximately 7.8 million dwelling stocks[2] (including separately owned units still managed by housing cooperatives), 26.1% of dwellings occupants were in arrears with dwelling payments. The total amount of arrears since their inception (including interest) due to nonpayment of dwelling fees amounted to nearly PLN 6.3 billion.

2 Including dwellings constituting a separate ownership located in buildings owned by housing cooperatives in which housing condominiums were not created but managed by housing cooperatives.

Table 5. Arrears with payments for dwelling by type of ownership – as of 31 December 2020

Stocks	Arrears		Average overdue rent for one dwelling in arrears
	PLN thousand	%	PLN
Total	**6,285,751.5**	**100.0**	**3,081**
gminas	3,851,844.3	61.3	9,816
housing cooperatives	1,107,994.1	17.6	1,167
companies	288,631.7	4.6	13,811
State Treasury	31,415.3	0.5	4,370
public building societies	76,051.5	1.2	2,664
natural persons in housing condominium buildings	920,570.3	14.6	1,439
other entities	9,244.3	0.1	5,255

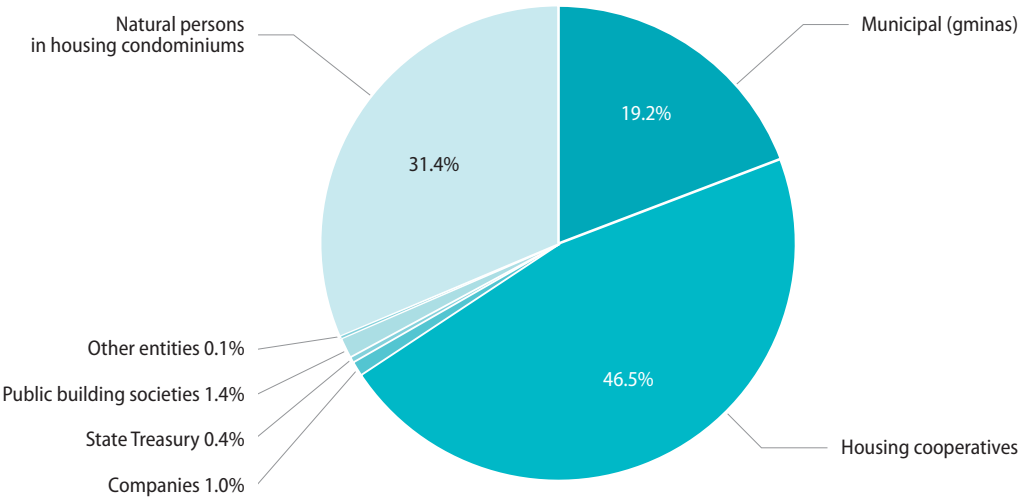
The highest share in the total amount of arrears was held by tenants of dwellings owned by gminas – 61.3% and by housing cooperatives – 17.6%. In terms of the number of dwellings whose tenants were in arrears with payments, the highest arrears were recorded in the case of dwellings owned by companies – PLN 13.8 thousand and dwellings owned by gminas – PLN 9.8 thousand. On average, the smallest arrears with payments per dwelling fell on stocks owned by housing cooperatives – PLN 1.2 thousand and stocks owned by natural persons in housing condominium buildings – PLN 1.4 thousand.

Table 6. 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
POLAND	**19.2**	**46.5**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**31.4**	**1.4**
Dolnośląskie	27.5	40.9	0.5	0.5	29.2	1.5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	20.7	53.4	0.4	0.6	23.2	1.7
Lubelskie	11.2	61.7	0.3	0.1	25.4	1.2
Lubuskie	27.5	38.9	1.0	0.4	30.7	1.5
Łódzkie	28.1	51.1	0.2	0.2	19.4	0.9
Małopolskie	8.9	54.4	0.1	0.2	34.9	1.2
Mazowieckie	13.6	38.5	0.2	0.2	46.6	1.0
Opolskie	23.5	44.9	0.2	0.3	30.4	0.7
Podkarpackie	11.3	61.6	0.3	0.2	25.6	1.0
Podlaskie	7.6	68.6	0.0	0.1	20.7	2.8
Pomorskie	15.9	36.6	0.5	0.3	45.5	1.3
Śląskie	27.3	47.4	0.1	5.6	18.2	1.2
Świętokrzyskie	12.9	62.6	0.1	0.3	23.8	0.3
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	20.3	47.2	0.4	0.4	30.6	0.9
Wielkopolskie	16.1	50.5	0.6	0.5	30.8	1.3
Zachodniopomorskie	24.7	42.1	1.4	0.3	27.0	4.6

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

Chart 1. Dwellings, occupants of which were in arrears with payments for dwelling – as of 31 December 2020



The arrears with payments for dwelling and mortgage credit repayments relate to the period from the beginning of their occurrence to the end of the reporting period.

Table 7. Dwellings, occupants of which were in arrears with payments for dwelling in particular group of stocks – as of 31 December 2020

Specification	Dwellings	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Stocks owned by:	**2,040,182**	**100.0**
gminas	392,397	19.2
housing cooperatives	949,586	46.5
companies	20,899	1.0
State Treasury	7,189	0.4
public building societies	28,551	1.4
natural persons in housing condominium buildings	639,801	31.4
other entities	1,759	0.1

In relation to the total number of dwellings in arrears (dwellings occupants of which did not make payments), 46.5% concerned dwellings of housing cooperatives, 31.4% – dwellings owned by natural persons in housing condominium buildings, 19.2% – municipal dwellings, 1.4% – public building societies, 1.0% – companies, 0.4% – State Treasury, and the least – i.e. 0. 1% – to dwellings owned by other entities.

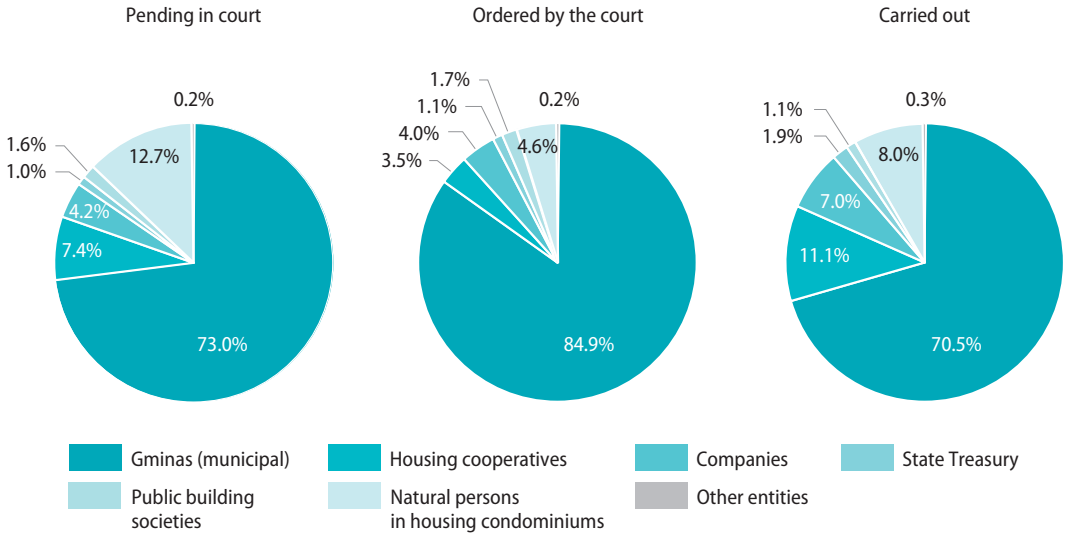
2.4. Eviction proceedings

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.

Of the 14.0 thousand eviction proceedings pending in court in 2020, 73% concerned tenants occupying municipal dwellings, followed by proceedings against natural persons in condominium buildings (12.7%), and 7.4% against tenants of dwellings in housing cooperatives. The smallest share was accounted for by proceedings against tenants of dwellings owned by other entities (0.2%).

Nearly 84% of eviction proceedings were initiated due to arrears with payments for dwelling. This was the main reason in the case of all ownership types of dwellings under managent or administration: companies (95.2%), housing condominiums (95.2%), dwellings owned by other entities[3] (100.0%), housing cooperatives (96.0%), public building societies (95.0%), municipalities (79.5%) and State Treasury (84.5%).

Chart 2. The structure of eviction proceedings by type of ownership in 2020



Out of approx. 6.5 thousand ordered evictions, 84.9% concerned tenants occupying municipal dwellings, 3.5% – dwellings of housing cooperatives and 4.6% – dwellings occupied by natural persons in housing condominiums. The basis for 87.3% of eviction judgments were arrears with payments for dwelling.

In 2020, evictions[4] were carried out from 1.7 thousand dwellings, of which the largest number – 70.5% concerned municipal stocks, and 11.1% stocks of housing cooperatives, while the smallest – from stocks of other entities – 0.3% and public building societies – 1.1%.

3 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; dwellings owned by associations, foundations, political parties, trade unions, professional and economic self-governments; the Catholic Church and other Churches and religious associations, catholic universities and church institutes, etc.

4 The decrease in the number of executed evictions compared to 2018 is a consequence of the solutions implemented on 20.03.2020, resulting from the provisions of the Act of 2 March 2020 on Special Solutions Related to the Preventing, Counteracting and Combating of COVID-19, Other Infectious Diseases and Emergencies Caused Thereby (Article 15zzu on the suspension of evictions from residential premises).

In relation to the total number of evictions, the highest number of evictions, i.e. over 18.4%, took place in Mazowieckie Voivodship, 12.9% in Śląskie Voivodship, 15.8% in Łódzkie Voivodship, while the lowest number of evictions took place in voivodships: Lubelskie and Świętokrzyskie – 1.2% each, and 0.9% in Podkarpackie.

Table 8. 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	**14.0**	**11.7**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**1.7**	**1.5**
	POLAND=100%					
Dolnośląskie	10.3	11.5	14.4	16.0	11.8	12.3
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	3.4	3.6	5.1	4.5	6.1	4.8
Lubelskie	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2
Lubuskie	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	4.5	2.0
Łódzkie	8.1	9.2	5.0	5.6	15.8	17.6
Małopolskie	4.8	3.9	9.3	6.7	5.6	4.1
Mazowieckie	26.7	22.7	21.6	22.1	18.4	19.4
Opolskie	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3
Podkarpackie	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Podlaskie	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.2	3.2	3.1
Pomorskie	7.2	7.9	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.1
Śląskie	16.4	16.7	16.2	16.6	12.9	13.8
Świętokrzyskie	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2
Wielkopolskie	5.6	6.7	3.4	3.9	2.1	2.3
Zachodniopomorskie	4.8	5.2	6.1	6.4	4.6	4.5

2.5. Renovation of dwelling stocks

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

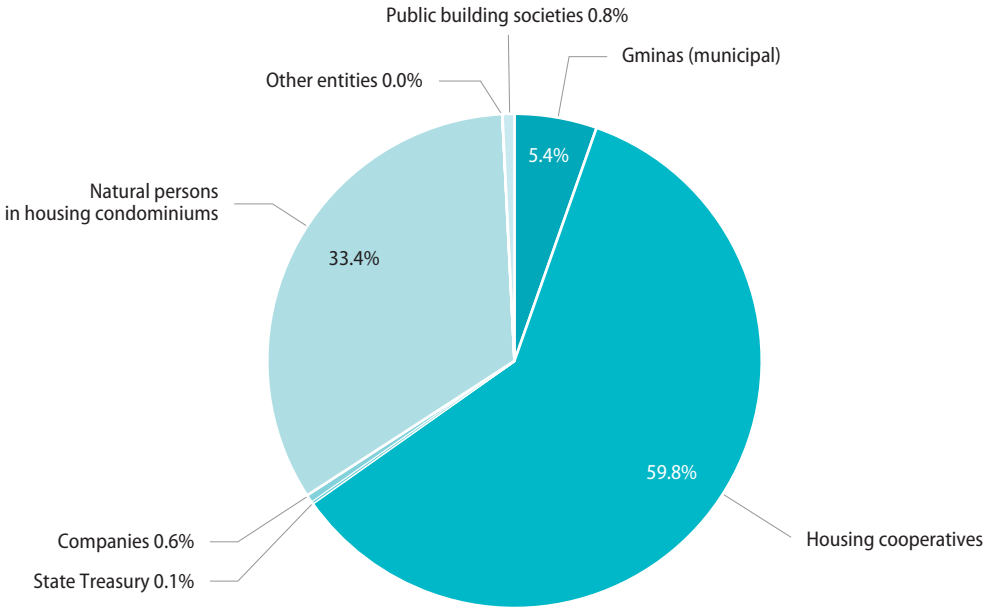
In 2020, approximately 659 thousand renovation works (which did not constitute major renovation) were carried out, restoring the original technical value of buildings and dwellings. These consisted of replacing all or some of the installations. About 73.1 thousand dwellings underwent renovations connected with improvement of their standard through supplying previously non-existent technical and sanitary installations (water supply system, sewage system, central heating, hot water, gas from gas supply system) to buildings and dwellings therein.

In the year under review, 22.0 thousand dwellings had central heating installed, 8.2 thousand dwellings were directly connected to the water supply system and 8.1 thousand dwellings to the sewage system. Hot water was supplied to 50.0 thousand dwellings, and 9.6 thousand dwellings was connected to gas supply system.

Table 9. Dwellings in which renovations were carried out, and those in which technical and sanitary systems were installed in 2020

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	**659,236**	**73,082**	**8,196**	**8,077**	**21,950**	**49,961**	**9,638**
Gminas	35,501	7,625	684	1,105	5,546	4,257	1,263
Housing cooperatives	394,418	29,952	2,303	1,828	2,658	25,736	803
State Treasury	471	1	–	–	–	–	1
Companies	3,680	638	120	166	291	125	147
Housing condominiums	219,942	34,436	5,060	4,948	13,025	19,473	7,372
Public building societies	5,134	407	28	29	407	361	51
Other entities	90	23	1	1	23	9	1

Chart 3. The structure of dwelling renovations related to improvement of housing standards in 2020



Among all dwellings subjected in 2020 to renovations connected with improvement of their standard, the highest share were dwellings in condominium buildings – 33.4% and dwellings owned by housing cooperatives – 59.8%. The fewest were dwellings owned by other entities (less than 0.1% of dwellings), State Treasury (0.1% of dwellings), public building societies (0.8% of dwellings), and companies (0.6% of dwellings).

2.6. Maintenance costs of dwelling stocks

Maintenance costs of dwellings and business premises stocks is the purposeful consumption of tangible and current assets, external services, employees remuneration and other payments, e.g. taxes related to maintaining housing and utility resources in a given reporting period, expressed in terms of value. Maintenance costs consists of: operational costs and costs of provided services.

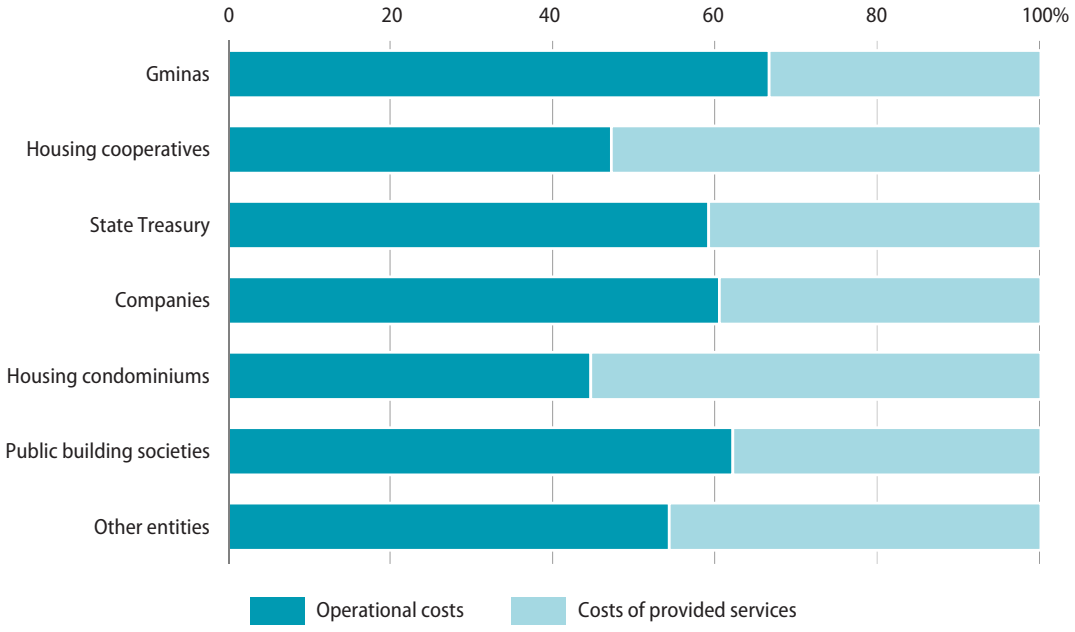
Operational costs include the costs incurred by the reporting unit to maintain its own resources or managed by a housing condominium, which include: management and administration costs, maintenance and renovation costs, taxes for the gmina and other not included in any of the above mentioned category, incurred for the maintenance of premises including calculated VAT.

Costs of provided services connected with providing services for residential and business premises, i.e. supply of heating energy (central heating, hot water), cold water, wastewater discharging or liquid waste removal, collection of municipal waste and maintenance of lifts (provided they are not treated as maintenance and renovation costs).

In 2020, nearly 7.6 million dwellings, and business premises were included in the housing cost survey[5], including more than 7.4 million dwellings, which accounted for 98.0% of the surveyed stocks.

The annual costs of maintaining dwellings and business premises stocks of the surveyed respondents[6] amounted to PLN 40.6 billion and were higher than in 2018 by 18.9%[7]. The costs of municipal services provided increased by 19.6%.

Chart 4. Structure of maintenance costs of dwellings and business premises stocks by type of ownership in 2020



5 Including dwellings constituting a separate ownership located in buildings owned by housing cooperatives in which housing condominiums were not created but managed by housing cooperatives.

6 See: Methological notes (Sampling and algorithm for the generalisation of results in housing condominiums from M-01 Report on dwelling stocks for 2020).

7 On the basis of periodic survey conducted every two years.

Among the total maintenance costs of the dwellings and business premises stocks, operational costs accounted for 47.7% and their annual value amounted to PLN 19.3 billion. The amount of costs was significantly differentiated due to the type of ownership of the dwellings and business premises stocks. The lowest operational costs, calculated per 1 m^2 of useful floor area, were imposed on premises in housing condominiums – PLN 39.88 and housing cooperatives – PLN 55.23, while the highest costs were imposed on premises in the stocks of municipal entities – PLN 100.30, public building societies – PLN 81.29, State Treasury – PLN 92.52 and companies – PLN 65.36.

Almost 42% of operational costs were expenses for technical maintenance of buildings and premises (maintenance and repairs), 31.8% – expenses related to administrative functioning, 26.5% – other costs (i.e. maintenance of cleanliness, fees for community antennas, costs related to use of common facilities, etc.) and taxes for the municipality and other public and legal fees.

Chart 5. Structure of operational costs by type of ownership in 2020

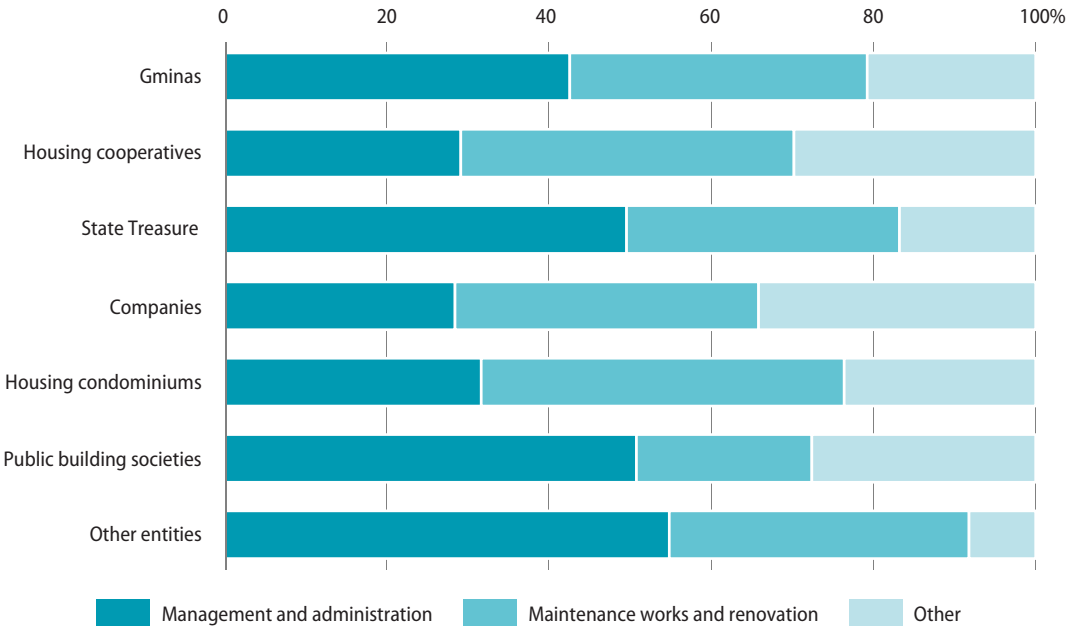


Table 10. The amount of operational costs in groups of ownership in 2020

Specification	Total	Of which elements of operational costs	
		management and administration	maintenance works and renovation
	in PLN million		
Total	**19,345.3**	**6,149.1**	**8,063.9**
Gminas	1,766.4	751.1	648.1
Housing cooperatives	9,602.6	2,792.8	3,946.6
State Treasury	51.3	25.4	17.3
Companies	61.2	17.4	22.9
Housing condominiums	7,463.8	2,359.1	3,341.5
Public building societies	394.2	200.1	85.3
Other entities	5.7	3.1	2.1

The costs of provided municipal services amounted to PLN 21.2 billion in 2020. Taking into account the type of ownership of the premises, the least amount per m² of useful floor area was paid annually for municipal services in the case of premises owned by companies – PLN 47.28, while the highest amount was paid in the case of premises owned by State Treasury – PLN 64.61.

In the total costs of municipal services provided, 56.0% were charges for central heating and hot water. Other cost elements of the services provided were as follows:

- costs related to cold water consumption, sewage discharge and removal of liquid waste – 26.6%,
- costs related to collection of municipal waste – 16.4%,
- costs of lift maintenance – approx. 0.9% (in some entities, e.g. housing condominiums, this item constitutes a component of costs related to maintenance and renovation).

Table 11. Amount of costs of provided services by type of ownership in 2020

Specification	Total	Elements of costs of the provided services			
		central heating and hot water	cold water and sewage discharge or removal of liquid waste	collection of municipal waste	lift maintenance
	in PLN million				
Total	**21,236.3**	**11,901.1**	**5,648.9**	**3,490.4**	**195.9**
Gminas	887.3	344.6	315.1	225.9	1.7
Housing cooperatives	10,762.6	6,336.3	2,639.8	1,594.8	191.7
State Treasury	35.5	19.9	7.8	7.6	0.2
Companies	40.1	20.8	12.0	7.1	0.2
Housing condominiums	9,265.5	5,066.6	2,595.8	1,603.1	_
Public building societies	240.5	110.3	77.2	50.9	2.1
Other entities	4.8	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.1

In 2020, there was an increase (of 13.6%) in the average rent per 1 m² of useful floor area compared to 2018. This rate increased in buildings with residential premises owned by:

- other entities – by PLN 0.55 (by 6.7%),
- natural persons in housing condominium buildings[8] – by PLN 0.32 (by 10.9%),
- companies – by PLN 0.78 (by 13.3%),
- housing cooperatives[9] – by PLN 0.53 (by 15.6%),
- public building societies – by PLN 0.66 (by 6.3%),
- municipalities – by PLN 0.67 (by 14.9%),

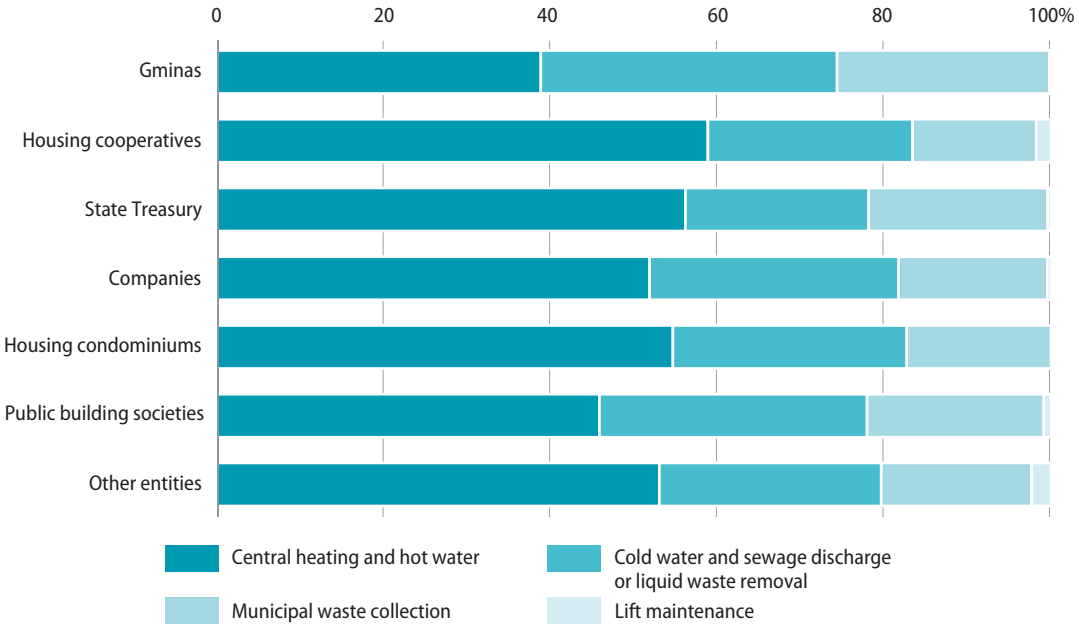
and decreased in buildings with dwellings owned by State Treasury – by PLN 1.06 (by 14.3%).

The average rent rates in force in 2020 ranged from PLN 3.26 per 1 m² of useful floor area (in housing condominium buildings) to PLN 11.17 (in buildings of public building societies). This means that the rent for a dwelling with a useful floor area of 53 m² was at the level of PLN 172.78 (in housing condominium buildings), while in buildings of public building societies – over PLN 592.01.

8 Advance payments of owners on management costs.

9 Operational fee.

Chart 6. Structure of provided services costs by type of ownership in 2020



Chapter 3

Gminas' (municipal) dwelling stocks and temporary premises stocks

3.1. Rental of residential premises and temporary premises

The dwelling stocks of gmina are understood as premises used to satisfy the housing needs, comprising the property of gmina or its sole proprietorships, to which gmina has entrusted the execution of own task in the scope of satisfying the housing needs of the self-government community, with the exception of public building societites, as well as premises remaining in the self-owned possession of these entities

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. 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.

Temporary premises are understood as 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.

As of the end of 2020, the number of dwellings in the gmina's dwelling stocks for which tenancy agreements were in force (excluding replacement and temporary premises) amounted to 648,374, and their useful floor area to 28,727.0 thousand m^2. The average area of the rented premises was 44.3 m^2. Compared to 2019, the number of rented dwellings[1] increased by 1.0% and the useful floor area increased by 0.5%. However, the average useful floor area of the residential premises decreased by 0.2 m^2.

In 2020, the largest number of dwellings (excluding replacement and temporary premises) for which rental agreements were in force were located in the voivodships: Śląskie (127,741, with the area of 5,878.4 thousand m^2), Mazowieckie (95,585, with the area of 3,915.2 thousand m^2) and Dolnośląskie (77,192, with the area of 3,544.0 thousand m^2). The smallest number of residential premises with a rental agreement was recorded in the voivodships: Świętokrzyskie (8,510, with the area of 330.9 thousand m^2), Podlaskie (12,558, with the area of 531.1 thousand m^2) and Podkarpackie (12,413, with the area of 533.0 thousand m^2).

The average largest rented residential premises from the gminas' dwelling stocks were recorded in Opolskie Voivodship – 49.8 m^2, Wielkopolskie Voivodship – 47.5 m^2, and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 47.0 m^2, while the smallest – in Świętokrzyskie Voivodship – 38.9 m^2, and Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship – 40.3 m^2.

1 Concerns contracts for social premises and social premises rental contracts concluded both prior and following the entry into force of the Act of 22 March 2018 on Amendment of the Act of Financial Support for Creation of Social Premises, Sheltered Housing, Night Shelters and Shelters for Homeless People, the Act on Protection of Rights of Occupants, Municipal Dwelling Stock, and Amendment of the Civil Code, and Amendment of Certain Other Acts.

As of the end of 2020, the number of dwellings for which social premises rental contract were in force amounted to 65,846, while their area was 2,239.0 thousand m^2. Compared to 2019, both the number of contracts and the area of social premises with rental contracts decreased – by 11.0% and 11.2% respectively. In urban areas, there were 57,381 such premises, with a total area of 1,942.0 thousand m^2, while in rural areas, 8,465 premises with an area of 297.0 thousand m^2 were covered by rental contracts. The average premise covered by a social premises rental contract for Poland was 34.0 m^2 and was by 0.1 m^2 smaller than in 2019. In urban areas, the average size of a premise covered by a social premises rental contract was 33.8 m^2 (a decrease of 0.1 m^2), and for rural areas it remained at the same level as in the previous year – 35.1 m^2.

The largest number of dwellings with a signed social premises rental contract was located in Śląskie Voivodship (8,949 – with an area of 319.9 thousand m^2), Mazowieckie Voivodship (10,314 – with an area of 321.8 thousand m^2), and Dolnośląskie Voivodship (6,361 – with an area of 208.3 thousand m^2). Voivodships with the smallest number of residential premises with a social premises rental contract were: Podkarpackie – 1,383, Podlaskie – 1,637, and Lubelskie – 1,812.

As of the end of 2020, municipalities had rental contract in place for 1,760 temporary premises with a total area of 39.3 thousand m^2. Compared to 2019, the number of contracts increased by 10%, and the total area of rented premises increased by 13.5%. The largest number of rental contracts for temporary premises was signed in the Mazowieckie Voivodship – 297, Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 237, and Śląskie Voivodship – 346, with the respective area of: 7.0 thousand m^2, 4.3 thousand m^2, and 8.2 thousand m^2 respectively. The lowest number of such contracts was concluded in the voivodships: Świętokrzyskie – 16, Podlaskie – 14, and Lubelskie – 13.

Table 12. Rental of residential premises from gminas' dwelling stocks and rental of temporary premises – as of 31 December 2020

Specification	Poland	Urban areas	Rural areas
Rental contracts (existing)			
Residential premises[a]	648,374	594,274	54,100
of which social rental contracts	65,846	57,381	8,465
Temporary premises	1,760	1,563	197
Useful floor area in thousand m^2			
Residential premises[a]	28,727.0	26,232.8	2,494.2
of which social rental contracts	2,239.0	1,942.0	297.0
Temporary premises	39.3	34.0	5.2
The average useful floor area in m^2			
Residential premises[a]	44.3	44.1	46.1
of which social rental contracts	34.0	33.8	35.1
Temporary premises	22.4	21.9	26.3

a Excluding replacement premises and temporary premises.

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 2020, there were 136,156 households awaiting rental of premises from the gminas' dwelling stocks (excluding replacement and temporary premises). The rental demand for residential premises included in the gminas' dwelling stocks decreased by 9.6%, compared to 2019. The majority of the awaiting, i.e. 117,080 households were recorded in urban areas and 19,076 households in rural areas. In urban areas, the largest number of households (28,172) awaiting rental was in Śląskie voivodship, 13,584 in Dolnośląskie voivodship, and 11,929 in Łódzkie voivodship. In rural areas, however, the largest number of households awaiting rental was in Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 2,612, Pomorskie Voivodship – 2,531, and Wielkopolskie Voivodship – 2,049.

Out of the total number of 74,859 households awaiting rental from the gminas' dwelling stocks (which constituted 55,5% of all households awaiting rental of premises), 43,406 households were awaiting rental contract as part of the execution of eviction sentences. There were 16,898 households awaiting rental from the gminas' temporary premises stocks.

In 2020, the largest number of households awaited social rental from the gminas' dwelling stocks in Śląskie Voivodship – 15,666, Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 8,913, and Łódzkie Voivodship – 7,839. The number of households awaiting social rental contract was the lowest in the voivodships: Podlaskie – 737, Podkarpackie – 1,350, and Lubelskie – 1,455.

In the same period, 68,436 households were awaiting social rental in urban areas, compared to 6,423 in rural areas. The largest number of awaiting households was recorded in the urban areas of Śląskie Voivodship – 15,403, Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 8,211, and Łódzkie Voivodship – 7,597, and the smallest number in Podlaskie Voivodship – 701. On the other hand, in rural areas the highest demand among households was reported in the voivodships: Mazowieckie – 835, Pomorskie – 828, and Dolnośląskie – 702, while the lowest demand was reported in Podlaskie Voivodship – 36.

Table 13. Households awaiting residential premises rental from gminas' dwelling stocks and for temporary premises rental – as of 31 December 2020

Specification	Grand total	Social rental		Rental of temporary premises
		total	of which execution of eviction sentences	
		In absolute numbers		
Poland	**136,156**	**74,859**	**43,406**	**16,898**
Urban areas	117,080	68,436	42,479	16,779
Rural areas	19,076	6,423	927	119
		Poland=100%		
Urban areas	86.0	91.4	97.9	99.3
Rural areas	14.0	8.6	2.1	0.7

3.3. Housing allowances

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 single-family houses.

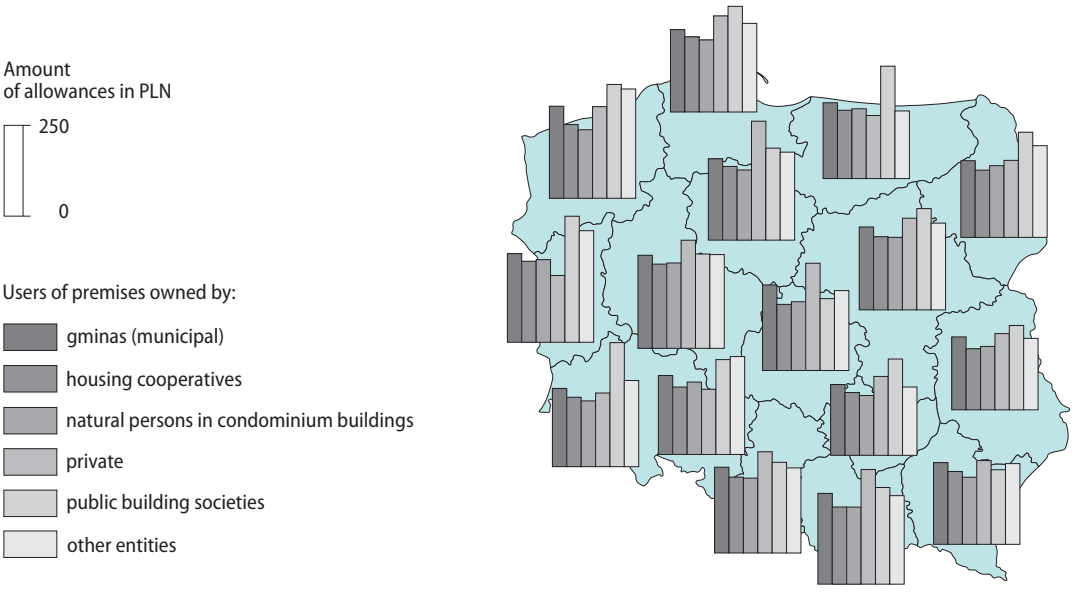
Characteristics: it is an obligatory provision granted upon the request of entitled person meaning that people meeting statutory conditions have the right to demand its payment and it is common (it will be granted regardless of the legal title to the premises that appertains the entitled person apart 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.

In 2020, 2.6 million housing allowances were paid. Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in their number (of 10.5%). Total disbursements amounted to PLN 580.8 million, less by 2.5%, compared to 2019.

Similarly as in the previous year, the largest number of housing allowances was paid to users of gminas' dwellings, i.e. 40.4% of the number and 41.3% of their value, and to users of housing cooperative dwellings, i.e. 25.9% of the number and 23.0% of the value. The least allowances were paid to users of dwellings in public building societies, i.e. 2.1% of the number and 2.6% of the value, and to other entities, i.e. 5.8% in number and 6.1% in value.

As in the previous year, the highest share in both the number and value of allowances paid in 2020 was held by the voivodships: Śląskie (17.8% of the number and 18.2% of the value of the allowances paid), Mazowieckie (10.5% and 10.3%), Wielkopolskie (9.1% and 10.5%), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (8.3% and 9.1%, respectively), while the lowest share was held by the following vovodships: Świętokrzyskie (1.7% and 1.3%), Opolskie (2.0% and 1.8%), and Lubuskie (2.8% of the number and 3.0% of the value of the allowances paid).

Map 9. The average amount of housing allowance paid in 2020



In 2020, the average amount of housing allowance was by PLN 18.54 higher than in 2019 and amounted to PLN 225.48, with an average of PLN 226.24 recorded in urban areas and PLN 216.21 in rural areas. The highest average amount of the allowance was paid to users of privately owned dwellings – PLN 281.30, and the lowest to users of housing cooperative dwellings – PLN 200.37 and to users of dwellings in housing condominiums – PLN 196.78.

The highest average amount of housing allowances paid was recorded in the voivodships: Wielkopolskie – PLN 260.87, Kujawsko-Pomorskie – PLN 247.27, and Małopolskie – PLN 238.81, while the lowest – in the voivodships: Świętokrzyskie – PLN 180.78, and Lubelskie – PLN 183.89.

Chapter 4

Management of land for housing construction

The term "**common land**" is understood as land that is owned by municipalities and intermunicipality associations whose owners are not known and are in autonomous possession of municipality organizational units that do not have legal personality and land owned by municipalities and intermunicipality associations under the perpetual usufruct.

Improved lands should be understood as a building plot foreseen for residential building purposes which ensure connection of utility infrastructure of the land or building to water supply system, a sewage system or an electricity and heating system.

In 2020, municipalities transferred 921.6 ha of land to investors for residential development, 83.9% of which was allocated for single-family housing. Of the total area of land transferred for housing development, 54.9% was land in urban areas.

Table 14. The share of lands handed over for housing construction by voivodships in 2020

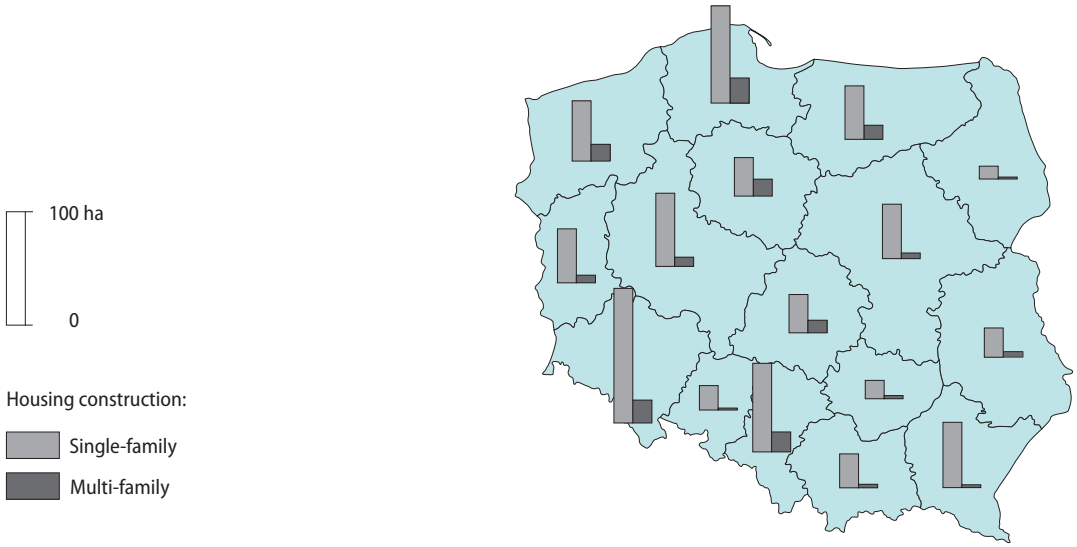
Specification	Lands handed over for housing construction in %		
	total	single-family	multi-family
POLAND	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dolnośląskie	15.1	15.4	13.6
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	5.3	4.4	10.0
Lubelskie	3.2	3.3	2.8
Lubuskie	5.9	6.2	4.5
Łódzkie	4.9	4.4	7.5
Małopolskie	3.6	3.9	2.1
Mazowieckie	5.8	6.2	3.4
Opolskie	2.5	2.8	1.1
Podkarpackie	6.5	7.5	1.7
Podlaskie	1.4	1.5	1.1
Pomorskie	11.7	11.1	14.9
Śląskie	10.4	10.1	11.8
Świętokrzyskie	2.1	2.1	1.9
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	6.5	6.1	8.3
Wielkopolskie	7.9	8.3	5.4
Zachodniopomorskie	7.4	6.9	9.9

In the total area of land handed over for housing construction in 2020, the biggest shares were held by the voivodships: Dolnośląskie (15.1%), Pomorskie (11.7%) and Śląskie (10.4%), while the smallest – by Świętokrzyskie (2.1%), Opolskie (2.5%), and Lubelskie (3.2%).

As regards land owned by gminas intended for housing construction, the most land was allocated for this purpose in the voivodships: Kujawsko-Pomorskie (8.0%), Świętokrzyskie (6.8%), and Wielkopolskie (5.4%), while the least in Małopolskie (0.9%), Podlaskie (1.9%), and Łódzkie (2.3%).

In the total area of the land (27,698.3 ha) in the gminas' stocks, allocated for housing construction, single family housing constituted 78.6%, of which in urban areas – 65.3%, and in rural areas – 96.8%.

Map 10. Lands handed over to investors for housing construction purposes in 2020



The highest share in the total area of land allocated for single-family housing construction was in voivodships: Dolnośląskie (15.4%), Pomorskie (11.1%), and Śląskie (10.1%). In the voivodships: Pomorskie (14.9%), Dolnośląskie (13.6%), Śląskie (11.8%), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (10.0%), most land was transferred for multi-family construction.

Table 15. The share of lands handed over for housing construction by type of ownership by voivodships in 2020

Specification	Lands handed over for housing construction in %	of which for housing construction				
		Housing cooperatives	Gminas	Public building societies	Natural persons	Companies and other
POLAND	**100.0**	**0.7**	**3.3**	**1.8**	**75.7**	**18.5**
Dolnośląskie	100.0	0.7	3.2	1.9	79.8	14.4
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	100.0	2.3	1.2	4.7	76.4	15.4
Lubelskie	100.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	82.3	5.0
Lubuskie	100.0	–	4.1	0.6	81.6	13.8
Łódzkie	100.0	0.2	2.9	0.7	71.5	24.7
Małopolskie	100.0	–	7.0	0.3	56.4	36.4
Mazowieckie	100.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	81.3	14.3
Opolskie	100.0	–	0.9	3.0	77.6	18.5
Podkarpackie	100.0	0.2	3.5	2.2	89.5	4.7
Podlaskie	100.0	0.8	–	–	86.2	13.1
Pomorskie	100.0	0.6	2.1	0.1	71.8	25.3
Śląskie	100.0	1.4	2.8	4.6	63.2	28.0
Świętokrzyskie	100.0	–	9.5	–	70.0	20.5
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	100.0	–	1.7	3.2	73.3	21.8
Wielkopolskie	100.0	0.4	8.1	0.6	75.9	15.0
Zachodniopomorskie	100.0	–	1.5	0.4	78.9	19.1

The least amount of land transferred to investors for housing construction purposes was allocated for housing cooperatives (0.7%), public building societies (1.8%), and gminas' housing (3.3%), while the most amount (75.7%) was allocated for private construction (by natural persons).

Chapter 5

Water supply system and sewage system management

5.1. Water supply system and sewage system

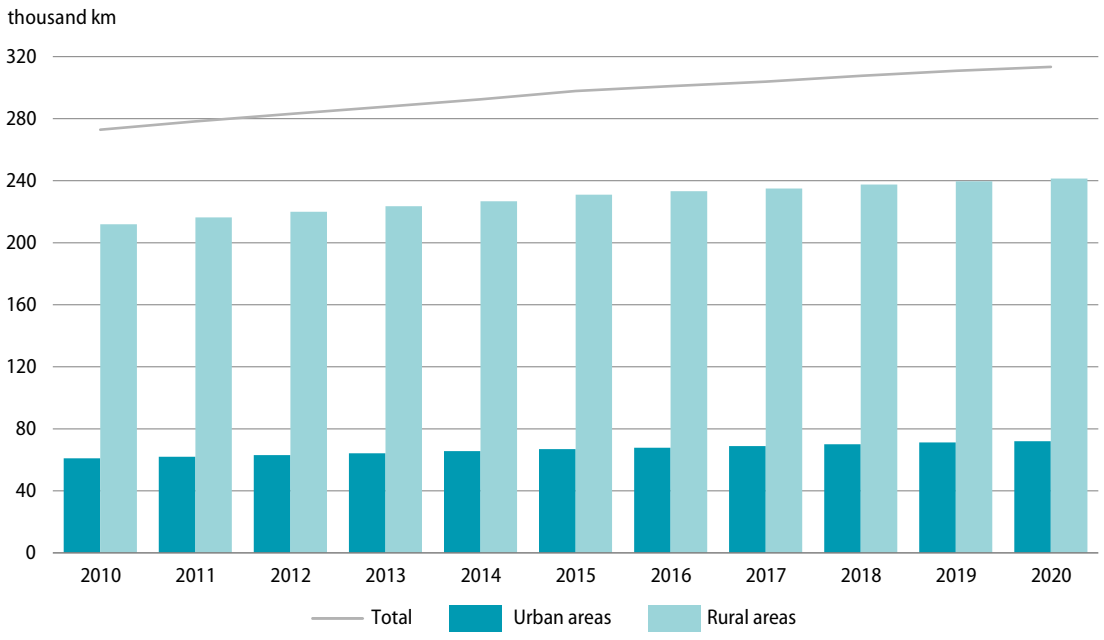
Water supply distribution network – street conduits used for distribution of water to consumers by the connections to buildings and other objects.

Water supply connection – a segment of a conduit connecting water supply network with internal water supply installation in a property of consumer together with a valve past the main water-meter.

Similarly to previous years, further investments in the area of technical and sanitary infrastructure were recorded in 2020. Compared to 2010, the length of water supply network increased by 14.8%, i.e. from 272.9 thousand km in 2010 to 313.4 thousand km in 2020, whereas in rural areas from 211.9 thousand km to 241.4 thousand km, i.e. by 13.9%. The number of connections increased by 957.5 thousand pcs, i.e. by 19.4%, including 622.1 thousand pcs in rural areas, i.e. by 20.5%.

The most significant growth in the length of water supply network was observed in urban areas in the voivodships: Podkarpackie – of 32.4%, Mazowieckie – of 27.6% and Lubuskie – of 27.0%, and in rural areas of the voivodships: Małopolskie – of 23.0%, Pomorskie – of 21.8% and Warmińsko-Mazurskie – of 21.1%.

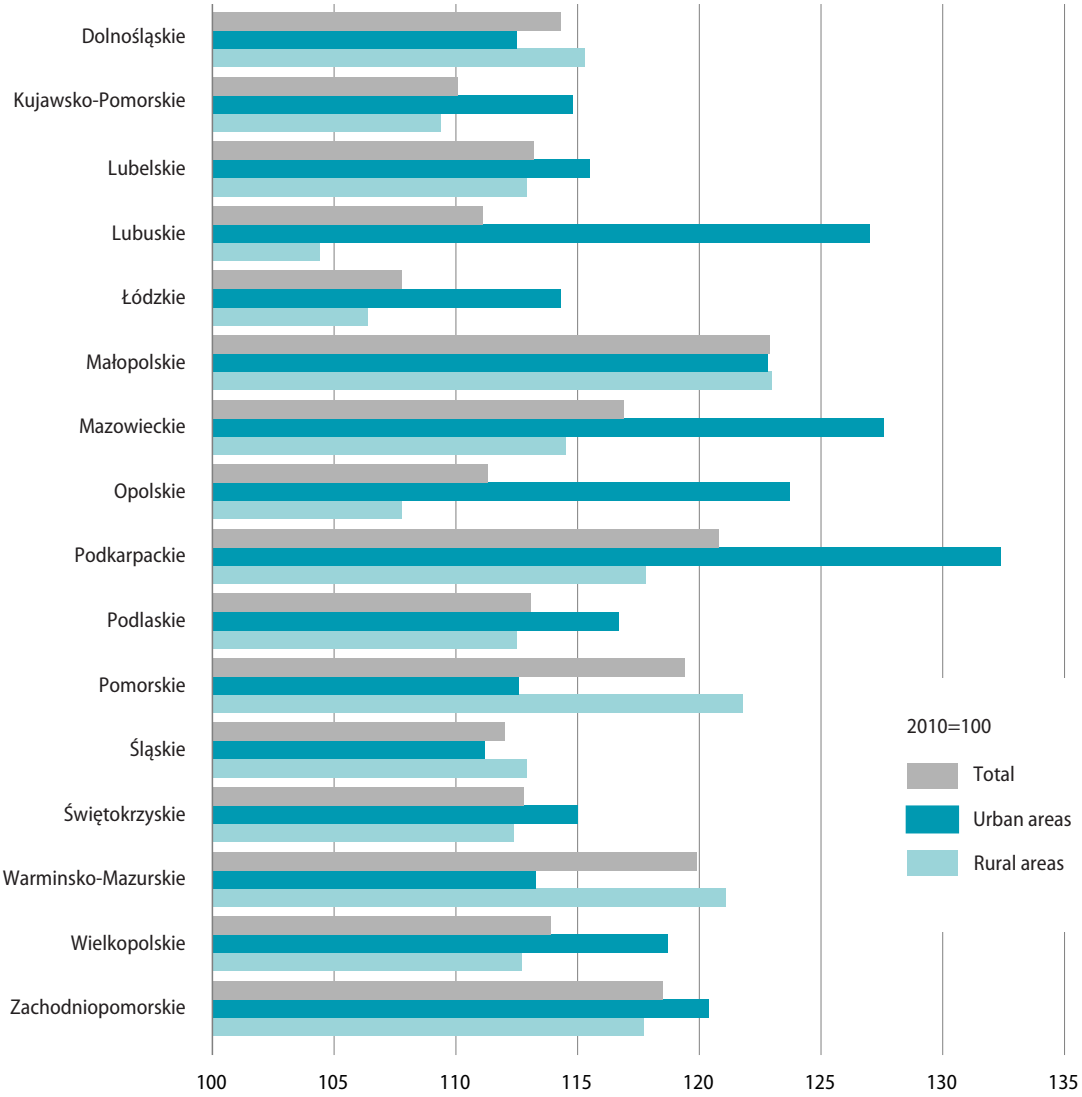
Chart 7. The length of active distribution water supply network



In 2020, the length of water supply network in Poland reached over 313,0 thousand km, and the number of connections – over 5.9 million pcs. Compared to 2019, the length of the constructed or reconstructed water supply network increased by 2.5 thousand km, while the number of connections to buildings increased by 113.7 thousand pcs.

Over 77% of the length of water supply network and almost 62% of connections to buildings were located in rural areas. Compared to the previous year, the length of water supply network in urban areas increased by over 0.7 thousand km, and the number of connections increased by 40.5 thousand pcs. Over 1.8 thousand km of new network was built in rural areas, and the number of connections increased by 73.3 thousand pcs.

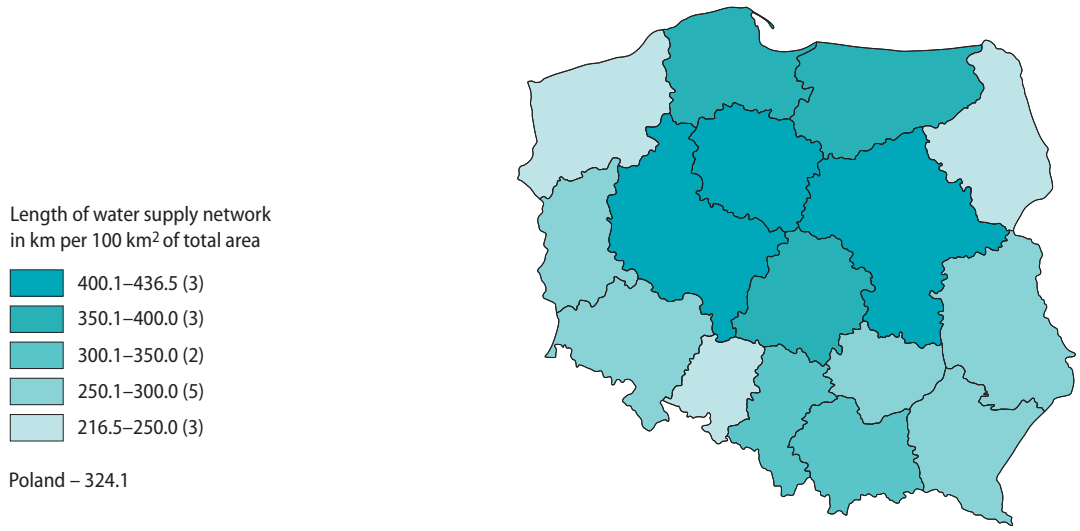
Chart 8. Growth in the length of water supply network in the years 2010–2020



The highest values of water supply network density indicator were observed in Śląskie Voivodship – 179.7 km per 100 km^2 (an increase of 1.9 km per 100 km^2, compared to 2019) and Małopolskie Voivodship – 142.7 km per 100 km^2 (an increase of 2.5 km per 100 km^2), and the lowest values in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 50.0 km per 100 km^2 (an increase of 0.3 km per 100 km^2).

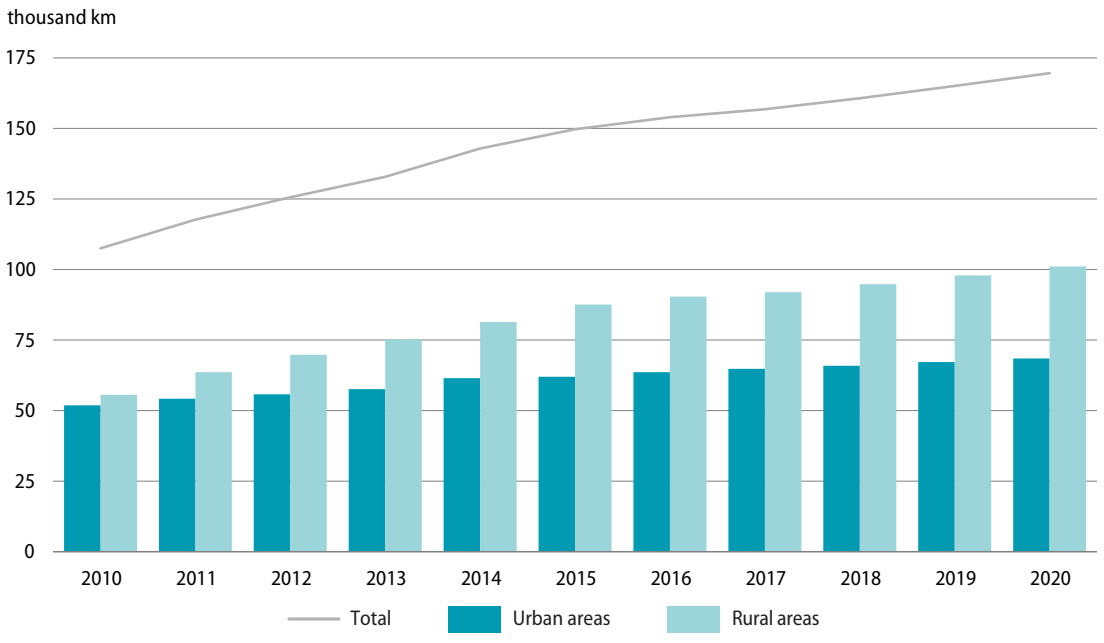
The density of water supply network per 100 km^2 – the indicator is a quotient obtained by dividing of the length of water supply network by the area of surveyed surface, multiplied by 100.

Map 11. The density of water supply network in urban areas – as of 31 December 2020



In the years 2010–2020, the length of sewage network increased by 62.1 thousand km (by 57.8%), reaching 169.6 thousand km in 2020. In rural areas, the increase in network length was higher by 45.5 thousand km (by 82%), and in urban areas an increase of 16.6 thousand km (of 31.9%) was recorded.

Chart 9. The length of active sewage network

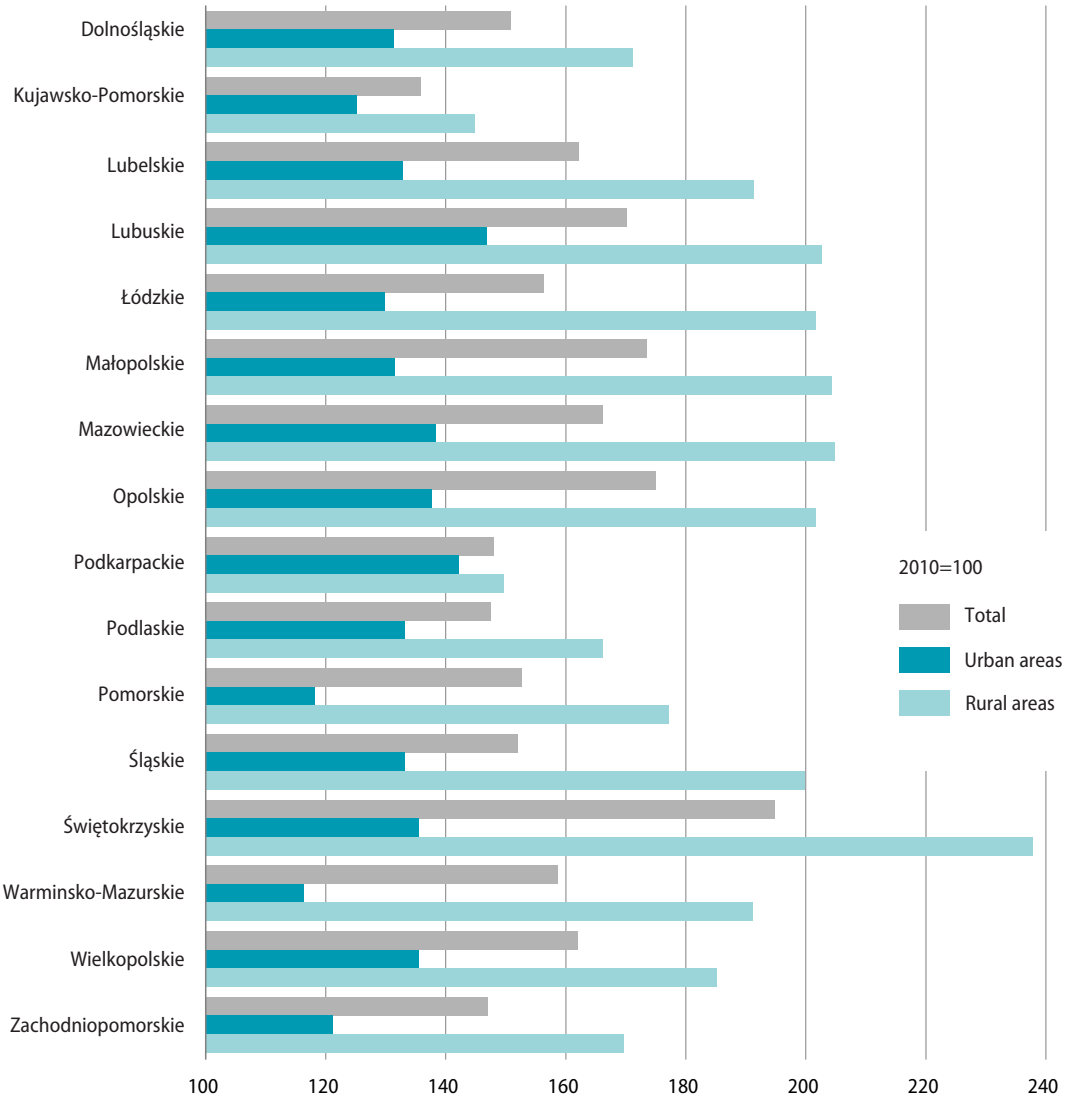


Active sewage network – a system of covered (underground) conduits discharging sewage from buildings and other objects to collectors or sewage treatment facilities.

Sewage connection – a segment of conduit connecting internal sewage installations on a property of consumer with the sewage network, past a first inspection chamber from a building, and in case of its lack – from a boundary of the property.

Broken down by voivodships, the most significant increase in the length of sewage network in rural areas was recorded in the voivodships: Świętokrzyskie – of 137.8%, Mazowieckie – of 104.8%, Małopolskie – of 104.4% and Lubuskie – of 102.7%. In urban areas, on the other hand, the highest increase in the length of sewage network was observed in the voivodships: Lubuskie – of 46.8%, Podkarpackie – of 42.1% and Mazowieckie – of 38.3%.

Chart 10. Growth in the length of sewage network in the years 2010–2020



In 2020, the length of sewage network in Poland reached 169.6 thousand km, with the number of connections to buildings reaching almost 3.6 million pcs. In relation to 2019, the length of constructed or reconstructed sewage network increased by 4.5 thousand km, i.e. 2.7%, with a simultaneous increase in the number of connections of 108.8 thousand pcs, i.e. of 3.1%.

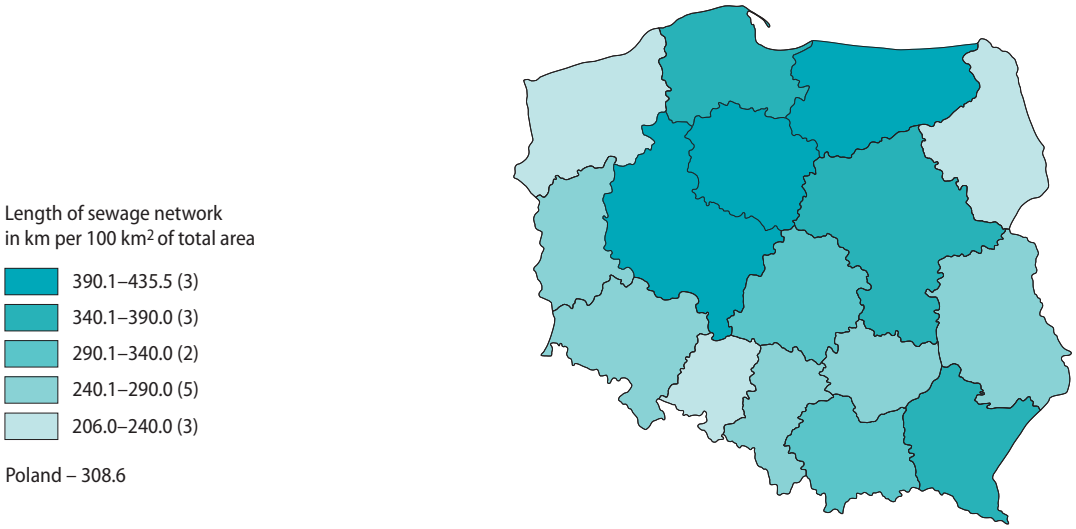
In rural areas was located 59.6% of the sewage network and 46.4% of the number of connections. Compared to 2019, the length of sewage network in rural areas increased by 3.2 thousand km (by 3.3%) and the number of connections by 69.8 thousand pcs (by 4.4%). In the same period, 1.3 thousand km of network was built in urban areas (an increase of 2.0%) and 39.1 thousand pcs of connections (an increase of 2.1%).

In relation to 2019, the largest increase in the total length of sewage network was recorded in the voivodships: Pomorskie – of 4.2% (in urban areas – of 2.9%), Małopolskie – of 3.7% (in urban areas – of 1.4%), and Podkarpackie – of 3.6% (in urban areas – of 4.5%).

The highest values of the sewage network density indicator in 2020 were recorded in Śląskie Voivodship – 140.6 km per 100 km^2 and Małopolskie Voivodship – 114.3 km per 100 km^2, and the lowest values in Podlaskie Voivodship – 18.7 km per 100 km^2 and Lubelskie Voivodship – 28.6 km per 100 km^2.

The density of sewage network per 100 km^2 – the indicator is a quotient obtained by dividing of the length of sewage network by the area of surveyed surface, multiplied by 100.

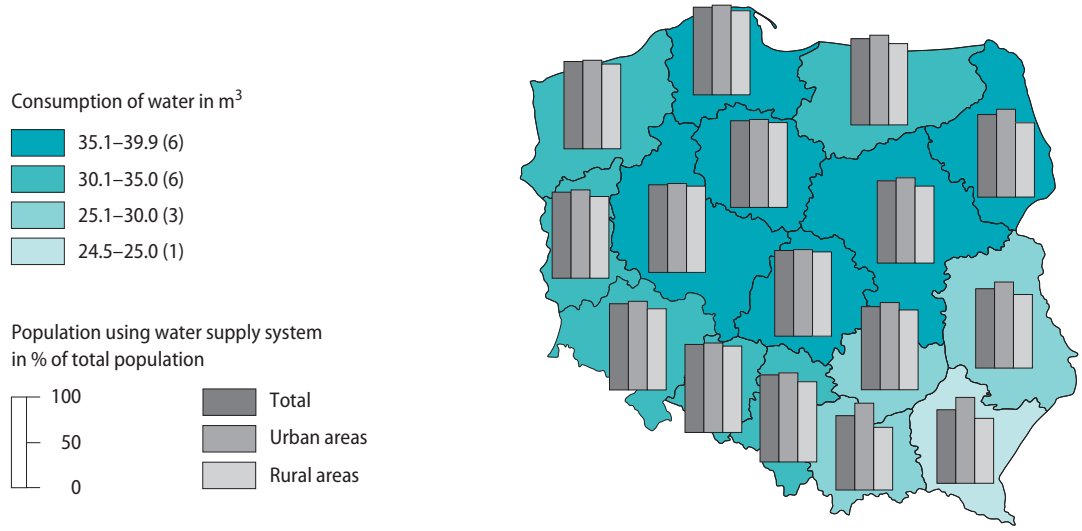
Map 12. The density of sewage network in urban areas – as of 31 December 2020



The development of water supply and sewage infrastructure has contributed to an increase in the number of people using the above mentioned systems. In 2020, 92.2% of the total population used water supply system (an increase of 4.8 percentage points, compared to 2010). In urban areas, 96.7% of the total population had access to a water supply system (an increase of 1.4 percentage point, compared to 2010). In rural areas the share of population using water supply system was at the level of 85.6%.

Data regarding **population using water supply system** include people living in residential buildings and collective accommodation buildings connected to water supply system.

Map 13. Population using water supply system and consumption of water per 1 inhabitant in 2020



With the increasing number of persons with access to water supply system, the amount of water used per 1 inhabitant between 2010 and 2020 rose by 9.0%.

Table 16. Population using water supply system and household consumption of water per 1 inhabitant

Specification	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population using water supply system in % of total population	87.4	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	92.2
Urban areas	95.3	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.7
Average water consumption per 1 inhabitant in m3	31.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	33.3	33.7	33.9
Urban areas	35.0	34.3	34.2	34.1	35.2	35.3	35.6

The average water consumption by households in 2020 was 33.9 m³ per 1 inhabitant, with 35.6 m³ in urban areas and 31.3 m³ in rural areas. Compared to 2019, water consumption increased by 0.2 m³. In urban areas there was an increase in consumption of 0.3 m³, and in rural areas – of 0.1 m³.

The highest increase in water consumption was noticed in Lubuskie voivodship – of 0.9 m³ per 1 inhabitant (an increase for urban and rural areas – of 0,9 m³ and 1.1 m³, respectively). The highest decrease in water consumption was recorded in Wielkopolskie voivodship – of 0.5 m³ per 1 inhabitant (with an increase of 0.1 m³ for urban areas, and a decrease of 1.3 m³ in rural areas).

The percentage of people using sewage system in the years 2010–2020 increased from 62% to 71.5% (an increase of 9.5 percentage points). In urban areas as of the end of 2020, 90.6% of the population used sewage system (an increase of 4.5 percentage points), and in rural areas 43.1% (an increase of 18.3 percentage points).

Data regarding **population using sewage system** include people living in residential buildings and collective accommodation buildings connected to sewage system.

Table 17. Population using sewage system and wastewater discharged from households

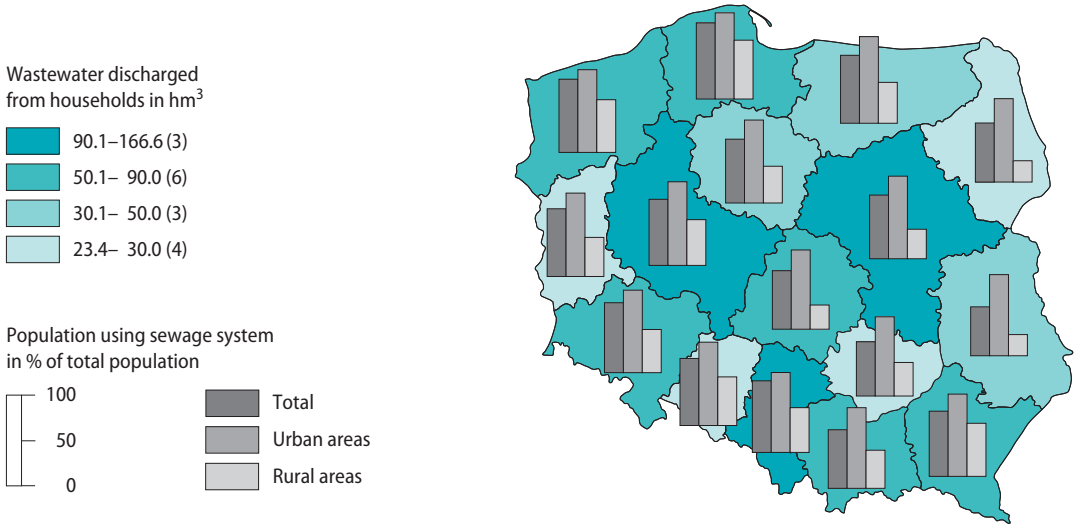
Specification	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population using sewage system in % of total population	62.0	69.7	70.2	70.5	70.8	71.2	71.5
Urban areas	86.1	89.8	90.0	90.2	90.3	90.5	90.6
Wastewater discharged from households by sewage system during a year in hm^3	901.6	926.1	938.1	954.4	969.5	979.5	1,002.6

The amount of wastewater discharged from households in 2020 was 1,002.6 hm^3 (869.6 hm^3 in urban areas and 133.0 hm^3 in rural areas) and increased by 23.1 hm^3 (17.2 hm^3 and 5.9 hm^3, respectively) compared to 2019.

Wastewater discharged – domestic wastewater discharged to the sewage system during a year (without rainwater, water infiltration, without 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.

Map 14. Population using sewage system and wastewater discharged from households in 2020



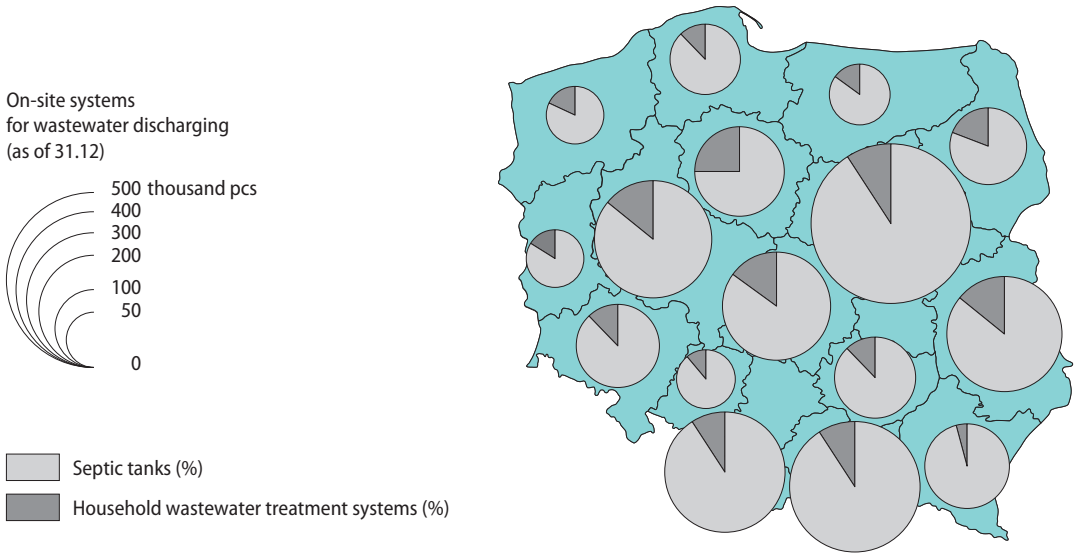
5.2. Liquid waste

Residents of properties located in areas with underdeveloped sewage infrastructure use independent systems for removal of sewage – septic tanks or household wastewater treatment systems. The systems provide an alternative solution to the construction of sewage system discharging sewage to a sewage treatment plants in cases where connecting all properties to sewage system is impossible or would result in excessive costs. In Poland as of the end of 2020, there were 2,427.9 thousand on-site systems for discharging of wastewater, 87.8% of which were septic tanks.

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.

Map 15. On-site systems for discharging of wastewater – as of 31 December 2020



The number of septic tanks decreased from about 2,146 thousand pcs as of the end of 2019 to about 2,132 thousand pcs as of the end of 2020 (by 0.6%), while the number of household wastewater treatment systems increased from about 279 thousand pcs as of the end of 2019 to about 295 thousand pcs as of the end of 2020 (by 5.9%). The majority (almost 87%) of household wastewater treatment systems were located in rural areas – as of the end of 2020 it was 86% of the total number of septic tanks and 92% of the total number of household wastewater treatment systems.

Table 18. On-site systems for discharging of wastewater – as of 31 December

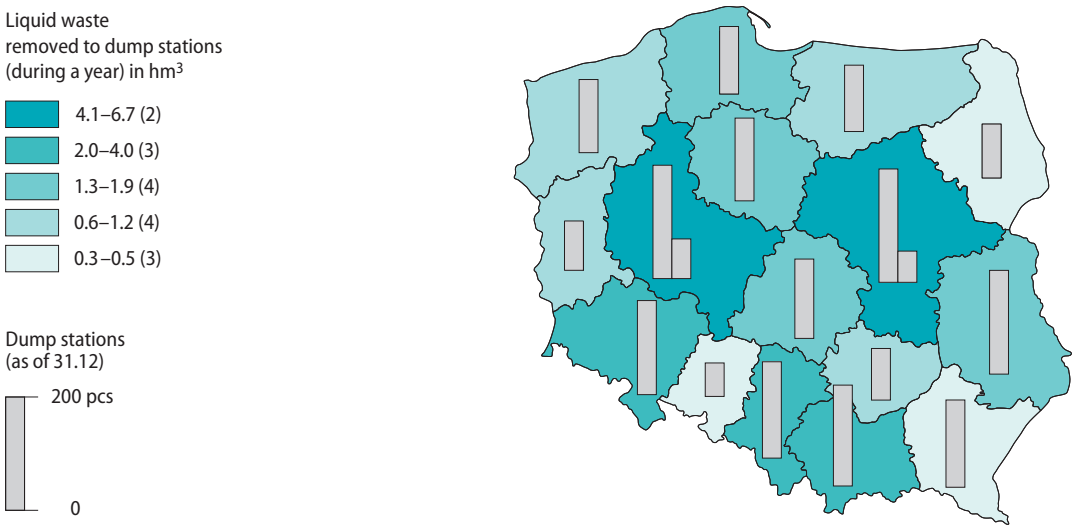
Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
On-site systems for discharging of wastewater in thousand pcs	2,487.4	2,339.0	2,419.5	2,425.2	2,427.9
urban areas	450.2	356.2	333.5	318.6	321.0
rural areas	2,037.2	1,982.8	2,086.0	2,106.6	2,106.9
Septic tanks in thousand pcs	2,406.8	2,136.2	2,162.7	2,146.1	2,132.4
urban areas	441.2	339.0	311.8	296.4	297.9
rural areas	1,965.6	1,797.1	1,850.9	1,849.7	1,834.5
Household wastewater treatment systems in thousand pcs	80.6	202.8	256.8	279.1	295.5
urban areas	9.0	17.2	21.7	22.2	23.2
rural areas	71.6	185.6	235.1	256.9	272.3

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.

Domestic sewage stored temporarily in septic tanks is collected by municipal organisational units or companies conducting activities in the scope of emptying septic tanks and transporting liquid waste, on the basis of a permit granted pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 13 September 1996 on Maintaining Cleanliness and Order in Municipalities, and is afterwards entered into dump stations. In 2020, 29.8 hm^3 of domestic liquid sewage was collected (an increase of 9.9% compared to the previous year), which corresponds to 2.3% of the volume of domestic sewage discharged through sewage system to wastewater treatment plants (no change compared to the previous year).

Map 16. Dump stations and domestic liquid waste removed to dump stations in 2020



The number of dump stations in operation as of the end of 2020 increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year and amounted to 2,359 pcs. Almost 67% of dump stations were located in rural areas. In 2020, 70.3% of domestic liquid waste was collected from these areas, while 29.7% of the total domestic liquid waste collected came from urban areas (similarly to the previous year).

Table 19. Domestic liquid waste collected

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
	in hm^3				
Total	**24.6**	**23.0**	**26.8**	**27.2**	**29.8**
urban areas	9.6	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.9
rural areas	15.1	15.1	19.2	19.1	21.0

Chapter 6

Electric energy and gas supply system management

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 consumer.

Total household consumption of electric energy in Poland in 2020 increased compared to the previous year (by 3.0%) and reached the level of 31,534.8 GWh, while consumption in urban areas increased by 3.1% and amounted to 18,499.0 GWh, and in rural areas increased by 2.8% – to the level of 13,035.8 GWh.

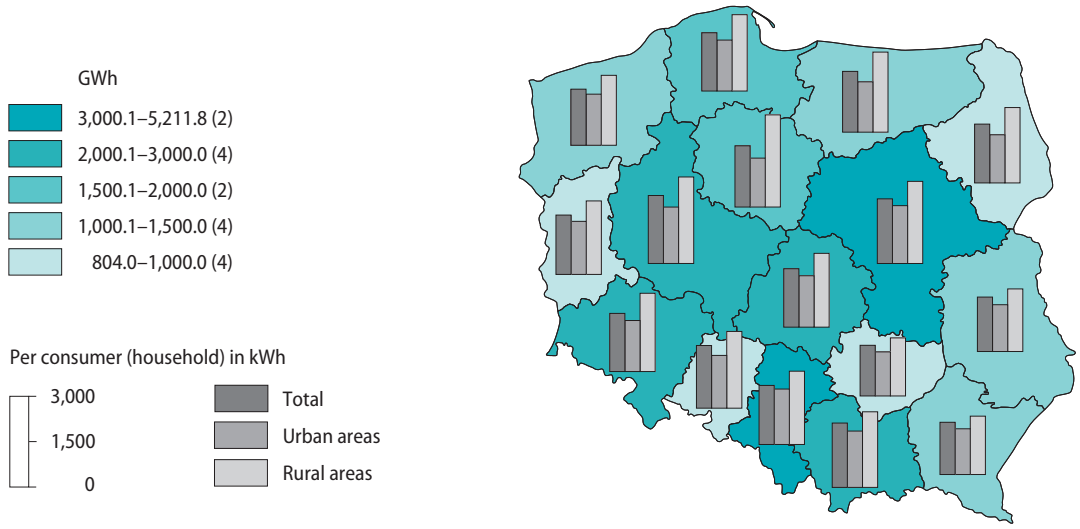
Table 20. Consumers and consumption of electric energy in households

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Consumers in thousands	14,178.5	14,468.0	15,397.7	15,588.0	15,799.2
urban areas	9,409.4	9,591.7	10,243.6	10,399.3	10,555.9
Consumption of electric energy per 1 inhabitant in kWh	773.0	736.3	794.2	797.5	822.2
urban areas	785.4	727.6	777.4	777.9	804.3

In 2020, compared to the previous year, household consumption of electric energy per consumer in Poland increased by 1.6% and amounted to 1,996.0 kWh, however in urban areas it was 1,752.5 kWh (an increase of 1.6%), and in rural areas – 2,486.2 kWh (an increase of 1.7%).

The highest household consumption of electric energy per consumer was recorded in the voivodships: Wielkopolskie (2,248.5 kWh) and Mazowieckie (2,138.6 kWh), while the lowest in Świętokrzyskie (1,673.6 kWh) and Podkarpackie (1,727.3 kWh).

Map 17. Household consumption of electric energy in 2020



Gas supply network is 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:

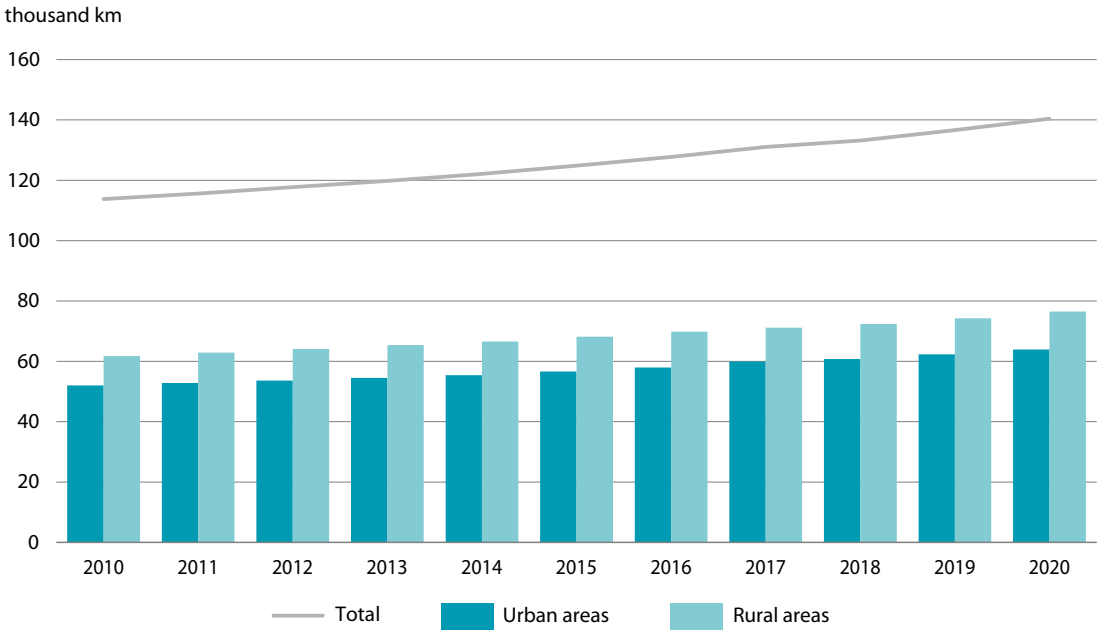
- transmission and distribution network (with high-methane gas and nitrogenised gas) – street conduits used for distribution of gas to buildings or other objects by means of connections;
- connections – a system of conduits joining distribution gas supply network with buildings and other objects.

As of the end of 2020, the total length of gas network in Poland reached 162.1 thousand km, 86.6% of which (140.4 thousand km) comprised the length of distribution network. In comparison with the previous year, there was recorded an increase of 2.7% in the total length of gas network (of 4.2 thousand km, of which 90.8% accounted for distribution network).

The length of active gas connections leading to buildings amounted to 53.8 thousand km as of the end of 2020, an increase of 1.9% compared to the end of the previous year. The number of connections, however, was characterised by a faster growth pace (of 3.7%), and as of the end of 2020 amounted to 3,159.4 thousand pcs.

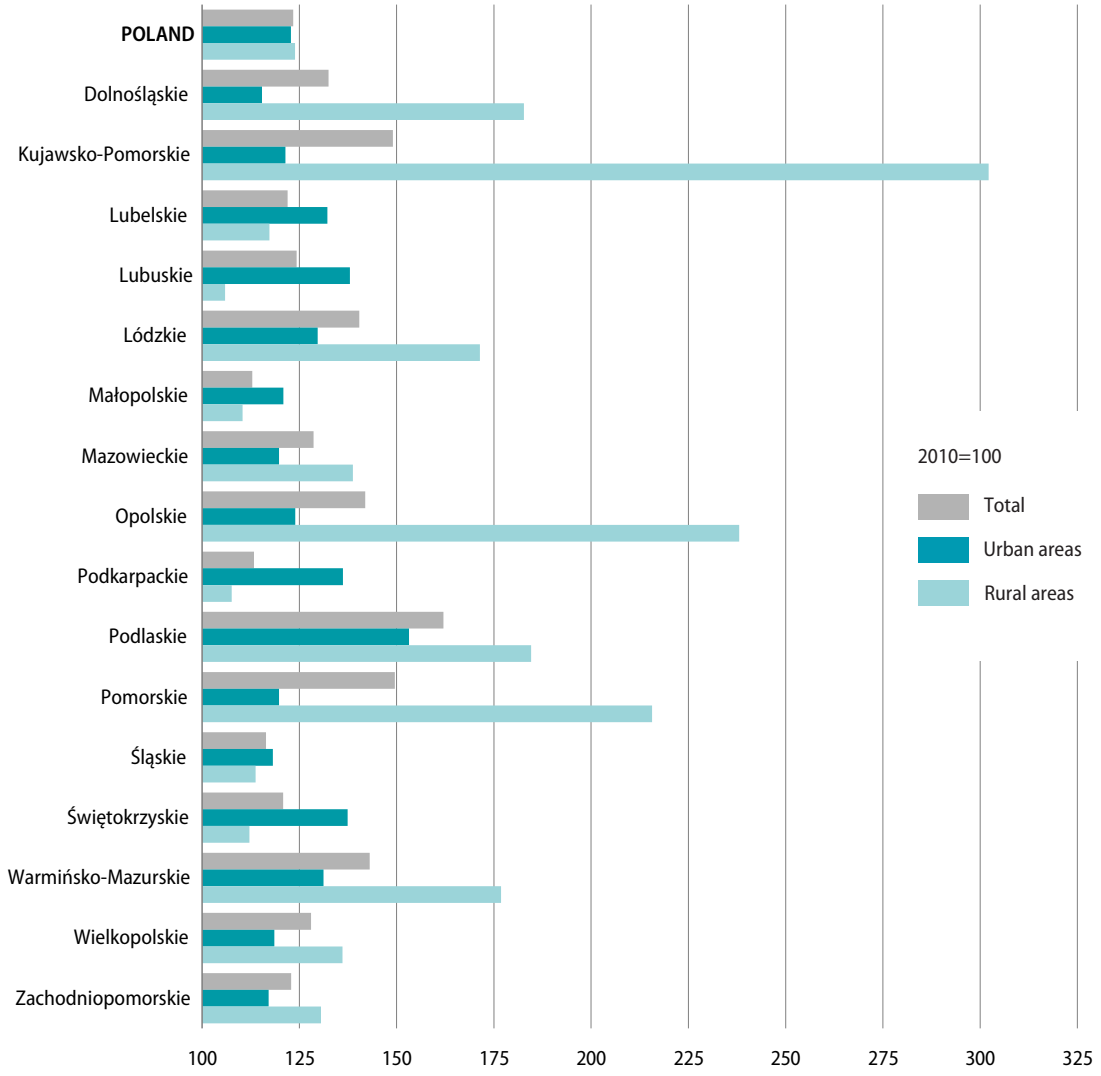
The length of gas distribution network, as of the end of 2020, increased by 3.8 thousand km (by 2.8%), and in urban areas increased by 1.6 thousand km (by 2.6%) amounting to 63.9 thousand km, while in rural areas increased by 2.2 thousand km (by 3.0%) to 76.5 thousand km.

Chart 11. The length of active gas distribution network



In comparison with 2010, a significant growth in the length of gas distribution network was observed in urban areas of the voivodships: Podlaskie (of 53.2%), Lubuskie (of 38.0%), Świętokrzyskie (of 37.4%), and Podkarpackie (of 36.2%), as well as in rural areas of the voivodships: Kujawsko-Pomorskie (of 202.2%), Opolskie (of 138.1%), and Pomorskie (of 115.6%).

Chart 12. Growth in the length of gas supply distribution network in the years 2010–2020



In the spatial breakdown as of the end of 2020, the highest increase in the length of gas distribution network, compared to the previous year, was recorded in the voivodships: Podlaskie – of 9.1% (in urban areas – of 7.1%), Opolskie – of 6.4% (in urban areas – of 3.2%), and Łódzkie – of 5.5% (in urban areas – of 3.8%), while the lowest in Dolnośląskie – of 1.6% (in urban areas – of 0.9%), Małopolskie – of 1.6% (in urban areas – of 2.1%) and Podkarpackie – of 1.9% (in urban areas – of 3.2%).

Map 18. The density of gas supply distribution network in urban areas – as of 31 December 2020

Data on **gas users** concern the population in dwellings equipped with gas supply installations.

As of the end of 2020, the percentage of the total population using gas supply system in Poland increased by 1.3 percentage point compared to 2019 and amounted to 54.2%. In urban areas, gas supply system was used by 72.2% of the total population (by 0.8 percentage point more than in the previous year), while in rural areas residents using gas supply system accounted for 27.4% of the total population (by 2.2 percentage points more than in the previous year).

Table 21. Household consumption and population using gas from gas supply system

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Consumers of gas from gas supply system in % of total population	52.5	52.1	52.3	52.9	54.2
urban areas	72.9	71.6	71.2	71.4	72.2
Consumption of gas from gas supply system per 1 inhabitant in kWh	110.0[a]	1,060.3	1,221.0	1,246.7	1,311.3
urban areas	145.9[a]	1,369.6	1,553.0	1,557.1	1,611.4

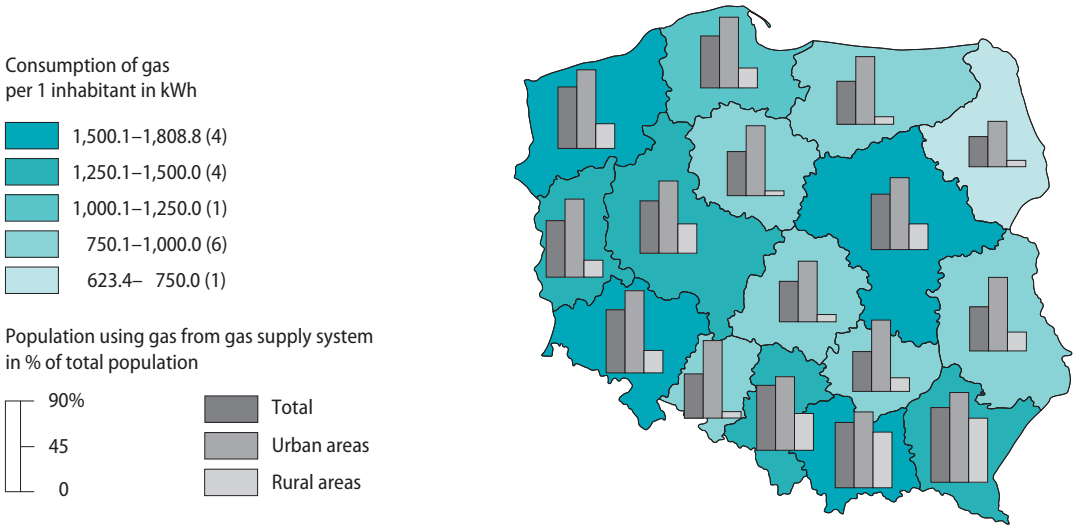
a In m^3.

Data regarding the **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 system.

In 2020, household consumption of gas from gas supply system in Poland amounted to 50,293.3 GWh and increased by 5.1% (by 2,438.0 GWh) compared to 2019, with a simultaneous increase in the number of consumers of 4.8%. In urban areas, gas consumption increased by 3.2%, while the number of consumers rose by 3.6%. In rural areas there was noted an increase of 10.6% in gas consumption, while the number of consumers rose by 11.6%.

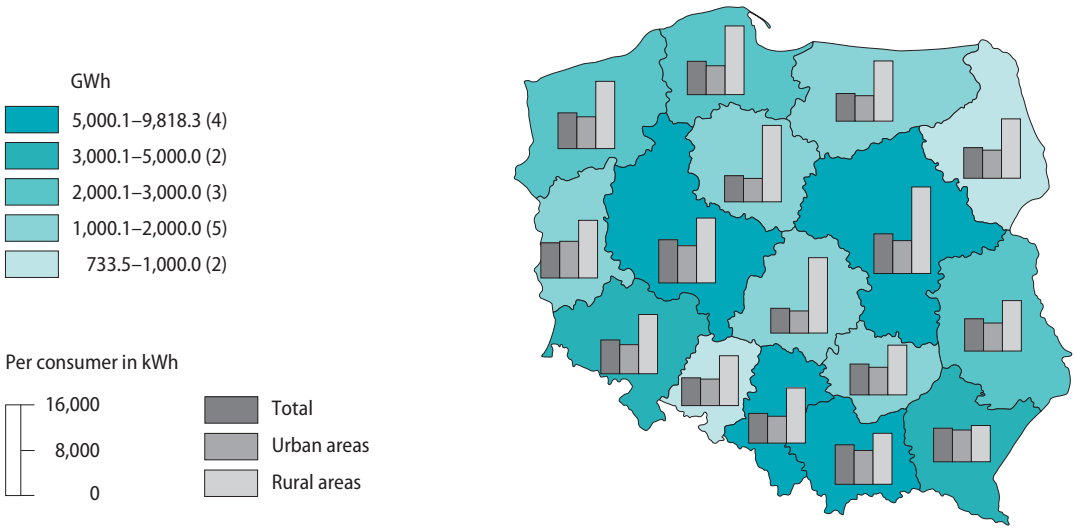
In 2020, compared to the previous year, the average household consumption of gas from gas supply system increased by 0.3% and amounted to 6,030.6 kWh per consumer, with 5,259.6 kWh per consumer in urban areas and 10,234.8 kWh per consumer in rural areas. Household consumption of gas from gas supply system per customer in urban areas decreased by about 20 kWh (by 0.4%), and in rural areas by about 91 kWh (by 0.9%).

Map 19. Population using gas from gas supply system and consumption of gas per 1 inhabitant in 2020



The highest average household consumption of gas from gas supply system was recorded in the voivodships: Wielkopolskie (7,615.2 kWh per consumer), and Mazowieckie (6,994.1 kWh per consumer), while the lowest in Łódzkie (4,379.4 kWh per consumer), and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (4,615.1 kWh per consumer).

Map 20. Sale of gas from gas supply system to households in 2020



Chapter 7

Heating system management

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.

The density of heating network per 100 km^2 – the indicator is a quotient obtained by dividing of the length of heating network by the area of surveyed surface, multiplied by 100.

The total length of heating network as of the end of 2020 amounted to 25,325.8 km, of which 65.4% accounted for transmission and distribution network (16,573.4 km), and 34.6% for connections to buildings (8,752.4 km). The number of boiler houses as of the end of 2020 amounted to 34,197 pcs, while their total available capacity was 41,402.0 MW.

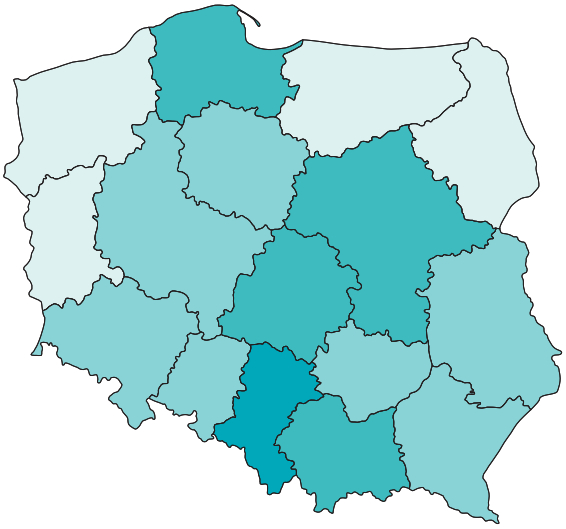
Table 22. Heating system infrastructure and sale of heating energy

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Heating network total in km (as of 31.12)	23,666	24,688	25,219	25,251	25,326
Heating transmission and distribution network in km (as of 31.12)	15,633	15,932	16,296	16,381	16,573
Connections to buildings in km (as of 31.12)	8,033	8,757	8,923	8,869	8,752
Boiler houses in pcs (as of 31.12)	14,458	23,816	23,768[a]	33,858[a]	34,197
Sale of heating energy in thousand TJ (during the year)	224.7	186.4	194.5	191.2	183.7
of which to residential buildings in thousand TJ (during the year)	189.7	147.2	149.8	148.6	145.3

a Since 2019 information on cubic volume of buildings fitted with central heating are not collected, which resulted in differences in data regarding the number of boiler houses for 2018–2019.

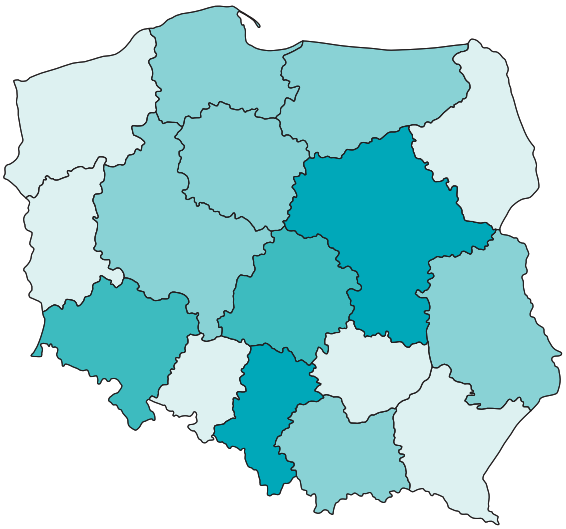
The density of heating network in Poland as of the end of 2020 amounted to 8.1 km per 100 km^2. The highest density of heating network occurred in the voivodships: Śląskie (29.7 km per 100 km^2), Małopolskie (13.5 km per 100 km^2), Pomorskie (10.6 km per 100 km^2), Łódzkie (10.4 km per 100 km^2), and Mazowieckie (10.2 km per 100 km^2), while the lowest density was recorded in Lubuskie (3.6 km per 100 km^2), Podlaskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie (4.2 km per 100 km^2 each) as well as in Zachodniopomorskie (4.8 km per 100 km^2).

Map 21. The density of heating network – as of 31 December 2020



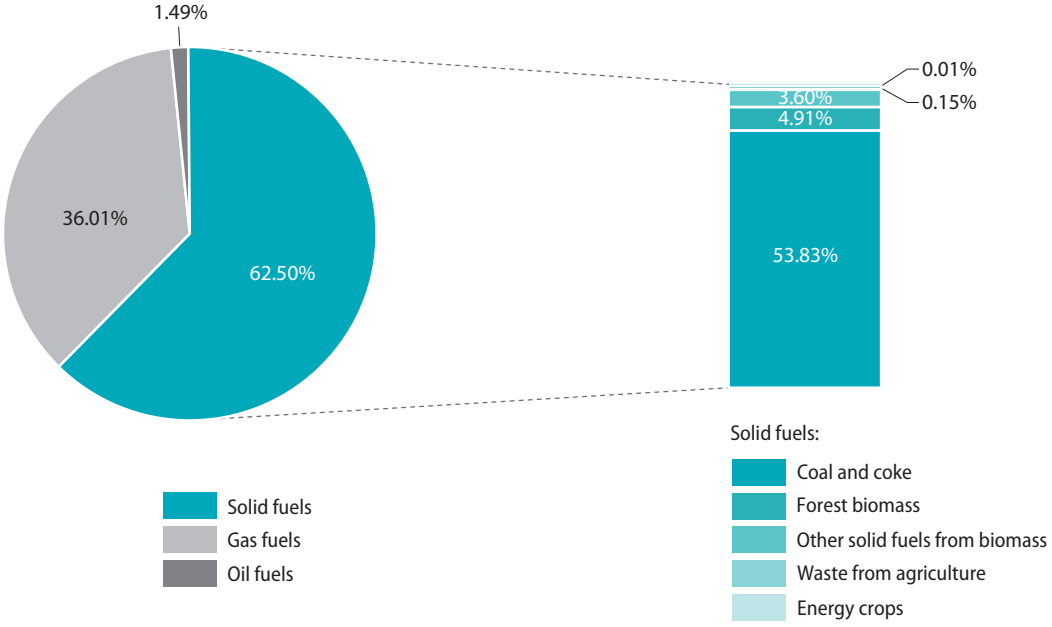
In 2020, the heat sales volume amounted to 183.7 thousand TJ, of which 145.3 thousand TJ (79.1%) accounted for the purpose of heating of residential buildings. About 181.0 thousand TJ (98.5%) of heating energy was sold to inhabitants of urban areas, of which about 143.6 thousand TJ for purposes of heating of residential buildings.

Map 22. Sale of heating energy for purpose of heating of residential buildings in 2020



In the structure of heating energy production for heating purposes, the biggest share were solid fuels (62.5%) and gas (36.0%), while the least energy was produced from oil fuels (1.5%).

Chart 13. Types of fuels used for production of heating energy for heating purposes in 2020



Chapter 8

Municipal waste management

Municipal waste is 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.

In 2020, in Poland 13,116.9 thousand tonnes of municipal waste was generated, which constituted an increase of 2.9% compared to the previous year. On average, 342 kg of municipal waste was generated per one inhabitant of Poland (by 10 kg more than in the previous year), with 389 kg in urban areas (by 3 kg more than in the previous year) and 271 kg in rural areas (by 20 kg more than in the previous year). The biggest amount of municipal waste was generated per one inhabitant in the voivodships: Dolnośląskie (400 kg), Śląskie (395 kg), Lubuskie (386 kg), and Zachodniopomorskie (382 kg), while the least per one inhabitant in the voivodships: Podkarpackie (236 kg), Lubelskie (248 kg), Świętokrzyskie (256 kg), and Podlaskie (288 kg).

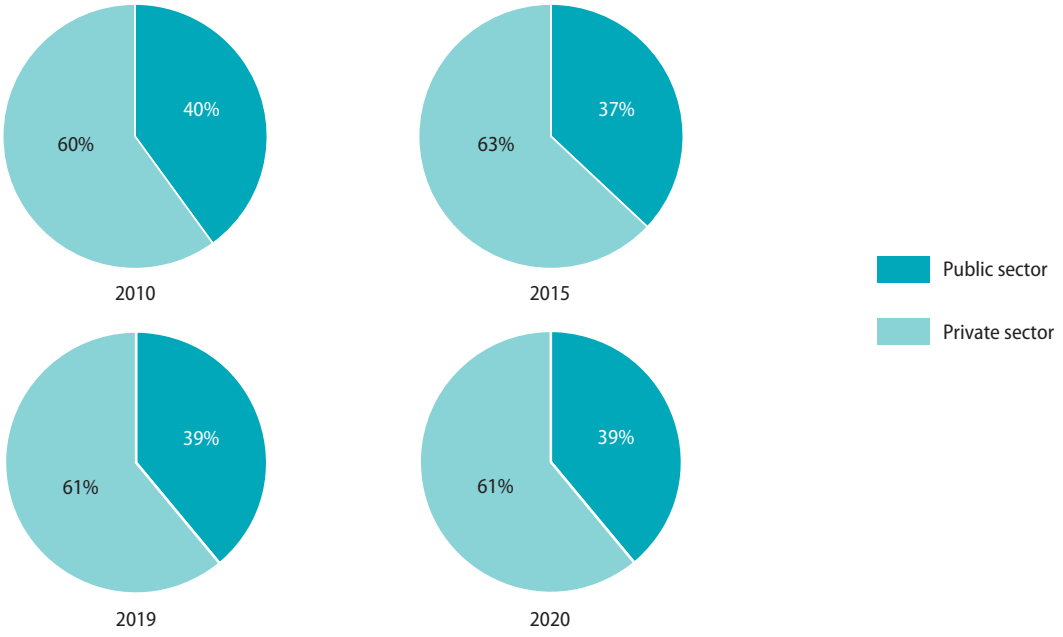
Table 23. Municipal waste collected per one inhabitant

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
	kg per one inhabitant				
Municipal waste collected, total	**261**	**283**	**325**	**332**	**342**
Municipal waste collected, mixed	238	217	231	229	212
Municipal waste collected separately	22	66	94	104	130

Municipal waste generated – due to the fact that since 1.07.2013, all real estate owners are covered by municipalities with municipal waste management system, starting from data for 2014, the amount of waste collected is deemed to be waste generated.

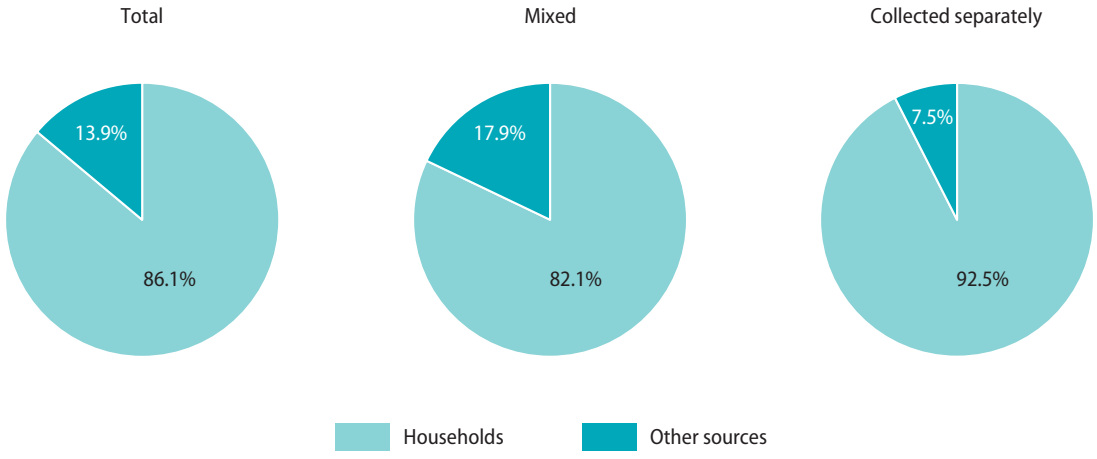
In 2020, private entities collected 61.2% of municipal waste (in 2019 – 61.1%). Foreign owned entities collected 7.3% of municipal waste (in 2019 – 10.3%).

Chart 14. Municipal waste collected, by ownership sector of waste collectors



In 2020, the most of municipal waste (11,288.3 thousand tonnes) was generated by households (86.1% of the total amount of waste generated). This amount increased by 4.7% compared to the previous year. The remaining part of municipal waste collected, among others, under the provision of municipal services such as street cleaning or maintenance of parks or cemeteries, amounted to 1,828.6 thousand tonnes (a decrease of 7.5%) and constituted 13.9% of the total mass of municipal waste generated in 2020. The share of these sources or origin of the municipal waste collected in 2019 accounted for 84.5% and 15.5%, respectively.

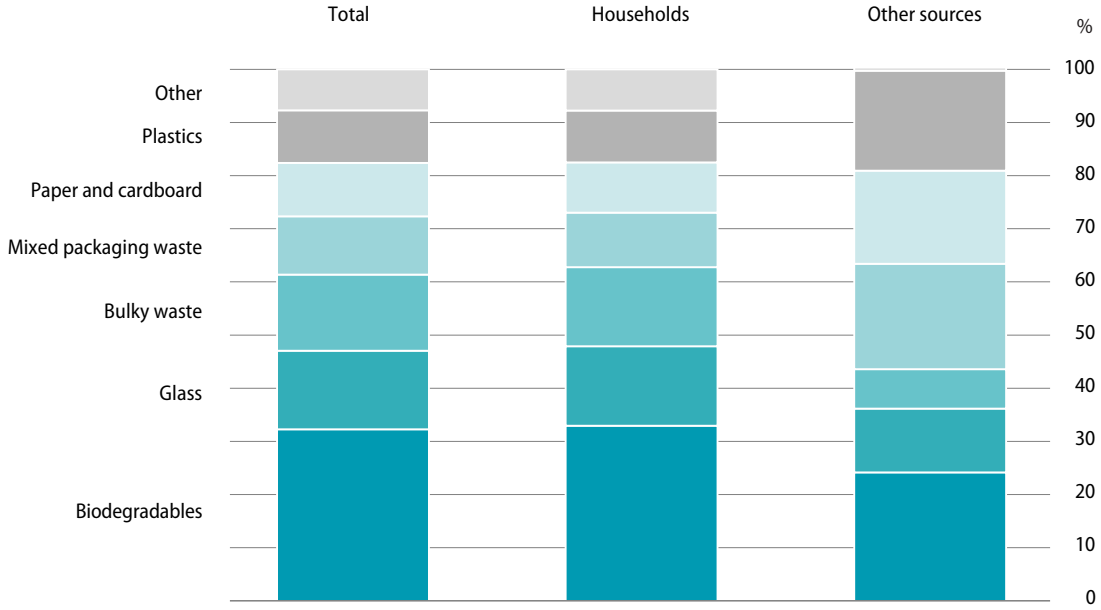
Chart 15. Sources of origin of municipal waste collected in 2020



In 2020, there was recorded an increase in the share of waste collected separately in the total amount of municipal waste generated – to 37.9%, from 31.2% in 2019. The total weight of waste collected separately increased from about 3,977 thousand tonnes in 2019 to about 4,975 thousand tonnes in 2020 (by 25.1%). Per one inhabitant of Poland there was approximately 130 kg of municipal waste collected separately (the year before – 104 kg), with 144 kg in urban areas and 109 kg in rural areas (the year before – 115 kg and 86 kg, respectively).

Most (92.5%) of the municipal waste collected separately in 2020 was generated by households. Compared to the previous year, the amount of this waste increased by 25.8%, from about 3,658.6 thousand tonnes to about 4,603.4 thousand tonnes. These were mainly biodegradable waste, glass waste, bulky waste, and mixed packaging waste, and these fractions accounted for 73.1% of the total municipal waste collected separately generated by households in 2020.

Chart 16. Municipal waste collected separately, by fractions and sources of origin in 2020



Waste originating from other sources, collected, among others, under the provision of municipal services related to maintaining cleanliness and order in municipalities (of which 73.6% was biodegradable waste, mixed packaging waste, paper and cardboard, and glass) accounted for 7.5% of the amount of municipal waste collected separately, and its weight increased by 16.4%, from about 318.8 thousand tonnes to about 371.2 thousand tonnes.

In 2020, the amount of separately collected glass waste was 19.1 kg per one inhabitant, an increase of 27.3% in comparison to the previous year. In 2020 there was about 12.8 kg of plastic waste per one inhabitant in Poland in 2020 (an increase of 24.2%, compared to 10.3 kg in 2019), and about 13.0 kg of paper and cardboard waste (9.1 kg in 2019, an increase of 42.9%). The amount of biodegradable waste collected separately also increased (by 34.4%), from 31.2 kg in 2019 to 41.9 kg per one inhabitant in 2020, as well as the amount of bulky waste, from 16.1 kg to 18.5 kg (by 15.1%).

Table 24. Fractions of municipal waste collected separately per one inhabitant

Municipal waste collected separately	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
	kg per one inhabitant				
Total	**22.3**	**66.0**	**93.9**	**103.6**	**129.6**
Paper and cardboard	4.4	6.3	7.0	9.1	13.0
Glass	5.6	11.0	13.1	15.0	19.1
Plastics	3.2	7.9	8.6	10.3	12.8
Mixed packaging	.	10.9	15.0	12.7	14.2
Bulky	2.7	6.8	13.7	16.1	18.5
Biodegradable	4.7	17.1	26.4	31.2	41.9

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.

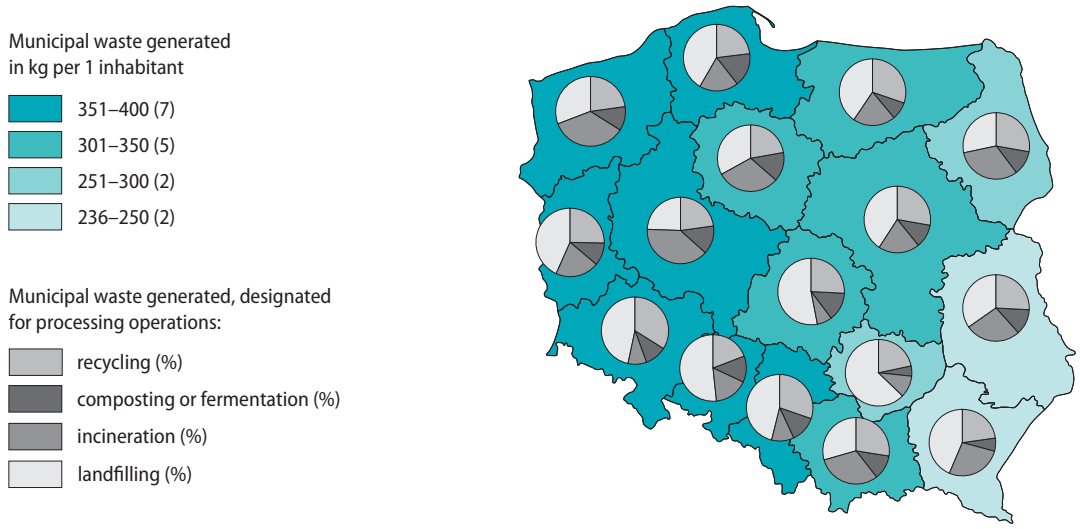
As of the end of 2020, in Poland there was 2,239 public facilities of separate waste collection (by 2.3% more than in the previous year), of which 805 (36.0%) were located in urban areas, and 1,434 (64.0%) in rural areas.

Recovery of waste – 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.

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

More than half (59.0%) of the municipal waste generated in 2020 was designated for recovery operations (7,732.8 thousand tonnes), of which about 3,498.6 thousand tonnes of municipal waste was intended for recycling (26.7% of the amount of municipal waste generated). These were both municipal waste collected separately and raw material waste sorted from mixed municipal waste. In the previous year, 3,192.1 thousand tonnes of waste sent for recycling represented 25.0% of the amount of municipal waste generated.

Map 23. Municipal waste management in 2020



About 1,577.9 thousand tonnes of municipal waste was directed to biological treatment processes (composting or fermentation). These were mainly bio-waste from gardens, parks and cemeteries, waste from market places, biodegradable kitchen waste, and waste from gastronomy. In comparison with the previous year, the share of waste intended for such treatment in the total amount of municipal waste generated increased by 3.0 percentage points to the level of 12.0%.

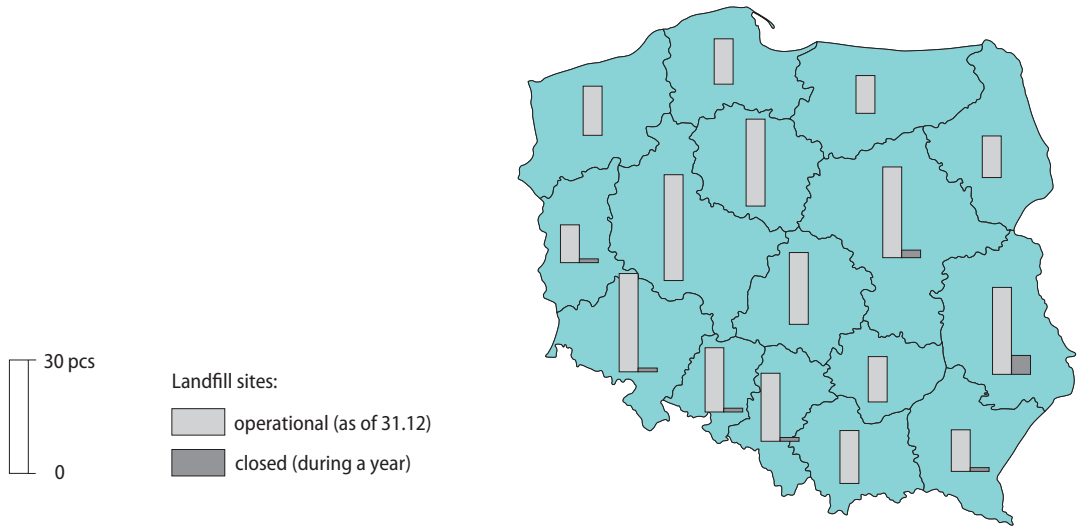
Almost 2,656.2 thousand tonnes of municipal waste (20.3%, by 1.2 percentage point less than in the previous year) was sent for incineration with energy recovery. In 2019 it was 2,741.8 thousand tonnes.

Table 25. Municipal waste treatment

Specification	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Municipal waste directed to recovery operations, in thousand tonnes	**1,965**	**4,845**	**7,103**	**7,087**	**7,733**
material recycling	1,783	2,867	3,269	3,192	3,499
organic recycling (composting or fermentation)	181	661	1,012	1,153	1,578
incineration with energy recovery	–	1,318	2,822	2,742	2,656
Municipal waste intended for disposal operations, in thousand tonnes	**8,076**	**6,018**	**5,382**	**5,666**	**5,384**
landfilling	8,037	5,897	5,191	5,487	5,218
incineration without energy recovery	39	121	191	179	166

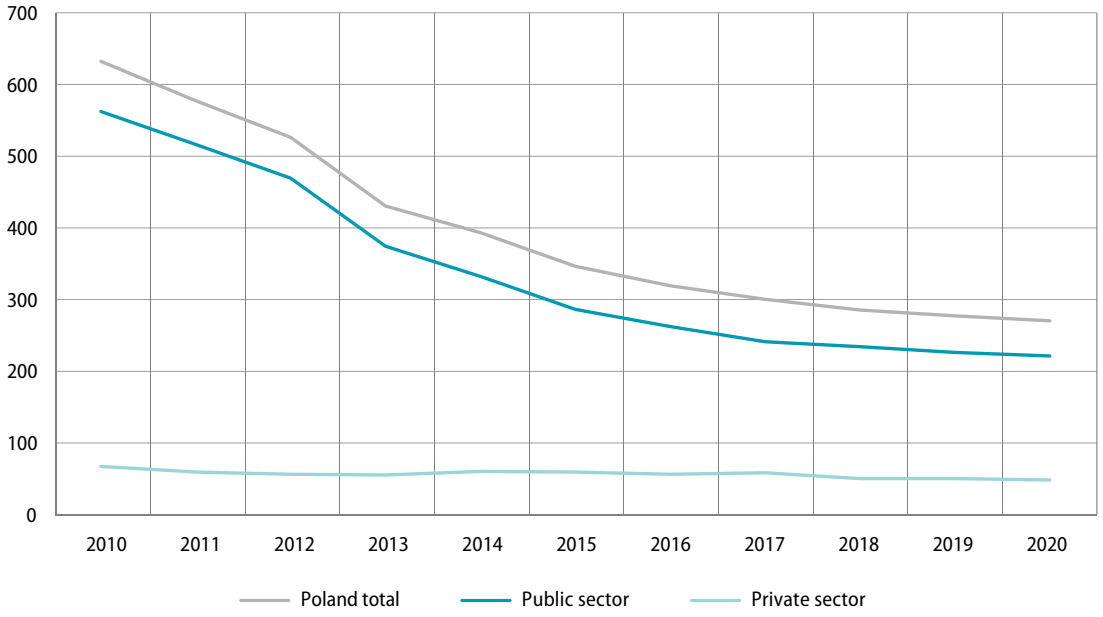
A total of 5,384.1 thousand tonnes of municipal waste was directed to disposal processes, of which 5,217.7 thousand tonnes (39.8% of total waste generated) were designated for landfilling, while 166.4 thousand tonnes (1.3% of total waste generated) for incineration without energy recovery. Compared to 2019, there was noted a decrease in the proportion of municipal waste destined for disposal by landfilling. In 2019, this waste accounted for 43.0% of the total municipal waste generated.

Map 24. Landfill sites in 2020



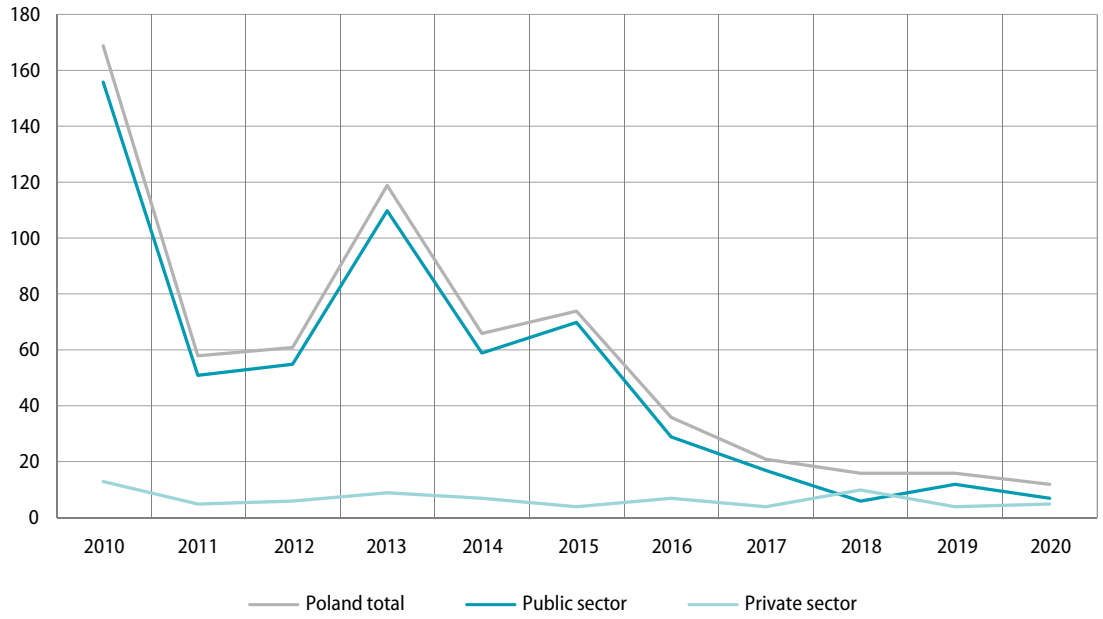
As of the end of 2020, there were 271 operational landfill sites receiving municipal waste. These landfill sites covered the total area of 1,692.3 ha, of which about 18.7% was reclaimed. In 2020, 12 landfills of this type were closed. Their area accounted for 30.7 ha, of which 43.0% was reclaimed during 2020.

Chart 17. Landfill sites in operation



In connection with the necessity to adapt municipal waste landfills to the technical and organisational requirements resulting from legal provisions, the number of operational landfill sites has been systematically decreasing for several years.

Chart 18. Landfill sites closed

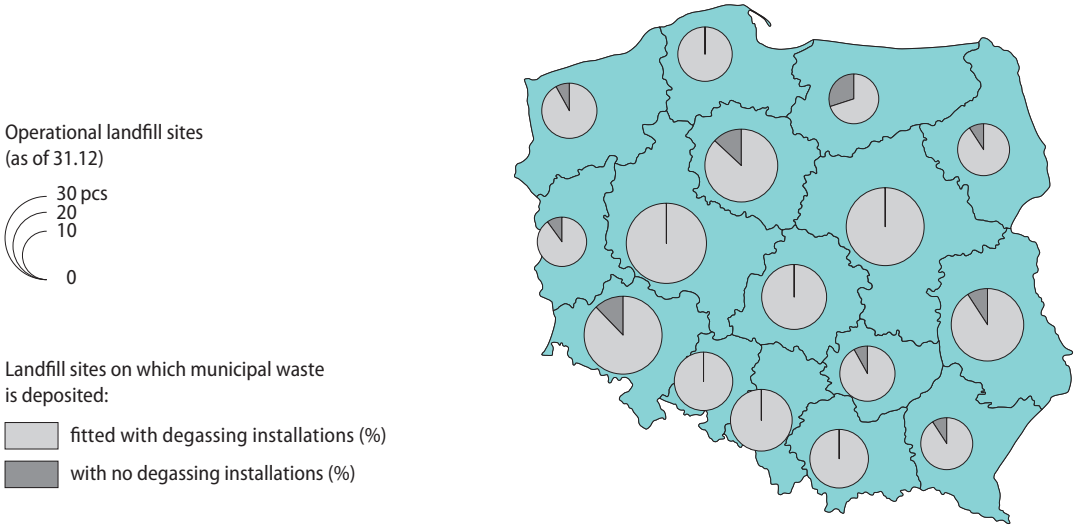


Degassing of landfill sites – collection of biogas from landfills receiving biodegradable waste. Collected gas is cleaned and used for production of energy, and if it is not possible (e.g. when its quantity is too small for effective energy production), it is neutralized through combustion in burners.

As of the end of 2020 there were 255 landfill sites in Poland equipped with degassing installations, which accounted for 94.1% of the total number of operational landfill sites where municipal waste was deposited (92.4% in the previous year).

Approximately 35.2% of the degassing installations were facilities releasing gas directly to the atmosphere (a decrease of 1.4 percentage point, compared to 2019). About 7.5% were installations where landfill gas was neutralized with heating energy recovery (an increase of 0.2 percentage point), and about 20.2% were installations, with the use of which landfill gas was used to generate electric energy (an increase of 0.4 percentage point).

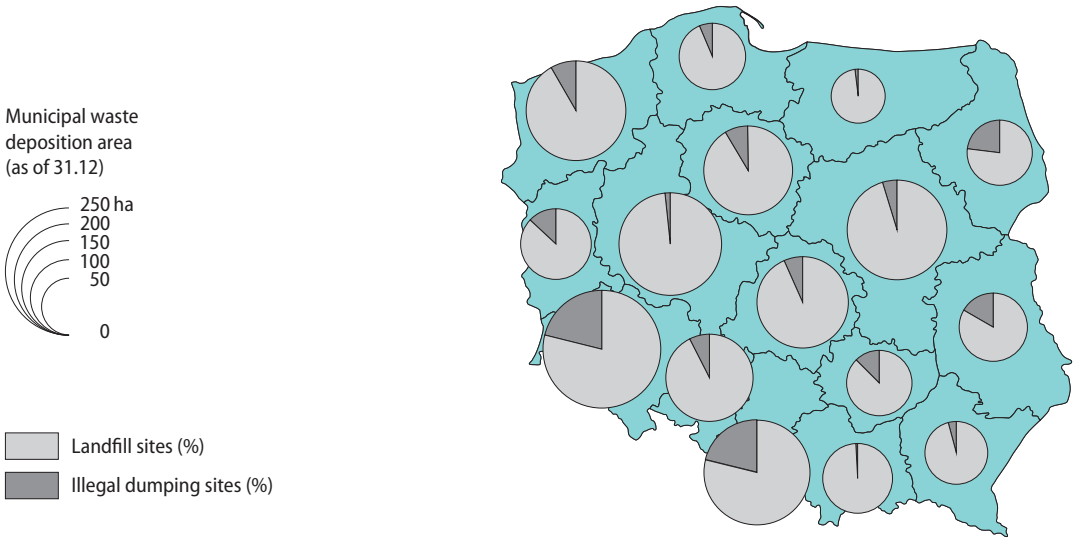
Map 25. Degassing of landfill sites – as of 31 December 2020



In 2020, neutralization of captured landfill gas by burning facilitated recovery of about 97,356.8 thousand MJ of heating energy (6.8% more than in 2019) and about 113,116.4 thousand kWh of electric energy (only 0.2% more than in 2019).

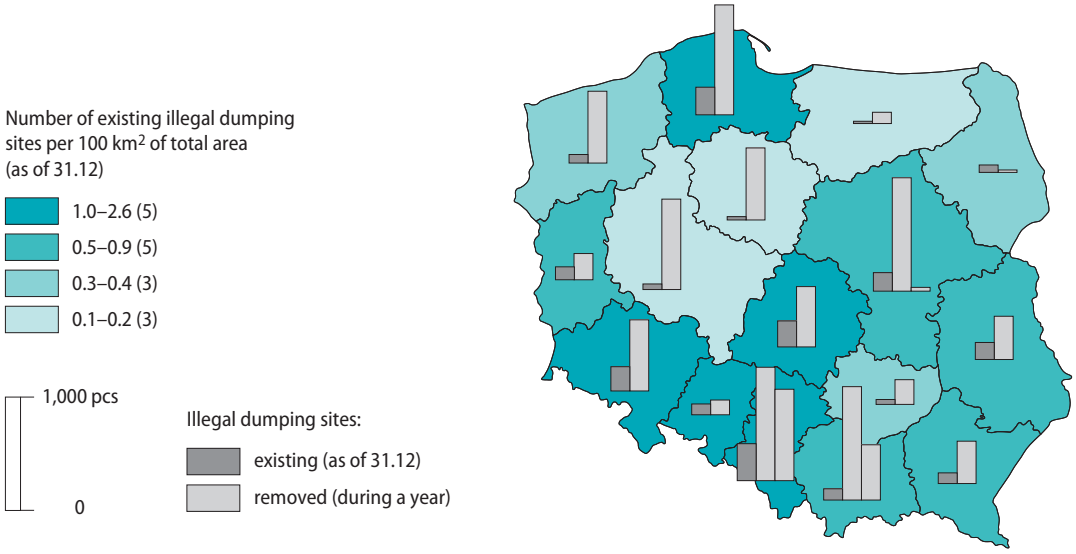
About 89.8% of the area on which municipal waste was deposited in Poland as of the end of 2020 was the area of operational landfill sites (an increase of 0.4 percentage point). The remaining part was the area of illegal dumping sites, i.e. places not intended for municipal waste deposition.

Map 26. Municipal waste deposition area – as of 31 December 2020



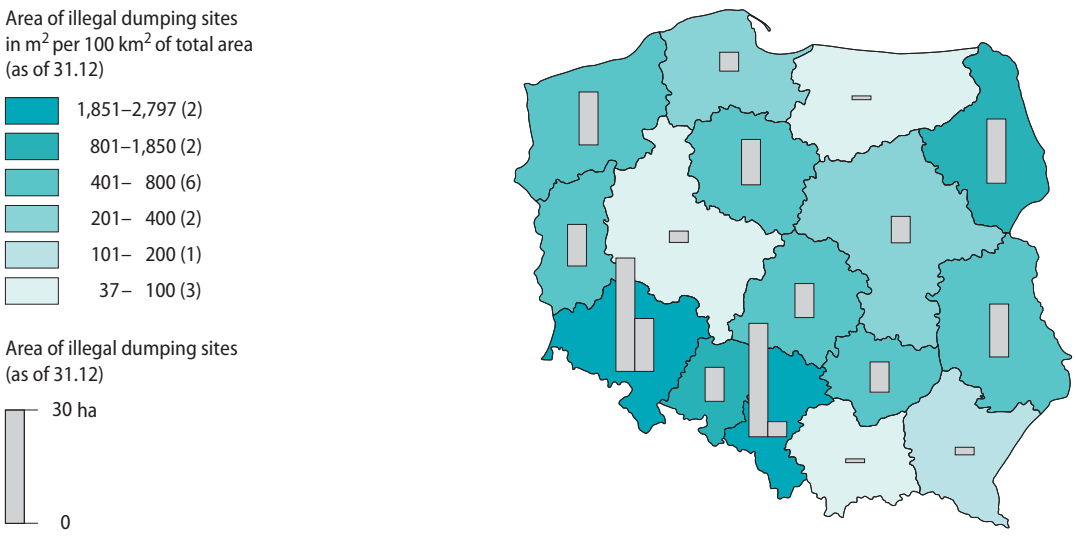
As of the end of 2020, there were 2,008 illegal dumping sites in Poland, i.e. 7.5% more than as of the end of the previous year. There were 897 such sites located in urban areas (a rise of 15.9% in comparison with 2019), and 1,111 in rural areas (a rise of 1.6% compared to 2019).

Map 27. Illegal dumping sites in 2020



In 2020, approximately 10.0 thousand illegal dumping sites were removed, 79.0% of which in urban areas. In comparison with the previous year, the total number of removed illegal municipal waste disposal sites decreased by 12.3% (in urban areas it was a decrease of 11.2%, while in rural areas – of 16.3%). During the removal of illegal dumping sites, about 72,2 thousand tonnes of municipal waste was collected (almost three times more than in 2019), of which 84.9% in urban areas (almost four times more than in 2019), and 15.1% in rural areas (12.7% more than in 2019).

Map 28. Area of illegal dumping sites in 2020



Methodological notes

1. Sources and scope of data

The source of information on housing economy and municipal infrastructure in 2020 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 announced in "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 2020, 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 2020) and from entities whose primary activity is the possession or management of dwelling stocks (form M-01 – Report on dwelling stocks in 2020) 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 units which in the M-01 report in the part on the characteristics of dwelling stocks for a given voivodship in a given poviat showed the number of dwellings above 20 – this applies to gminas' units, housing cooperatives, companies, the State Treasury and other entities. 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 2020.

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 173,332 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 25,613 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 25,613 sampled units, 20,345 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:

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

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 2020 covered 34,572 units, which showed 6,346.5 thousand dwellings, of which 25,613 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 28,974 units, of which 20,345 were condominiums. 3,058 units refused to submit the report, and it was impossible to make contact with 2,500 units. The total response rate was 83.8%. In the case of condominiums, the rate was lower and amounted to 79.4%, and for the remaining entities it reached 96.3%.

In spatial terms, the highest total response rate was observed in the voivodships: Śląskie (93.0%), Podkarpackie (91.7%), and Podlaskie (91.3%), with the lowest rate in the voivodships: Wielkopolskie (75.2%) and Dolnośląskie (75.4%).

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 storeroom 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 such a 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 over to 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), located in 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 building by 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-dwelling building (or several buildings), in which part of or all units represent separate ownerships of natural persons, confirmed by a relevant entry in the land and mortgage register. A given housing community comprises 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 economic self-governments; the Catholic Church and other Churches and religious associations, catholic universities and 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 pipeline to local systems (own water intake);
- **a flushable toilet** – if there is a sanitary system within their premises, connected to the water supply system, and discharging wastewater to the sewage system, or to the local appliances (septic tanks);
- **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);
- **gas supply from the 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 transmission network – conduits bringing water from distant water intakes to distribution network.

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

Water supply connection – a segment of a conduit connecting water supply network with internal water supply installation on a property of consumer together with a valve past the main water-meter.

Street water outlet – a publicly available facility connected directly to water mains, serving the community for drawing water directly from the mains.

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.

Sewage connection – a segment of conduit connecting internal sewage installations on a property of consumer with the sewage network, past a first inspection chamber from a building, and in case of its lack – from a boundary of the property.

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.

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.

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).

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.

ISBN

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