

National factsheet on separate collection

Austria

Note: This 'National factsheet' has been prepared within the EC study "**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**". The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the 'National factsheet' has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

The Austrian Waste Management Act as amended (Bundesgesetz über eine nachhaltige Abfallwirtschaft, Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz (AWG), BGBl. I Nr. 102, 2002) that was adopted in 2002 is the main piece of legislation transposing the requirements of the WFD into domestic law. In addition, **various ordinances**, which are **based on the Austrian Waste Management Act**, support the implementation of the WFD at **national level**. Further, the **collection of non-hazardous municipal waste** is regulated under the **Waste Management Acts of the nine Austrian Federal Provinces**. Therefore it has to be emphasised that in Austria requirements on separate collection are not regulated at the national level only. However this report **focuses on the assessment of national transpositions**, not assessing in detail whether requirements of the WFD are included in the respective Waste Management Acts of the Austrian Federal Provinces. **The fact that the requirements on separate collection are further regulated on regional level has to be taken to account with regard to this assessment.**

Nearly all of the single requirements from the WFD have been transposed “**deviating**” into **national** legal requirements and are included in the AWG, supplemented by its ordinances and the waste management acts of the federal provinces. As major outcome it can be concluded that in the AWG emphasis is not given to separate collection in detail (as included in the WFD) but more general information with regard to the basic principles of the waste hierarchy, including recycling (i.e. ecological soundness, technical feasibility and economic considerations shall be taken into account when applying the waste hierarchy (Article 1 (2a) [AT AWG 2002]), however it is not explicitly mentioned in the context of separate collection). The Federal Minister can determine i.e. which waste streams are to be separately collected or define requirements for treatment of waste according to the state of the art (Article 23 (1), Article 29 (4d) [AT AWG 2002]). Article 23 (2) [AT AWG 2002] clearly describes quality requirements for compost or soil originating from waste which may be stipulated through ordinances (**additional information**, i.e. Compost Ordinance). Separate collection targets for paper, metal, plastic and glass (to be fulfilled by collection and recovery systems) are specified, however refer to **packaging waste only** (Article 29b (1) [AWG 2002] resp. Article 9(4) [AT VVO 2014], **additional information**). The Article 22 of the WFD is transposed with **additional information** in Articles 1 and 2 of the Ordinance on the Separate Collection of Biogenic Waste [AT BW 1992], enforcing the separate collection of bio-waste more specifically than the WFD (i.e. mandatory separate collection, sets forth which biodegradable waste products may be collected separately provided they cannot be recovered at home or at business operations).

Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[AT AWG 2002]	Bundesgesetz über eine nachhaltige Abfallwirtschaft (Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz 2002 – AWG 2002), BGBl. I Nr. 102, 2002, zuletzt geändert durch das Bundesgesetz BGBl. I Nr. 193/2013 (Austrian Waste Management Act).
[AT BW 1992]	Verordnung über die getrennte Sammlung biogener Abfälle, BGBl. Nr. 68/1992 idF. BGBl. Nr. 456/1994. (Ordinance on the Separate Collection of Biogenic Waste, Federal Law Gazette No 68/1992 as amended by Federal Law Gazette No 456/1994).
[AT VVO 2014]	Verordnung des Bundesministers für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft über die Vermeidung und Verwertung von Verpackungsabfällen und bestimmten Warenresten (Verpackungsverordnung 2014), BGBl. II Nr. 184/2014 (Ordinance on the Prevention and Recovery of Packaging Waste and Specific Waste Products (Packaging Ordinance of 2014)).
<p>Please note: the table only shows the most relevant legal provisions of the Austrian federal government with regard to table 3 below. The website of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management provides a detailed overview of all ordinances based on the Austrian Waste Management Act:</p> <p>http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen.html</p> <p>An overview of the legal provisions transposing requirements of the WFD concerning separate collection may be accessed on the websites of the nine provincial governments.</p>	

Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories

Evaluation	Explanation
Additional	The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD
one:one	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
deviating	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
not included	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions in the Austrian Waste Management Act

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "separate collection' means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 2 (4)	deviating	2 (4) In the sense of this Federal Law are 1. "Recoverables" a) waste that is collected separately from other types of waste, or b) substances that are reclaimed from waste through treatment, in order to deliver such waste in a certifiable manner for admissible recovery.	2 (4) Im Sinne dieses Bundesgesetzes sind 1. „Altstoffe“ a) Abfälle, welche getrennt von anderen Abfällen gesammelt werden, oder b) Stoffe, die durch eine Behandlung aus Abfällen gewonnen werden, um diese Abfälle nachweislich einer zulässigen Verwertung zuzuführen.
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 15 (2)	deviating	15 (2) The mixing or blending of waste with other waste or material is prohibited if 1. necessary examinations or treatment operations required by waste law are hindered or impeded [...] 3. the waste is treated or utilised contrary to § 1 (3)	15 (2) Das Vermischen oder Vermengen eines Abfalls mit anderen Abfällen oder Sachen ist unzulässig, wenn 1. abfallrechtlich erforderliche Untersuchungen oder Behandlungen erschwert oder behindert werden, [...] 3. dieser Abfall im Widerspruch zu § 1 Abs. 3 behandelt oder verwendet wird.
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 1 (2a) 4	deviating	1 (2a) 4 The orientation of waste management should focus on achieving Community objectives, in particular in terms of recycling.	1 (2a) 4 Die Ausrichtung der Abfallwirtschaft hat in der Weise zu erfolgen, dass unionsrechtliche Zielvorgaben, insbesondere im Hinblick auf das Recycling, erreicht werden.
[AT AWG 2002] Article 8 (3)	deviating	8 (3) [...] The Federal Waste Management Plan has to include – irrespective of the responsibilities of the Federal Provinces in the area of planning – at least [...] specific targets derived from sec. 1 of the Waste Management Act [...] for the promotion of preparation for re-use, recycling, and other	8 (3) [...] Der Bundes-Abfallwirtschaftsplan hat – unbeschadet der den Bundesländern zustehenden Planungsbefugnisse – mindestens zu umfassen [...] aus § 1 abgeleitete konkrete Vorgaben [...] zur Förderung der Vorbereitung zur Wiederverwendung, des Recyclings und

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		recovery of waste, especially with a view to the conservation of resources.	der sonstigen Verwertung von Abfällen, insbesondere im Hinblick auf eine Ressourcenschonung.
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 1 (2a)	deviating	<p>1 (2a) The application of the hierarchy presupposes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consideration of ecological soundness and technical feasibility as well as being vigilant that the resulting additional costs are not disproportionate to other waste treatment processes, and that a market for the recovered substances or energy already exists or can be created. 2. A deviation from this hierarchy is justified if an overall view in terms of the overall effects of the production and use of a product and the collection and treatment of the subsequently resulting waste in specific waste streams shows that a different option produces the best result in terms of environmental protection. 	<p>1 (2a) Bei Anwendung der Hierarchie gemäß Abs. 2 gilt Folgendes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Es sind die ökologische Zweckmäßigkeit und technische Möglichkeit zu berücksichtigen sowie, dass die dabei entstehenden Mehrkosten im Vergleich zu anderen Verfahren der Abfallbehandlung nicht unverhältnismäßig sind und ein Markt für die gewonnenen Stoffe oder die gewonnene Energie vorhanden ist oder geschaffen werden kann. 2. Eine Abweichung von dieser Hierarchie ist zulässig, wenn eine gesamthafte Betrachtung hinsichtlich der gesamten Auswirkungen bei der Erzeugung und Verwendung eines Produktes sowie der Sammlung und Behandlung der nachfolgend anfallenden Abfälle bei bestimmten Abfallströmen unter Berücksichtigung von Z 1 ergibt, dass eine andere Option das beste Ergebnis unter dem Aspekt des Umweltschutzes erbringt.
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if economically practicable"			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 1 (2a)	deviating	<p>1 (2a) The application of the hierarchy presupposes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consideration of ecological soundness and technical feasibility as well as being vigilant that the resulting additional costs are not disproportionate to other waste treatment processes, and that a market for the recovered substances or energy already exists or can be created. 2. A deviation from this hierarchy is justified if an embracing view in terms of the overall effects of the 	<p>1 (2a) Bei Anwendung der Hierarchie gemäß Abs. 2 gilt Folgendes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Es sind die ökologische Zweckmäßigkeit und technische Möglichkeit zu berücksichtigen sowie, dass die dabei entstehenden Mehrkosten im Vergleich zu anderen Verfahren der Abfallbehandlung nicht unverhältnismäßig sind und ein Markt für die gewonnenen Stoffe oder die gewonnene Energie vorhanden ist oder geschaffen werden kann.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		production and use of a product and the collection and treatment of the subsequently resulting waste in specific waste streams shows that a different option produces the best result in terms of environmental protection.	2. Eine Abweichung von dieser Hierarchie ist zulässig, wenn eine gesamthafte Betrachtung hinsichtlich der gesamten Auswirkungen bei der Erzeugung und Verwendung eines Produktes sowie der Sammlung und Behandlung der nachfolgend anfallenden Abfälle bei bestimmten Abfallströmen unter Berücksichtigung von Z 1 ergibt, dass eine andere Option das beste Ergebnis unter dem Aspekt des Umweltschutzes erbringt.
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if environmentally practicable”			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 1 (2a)	deviating	<p>1 (2a) The application of the hierarchie presupposes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consideration of ecological soundness and technical feasibility as well as being vigilant that the resulting additional costs are not disproportionate to other waste treatment processes, and that a market for the recovered substances or energy already exists or can be created. 2. A deviation from this hierarchy is justified if an allembacing view in terms of the overall effects of the production and use of a product and the collection and treatment of the subsequently resulting waste in specific waste streams shows that a different option produces the best result in terms of environmental protection. 	<p>1 (2a) Bei Anwendung der Hierarchie gemäß Abs. 2 gilt Folgendes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Es sind die ökologische Zweckmäßigkeit und technische Möglichkeit zu berücksichtigen sowie, dass die dabei entstehenden Mehrkosten im Vergleich zu anderen Verfahren der Abfallbehandlung nicht unverhältnismäßig sind und ein Markt für die gewonnenen Stoffe oder die gewonnene Energie vorhanden ist oder geschaffen werden kann. 2. Eine Abweichung von dieser Hierarchie ist zulässig, wenn eine gesamthafte Betrachtung hinsichtlich der gesamten Auswirkungen bei der Erzeugung und Verwendung eines Produktes sowie der Sammlung und Behandlung der nachfolgend anfallenden Abfälle bei bestimmten Abfallströmen unter Berücksichtigung von Z 1 ergibt, dass eine andere Option das beste Ergebnis unter dem Aspekt des Umweltschutzes erbringt.
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors”			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 23 (1)	deviating	<p>23 (1) [...] the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is authorised to issue ordinances to determine: [...]</p> <p>4. requirements for treatment of waste according to the state</p>	<p>23 (1) [...] wird der Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft ermächtigt [...] mit Verordnung festzulegen: [...]</p> <p>4. Anforderungen an die Behandlung von Abfällen nach</p>

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		of the art including those related to the resulting products or waste [...]	dem Stand der Technik einschließlich der Anforderungen an die bei der Behandlung entstehenden Produkte oder Abfälle [...]
8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”			
[AT AWG 2002] Article 23 (1)	deviating	23 [...] the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is authorised to issue ordinances to determine: 1. the wastes that are to be separately collected	23 [...] wird der Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft ermächtigt [...] mit Verordnung festzulegen: 1. die Abfälle, die getrennt zu sammeln sind
[AT AWG 2002] Article 29 (4d)	deviating	29 (4d) The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management has to determine in the approval certificate, in addition to sec. 4, further requirements, in particular such as 1. requirements concerning the type of collection as well as technical specifications, i.e. number, volume and collection frequency of established collectors, and 2. determination which wastes are to be separately collected in any case, if this is necessary to ensure that duties of the collection and recovery system can be fulfilled or this is required by the nature of the waste.	29 (4d) Der Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft hat im Genehmigungsbescheid ergänzend zu Abs. 4 weitere Auflagen, wie insbesondere 1. Vorgaben über die Art der Sammlung sowie der technischen Spezifikationen, z.B. die Anzahl, Volumina und Entleerungsfrequenz der aufgestellten Sammel-einrichtungen, und 2. Festlegung von bestimmten Abfällen, die jedenfalls getrennt zu sammeln sind, vorzusehen, sofern dies zur Sicherung der Erfüllung der Verpflichtungen des Sammel- und Verwertungssystems erforderlich ist oder die Art des Abfalls dies bedingt.
[AT AWG 2002] Article 29b (1)	deviating	29b (1) [...] From 1 st January 2018 at least one separate collection option for each collection category has to be provided in every municipal territory...	29b (1) [...] Ab 1. Jänner 2018 ist in jedem Gemeindegebiet zumindest eine getrennte Sammelmöglichkeit für jede Sammelkategorie einzurichten...
[AT VVO 2014] Article 9 (4)	deviating	9 (4) Collection and recovery systems for household packaging [...] are obliged (within the framework of the separate collection) to separately collect [...]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paper, cardboard, board and corrugated-board: 80 % • glass: 80 % 	9 (4) Sammel- und Verwertungssysteme für Haushaltsverpackungen haben [...] im Rahmen der getrennten Sammlung zu erfassen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papier/Karton, Pappe und Wellpappe: 80 % • Glas: 80 %

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> metals: 50 % plastic: 60 % bonded drinks cartons: 50 % other composite materials: 40 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metalle: 50 % Kunststoffe: 60 % Getränkeverbundkarton: 50 % sonstige Materialverbunde: 40 %
9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member states shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: "a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste"			
[AT BW 1992] Article 1	one:one	1 Biogenic wastes in the sense of this Ordinance, if not otherwise specified in Article 2, consist of the following waste types which are in particular suitable for aerobic and anaerobic utilisation due to their high organic, biodegradable content: [...]	1 Biogene Abfälle im Sinne dieser Verordnung sind, sofern § 2 nicht anderes bestimmt, nachstehend genannte Abfälle, die auf Grund ihres hohen organischen, biologisch abbaubaren Anteils für die aerobe und anaerobe Verwertung besonders geeignet sind: [...]
[AT BW 1992] Article 2 (1)	additional	2 (1) In case biogenic materials as defined in § 1 are not recovered directly at the household or establishment, these biogenic wastes must be made available for separate collection or be delivered to a designated collection point [...]	2 (1) Werden biogene Materialien im Sinne des § 1 im unmittelbaren Bereich des Haushaltes oder der Betriebsstätte nicht verwertet, so sind diese biogenen Abfälle für eine getrennte Sammlung bereitzustellen oder zu einer dafür vorgesehenen Sammelstelle zu bringen [...]
[AT AWG 2002] Article 23 (2)	additional	23 (2) [...] may stipulate quality requirements by law for compost or soil originating from waste [...]	23 (2) [...] durch Verordnung Qualitätsanforderungen an Komposte oder Erden [...] festzulegen [...]

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Austria	552 kg MSW/capita 59.24% recycling
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <p>The Austrian Waste Management Act includes a specific definition of MSW [AT AWG 2002] Article 2 (4) 2: Waste from private households and other wastes of similar nature or composition; for waste classification the European List of Waste (LoW) has to be considered [...]; mixed municipal solid waste in the sense of the LoW remains mixed municipal waste even when it has been subject to a waste treatment operation that has not substantially altered its properties.</p> <p>Explanation as included in the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011 [AT WMP 2011]: “Waste from households and similar establishments” is made up of the following components: residual waste, bulky waste, recoverables (paper, glass, metal, plastic, textiles, etc.), biogenic waste, and hazardous household waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment and basically corresponds to the definition of “household waste” under sec. 2 (4) (2) of the Waste Management Act of 2002. Such waste comes from households, administrative bodies of trade, industry or public administration, from kindergartens, schools and hospitals, small businesses and agriculture, from markets and other sites of waste generation, insofar as they are connected with municipal waste collection or waste collected contracted by the municipality/ies.</p>	
<p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p>	
<p>[AT EEA 2013] [AT WMP 2014]</p> <p>The main piece of waste legislation is the Waste Management Act of 2002 (AWG 2002), setting the frame for waste management in Austria, complemented by a number of waste ordinances (please see description below). The Waste Framework Directive was implemented by amendment to the Waste Management Act of 2002.</p> <p>According to the Austrian constitution the responsibility for municipal waste management is split between the federal and provincial governments. Legislation and execution concerning hazardous waste is a federal task. For other waste types, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is responsible only in cases where country-wide provisions are required. The collection of non-hazardous mixed municipal waste is regulated under the Waste Management Acts of the nine Austrian Federal Provinces.</p> <p>In order to implement the objectives and principles of the Waste Management Act of 2002 (AWG 2002), the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is required to draft a Federal Waste Management Plan (currently Federal Waste Management Plan (2011-2017), WPP has been included for the first time). The respective Waste Management Acts of the Austrian Federal Provinces provide for the creation of a provincial waste management plan. Currently, nine provincial WMPs (covering certain waste streams) exist.</p> <p>The Ordinance on the Separate Collection of Biogenic Waste (entered into force on 1 January 1995) sets forth which biodegradable wastes shall be collected separately provided they are not recovered at home or at business operations (composted). Leftover food may only be collected together with other biogenic waste if it is brought to a suitable recovery plant. Otherwise, leftover food must be disposed of with the residual</p>	

waste. **The scope of separate collection therefore varies regionally.** Separate collection of biogenic waste is the most important prerequisite for the good quality of compost. It must be accompanied by intensive educational and public relations efforts. Reference is made to various ordinances based on the Provincial waste management acts providing for the separate collection of biogenic waste [AT WMP 2011]. **This obligation for separate collection refers to biowaste and packaging paper waste.** The **Compost Ordinance** regulates the quality of compost produced of waste with the aim to improve its competitiveness on the market while limiting environmental impacts. **For paper waste (packaging as well as graphic paper) an effective separate waste collection system was installed providing separate bins almost for every house** [AT EEA 2013].

The revised **Ordinance on the Prevention and Recovery of Packaging Waste and Specific Waste Products (Packaging Ordinance of 2014)** that **entered into force on 1 January 2015** [AT VVO 2014] requires all manufacturers, distributors and importers that place packaging or packaged goods on the Austrian market to take these packaging materials back free of charge and ensure their recovery or reuse. It brings **some major changes** regarding overall **packaging waste obligations** and the **collection** and recovery of **packaging** (i.e. now **several collection and recovery systems** offering compliance services for household packaging, area-wide). To be emphasised are the **separate collection targets** (based on total mass (defined as "Teilnahmemasse") of all collection and recovery systems per calendar year) and **recycling targets** (input recycling facility) **for household packaging waste:**

- paper, cardboard, board and corrugated-board: separate collection 80 %, recycling 95 %
- glass: separate collection 80 %, recycling 100 %
- metals: separate collection 50 %, recycling 100 %
- plastic: separate collection 60 %, recycling 50 %
- bonded drinks cartons 50 %, recycling 60 %
- other composite materials 40 %, recycling 40 %

Further, the **Ordinance on Taking Back and Deposit Payments for Refillable Plastic Beverage Containers** (Federal Law Gazette No 513/1990 as amended by Federal Law Gazette II No 440/2001) that **entered into force on 1 January 2002** establishes a **compulsory deposit of € 0.29 for refillable plastic beverage containers** at national level.

The website of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management provides a **detailed overview of all ordinances based on the Austrian Waste Management Act:**

<http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen.html>

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

Current waste management situation (2012) [AT WMP 2011] [AT WMP 2014]

- total municipal waste: 4 020 300 t (**share of separately collected waste: 58.9 %** / 2 366 700 t)
- approx. **1 394 800 tonnes** of separately collected **recoverables** (material recovery: **85.5 %** -> please note: percentage is related to total amount of recoverables, not only separately collected recoverables)
- development over time: recoverables collected in **2004: 1 212 100 t (+ 182 700 t/+ 15 %** in 2012, especially **increase** of glass, paper & cardboard, and lightweight fraction; **decrease** of collected metal (packaging and household scrap)
- collected **biogenic and green waste: 875 000 t** (in 2004: 546 300 t)

Development in the years between 2001 and 2010 [AT EEA 2013]

In the years between 2001 and 2010, the **total recycling rate of MSW accounted for 55-63 %** (58-64 %) ¹ out of which **22-30 %** (21-30 %) ¹ was **material recycling (including metal, glass, plastic, paper and cardboard recycling, but excluding composting)**, while composting and other biological treatment together accounted for 33-39 %. The **total amount of MSW generated** in Austria has **increased by 7 %** (1 %) ¹ from 4.63 million tonnes in 2001 to 4.96 (4.70) ¹ million tonnes in 2010. Further, Austria has **reduced biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to below 3 %** of the **generated amounts in 1995 already by 2008**.

Overview of main systems in place by type and materials collected [AT MOE 2009] [AT WMP 2011] [AT ARA 2014]

(**Please note:** in Austria, municipalities or municipal associations – in cooperation with collection and recovery systems – are responsible to establish appropriate waste collection schemes; since separate collection systems in place differ from region to region, for a more detailed overview it would be necessary to screen all nine provincial WMPs in detail (information sources providing a detailed overview including precise data on share of different collection systems in % of separate collection systems **at national level** could not be identified)).

Paper & cardboard

- separate collection of newspapers, magazines, catalogues, brochures, writing paper, letters, etc.
- door-to-door collection: bins/containers (with red lid and label)
- bring system: bring collection points, civic amenity sites
- combination of door-to-door collection and bring system common practice, especially in urban areas

Glass

- separate collection of clear and coloured glass, flat glass
- door-to-door collection: bins/containers
- bring system: bring collection points, civic amenity sites
- while bottle banks are emptied up to 53 times per year in urban areas, the frequency is usually once per month in rural areas, and 16 times per year on average in Austria.

¹ Official EUROSTAT data on municipal waste, deviating from data as described in [EEA 2013] (information from Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management / Environment Agency Austria).

Packaging material

- separate collection of **light-weight packaging**: plastics, composite materials, textile fibres, ceramics, wood, packaging made of biodegradable material
- regional differences as regards type of collection: in some municipalities small components of plastic packaging resp. contaminated plastic packaging are collected alongside with residual waste; however easy recyclable plastic packaging (such as plastic bottles) are collected separately everywhere; further, in some municipalities metal packaging and plastic packaging are collected together
- **door-to-door collection**: yellow bin/container or yellow bag (light weight packaging); yellow bags prevail in rural areas, yellow bins are used in urban areas
- **bring system**: bring collection points (yellow container), civic amenity sites (about 700 civic amenity sites across the country accept light-weight packaging from households)
- in addition: in some regions "(ÖKO-)BOX" or "(ÖKO-)BAG" to dispose of bonded drinks cartons (both door-to-door collection and bring system (civic amenity sites))

Metal

- separate collection of metal packaging, beverage cans, scrap metal, ferrous metal
- regional differences as regards type of collection
- **door-to-door collection**: blue bins/containers: usually metal packaging only, however in some municipalities small components of non-packaging scrap metal are collected alongside with metal packaging; further, in some municipalities metal packaging and plastic packaging are collected together; bulky waste removal (especially for large components of scrap metal)
- **bring system**: bring collection points (blue containers as described above), civic amenity sites (especially for large components of scrap metal)






Bio-waste

- **door-to-door separate collection** of biogenic waste (organic kitchen waste, plant residues and biodegradable wastes from home gardens): organic waste container has now become established throughout Austria as the **predominant collection system**; separate collection of i.e. left-over raw meat scraps from kitchens differs from region to region, depending on further treatment
- **bring system** (civic amenity site): mainly pruning and grass cuttings from home gardens
- further: **home and community composting** of waste that is very similar to the separately collected biogenic waste from household may be recovered at home

Specific information on collection infrastructure for packaging waste in Austria 2013 [AT ARA 2014] [AT EEIE 2014]

- by end of 2013, around **1.52 million Austrian households** were covered by the **yellow bag collection scheme** for lightweight packaging (2012: 1.48 million households)
- in total, **1 607 817 bins/containers for collection of household packaging** (increase by around 4 % from one year earlier, which is due to a rise in the number of bins for paper and light-weight packaging)
- paper and cardboard: 1 229 648 collection bins/containers (145 per 1 000 residents)
- glass: 78 745 collection bins/containers (9 per 1 000 residents)
- plastic and lightweight packaging: 250 903 yellow collection bins/containers (54 per 1 000 residents), collection bags: 793 (sets of 6 bags) per 1 000 residents
- metal: 48 521 collection bins/containers (7 per 1 000 residents)

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Austria

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Primary	Secondary	Primary		Primary
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 			Rare (co-mingled: in some municipalities metal packaging and plastic packaging are collected together)		
Bring points 	Rare	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Very Rare (i.e. in Vienna 2 % of bins/containers for separate collection of bio-waste are provided for bring points)
Civic amenities 	Separate collection of all waste streams				
Producer/retail take-back 			compulsory deposit of € 0.29 for refillable plastic beverage containers		

4 Information sources

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