

National factsheet on separate collection

Luxembourg

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

Luxembourg’s Waste Management Act of the March 21st 2012 was implemented in 2012 and lastly modified in December 2014. It is the main act transposing the requirements of the WFD into domestic law.

Nearly all requirements of the WFD have been directly transposed into national legal requirements (one:one). This concerns the definition of separate collection, the mixing prohibition of waste, the implementation of separate collection if technically, environmentally and economically practicable, the establishment of separate collection by 2015 at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass as well as measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste.

On the other hand the requirement of a separate collections system appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors is not included in the national law. In terms of measures to promote high-quality recycling Luxembourg sets additional requirements in [LU Waste 2012] stating that the aim of separate collection is to provide g quality recycling to keep the material as long as possible in the economical loop and thereby achieving a high level of resource efficiency.

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

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[LU Waste 2012]	Loi cadre du 21 Mars 2012 (Waste Management Act of the March 21 st 2012)

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

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"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 4 (20)	one:one	§ 4 (20) "Separate collection" means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately depending on the type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment.	§ 4 (20) «collecte séparée»: une collecte dans le cadre de laquelle un flux de déchets est conservé séparément en fonction de son type et de sa nature afin de faciliter un traitement spécifique;
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 13 (1)	one:one	§ 13 (1) waste holders must ensure that the different fractions and types of waste are not mixed with other waste fractions, with other materials with different properties, with water or any other product or substance likely to reduce the high-quality recovery potential of wastes.	§ 13 (1) ... les détenteurs de déchets doivent assurer que les différentes fractions et qualités de déchets ne sont pas mélangées à d'autres fractions de déchets, à des matériaux ayant des propriétés différentes, à de l'eau ou à tout autre produit ou substance susceptible de réduire le potentiel de valorisation de haut niveau des déchets en question.
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 14 (3)	additional	§ 14 (3) Separate collection of waste should particularly aim at providing quality recycling to keep the material as long as possible in the economical loop and thereby achieving a high level of resource efficiency.	§ 14 (3) Les collectes sélectives des déchets doivent notamment avoir pour but d'assurer un recyclage de qualité en vue de maintenir les matières le plus longtemps que possible dans le circuit économique et d'atteindre ainsi un niveau élevé de rendement des ressources naturelles.
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 13 (4)	one:one	§ 13 (4) When necessary for compliance with paragraph 1 and to facilitate or improve recovery, waste is collected separately, as far as it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, and that these wastes are not	§ 13 (4) Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour le respect du paragraphe 1er et pour faciliter ou améliorer la valorisation, les déchets sont collectés séparément, pour autant que cette opération soit réalisable d'un point de

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		mixed with other wastes or materials with different properties.	vue technique, environnemental et économique, et que ces déchets ne soient pas mélangés à d'autres déchets ou matériaux aux propriétés différentes.
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) separate collection if economically practicable			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 13 (4)	one:one	§ 13 (4) When necessary for compliance with paragraph 1 and to facilitate or improve recovery, waste is collected separately, as far as it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, and that these wastes are not mixed with other wastes or materials with different properties.	§ 13 (4) Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour le respect du paragraphe 1er et pour faciliter ou améliorer la valorisation, les déchets sont collectés séparément, pour autant que cette opération soit réalisable d'un point de vue technique, environnemental et économique, et que ces déchets ne soient pas mélangés à d'autres déchets ou matériaux aux propriétés différentes.
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if environmentally practicable"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 13 (4)	one:one	§ 13 (4) When necessary for compliance with paragraph 1 and to facilitate or improve recovery, waste is collected separately, as far as it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, and that these wastes are not mixed with other wastes or materials with different properties.	§ 13 (4) Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour le respect du paragraphe 1er et pour faciliter ou améliorer la valorisation, les déchets sont collectés séparément, pour autant que cette opération soit réalisable d'un point de vue technique, environnemental et économique, et que ces déchets ne soient pas mélangés à d'autres déchets ou matériaux aux propriétés différentes.
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: "separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors"			
	not included		
8. Article 11 (1) WFD "by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 13 (6)	one:one	§ 13 (6) the separate collection should be established by 2015 at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass.	§ 13 (6) la collecte séparée doit être instaurée d'ici 2015 au moins pour le papier, le métal, le plastique et le verre.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
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"			
[LU Waste 2012] Article 25 (1)	one:one	§ 25 (1) Bio-waste must be subject to separate collection in order to be subjected primarily to composting or digestion operations, or if due to the nature of the material it is seen to be not possible, any other operation appropriately valuing the material	§ 25 (1) Les biodéchets doivent être soumis à une collecte séparée afin de les soumettre prioritairement à une opération de compostage ou de digestion ou, si en raison de la nature du matériel ceci n'est pas possible, à toute autre opération de valorisation appropriée au matériel

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Luxembourg	662 kg MSW/capita 46,83% recycling
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 4 (8) "Municipal waste" means household and household like waste; • Article 4 (5) "Household waste" means all waste from household sources; • Article 4 (7) "Household like waste" means all waste whose nature, volume and size are identical or similar to those of household waste or bulky waste but that have origins other than households, with the exception of production waste and waste from agriculture and forestry [LU Waste 2012]. 	
<p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p>	
<p>The most important strategies implementing separate collection in Luxembourg are the act on waste management [LU Waste 2012] and the national Waste Management Plan (WMP) "Plan général de gestion des déchets" was elaborated in 2010 [LU WMP 2010]. Luxembourg is one of the smallest Member States in the EU and is generating one of the highest amounts of MSW in Europe per inhabitant (678 kg/cap in 2010) but has one of the highest rates of separately collected MSW [LU EEA 2013].</p> <p>The Waste Management Plan sets different objectives and measures to be taken considering separate collection of the fractions paper, metal, plastic, glass and bio-waste. The overall aim is to reduce the amount of residual municipal waste being landfilled or incinerated. Therefore the separate collection of recyclable waste shall be strengthened by the introduction of a separate collection of bio-waste in all municipalities, the extension of the recycling centres network all over Luxembourg and the application of the polluter pays principle for the calculation of waste taxes [LU WMP 2010].</p> <p>Especially the recycling of packaging waste shall be increased by the separate collection of PMC materials (plastic, metal and composite materials) in all municipalities of Luxembourg. Another priority is to harmonise and expand the different types of household PMC collected at recycling centres and through door-to-door collection together with a professional marketing of these recyclables. Other improvements regarding PMC are the separation at source in companies, in public institutions, schools and prevention of littering along the roads. PMC is in general co-mingled collected in specific blue plastic bags (door-to-door) or at recycling centres under the framework of the VALORLUX initiative. It was created in 2003 on the private sector's initiative (retailers, importers, manufacturers) as a non-profit-making association and provides financial support to the collection of other waste fractions by the municipalities [LU WMP 2010].</p> <p>The WMP also sets priorities for other recyclable materials (glass and paper) a separate collection system shall be established with complete country coverage (entire population and targeting special groups). This is to be pursued through a combination of a door-to-door collection and bring system. This can be achieved by expanding the door-to-door collection of certain fractions for more households or the establishment of new stationary or mobile recycling centres. Also the progressive substitution of bring points by other separate collection systems is planned [LU WMP 2010]. The SuperDrecksKëscht is an additional initiative that was developed by the Ministry of sustainable Development and Infrastructure together with the municipalities and the Chamber of Commerce within the national waste management framework of Luxembourg. The orientation of the SuperDrecksKëscht is determined by the EU waste management strategy (especially the waste hierarchy) and its main objective is to assist the private and public sector in better implementing waste management principles including separate collection of different waste streams [LU SDK 2015].</p>	

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

In Luxembourg the necessary infrastructures for separate collection must be provided in private and public institutions as well as in residential buildings for the target waste streams [LU Waste 2012]. The levels of waste separately collected for recycling are already rather high in Luxembourg. This trend is expected to increase further with time [LU EEA 2013].

All over the country 21 civic amenity sites (recycling centres), 3 mobile recycling centres and a 'drive-in' recycling centre (pilot project next to a shopping centre) are set up for the separate collection of different waste types (paper/ cardboard, wood, glass, plastic, metals etc.). In addition to the recycling centres, bring points have been set up in public places as well as in supermarkets for the collection of paper/cardboard, glass and textiles [LU WFD 2012]. An average of 19 500 inhabitants is connected to a recycling centre [LU WMP 2010].

By 2010 almost **100 % of the population was covered by at least one separate collection system**. Luxembourg has achieved high material recovery due to the early installation of bring point networks, followed by an intensification of civic amenity sites collection coverage. The objective is to systematically develop a civic amenity sites for every 10 000 to 15 000 inhabitants over the whole territory [LU EEA 2013].

At bring points mainly **paper and cardboard, hollow glass**, textiles and batteries are collected. Since 1998, there has been a steady reduction in the number of bring points. The main reason is the increasing degree of pollution nearby their locations. The removal of bring points is compensated by increasing door-to-door collection. Thus, in recent years more and more municipalities have introduced door-to-door collection for glass, paper and cardboard (98.3 % coverage in 2012) [LU WMP 2010] [LU STAT 2013].

Bio-waste including kitchen and green waste are both subject to separate collection as it is a priority in the WMP. Kitchen waste is generally collected door-to-door in specific green plastic bags. Green waste is collected at bring points additionally the majority of cities provide the collection of green waste by door-to-door collection [LU WMP 2010]. Packaging waste (PMC) is co-mingled collected door-to-door or at recycling centres by VALORLUX (see section 2 above). In 2012 100% of the population was covered by the separate collection of PMC [LU STAT 2013].

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Luxembourg

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Primary	Primary			Primary – Separate collection in green plastic bags
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 			Primary collection for PMC ¹ in separate blue plastic bags		
Bring points 	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary		Secondary
Civic amenities 	Additional collection for all streams				
Producer/retail take-back 	None				

¹ PMC: Plastic (PET, PE-HD), metal (beverage cans, tin cans...), and composite material (beverages, milk, cream...)

4 Information sources

- [LU EEA 2013] European Environment Agency: Municipal Waste Management in Luxembourg February 2013, <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/managing-municipal-solid-waste>, accessed March 2015.
- [LU SDK 2015] Website of the SuperDrecksKëscht® Action, <http://www.sdk.lu/fr/QP-Info-Center.htm>, accessed March 2015.
- [LU STAT 2013] Population connected to the collection systems (in %) 1996 – 2012, http://www.statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=380&IF_Language=eng&MainTheme=1&FldrName=3&RFPPath=65, accessed March 2015.
- [LU Waste 2012] Waste Management Act of the March 21st 2012 (Loi du 21 Mars 2012 relative à la gestion des déchets), <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2012/0060/index.html>, accessed March 2015.
- [LU WFD 2013] Original Member State Implementation Report. 2010-12. Waste Framework Directive (Delivery date: September 2013).
- [LU WMP 2010] The national Waste Management Plan (Plan general de gestion des déchets), http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/dossiers/pggd/pggd_plan_general.pdf, accessed March 2015.