

CEWEP

Country report 2018

Austria



“Municipal Waste” (MW) means waste from households as well as commercial, industrial and institutional waste, which because of its nature and composition is similar to waste from households (excluding hazardous waste).

“Solid Recovered Fuels” (SRF):- solid fuel prepared from non-hazardous waste to be utilised for energy recovery in incineration or co-incineration plants, and meeting the classification and specification requirements laid down in CEN/TS W100343003.

“Refuse Derived Fuels” (RDF): broader than definition of SRF. In the Country Report only RDF expression is used and it comprises SRF as well.

A. Amount of Waste

In your <u>country</u> in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
Total amount of Municipal Waste (MW): MW production / inhabitant / year: 488 kg/inhabitant	4,268474
Total amount of household waste	1,437
Total amount of commercial/industrial/institutional waste similar to household waste	

Total amount of industrial/commercial waste	5,64105
Total amount of waste	59,14

B. Treatment of Waste

In your <u>country</u> (concerning MW) in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
Recycling (including composting)	2,497926
Incineration	1,747960
Landfilling	0,003323

Total Amount of thermally treated waste in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
In WtE plants/dedicated RDF plants	4,3 (all thermal waste treatment plant)
In Cement kilns	0,508395

Number of plants (Reference year: 2016)	
WtE plants	11
Dedicated RDF plants	
R1 plants	11 (MVA)

Capacity development in your <u>country</u> (Please include retrofitted/closing facilities)	Years			
	2019 – 2025		After 2025	
	Additional Capacity, ktonnes	Additional number of plants	Additional Capacity, ktonnes	Additional number of plants
Planned additional Waste-to-Energy plants:				
Planned additional RDF plants:				
All (if it is not possible to specify separately)				

C. Energy production in Waste-to-Energy and dedicated RDF plants

1. Total Electricity and Heat production in Waste-to-Energy and dedicated RDF plants

Reference year: 2016/2017

Total Electricity and Heat production in Waste-to-Energy plants and dedicated RDF plants	
Reference amount of thermally treated waste in million tonnes:	4,3 (2,6 t in 11 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2016 (BAWP 2017)
Number of plants:	64 (11 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2017
Electricity produced in million MWh/ year	Rd. 0,70 (8 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2017
Electricity exported in million MWh/ year	Rd. 0,52 (8 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2017
Heat* produced in million MWh/ year	Rd. 4,65 (10 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2017
Heat* exported in million MWh/ year	Rd. 3,45 (10 plants treated MW (members of PFT)) – 2017

* incl. heating, cooling and steam

2. Recognition of energy produced in Waste-to-Energy and RDF plants as renewable

How much %? (Please indicate if it refers to energy production or waste input): rd. 59%

Contribution of WtE to the production of renewable energy in your country (%)

D. Residues

Reference year: 2016

Slag/bottom ash	
Annual amount in million tonnes:	0,5594
Method of utilisation or disposal (%): <small>(road construction, cement production, construction block fabrication, landfill: considered as recovery (e.g. as layer) or disposal?)</small>	Landfill after pre-treatment: 100%
Recovery of metals	
Annual amount (%):	
Ferrous (F) material extracted (gross weight, %):	Rd. 3%
Non Ferrous (NF) material extracted (gross weight, %):	
Typical composition of the NF fraction (% Al, other NF, inert):	

FGC (Flue Gas Cleaning) residues, (incl. filter dust and boiler ash)	
Annual amount in million tonnes:	0,141
Method of treatment or disposal (e.g. salt mine, hazardous landfill site, stabilisation, immobilization and use as asphalt filler):	landfill

E. Waste shipments of MUNICIPAL and SIMILAR WASTE

Into/from your country, reference year: 2016

	<u>MW</u>	<u>RDF</u>
Shipments in	35.000 t	250.000 t
Shipments out	76.400 t	260.000 t

(if possible please indicate the countries to/from which the shipments are made)

F. Responsibilities Public - Private

Type of waste:	Responsibility for treatment: Public/Private	Responsibility for collection and transport: Public/Private	Municipalities' responsibility for monitoring: Yes/No
from private households	Public/Private	Public/Private	
commercial waste similar to household waste	Public/Private	Public/Private	
industrial/commercial waste	Public/Private	Public/Private	
hazardous waste	Public/Private	Public/Private	

G. Refuse Derived Fuels (RDF)

	In million tonnes (Year 2016)
MW input in Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT)	0,44155
Production of RDF	Rd. 0,277 (MBT)
Planned capacity (of MBT)	