

Regulation on the prevention and recovery of packaging waste and specific waste products, and for the establishment of collection and recovery systems (Packaging Regulation 1996)

Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No. 648/1996, as amended by BGBl. II No. 364/2006

Having regard to § 14, § 23 Par. 1 and § 36 of the Waste Management Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 102, as last amended by the Federal Act published in the Federal Law Gazette I No. 34/2006, the following Ordinance is adopted in agreement with the Federal Minister of Economics and Labour:

SECTION I

Scope and principles

§ 1. (1) Subject to this regulation are persons who, within the Federal territory,

1. manufacture packaging or products from which packaging can be produced (manufacturers),
2. import packaging or products from which packaging is directly produced, or who import packaged goods (importers),
3. fill, package or bring goods or products into contact with packaging for the purposes of storage or delivery (packagers),
4. place packaging or products from which packaging is directly produced, or goods or products in packaging on the market, irrespective of the level of distribution, also by means of mail-order business (distributors), or
5. purchase or import packaging, goods or products in packaging for their consumption or use (end-users).

(2) Packaging shall be produced and placed on the market in such a way as to correspond to the essential requirements set out in Appendix 1.

(3) Packaging, with the exception of lead crystal, whose cumulative concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium exceeds 100 ppm by weight shall not be placed on the market. If exemptions pursuant to Article 11(3) of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 365 of 31.12.1994, p. 10, are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, a separate notice with binding effect will be published in the Federal Law Gazette.

(4) Other legal requirements pursuant to which packaging must receive special treatment remain unaffected by this Regulation.

Definitions

§ 2. (1) Packaging within the terms of this Regulation covers means of packaging and packaging aids, pallets or products from which means of packaging and packaging aids are directly manufactured. Means of packaging are products that are intended to enclose or bind products or goods for marketing, storage, transport, dispatch or sales purposes. Packaging aids are products which serve for packaging, together with means of packaging, in particular for packaging, sealing, making ready for dispatch and for marking of a product or good.

(1a) The definition of “packaging” pursuant to para. 1 shall be further based on the criteria set out below. The items listed in Appendix 1a are illustrative examples of the application of these criteria.

1. Items shall be considered to be packaging if they fulfil the definition of para. 1 without prejudice to other functions which the packaging might also perform, unless the item is an integral part of a product and it is necessary to contain, support or preserve that product throughout its lifetime and all elements are intended to be used, consumed or disposed of together.
2. Items designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale and disposable items sold, filled or designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale shall be considered to be packaging provided they fulfil a packaging function.
3. Packaging components and ancillary elements integrated into packaging shall be considered to be part of the packaging into which they are integrated. Ancillary elements hung directly on, or attached to, a product and which perform a packaging function shall be considered to be

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packaging unless they are an integral part of this product and all elements are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.

(2) Transport packaging is packaging such as containers, canisters, cases, sacks, pallets, boxes, expanded-polystyrene shells, shrink-wrap films or similar wrappings, as well as parts of transport packaging, that serve to protect goods or products from damage or are used for reasons of transport security en route from producer to distributor, or en route from the distributor up to delivery to the end user.

(3) Sales packaging is packaging such as beakers, bags, blister packaging, cans, buckets, barrels, bottles, canisters, sacks, boxes, shells, carrier bags, tubes or similar wrappings and component parts of sales packaging, in particular those bearing directions for use or statutory product information, that are used by the end user or a third party acting on his/her behalf up to the point of consumption or use of the products or goods. Should a packaging fulfil the terms both of a sales and a transport packaging, it shall count as a sales packaging.

(4) Grouped packaging – insofar as it does not fall under paras 2 or 3 – is packaging such as blister packaging, films, boxes or similar wrappings which are either fixed additionally to one or several sales packages, or which enclose products or goods, provided that they are not required, for example, for reasons of hygiene or for technical reasons, or for conservation or protection from damage or soiling of the goods in delivery to the end user.

(5) Service packaging is transport or sales packaging such as carrier bags, paper cones, small bags, bottles or similar containers, provided this packaging is manufactured in a technically standardised form and is generally filled at or in the area of the point of provision to the end user.

(6) Packaging materials within the terms of this Regulation are the following products from which packaging material or packaging material aids are directly produced:

1. paper, cardboard, paperboard and corrugated board;
2. glass;
3. wood;
4. ceramics
5. metals;
6. textile fibres;
7. plastics;
8. composites;
9. other packaging materials, in particular on a biological basis.

(7) Major accumulation points are those enterprises entered as such in the register pursuant to § 9 para. 1.

(8) Re-use shall be understood as meaning a multiple filling or utilisation of packaging for the same purpose. For packaging intended for re-use:

1. the number of circuits shall correspond as closely as possible to that technically possible according to the nature of the packaging and to what is usual according to the product and packing material, and,
2. recovery will take place when the packaging becomes waste.

(9) The recycling of packaging consists in the use of its material characteristics for the original purpose or for other purposes including organic recycling but excluding energy recovery. Handling in sorting plants shall not count as delivery to a recycling plant within the terms of § 10.

(9a) The organic recycling of packaging is the aerobic treatment (biological recycling) or anaerobic treatment (biogas production) — using micro-organisms and under controlled conditions — of the biodegradable parts of packaging waste, which produces stabilised organic residues or methane. Landfill shall not be considered a form of organic recycling.

(10) Thermal recovery is the use of combustible packaging waste for energy production through direct combustion with or without other forms of waste, in all cases with the recovery of heat.

The following conditions are to be fulfilled in all cases:

- a) adherence to existing emission standards;
- b) adherence to the emission thresholds for dioxin/furan compounds of 0.1 ng TE/Nm³;
- c) no worsening of the emission behaviour of the installation;
- d) resource conservation by replacement of conventional fuels;

e) optimal utilisation of the energy content of all materials employed;

f) defined quality of all materials employed.

All plant regulations, in particular the Trade Regulation BGBl. No. 194/1994, as amended BGBl. No. 201/1996, Mountains Act, BGBl. No. 259/1975, as amended BGBl. No. 219/1996 and the Clean Air Act for Boiler Systems, BGBl. No. 380/1988, as amended BGBl. No. 185/1993, are not affected by this.

(11) Packaging or products from which packaging is directly manufactured, as well as packaged products or goods, are deemed to be placed on the market when they are surrendered to other legal persons for the purposes of profit in the national territory of Austria. Simple transportation on direct order of a distributor is not deemed to be placing on the market.

Obligations of the manufacturer, importer, packer and distributor of transport and sales packaging

§ 3. (1) Manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors of transport and sales packaging, irrespective of the additional obligations of the final distributor pursuant to § 4, are obliged to take back transport packaging and sales packaging after use free of charge, provided it is not demonstrably directly delivered to a major accumulation point (§ 2, para. 7). The transport or sales packaging that is taken back or accumulated in the enterprise during one calendar year shall, at the latest by the end of the following calendar year, be returned to a preceding party obliged to accept returns or be re-used within the terms of § 2 para. 8, or recovered according to § 10 in an installation in accordance with the state of art. Transport and sales packaging made of untreated wood may also be used in authorized fuel plants. Manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors of transport or sales packaging must notify this packaging to the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs, insofar as it is demonstrably delivered to major accumulation points and there is no participation in collection and recovery systems, broken down according to packaging material and quantity for the preceding calendar year, at the latest three months after the end of each calendar year in accordance with appendix 3.

(2) The obligation to take back transport packaging pursuant to para. 1 is limited to the packaging placed on the market by the manufacturer, importer, packer or distributor. On delivery of packaged goods to an end user, the transport packaging is to be taken back free of charge on demand immediately after delivery or on a following delivery without delay. In case of delivery of packaged goods, the packaging may be left behind immediately or returned at a later date free of charge.

(3) Manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors are obliged to take back used sales packaging from the end user free of charge at or in the area of the point of delivery. The obligation is limited to packaging of the same type, form and size of products and goods currently distributed.

(4) 1. Manufacturers and importers of service packaging

2. Packers with regard to their own packaging which is not service packaging

3. Importers with regard to the packaging of their imported products or goods

have until three months after the end of each calendar year to report the quantity of transport and sales packaging for the preceding calendar year (broken down according to packaging materials) to the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs.

(5) Obligors pursuant to Par. 4 may transfer the obligations pursuant to Par. 1 to 4 to collection and recovery systems (§ 11) having the required authorisations. To the extent that the obligors identified in Par. 4 demonstrably participate in collection and recovery system (§ 11), the obligations for the preceding and subsequent distribution stages also devolve upon the operator of this system. Obligors pursuant to Par. 4 shall inform the subsequent distribution stage or the final user who takes over the packaging or products and goods in packaging for profit-making purposes on this participation in an appropriate way, for example in order or delivery documents or on the Internet, including the identification of the collection and recovery system in question.

(5a) Distributors shall inform the subsequent distribution stage or the final user who takes over the packaging or products and goods in packaging for profit-making purposes on the participation of the obligor pursuant to Par. 4 in an appropriate way, for example in order or delivery documents or on the Internet, including the identification of the collection and recovery system in question.

(6) With regard to packaging for which either the obligors identified in Par. 4 have not demonstrably transferred their obligations to collection and recovery systems having the required authorisations or which are not exempted from the take-back duty for specific packaging pursuant to Par. 1 and § 7, the obligors identified in Par. 4 and all subsequent distribution stages shall demonstrably

1. take measures for accepting back the packaging they have placed on the market,

2. take back all the packaging placed on the market by them in the calendar year that is not demonstrably re-used according to § 2 Par. 8, and to recycle it subject to the provisions of § 10;

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this take-back duty is also met if a downstream obligor recycles this packaging subject to the provisions of § 10 and informs the obligor identified in Par. 4 thereof in writing; take-back records broken down by packaging materials (§ 2 Par. 6) shall be kept on an annual basis and shall include the data defined in Appendix 3; the records shall be submitted to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management within three months of the end of each calendar year for the preceding calendar year and at any time upon request,

3. ensure that the end user is informed of the return as well as corresponding possibilities for return of the packaging, in particular through a notice on the packaging.

(7) Notwithstanding Par. 5, if the obligors identified in Par. 4 do not participate in a collection and recovery system (§ 11), a preceding or subsequent manufacturer, importer, packer or distributor may also participate in a collection and recovery system. In that case, this participant shall provide the obligors identified in Par. 4 with written evidence on the legally effective participation in a collection and recovery system for the packaging placed on the market by them at least once a year. Such written evidence for the packaging in question may be provided, in particular, in order or delivery documents. Par. 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. The obligors identified in Par. 4 shall keep the written evidence provided to them for at least seven years and shall submit it to the authority upon request.

(8) Should a subsequent distribution stage pursuant to para. 7 participate in a collection and recovery system, obligors referred to in para. 4 shall provide the recipient of the products and goods delivered with a breakdown of the packaging delivered according to type and quantity and in the appropriate form.

(9) Insofar as the obligors referred to in para. 4 have not produced the evidence pursuant to para. 6, they shall

1. provided that they have achieved a return of at least 50% of each packaging material – in relation to the quantity of packaging placed on the market by them – with regard to the difference in quantity between the return actually achieved and 90% of the packaging quantity placed on the market, or
2. provided that they have achieved a return of less than 50% of each packaging material – in relation to the quantity of packaging placed on the market by them – with regard to the difference in quantity between the actually achieved return and 100% of the packaging quantity placed on the market

retroactively participate in a collection and recovery system having the required authorisations that offers collection and recovery services in the vicinity and functional context of the sources of waste generation within three months of the end of each calendar year.

Final distributor

§ 4. (1) Whoever delivers transportation or sales packaging (final distributor), also to the end-user, shall either demonstrably participate in a collection and recovery system for this packaging, or take measures as defined in § 3 para. 6, provided that no preceding manufacturer, importer, packer or distributor already participates in a collection and recovery system for the packaging delivered, and certifies this in writing. A final distributor who delivers to a major accumulation point is covered by § 3 para. 1.

(2) A legally binding declaration of the relevant preceding manufacturer, importer, packer or distributor stating that he/she ensures compliance with the obligation to the extent declared shall serve as proof. This legally binding declaration shall be made at least annually and may be included, in particular, in the relevant invoice or delivery note. In this context, the packaging or packaged products for which no collection and recovery system is used shall be listed by type and quantity. Final distributors shall keep the legally binding declarations received for at least seven years and shall submit them to the authority upon request.

Small producers

§ 5. As distinct from §§ 3 and 4, distributors and packers of transport packaging, grouped packaging and sales packaging, are not subject to the obligations pursuant to § 3 para. 1 final sentence, paras 4, 6 and 9 and § 4, provided that demonstrably

1. a total annual turnover of 726 728,34 € is not exceeded, or
2. none of the following quantity thresholds of transport packaging, grouped packaging and sales packaging placed on the market is exceeded in the calendar year:

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Packaging material	Quantity threshold
Paper, cardboard, paperboard and corrugated board	300 kg
Glass	800 kg
Metals	100 kg
Plastics	100 kg
Wood.....	100 kg
All remaining packaging materials in total	50 kg

This does not, however, apply to service packaging placed on the market by manufacturers or importers, to packaging first employed by packers that is not service packaging, and to the packaging of imported goods or products that is placed on the market by the importers. The obligations pursuant to § 3 paras 1 to 3, excepting § 3 para. 1, final sentence, remain valid for the smallest deliverers.

Promotion of reusable bindings

§ 6. (1) As distinct from § 3 para. 1 final sentence, paras 4, 6 and 9 as well as § 4,

1. packaging material and pallets that are currently intended for re-use and demonstrably carrying a deposit (reusable bindings), and
2. seals and labels jointly placed on the market with these packaging materials, provided the mass of these seals and labels does not amount to more than five per cent of the mass of the reusable binding

are not covered by the terms of the obligations here stated.

(2) The obligors identified in § 3 Par. 4 shall report the mass of the re-usable packaging that is filled for the first time and occurs as waste and is recycled or transferred for recycling in accordance with Appendix 3a to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management within three months of the end of each calendar year for the preceding calendar year. This obligation can also be fulfilled by an appropriate report submitted by the relevant sector-specific professional organisation. The waste quantity of re-usable packaging may be deemed to be equal to the amount of re-usable packaging placed on the market in the same calendar year.

Exception clauses for specified packaging

§ 7. (1) Manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors of long-lasting sales packaging within the terms of Appendix 2 are not subject to § 3 para. 1 final sentence, paras 4, 6 and 9, and § 4 with regard to this packaging

(2) Manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors of packaging that is contaminated with hazardous waste within the terms of the Waste Management Act (AWG) or with adhesives in a way that prevents re-use or recovery or which makes re-use or recovery unreasonably difficult, are not subject to § 3 para. 1, paras 4, 6 and 9 and § 4 with regard to this packaging.

Major accumulation points

§ 8. (1) Owners of enterprises may, under the condition that

1. these are not an establishment comparable to a private household, and
2. at least one of the following minimum quantities of packaging used within the framework of and for the purposes of the business are exceeded in the respective calendar year:

Minimum quantity of each packaging material in one calendar year

Paper, cardboard, paperboard and corrugated board	80 t
Glass	300 t
Metals	100 t
Plastics	30 t

apply for registration in the register of major waste generation points (§ 14 Par. 4 AWG 2002) to be maintained by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, stating the expected quantity of packaging waste broken down by packaging materials for the subsequent calendar year.

(2) Owners of major accumulation points shall ensure that

1. an in-house registration and re-use or recovery of the accumulated packaging is guaranteed, and
2. the appropriate registrations pursuant to para. 4 take place.

In cases of recovery, the accumulated packaging is to be recycled, provided this is not unreasonable (§ 1 para. 2 AWG).

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(3) Owners of major accumulation points have the same obligations and options for the packaging they have placed on the market as the obligors referred to in § 3 para 4.

(4) Owners of major waste generation points shall report the packaging waste recycled or transferred for recycling broken down by packaging materials to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management in accordance with Appendix 3 and Appendix 3a within three months of the end of each calendar year for the preceding calendar year.

Keeping of the register of major accumulation points

§ 9. (1) The Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs shall, on the basis of the registration pursuant to § 8 para. 1, open a register of major accumulation points and publish it for public examination. The register shall be updated on 1 April and 1 October of each year; the entries, alterations or deletions come into legal effect three months later respectively. The initial publication shall take place on 1 October 1997 and will come into legal effect on 1 January 1998.

(2) Should the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs ascertain, in particular on the basis of notifications pursuant to § 8 para. 1 and 4, that the conditions for a major accumulation point are not fulfilled, then this major accumulation point is not to be entered in the registry or is to be deleted from it. Deletion may also take place upon application.

Recycling

§ 10. (1) In the case of recovery pursuant to § 3 Par. 1, manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors shall be obliged — unless this is disproportionate (§ 1 Par. 2 AWG 2002) — to input the packaging taken back and accumulated in the company's operation into a state-of-the-art recycling plant demonstrably reaching for each packaging material in total the following minimum percentages by mass related to the sum total of transport and sales packaging (after eliminating foreign substances, substances and packaging not subject to this Ordinance):

1. Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard	90%
2. Glass	93%
3. Ceramics	95%
4. Metals	95%
5. Plastics	40%
6. Composite beverage cartons	40%
7. Other composites	15%
8. Wood	15%

(2) Packaging wastes exported out of the European Community shall only be taken into account in the calculation of the percentages defined in Par. 1 if

1. the manufacturer proves that, in particular, recycling was performed under conditions that are broadly equivalent to those prescribed by the Community legislation on the matter, and
2. the export is properly performed in compliance with the Community's provisions on waste shipment.

Overall recovery and recycling targets

§ 10a. (1) Manufacturers, importers, packers, distributors, major waste generation points and importers for own use or collection and recovery systems commissioned by them shall be obliged to input the following minimum percentages by mass of the respective packaging materials placed on the market in the federal territory of Austria into a state-of-the-art recycling plant in each calendar year starting 2007:

1. Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard	60%
2. Glass	60%
3. Metals	50%
4. Plastics	22.5%
5. Wood	15%
6. Composite beverage cartons	25%
7. Other composites	15%

The calculation of the rate for plastics shall only take account of material that is recycled back into plastics.

(2) Manufacturers, importers, packers, distributors, major waste generation points and importers for own use or collection and recovery systems commissioned by them shall in total only landfill the following residual quantities of wastes per calendar year starting 2007:

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| 1. Glass | 40,000 tonnes |
| 2. Metals | 17,000 tonnes |

(3) The achievement of the targets pursuant to Par. 1 and 2 shall be checked on the basis of waste quantity surveys, data to be submitted by the relevant economic actors and, if necessary, market analyses by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management for the first time for the year 2007 and thereafter every three years for the respective calendar year.

(4) If the rates pursuant to Par. 1 are not reached or the residual quantities pursuant to Par. 2 are exceeded, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management shall forthwith issue provisions on the basis of AWG 2002 in agreement with the Federal Minister of Economics and Labour prescribing further restrictions regarding the placing on the market and distribution pursuant to § 14 AWG 2002 required to reduce the waste volume generated, e.g. in particular return obligations of the end user or an increase of the coverage, collection and recovery rates of the collection and recovery systems pursuant to § 11 Par. 7.

Collection and recovery system

§ 11. (1) A collection and recovery system for transport or sales packaging shall ensure the collection and recovery of those packagings for which contracts have been concluded with the obligors pursuant to § 3, § 4 and § 13. Collection and recovery systems shall be obliged to conclude a contract with any obligor identified in § 3 falling under the scope of their activity field defined in their licence provided that the obligor so wishes and provided that this is objectively justified.

(2) *Repealed by Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006.*

(3) The collection of charges shall be in line with the following principles:

1. Generally applicable tariffs shall be defined in relation to packaging materials or — insofar as objectively justified — in relation to means of packaging or means of packaging groups (tariff category); in this context, all contracting partners shall be treated according to the same principles.
2. On the basis of transparent cost calculation, the tariffs shall be designed in such a way that the expected costs for the specified packaging materials, means of packaging or means of packaging groups collected in a calendar year, including the related recovery costs, are extrapolated to the total volume of corresponding packaging materials, means of packaging or means of packaging groups placed on the market in the same calendar year for which participation in the system takes place.
3. Collection and recovery systems shall contractually ensure the appropriate involvement of the obligors pursuant to § 3, § 4 and § 13 (system participants) with regard to controlling the collection of charges, in particular complete reports on total packaging masses placed on the market in a calendar year, the mass of packaging materials and the masses covered by the participation in the system in question, including the identification of the applicable tariffs.

(4) Insofar as collections are not made directly at the points of accumulation, collection points with sufficient intake capacity are to be established within reasonable distance of the respective accumulation points. The distance to the collection points shall not be greater than the respective regional average distance to supply outlets for goods of the type with which the packaging is associated.

(5) The collection and recovery system shall keep a registry of those business accumulation points from which packaging waste is taken in. Insofar as possible, a running record is to be kept of the quantities of packaging taken in, broken down according to packaging material. These records are to be held in safekeeping for a minimum of seven years and to be submitted to the authorities on demand.

(6) The allocation of collection capacities for separate collection of packaging shall be carried out giving due consideration to

1. the population density or the distribution of accumulation points
2. the amount of packaging waste arising
3. the possibilities of exploitation for energy pursuant to para. 7 l. 1 final sentence, as well as
4. the optimisation with regard to recycling (§ 1 para. 2 l. 2 AWG 2002).

(7) To the extent that collection and recovery systems take on obligations, the licence shall lay down the following specifications — insofar as this is reasonable and serves the requirements of environmental protection and economic effectiveness — notwithstanding the obligations pursuant to § 3 Par. 1 and § 10 giving due regard to § 10a, to the possibilities and costs of specific corresponding to the requirements of recycling and to the financial burden on the system:

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1. specific mass ratios of packaging to be covered, measured by the total quantity of packaging made of the relevant packaging material, with regard to which a participation in the system takes place. The mass ratios shall be defined in such a way that at least 60% of the quantity of each packaging material for which a participation in the system takes place is covered and thereby an appropriate contribution is made towards the achievement of the targets defined in § 10a. Packaging counts as covered by the system, on the one hand, when it is collected separately and, on the other hand, when it is collected together with residual waste provided that the packaging is subsequently used in energy recovery in waste incineration plants, that this is required for the achievement of target percentages and that appropriate contractual agreements exist on the coverage of costs; furthermore, packaging made of untreated wood is considered to be covered if it is used pursuant to § 3 Par. 1;
2. specific mass ratios of packaging to be recycled, measured by the total quantity of packaging, with regard to which a participation in the system takes place. These mass ratios shall be defined in such a way that (after eliminating wastes not subject to this Ordinance) at least 55% of the total quantity and at least the percentage by mass of each packaging material laid down in § 10a Par. 1 is recycled. Exemptions shall only be permitted in those cases in which the scope of the licence of a collection and recovery system only covers packaging from one packaging material or if, because of the economic and technical framework conditions of the system, the stipulation of these rates seems to be unreasonable; in that case a rate of at least 15% shall be defined for each packaging material.

(8) The operators of collection and recovery systems shall submit the following documents to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management at any rate annually by 10 April of the following year in order to demonstrate the proper performance of their business activities:

1. evidence on the quantities collected for each collection group as well as the level of coverage for each tariff category pursuant to Par. 3(1) as well as the recovery rate of the packaging amount collected in relation to the amount of packaging for which participation in the system takes place, both in total by packaging materials and broken down by tariff category pursuant to Par. 3(1) and any quantities of misplaced waste;
2. a list of the packaging amounts accepted from corporate waste generation points and public collections, broken down by tariff category pursuant to Par. 3(1);
3. a list of contractors, including name, address, economic sector, packaging amount for which they participate in the system in question and information on whether and to which extent they participate under the terms of § 3 Par. 9, broken down by tariff category pursuant to Par. 3(1), and
4. an activity report.

Furthermore, an annual report, including the annual financial statements plus their annexes, on the preceding calendar year shall be submitted by 10 September of each year. Changes in the ownership structure or amendments to the general terms and conditions of business shall be forthwith notified to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

(9) The report pursuant to § 32 Par. 4 AWG 2002 shall be submitted by 10 September of each year for the preceding calendar year.

(10) Operators of collection and recovery systems collecting packaging generated in private households shall forthwith notify tariff changes to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

Obligations of manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors of grouped packaging

§ 12. (1) Final distributors shall take back free of charge the grouped packaging left by the end users on the acquisition of the packed goods at or in the area of the point of delivery.

(2) Moreover, the provisions on sales packaging shall apply by way of analogy to grouped packaging.

Obligations of importers for own use

§ 13. In cases where no party with take-back obligations exists (import for own use), end users who take over packaging or products and goods in packaging for profit-making purposes and in whose company this packaging accumulates shall be obliged

1. either
 - a) to cover the packaging waste generated and

- b) to re-use it under the terms of § 2 Par. 8 or to recover it demonstrably in state-of-the-art plants for major waste generation points subject to the provisions of § 8 Par. 2 or in other cases subject to the provisions of § 10 on their own behalf, and
 - c) to keep records for this packaging pursuant to Appendix 3 and submit them to the authority upon request at any time, and
 - d) to transmit the report pursuant to Appendix 3 for this packaging to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management within three month of the end of each calendar year for the preceding calendar year,
- or
- 2. to participate demonstrably in a collection and recovery system for the packaging accumulated unless the establishment is registered as a major waste generation point.

Packaging Commission

§ 14. (1) A commission will be established in the Ministry for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs to advise the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs on questions arising from the enforcement of this Regulation, in particular on the implementation of measures for prevention and on the organisation of collection and recovery of packaging waste, as well as serving as an advisory board under the terms of § 7a para. 4 of the AWG.

(2) The following are entitled to one representative member of the Commission respectively:

- 1. the Ministry for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs;
- 2. the Ministry for Economic Affairs;
- 3. the Ministry for Health and Consumer Protection;
- 4. the Austrian Association of Local Authorities;
- 5. the Austrian Association of Cities;
- 6. the Austrian Chamber of Commerce;
- 7. the Chamber of Workers and Employees;
- 8. the Presidential Conference of the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture;
- 9. the waste-disposal associations;
- 10. the provinces, and
- 11. the private waste-disposal companies.

(3) The commission may consult further experts or informants according to need.

(4) The chair of the commission shall be held by the representative of the Ministry for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs. The vice-chair shall be the representative of the Ministry for Economic Affairs.

(5) The appointment and recall of the members and the respective deputy members of the commission is the responsibility of the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs. Appointment and recall of the representatives of the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Ministry for Health and Consumer Protection requires the consent of the minister responsible. The representative of the waste disposal associations shall be appointed or recalled on the recommendation of the provinces, the representative of private waste-disposal companies on the recommendation of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce; the other representatives of the institutions referred to in para. 2 ll. 4 to 8 and 10 shall be appointed or recalled on the recommendation of the authorities they represent.

(6) The commission shall be quorate if all members have been properly invited and at least half are present. Decisions shall be made by simple majority. Tied votes shall be decided by the casting vote of the chair. Minority votes are to be included with the decision of the commission.

(7) The meetings of the commission shall be convened by the chair as the occasion demands. Each of the institutions referred to in para. 2 shall have the right to move the convening of a meeting, in which case the chair shall immediately convene a meeting to take place within two weeks.

(8) The commission may decide that confidentiality is to be maintained on its consultations and their underlying documents. Documents with the note "confidential" shall in any case be classified.

(9) Results of consultations shall be minuted. The keeping of the minutes shall be the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs.

(10) More detailed definition of the running of business shall be regulated by standing orders decided by the commission.

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(11) A sub-commission may be established for each province for the purposes of prior consultation. The chair and keeping of minutes shall be the responsibility of the province concerned.

Public information

§ 15. (1) Collection and recovery systems shall inform the public in a suitable manner of the proper way of dealing with packaging waste (separation and collection), the opportunities for return open to end users, the practicality of the proper returning of packaging waste and the possibilities of recovery.

(2) The Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs shall inform the public in a suitable manner of the proper way of dealing with packaging waste (separation and collection), of the obligations of manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors to accept returns, of the practicality of the proper returning of packaging waste and of the waste-management effects of non-returnable and returnable packaging systems.

Electronic reporting

§ 15a. The reports defined in § 3, § 4, § 6 Par. 2, § 8 and § 13 shall be submitted in electronic form through the register pursuant to § 22 AWG 2002. The interfaces or Web forms made available by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management shall be used for these reports.

SECTION II

Return obligations for product remains

§ 16. Manufacturers and importers of disposable tableware and cutlery shall comply with the provisions on sales packaging for these product rests. Unless a manufacturer or importer fulfils this obligation by participating in a collection and recovery system, the distributors of disposable tableware and cutlery also shall comply with the provisions on sales packaging pursuant to § 3 Par. 1 and 6 and § 4.

SECTION III

Prohibition of mixing

§ 17. (1) The putting of

1. packaging or disposable crockery or cutlery into collections not provided for these under the terms of this Regulation, or
2. packaging that is soiled with hazardous waste into collection and recovery systems in the terms of this Regulation, or
3. other waste that is not packaging, disposable crockery or cutlery into collection and recovery systems in the terms of this Regulation

is not permissible.

(2) As distinct from para. 1 ll. 2 and 3, the putting of this packaging, disposable crockery or cutlery or other waste into collection and recovery systems for packaging and product remains within the terms of this Regulation is permissible if the operator of the respective collection and recovery system expressly assents (§ 15 para. 1).

SECTION IV

Provisional regulations

§ 18. (1) The sales packaging made of plastics and composites that was collected in the calendar years 1993 and 1994 pursuant to the Packaging Regulation, BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. No. 457/1995 is to be recovered by 31 December 1996. The sales packaging made of plastics and composites that was collected in the calendar year 1995 is to be recovered by 30 June 1997.

(2) The certifications pursuant to § 3 para. 6, § 5 para. 7 and § 7 para. 3 of the Packaging Regulation, BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. No. 457/1995 for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 November 1996 are to be furnished according to the Packaging Regulation, BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. No. 457/1995.

(3) The recovery of returned packaging in 1995 and 1996 pursuant to the Packaging Regulation BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. No. 457/1995 shall take place according to the provisions of and within the period fixed in the Packaging Regulation BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. 457/1995.

(4) As distinct from the provisions pursuant to § 1 paras 3 and 4, the placing on the market of packaging produced before 1 January 1995 is permissible until 1 January 2000.

Transposition of Community legislation

§ 18a. This Ordinance transposes Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 365 of 31.12.1994, p. 10, and Directive 2004/12/EC amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 47 of 18.02.2004, p. 26.

Notification

§ 18b. (1) In accordance with the provisions of Directive 83/189/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards, OJ L 109 of 26.04.1983, p. 8, as amended by Decision 96/103/EC, OJ L 32 of 10.02.1996, p. 31, this Ordinance has been notified (notification number 97/156/A).

(2) In accordance with the provisions of Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and regulations on information society services, OJ L 204 of 21.07.1998, p. 37, as amended by Directive 98/48/EC, OJ L 217 of 05.08.1998, p. 18, the Ordinance amending the Packaging Regulation (Packaging Ordinance 2006), Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006, has been notified (notification number 2006/160/A).

Entry into force

§ 19. (1) This Regulation enters into force on 1 December 1996.

(2) The Packaging Regulation BGBl. No. 645/1992, as amended BGBl. No. 457/1995, as well as the regulation of the Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs concerning labelling of foodstuff packaging, BGBl. No. 515/1990, are repealed with the entry into force of this Regulation.

(3) § 5 1. 1 as amended BGBl. II No. 440/2001 enters into force on 1 January 2002.

(4) Unless provided otherwise in Par. 5, § 1 Par. 3, § 2 Par. 1a, 3, 5, 9 and 9a, § 3 Par. 5 to 7 and 9, § 4 Par. 2, § 6 Par. 2, § 8 Par. 1 and 4, § 10, § 10a, § 11 Par. 1 and 3 and 6 to 10, § 12, § 13, § 15a, § 16, § 18a and Appendixes 1, 1a and 2 as given in the Ordinance published in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006 shall enter into force on the first day of the month after promulgation. At the same time, § 11 Par. 2 shall cease to be effective.

(5) Appendixes 3 and 3a as given in the Ordinance published in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006 shall enter into force on 1 January 2007. The Web forms in line with Appendixes 3 and 3a shall be used for the reporting period 2007 in 2008 for the first time. For the reporting period 2006, Appendix 3 shall be used as given in the Ordinance published in the Federal Law Gazette No. 648/1996.

Repeal

§ 20. (1) Upon the entry into force of the Ordinance published in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006, the Regulation on the Setting of Targets for Prevention and Recovery of Waste from Beverage and Other Packaging, Federal Law Gazette No. 646/1992, as amended by the Regulation published in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 426/2000 and the Announcement in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 435/2002, shall be repealed.

(2) Upon the entry into force of the Ordinance published in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 364/2006, the Ordinance on the identification of plastic packaging, Federal Law Gazette No. 137/1992, shall be repealed.

Note: The Regulation on the prevention and recovery of packaging waste and specific waste products, and for the establishment of collection and recovery systems (Packaging Regulation 1996), Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No. 648/1996, was repealed at the end of 31 August 1997 and re-entered into force on 1 September 1997 by the Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) II No. 232/1997.

Packaging requirements

In accordance with the standards to be published pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste of 20 December 1994, packaging shall comply with the following essential requirements. A separate announcement concerning these standards will be published in the Federal Law Gazette, which entails their binding force:

1. Requirements specific to the manufacturing and composition of packaging

- Packaging shall be so manufactured that the packaging volume and weight be limited to the minimum adequate amount to maintain the necessary level of safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer.
- packaging shall be designed, produced and commercialised in such a way as to permit its re-use or recovery, including recycling, and to minimise its impact on the environment when packaging waste or residues from packaging waste management operations are disposed of.
- Packaging shall be so manufactured that the presence of noxious and other hazardous substances and materials as constituents of the packaging material or of any of the packaging components is minimised with regard to their presence in emissions, ash or leachate when packaging or residues from management operations or packaging waste are incinerated or landfilled.

2. Requirements specific to the re-usable nature of packaging

The following requirements must be simultaneously satisfied:

- the physical properties and characteristics of the packaging shall enable a number of trips or rotations in normally predictable conditions of use;
- possibility of processing the used packaging in order to meet health and safety requirements of the workforce;
- fulfil the requirements specific to recoverable packaging when the packaging is no longer re-used and thus becomes waste.

3. Requirements specific to the recoverable nature of packaging

a) Recycling

Packaging must be manufactured in such a way as to enable a certain percentage by weight of the materials used to be recycled into the manufacture of marketable products, in compliance with current standards in the Community. The establishment of this percentage may vary, depending on the type of material of which the packaging is composed.

b) Recovery in the form of energy recovery

Packaging waste processed for the purpose of energy recovery shall have a minimum inferior calorific value to allow optimisation of energy recovery.

c) Recovery in the form of composting

Packaging waste processed for the purpose of composting shall be of such a biodegradable nature that it should not hinder the separate collection and the composting process or activity into which it is introduced.

d) Biodegradable packaging

Biodegradable packaging waste shall be of such a nature that it is capable of undergoing physical, chemical, thermal or biological decomposition such that most of the finished compost ultimately decomposes into carbon dioxide, biomass and water.

4. Identification

The following numbers or abbreviations may be used to identify the packaging material on packaging. The utilisation of other numbers and abbreviations for identifying the same materials is not permitted. The abbreviations shall be capitalised.

(a) Abbreviations and numbers for plastics

Polyethylene terephthalate: PET, 1

High density polyethylene: HDPE, 2

Polyvinyl chloride: PVC, 3

Low density polyethylene: LDPE, 4

Polypropylene: PP, 5

Polystyrene: PS, 6

(b) Numbers and abbreviations for paper and fibreboard

Corrugated fibreboard: PAP, 20

Non-corrugated fibreboard: PAP, 21

Paper: PAP, 22

(c) Numbers and abbreviations for metals

Steel: FE, 40

Aluminium: ALU, 41

(d) Numbers and abbreviations for wood materials

Wood: FOR, 50

Cork: FOR, 51

(e) Numbers and abbreviations for textile materials

Cotton: TEX, 60

Jute: TEX, 61

(f) Numbers and abbreviations for glass

Colourless glass: GL, 70

Green glass: GL, 71

Brown glass GL, 72

(g) Numbers and abbreviations for composites

For composites, C/ plus the abbreviation of the predominant material shall be used.

Paper and fibreboard/miscellaneous metals: 80

Paper and fibreboard/plastic: 81

Paper and fibreboard/aluminium: 82

Paper and fibreboard/tinplate: 83

Paper and fibreboard/plastic/aluminium: 84

Paper and fibreboard/plastic/tinplate: 85

Plastic/aluminium: 90
Plastic/tinplate: 91
Plastic/miscellaneous metals: 92

Glass/plastic: 95
Glass/aluminium: 96
Glass/tinplate: 97
Glass/miscellaneous metals: 98

Appendix 1a

Illustrative examples for packaging pursuant to § 2 Par. 1a

1. Items shall be considered to be packaging if they fulfil the definition of § 2 Par. 1 without prejudice to other functions which the packaging might also perform, unless the item is an integral part of a product and it is necessary to contain, support or preserve that product throughout its lifetime and all elements are intended to be used, consumed or disposed of together.

Examples for this criterion

Items considered to be packaging

- Sweet boxes
- Film overwrap around a CD case

Items not considered to be packaging

- Flower pots intended to stay with the plant throughout its life
- Tool boxes
- Tea bags
- Wax layers around cheese
- Sausage skins

2. Items designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale and “disposable” items sold, filled or designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale shall be considered to be packaging provided they fulfil a packaging function.

Examples for this criterion

Items considered to be packaging

- Paper or plastic carrier bags
- Disposable plates and cups
- Cling film
- Sandwich bags
- Aluminium foil

Items not considered to be packaging

- Stirrer
- Disposable cutlery

Non-authorized translation

3. Packaging components and ancillary elements integrated into packaging shall be considered to be part of the packaging into which they are integrated. Ancillary elements hung directly on, or attached to, a product and which perform a packaging function shall be considered to be packaging unless they are an integral part of this product and all elements are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.

Examples for this criterion

Items considered to be packaging

- Labels hung directly on or attached to a product
- Items considered to be part of the packaging
- Mascara brush which forms part of the container closure
- Sticky labels attached to another packaging item
- Staples
- Plastic sleeves
- Device for measuring dosage which forms part of the container closure for detergents

Appendix 2

Long-lasting packaging

Packaging under the terms of this Appendix is packaging that

1. demonstrably serves for the long-term use of a product that, as a statistical mean, has a life of at least five years,
2. is usually disposed at the same time as the product after the end of its use, and
3. is required for maintaining the product properties throughout the life of the product.

These are, in particular:

- CD cases
- Leather cases
- Audio-cassette cases
- Warning-triangle cases
- Record sleeves
- Jewellery holders
- Snow-chain cases
- Toy boxes
- First-aid boxes
- Video-cassette cases
- Hiking map pockets

Reports to be submitted by manufacturers, importers, packers, distributors, final distributors, collection and recovery systems and final consumers

General

The quantities specific to each packaging material shall be identified in a traceable way and shall be recorded by indicated the mass in kg.

The reports shall be submitted annually with an indication of the reporting period (calendar year).

In all the reports, only the packaging shall be included for which there is **no** participation in a collection and recovery system.

In all tables, the highlighted parts are to be repeated, if necessary.

1. Report to be submitted by manufacturers, importers, packers and distributors (self-executors)

Reporting obligations apply pursuant to § 3 Par. 4, 6 and 9.

The quantity of packaging placed on the market (handed over to other legal entities) in the previous calendar year shall be indicated, broken down by packaging material.

Moreover, the (covered) quantity of packaging taken back or left by customers shall be specified (the quantity of packaging originating from suppliers and unpacked by the enterprise itself, which therefore is generated in the company, shall not be included). Packaging also counts as covered if a subsequent distribution stage recovers this packaging subject to the provisions of § 10 and informs the obligor identified in § 3 Par. 4 thereof in writing.

The percentage of the return rate shall be specified that results from the quantity placed on the market and the quantity taken back.

If there is a difference between the respective packaging quantities placed on the market and the packaging quantities covered, the following is to be taken into account for complementary quantity licensing (§ 3 Par. 9):

- If the return rate is 90% or more, no complementary quantity licensing is required.
- If the return rate is between 50% and 90%, complementary quantity licensing is required for the difference to 90% related to the packaging quantity placed on the market.
- If the return rate is below 50%, complementary quantity licensing is required for the difference to 100% related to the packaging quantity placed on the market.

For the complementary quantities, participation is required in a collection and recovery system provided for that purpose that offers collection and recovery services in the vicinity and functional context of the sources of waste generation within three months of the end of each calendar year.

The party or parties (exact company name and information whether it is a supplier with take-back obligation, collector or recoverer) accepting the packaging quantities has/have to be specified. The documents supporting this information (the respective packaging quantities broken down by packaging material with information on the accepting party; delivery notes, acceptance acknowledgements, invoices, etc.) shall be kept at the company for seven years and submitted to the authority upon request.

Self-executor report			
Manufacturer / importer / packer / distributor			
GLN	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country

Non-authorized translation

Packaging material	Non-licensed packaging placed on the market in kg	Quantity taken back (covered) in kg	Calculated return rate in percent
Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard			
Glass			
Ceramics			
Metals			
Plastics			
Textile fibres			
Composite beverage cartons			
Other composites			
Wood			
Other packaging, in particular biologically based			
Total			
Quantities recovered			
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country

2. Report to be submitted by major waste generation points

Reporting obligations apply pursuant to § 8 Par. 4.

The total to be entered shall include those quantities of packaging that originate from deliveries by domestic suppliers (regardless of whether licensed or not) and that are transferred for recovery on the party's own responsibility and account.

Note:

For imported packaging accumulated in the company, a separate report on **imports for own use** has to be submitted.

For packaging taken back because of take-back obligations, the report for **self-executors** has to be submitted.

The party or parties (exact company name and information on whether it is a collector or recoverer) accepting the packaging quantities has/have to be specified. The documents supporting this information (the respective packaging quantities broken down by packaging material with information on the accepting party; delivery notes, acceptance acknowledgements, invoices, etc.) shall be kept at the company for seven years and submitted or transmitted to the authority upon request.

Documentation of quantities recovered by major waste generation points			
Operator of the major waste generation point			
GLN	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country

Non-authorized translation

Packaging material	Quantity accumulated in kg	
Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard		
Glass		
Ceramics		
Metals		
Plastics		
Textile fibres		
Composite beverage cartons		
Other composites		
Wood		
Other packaging, in particular biologically based		
Total		
Quantities recovered		
Accepting party	Packaging material	kg
GLN	Name	
Function*	Street	No.
* Collector or recoverer	Postal code	City
		Country
Accepting party	Packaging material	kg
GLN	Name	
Function*	Street	No.
* Collector or recoverer	Postal code	City
		Country
Accepting party	Packaging material	kg
GLN	Name	
Function*	Street	No.
* Collector or recoverer	Postal code	City
		Country

3. Report to be submitted by importers for own use

Reporting obligations apply pursuant to § 13.

The packaging quantities originating from self-imported products are to be entered. These result from the use or consumption of these products or from packaging components of these products unpacked by the company itself. (Those quantities for which participation in a collection and recovery system takes place and that are handed over to a collector or recoverer acting on behalf of a system do not have to be indicated.)

The party or parties (exact company name and information on whether it is a collector or recoverer) accepting the packaging quantities has/have to be specified. Note: The documents supporting this information (the respective packaging quantities broken down by packaging material with information on the accepting party; delivery notes, acceptance acknowledgements, invoices, etc.) shall be kept at the company for seven years and submitted or transmitted to the authority upon request.

Documentation of quantities recovered by importers for own use			
Importer for own use			
GLN	Name		
	Street	No.	
	Postal code	City	Country

Non-authorized translation

Packaging material	Imported quantity in kg not exempt from obligations		
Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard			
Glass			
Ceramics			
Metals			
Plastics			
Textile fibres			
Composite beverage cartons			
Other composites			
Wood			
Other packaging, in particular biologically based			
Total			
Quantities recovered			
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector or recoverer</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector or recoverer</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector or recoverer</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country

4. Report to be submitted by suppliers to major waste generation points

The packaging delivered to major waste generation points shall be presented in accordance with the last sentence of § 3 Par. 1.

Unless participation in a collection and recovery system takes place, the total quantities of packaging delivered to major waste generation points shall be indicated in this table, broken down by packaging material and major waste generation point.

This obligation shall also apply to manufacturers of packaging that is not service packaging.

Quantitative report of suppliers to major waste generation points			
Supplier of the major waste generation point			
GLN	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Packaging material	Total quantity in kg delivered to major waste generation points		
Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard			
Glass			
Ceramics			
Metals			
Plastics			
Textile fibres			
Composite beverage cartons			
Other composites			
Wood			
Other packaging, in particular biologically based			
Total			

Quantity delivered by major waste generation point			
Major waste generation point GLN	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Major waste generation point GLN	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
Major waste generation point GLN	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country

Appendix 3a

Report to be submitted on re-usable packaging by manufacturers, importers, packers, distributors, final distributors, collection and recovery systems and final consumers

General

The reports shall be submitted annually with an indication of the reporting period (calendar year).

The quantities specific to each packaging material shall be identified in a traceable way and shall be recorded by indicating the mass in kg.

In the table, the highlighted parts are to be repeated, if necessary.

Fillers of re-usable packaging

Pursuant to § 6 Par. 2, the party or parties (exact company name and information whether it is a supplier with take-back obligation, collector or recoverer) accepting the quantities of waste re-usable packaging has/have to be specified. The documents supporting this information (the respective packaging quantities broken down by packaging material with information on the accepting party; delivery notes, acceptance acknowledgements, invoices, etc.) shall be kept at the company for seven years and submitted or transmitted to the authority upon request.

Report to be submitted by fillers of re-usable packaging			
Filler of re-usable packaging GLN	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
	Packaging material	Re-usable packaging filled for the first time (mass in kg)	Waste re-usable packaging (mass in kg)
Paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated cardboard			
Glass			
Ceramics			
Metals			
Plastics			
Textile fibres			
Composite beverage cartons			
Other composites			
Wood			
Other packaging, in particular biologically based			
Total			

Non-authorized translation

Quantities recovered			
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
	Packaging material		kg
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Name		
	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
Accepting party GLN Function* <small>* Collector, recoverer or party with take-back duty</small>	Street		No.
	Postal code	City	Country
	Packaging material		kg
	Name		
	Postal code	City	Country

Reporting by a sector-specific professional organisation

Notwithstanding the reporting duty of the obligors identified, reporting may also be performed by a sector-specific professional organisation entered in the register. In that case, the professional organisation is to be indicated instead of the filler and the respective total masses of the fillers represented are to be specified. In this case, specific data on the parties accepting the recovered quantities need not be provided.

A transregional pool system may also act as a sector-specific professional organisation.

In this report, traceable estimates based on the data available may also be provided.