

Is the affiliation with REPA worth the cost? Eight of ten companies believe that it is, according to a survey we recently conducted. Among the most appreciated aspects is the opportunity to ensure compliance with legislation related to producer responsibilities at a reasonable cost, and that nothing is overlooked. Many respondents also commend the level of service and that the affiliation is an indication of acceptance of your environmental responsibility. Among the approximately 10 percent who do not find affiliation beneficial, the legal obligations are often a factor, or they feel that it is unclear how the funds are used. Since the latter may seem vague to some of our customers, I would like to clarify the situation. The funds are used to operate 5,800 recycling stations throughout the country, which belong to Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen (the Packaging and Newspaper Collection Service), which REPA is part of, and are used by Swedish households to recycle the packaging that they purchase from you or from the companies that you supply. In other words, the recycling stations are funded by the 9,700 companies that are members of REPA, not the municipalities.

For various historical reasons, REPA, Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen (FTI) and the recycling stations have not been gathered under a single brand, but the resulting shortcomings have only recently become apparent. The municipalities have started to become tired of dealing with the public's opinions regarding operations for which they are not responsible. Meanwhile, the REPA companies forego the goodwill inherent in having created one of the world's best recycling systems.

Accordingly, in the coming year, our aim is to initiate work aimed at creating a more distinct and cohesive understanding of the organization. One of the crucial goals is to strengthen the value of being affiliated with REPA.



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Several industry reviews conducted during the autumn

REPA has conducted a number of industry reviews during the autumn aimed at ensuring that the companies in each industry accept their legal obligations as producers.

The Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly's suppliers accept their obligations as producers

The contribution ratio among companies that produce/import alcoholic beverages is excellent. Of the Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly's 100 largest suppliers, all are members of REPA. The Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly requires its suppliers to comply with their obligations as producers.

"It is highly effective for purchasers, such as the Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly, to impose this requirement on their suppliers. The result is that alcoholic-beverage industry is one of the best in terms of accepting its legal obligations as a producer," says Olof Ahremark, Marketing Manager at REPA.

The cosmetics and hygiene industry

We also conducted a review of companies in the cosmetics and hygiene industry. The contribution ratio was already deemed high at the beginning of the initiative, but improved somewhat following the completion of audits and because a number of minor companies joined REPA. The current contribution ratio is estimated to be nearly 97 percent.

The meat and delicatessen industry

During the year, companies that produce/import meat and deli goods were also reviewed with the help of tools including the Swedish National Food Administration's registry of approved facilities. According to estimates, the contribution ratio was slightly more than 94 percent in October, but was expected to rise somewhat in late 2009.

DIY merchants

A review of all companies that supply products to DIY merchants was completed in 2009. The contribution ratio was estimated to be at least 95 percent. DIY merchants that are not affiliated to REPA are now being contacted to increase awareness regarding legislation, how the Swedish system functions and how entrepreneurs can apply this knowledge to their internal and external environmental efforts. An increasing number of DIY chains have also begun imposing standards on their suppliers to conform to their obligations as producers.

Raised fees for plastic and metal packaging 1 April 2010

Plastic packaging

Effective as of April 1, 2010, plastic packaging fees will be raised. Market prices for plastic packaging collected for recycling are declining. To offset this, fees must now be raised. Meanwhile, packaging fees for plastic packaging from companies will be reinstated and will be SEK 0.10/kilogram. The reason is that FTI (Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen) is now gradually establishing collection points for sorted plastic packaging from companies.

Metal packaging

Effective as of April 1, 2010, metal packaging fees will be raised. This is because market prices have once again declined following a temporary rise during the autumn. We are now being forced to offset this by raising fees again. Unless the market for recycled metal goods recovers in 2010, further increases may be necessary.

Collection of packaging from companies

The 5,800 recycling stations that FTI currently manages throughout the country are solely intended for household packaging. Companies are referred to municipal recycling centers where they can pay to leave their packaging. FTI has initiated an effort to establish a national collection system for companies. The aim is to make it possible for companies to independently and to a reasonable extent leave their sorted packaging at no cost at specific collection centers or at municipal recycling centers.

Corrugated board can already be left at most recycling centers. Receptacles are currently being gradually modified so that they can also handle large plastic and metal packaging.

We will provide more information regarding this collection system in future newsletters.



Current announcements

Increased fees

Metal and plastic packaging

As of April 1, 2010, packaging fees for metal and plastic packaging will be increased as follows:

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|---|----------------------------|
| • Metals, cans > 16 cm in diameter | SEK 0.55/kg (earlier 0.45) |
| • Metals, aluminium, other | SEK 2.10/kg (earlier 1.80) |
| • Metals, steel plate, other | SEK 2.10/kg (earlier 1.80) |
| • Metals, steel band and wire | SEK 0.35/kg (earlier 0.20) |
| • Metals, drums | SEK 0.06/kg (unchanged) |
| • | |
| • Plastics, commercial packaging, | SEK 0.10/kg (earlier 0.00) |
| • Plastics, service and grower packaging, | SEK 1.24/kg (earlier 1.13) |
| • Plastics, other (household) | SEK 1.37/kg (earlier 1.25) |

Corrugated board and cardboard/paper packaging

As of April 1, 2010, packaging fees for corrugated board and cardboard/paper packaging will be increased as follows:

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|---|----------------------------|
| • Corrugated board ³ , industry fee | SEK 0.12/kg (earlier 0.10) |
| • Corrugated board ³ , industry fee | SEK 0.29/kg (earlier 0.25) |
| • Corrugated board ³ , industry fee | SEK 1.22/kg (earlier 1.05) |
| • Corrugated board, service packaging | SEK 0.52/kg (earlier 0.45) |
| • | |
| • Cardboard/paper, beverage carton | SEK 0.75/kg (earlier 0.50) |
| • Cardboard/paper, other, until 31 Dec 2009 | SEK 0.52/kg (earlier 0.35) |
| • Cardboard/paper, certain industrial packaging | SEK 0.02/kg (unchanged) |

Packaging fees

Metals, cans > 16 cm in diameter, until 31 March 2010	SEK 0.45/kg
Metals, cans > 16 cm in diameter, from 1 April 2010	SEK 0.55/kg
Metals, aluminium, other, until 31 March 2010	SEK 1.80/kg
Metals, aluminium, other, from 1 April 2010	SEK 2.10/kg
Metals, steel plate, other, until 31 March 2010	SEK 1.80/kg
Metals, steel plate, other, from 1 April 2010	SEK 2.10/kg
Metals, steel band and wire until 31 March 2010	SEK 0.20/kg
Metals, steel band and wire until 31 March 2010	SEK 0.35/kg
Metals, drums	SEK 0.06/kg
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Cardboard/paper, beverage carton ¹ , until 31 Dec 2009	SEK 0.50/kg
Cardboard/paper, beverage carton ¹ , from 1 Jan 2010	SEK 0.75/kg
Cardboard/paper, other, until 31 Dec 2009	SEK 0.35/kg
Cardboard/paper, other, from 1 Jan 2010	SEK 0.52/kg
Cardboard/paper, certain industrial packaging ²	SEK 0.02/kg

Corrugated board ³ , until 31 December 2009	SEK 0.10 /0.25 /1.05/kg
Corrugated board ³ , from 1 January 2010	SEK 0.12 /0.29 /1.22/kg
Corrugated board, service packaging ⁴ , until 31 December 2009	SEK 0.45/kg
Corrugated board, service packaging ⁴ , from 1 January 2009	SEK 0.52/kg
Plastics, commercial packaging ⁵ , until 31 March 2010	SEK 0.00/kg
Plastics, commercial packaging ⁵ , from 1 April 2010	SEK 0.10/kg
Plastics, other (household), until 31 March 2010	SEK 1.25/kg
Plastics, other (household), from 1 April 2010	SEK 1.37/kg
Plastics, service and grower packaging ⁶ , until 31 March 2010	SEK 1.13/kg
Plastics, service and grower packaging ⁶ , from 1 April 2010	SEK 1.24/kg

1) E.g. juice and milk packaging, cartons for soup etc.

2) That is shells and paper tubes (paper cores in the center of rolls) except those which could end up with the consumer. Molded pulp drums. End covers and wrapping paper for large paper rolls delivered from paper mills.

3) The fee payable is printed on the reporting form and depends on the company's operating sector.

4) Service packaging refers to packaging that is mainly "filled" in the store/restaurant (e.g. pizza cartons made of corrugated board) or by consumers themselves

5) Commercial packaging means plastic packaging for goods that are not intended for individual consumer use. Amounts shall be shown despite the fact that the fee is SEK 0.00/kg.

6) Service packaging refers to plastic packaging that is mainly "filled" in the store/restaurant or by consumers themselves, for example bags on roll, carrier bags and cling film. Grower packaging refers to plastic packaging that is used for packaging mainly unprocessed products from agriculture, market-gardening and the like for example cucumber film, lettuce film and plastic bags for carrots.

REPA – part of FTI

Since August 1, 2007 REPA's operations were transferred to FTI - Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamling (Packaging and Newspaper Collection). In practice, this has not involved any change for customers in REPA. REPA is retained as a brand and a subsidiary of FTI. The mission of FTI is to ensure that all packaging and newspapers in Sweden are collected and recycled. We are responsible for about 5,800 collection stations in the country where households can deposit their packaging and newspapers. FTI is a non-profit organization.



- a part of FTI

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