



# REPA's Instructions

*For more information – please send an e-mail to [info@repa.se](mailto:info@repa.se) or telephone +46 8 566 144 00*

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## **PREFACE**

REPA's Instructions contain the detailed directions that could not be included in the affiliation agreement and are provided as a reference to answer most of the questions you may have regarding REPA. In addition, you can always visit our website [www.repa.se](http://www.repa.se), phone +46 8 566 144 00 or send an e-mail to [info@repa.se](mailto:info@repa.se).

Supplementary changes to REPA's Instructions are provided in a newsletter, "REPA Newsletter," which is published about four times a year. An updated complete version of REPA's Instructions is always available on the website.

Best regards

FTI/REPA

# 1. Background

## 1.1. Producer Responsibility legislation for Packaging

Since October 1, 1994 all companies that manufacture, import or sell packaging or packaged goods are legally responsible for the packaging which thereby enters the Swedish marketplace (Swedish Statutes 1997:185). Producer responsibility covers all types of packaging – consumer, transport and industrial – and applies to all types of materials, such as plastic, metal, glass, paper, cardboard, corrugated board and wood. Special legislation applies to aluminium cans and PET bottles for consumer-ready drinks.

Note that special regulations apply to certain types of packaging covered by a deposit requirement, see point 4.3.1.

### 1.1.1. The obligations of the producer

Producer responsibility means that all producers must meet the following requirements:

1. **provide a collection system** so that households, retailers, industries and other end users can deposit sorted packaging.
2. **handle packaging** delivered to the collection systems **in an environmentally acceptable manner** (material recycling, energy recovery, composting etc. NB: Not landfill.)
3. **consult with local authorities** about the collection system.
4. **inform** persons and entities other than households of the collection system and sorting (information to households is provided by the municipality).
5. **report** to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency concerning the results, i.e. how much packaging has been put on the Swedish market, how much of it has been collected, how the collected material has been dealt with, what levels of recycling have been achieved, etc.

In addition, there are regulations to the effect that packaging should be so designed that it can be recycled, as well as regulations stating that the environmental impact from packaging should be limited. Internationally established standards have been adopted in this regard. For more information, contact STFI-Packforsk, [www.stfi-packforsk.se](http://www.stfi-packforsk.se).

### 1.1.2. Recycling levels to be achieved

The legislation states the various recycling targets that are to be achieved

Type of material	Recycling requirement <sup>1</sup> from 1 July 2001
Paper/cardboard/corrugated board	65% material recycling
Plastic	70% (at least 30% material recycling)
Metal	70% material recycling
Glass	70% material recycling
Wood	70% (at least 15% material recycling)
Other materials	30% (at least 15% material recycling) for each type of material

1. Includes energy recovery unless otherwise stated. Reuse is not counted. Composting is included in material recycling.

## 1.2. The material companies take practical responsibility for producer responsibility

To put producer responsibility into practice, Swedish trade and industry have formed joint so-called “material companies”. These are Svenska MetallKretsen AB (metal), Plastkretsen (PK) AB (plastics), Svensk Returkartong (paper, cardboard, corrugated board), Svensk GlasÅtervinning AB (glass) and Svenskt Returträ AB (wood). The material companies are non-profit organisations and their job is to ensure that producer responsibility is met for each type of material as cost-effectively as possible.

In these instructions, we will only be discussing what applies for the material companies for metal, plastic, paper/cardboard and corrugated board, since these are the ones with which REPA is involved. For information regarding single-use packaging made from glass, the reader is referred to Svensk GlasÅtervinning, see Appendix 7. There are special systems for packaging covered by deposits, see point 4.3.1.

### **1.2.1. How are goods for recycling collected?**

#### **Collection for consumers:**

In all municipalities, we have recycling stations at which consumers can deposit their sorted packaging waste, free of charge. There are a total of 6,000 recycling stations in Sweden. Moreover, on-site collection facilities are increasingly common – for example, special garbage rooms or recycling stations located adjacent to multifamily buildings, or as determined by the property owner. Collection is performed on market terms – that is, recycling collection companies are paid for the goods they collect for recycling, but the market is otherwise free. All waste fractions are recycled, except for soft plastic, which is used for energy recovery instead.

#### **Collection for commercial enterprises, institutions, etc:**

Commercial enterprises (industry, retail, industrial kitchens, etc.) hire waste-management contractors on essentially the same terms as for on-site household waste collection. The entrepreneur normally provides collection containers and picks up the materials. Contract terms are negotiated between the parties involved, and the value of the materials is a significant factor. The fractions that apply for commercial enterprises vary. We recommend that businesses come to an agreement with their contractor and separate out the fractions that are profitable – as a result of landfill tax, sorting at source is increasingly profitable.

### **1.2.2. Value of materials for sorted metal packaging**

MetallKretsen provides payment for certain fractions of sorted metal packaging. See also MetallKretsen's website, [www.metallkretsen.se](http://www.metallkretsen.se), or telephone MetallKretsen, 08-566 144 00.

### **1.2.3. Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen (FTI)**

The material companies have jointly formed Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen (FTI). This company is the joint organ of the material companies for information and collection sites etc. If you have queries or views about the collection or sorting of packaging, contact FTI's customer service, telephone 0200-88 03 11, or visit [www.ftiab.se](http://www.ftiab.se).

### **1.2.4. Financing the material companies**

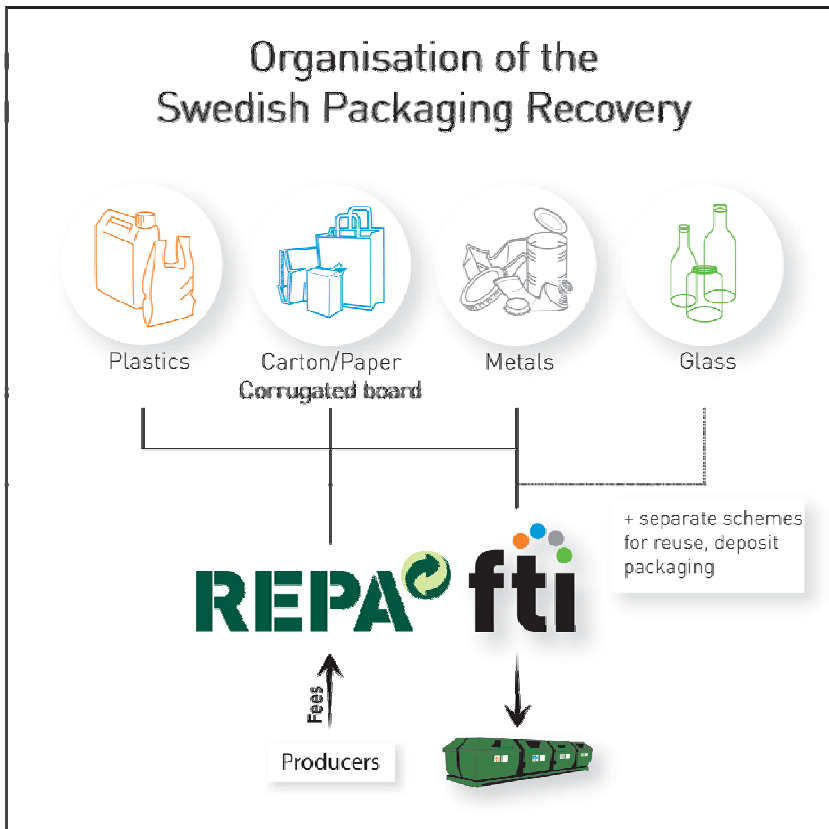
Collection and recycling of packaging does not usually cover its own costs. The work of the material companies is therefore financed by "packaging fees" that are based on weight. Each type of material is to cover its own costs, which is why the packaging fees vary between the different types of materials and types of packaging, and between sectors.

During 2005-2006, the conditions for collection from companies have been gradually modified. Packaging fees for most of the packaging not collected through the household system have been phased out or sharply reduced. Packaging from companies is now handled principally on market terms.

## **1.3. The REPA system**

The material companies for metal, plastic, paper/cardboard and corrugated board have formed a joint subsidiary – REPA (Reparegistret AB) – that is their common face to the market. Through REPA, the material companies offer private companies a nationwide recycling system for their packaging made of metal, plastic or paper/cardboard/corrugated board. Accordingly, companies can fulfil their producer responsibility by joining REPA and paying packaging fees. These fees then finance collection and recycling. REPA is responsible for marketing, customer relations and the invoicing/registering of the packaging fees.

## Organisation



## 2. What companies should join REPA

### 2.1. General

Since the packaging fee is intended to be charged at only one stage of the process, the only companies that should join REPA and pay packaging fees are those defined below. Generally, it is the "filler" of the packaging (cf. 2.2) or the importing party of the packaged goods (cf. 2.3) who is to report the packaging amount and pay the packaging fees.

However, note that producer responsibility according to the law covers all companies that sell packaged goods. REPA for its part has elected to charge the fee to the Swedish "filler" (except in certain cases as described below). This means that a company affiliated to REPA that purchases packaged goods from other Swedish fillers for onward sale also bears the producer responsibility for this packaging in accordance with the legislation. If a company is not affiliated and does not in some other manner demonstrate that it fulfills its producer responsibility, the company could be in breach of the legislation. It is therefore important to always check that Swedish suppliers are affiliated to REPA, or if this is not the case, to request information about how producer responsibility is to be fulfilled. There must always be a suitable collection system for packaging.

### 2.2. The filler of the packaging

The filler/packer is any company packaging an item. It may also be the company (for example certain wholesalers) which at a later stage repackages an item or packs goods in new multi-packaging or the like. The important point is whether packaging or packaging material is added to an item or a pre-packed item. A packaging manufacturer who packs his packaging (goods) into some type of packaging is thus also a filler.

Subcontractors are regarded as fillers if at some stage they own the goods and/or the packaging. Companies that do not own the item or the packaging, but only carry out filling services, so-called paid packers, are not regarded as fillers. In such cases, the contractor is regarded as the filler. It is

important that the principal and the producer/paid packer reach mutual agreement as to who is to report to REPA.

However, service and grower packaging are exceptions to the principle that it is the filler who reports and pays, see points 2.5 and 2.6.

### **2.2.1. Special information regarding companies that report for other companies**

In certain cases, REPA permits an affiliated company to report wholly or partly on behalf of other affiliated companies. In such cases, the reporting company receives, after each report is submitted, information identifying these other companies according to the data registered with REPA.

The reporting company must ensure that the companies for which it reports receive the information necessary to confirm that the data reported on their behalf is correct. Responsibility for the correctness of the information submitted on behalf of these companies rests with the reporting company. If changes occur in the group of companies for which the company reports, they must be reported to REPA immediately. This applies both to changes regarding the companies to which reporting relates and, if applicable, to changes regarding which parts of the companies' operations are reported.

### **2.3. Importers of packed goods**

For goods that have been packed abroad, the importer (or, for goods from EU countries, the company that brings in the goods) is to join REPA and pay packaging fees. The importer is normally the first owner of the goods in Sweden.

Agents are classed as importers if at some stage they own the goods (even if they have no physical contact with the goods). An agent who only works as a broker of goods should thus not join REPA. In such cases, the agent's customer is regarded as the importer.

### **2.4. Reporting obligation for foreign customers**

Foreign producers that are affiliated to REPA must report all packaging delivered to the Swedish market. The producing company must inform its Swedish customers that packaging fees have been paid.

### **2.5 Manufacturers/importers of "service packaging"**

To avoid the necessity for all shops, catering establishments, restaurants, pizzerias, hot-dog stands, consumers, bakeries, laundrettes, banks, offices etc. to join REPA just because they "fill" packaging, REPA charges a fee for some packaging directly to the manufacturer or the party that imports/brings in the packaging itself. This applies, for example, to plastic bags, standard bags/sacks, pizza cartons, cake cartons, hot-dog trays, plastic and aluminium foil, wrapping paper, salad containers, disposable cutlery etc. This packaging is called service packaging and special conditions apply to it (see Appendix 1 – Conditions for service packaging).

### **2.6. Producers/importers of grower packaging**

To avoid the necessity for all companies in the agricultural and horticultural sectors to become affiliates, a similar provision is made for grower packaging, namely, that the fee is charged to the manufacturer or the party that imports/brings in the packaging itself. This applies, for example, to bags/sacks for potatoes and vegetables, cartons for fruit and vegetables, and egg cartons (see Appendix 2: Conditions for grower packaging). However, the fee for corrugated board packaging used in this sector is charged to the filler, i.e. the producer of these products or a party that packs such products.

### **2.7. Exceptions**

Companies with an annual turnover below SEK 0.5 million do not have to join (however, this does not apply to companies that manufacture or import so-called service packaging or grower packaging.) Nor do companies not belonging to any of the categories named in section 2.2 – 2.5 above have to join.

### 3. What is packaging?

#### 3.1. General

The Ordinance on Producer Responsibility for Packaging (Swedish Statutes 1997:185) states that all constructions used to contain, protect, handle, deliver and present an item are classed as packaging. This means that consumer, transport, and industrial packaging are all covered. All of the following items are packaging, for example: consumer packaging, such as boxes, aerosol cans, bobbins, tin cans, bottles, casings, cartons, bags, trays, tubes etc, and transport packaging, such as corrugated board boxes, loading pallets, stretch and shrink wrapping, plastic and metal bands, edge protectors, sacks etc, and industrial packaging such as drums, containers (up to 1,000 litres), "Big Bags", plastic kegs, casings etc, and accessories such as lids and caps and shock-absorbing packaging such as chips, foam plastic, Styrofoam etc.

#### 3.2. Metal packaging

Packaging made of steel and aluminium, for instance food tins, metal lids, caps, tin cans, steel bands, steel cans, steel drums ("oil drums"), aerosol cans etc.

#### 3.3. Plastic packaging

Polymer-based packaging (including packaging made from cellophane, cornstarch and other plastic-like materials). Other solid packaging materials containing similar constituents are also classified as plastic packaging, even if they also contain other materials as fillers, such as chalk.

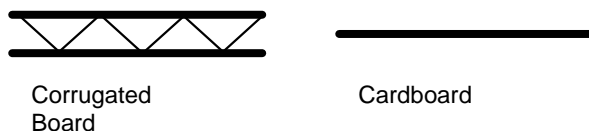
Examples of plastic packaging are plastic cans, plastic bottles, bags, lids, drums, bands, bobbins, casings, shrink and stretch wrapping, and plastic chips, "Big Bags", Styrofoam packed round electronic goods, household appliances etc.

#### 3.4. Corrugated board packaging

Corrugated board is characterised by *always* containing a *corrugated layer*, so-called fluting. Boxes made from corrugated board are often wrongly called "cardboard boxes" in everyday language. (What constitutes cardboard is described below.) Transport packaging is often made of corrugated board.

#### 3.5. Paper and cardboard packaging

These always lack the fluting of corrugated board and are thus homogeneous paper or homogeneous card. Examples of paper and cardboard packaging are pasta and cornflakes boxes, bobbins, casings, cigarette packaging, cartons for liquids such as milk cartons, egg cartons, paper bags, paper sacks, fibre plates etc.



*Note the difference between corrugated board and cardboard.*

#### 3.6. Laminates

If packaging consists of several different types of materials, each material that can easily be separated out is counted as one material. A plastic container with a metal lid thus consists of two materials (plastic and metal). Laminates or packaging that are not easily separated are, on the other hand, classified by the type of material that predominates in the packaging by weight. A juice package that consists, by weight, of 85% cardboard, 10% plastic and 5% aluminium is thus counted as a cardboard package and the **whole** weight is to be reported as cardboard.

When deciding which material should provide the basis for which applicable packaging fee, consideration should only be given to the amounts of metal, cardboard, corrugated board and plastics, since these are the categories of materials included in the collection system. The weight of any other constituent materials should first be deducted, after which the fee level is determined based on the predominant portion. The fee is then calculated based on the weight of the entire packaging, including the weight of any other materials it may contain.

See Appendix 3 for the current fee schedule and explanations of the definitions of the different types of materials to be reported.

## 4. What should be reported and paid for?

### 4.1 Main principle

#### **Packaging used (packed/filled) in Sweden**

All packaging consisting of plastic, metal, paper/cardboard and corrugated board, including both consumer packaging and industrial and transport packaging, that is added to goods or already packed goods, is to be reported. This also applies to packaging used internally for deliveries within a company, although such packaging is not placed on the market.

#### *Example*

A company packs cornflakes in plastic bags that are put into cornflakes boxes. The cornflakes boxes are then put into large corrugated board boxes and then onto wooden pallets, which are covered with plastic stretch wrapping. Since the company is to pay for all packaging of plastic, metal, paper/cardboard and corrugated board, the company must in this case report for the plastic bags, the cardboard, the corrugated board and the stretch wrap, but not for the wooden pallet.

#### *Example of internal use*

A company manufactures optical instruments, which are packed in cartons for delivery to the market. During production, different parts of the instruments are delivered from different departments of the company in plastic trays. These are reused many times, but gradually become worn out and are then sent for recycling. The company must account for the cartons shipped out to market and for new procurement of the plastic trays used internally.

#### **Imports/Goods brought into Sweden**

All packaging of plastic, metal, paper/cardboard and corrugated board (both consumer, industrial and transport packaging) around the item(s) being imported (or brought in from another EU country) are to be reported.

*Example:* An importer of tin cans in corrugated board boxes must therefore report both the corrugated board and the steel (in the tin cans).

#### **Service packaging**

Companies that manufacture or import/bring in service packaging must pay packaging fees for such packaging unless agreed otherwise. Appendix 1, "Conditions for Service Packaging", defines what packaging is regarded as service packaging and what special conditions apply.

#### *Example*

A company imports plastic carrier bags that arrive in corrugated board boxes. In this case, the company will pay a fee for the plastic (the bags are service packaging) and for the corrugated board box.

#### **Grower packaging**

Companies that manufacture or import/bring in grower packaging must pay packaging fees for such packaging unless some other agreement has been reached. Appendix 2, "Conditions for grower packaging", defines what packaging is regarded as grower packaging and what special conditions apply in this case.

#### *Example*

A company imports egg cartons and delivers them onward to egg producers. Although it is the latter who fill the cartons, the importer must pay the packaging fee.

### 4.2 Exceptions

In the cases outlined below, packaging amounts should **not** be reported.

#### **Exports**

The packaging amounts that are exported (or transported to another EU country) should not be reported. Packaging for goods delivered for sale in tax-free stores at airports, on ferries, etc. is regarded as export packaging.

### **Packaging for which a fee has been paid at an earlier stage**

When a packaging fee has been paid at an earlier stage, there is no obligation to report and pay again. This is normally the case for goods from Swedish suppliers that are then repacked for onward transport by the company in question. This is also usually the case when buying so-called service and grower packaging (see Appendices 1 and 2). In these cases, the packaging supplier should specify at article level where the fee has been paid.

### **Big containers (e.g. 1,000 litres), such as IBC, OWC, Cipax, etc.**

Special return systems or systems for re-circulation exist for containers in this category.

### **Packaging marked with a skull and crossbones or risk indicator R50/53**

This does not apply to steel drums if the importer/filler marks the packaging with special emptying directions. (For more detailed information (in Swedish) please refer to [www.repa.se](http://www.repa.se).)

### **Packaging containing cytostatic, immune-suppressing or immune-stimulating medication and strong corticosteroids.**

### **Hazardous waste**

Packaging that is certain to become hazardous waste in accordance with AFS 1989:2, "Hazardous waste".

**"Packaging" that is not generally regarded as packaging:** Envelopes, not padded envelopes with side folds 30 mm or less (padded envelopes/bags are regarded as service packaging however), thread, tape, staples, labels, clips, clothing hangers, flower pots (but flower and tree padding is defined as packaging), cases for CDs and cassette tapes, finer jewellery cases, storage materials for games, ensilage film, containers larger than 1,000 litres, waste bags, sausage skins (gas-permeable), toner cassettes (but a toner container is packaging) and manufacturing waste.

## **4.3. Refill systems**

For "company-specific" refill systems, the amount of packaging shall be reported on the first trip, i.e. for "factory-fresh" packaging or on the occasion of import. The amount shall not be reported when the packaging is refilled.

*Examples:* bread crates and milk crates.

### **4.3.1. Deposit systems**

Packaging for which a deposit is paid and which are governed by other legislation, such as aluminium cans for beer and soft drinks and plastic bottles for soft drinks and consumer-ready drinks, should not be reported to REPA. Companies importing or filling such packaging are referred to Svenska Returpack AB, tel. +46 11-19 19 60 and to the Swedish Board of Agriculture, tel. +46 36-15 50 00.

However, the deposit requirement does not apply to packaging for beverages consisting mainly of dairy products or juices, which will continue to be reported to REPA.

## **4.4. How to calculate amounts of packaging**

The company can choose a method that suits the company's own accounting systems. The main thing is that the method gives correct results and that the company's auditor can confirm when necessary that the reported amounts are correct. Here are a few suggestions as to how to proceed in practice:

### **4.4.1. "Packaging recipe"**

Large companies with well-developed computer-based administration systems usually choose to include a "packaging recipe" in their databases. These recipes contain, for each article, the weight of the various materials in the article's "own" packaging, as well as the proportion of outer and transport packaging etc. Such a method allows the simple conversion of sales data into packaging weights.

### **4.4.2. Purchased amounts of packaging as basis**

Companies buying unfilled packaging can work on the basis of the amounts of packaging purchased during the period in question, corrected for changes during storage.

#### **4.4.3. Information from foreign suppliers**

An importer of packaged goods can ask the foreign supplier for information about the amount of packaging. (Fees like those in Sweden exist in other European countries, so others are also requesting this information.) However, responsibility for the accuracy of the reported amounts always rests with the reporting company.

#### **4.4.4. Key figures for representative types of articles**

Companies with a very large number of articles with varying types of packaging and packaging weights, to which none of the above methods is applicable, can try, in consultation with their accountants, to establish key figures for representative types of articles, which can then be weighed together in the correct manner.

**NB:** It is important to document the basis of the calculation of packaging amounts in order to be able to show this to an auditor in the event of a check.

#### **4.4.5. REPA's sampling model**

There is a statistically verified sampling method for estimating packaging volumes. REPA's sampling model is ideal for companies that have a large number of imported products and find it difficult to define, weigh and report packaging for each individual product. Contact us for more information.

#### **4.4.6. Standard fees**

To make things easier for our customers, we also provide the following standards for reporting packaging volumes.

##### **Fixed standards**

Companies whose packaging fees are less than SEK 7,500 per year (including the annual fee) can choose a fixed standard fee instead of reporting actual quantities. The fixed standard fee is divided into three levels of SEK 1,000, SEK 3,000 and SEK 7,500.

The fee is invoiced once a year and includes the annual fee. In assessing what amount the company will be invoiced, REPA takes the company's previous reports and other information as a starting point. The amount may be adjusted upward if it is motivated by the producer's sales trend and/or changes in packaging fees.

##### **Variable standard fee**

Companies that have been affiliated for at least one year may apply to use a variable standard fee. The standard fee is based on the company's reports for the most recent 12-month period. These reports are linked to the company's turnover, and depending on how the turnover will vary in the future (as well as any changes in packaging fees), the standard fee will vary. There is a special supplementary agreement for the variable standard.

Note that the standards do not apply to companies that manufacture/import service or cultivator packaging.

##### **Lowest level**

All companies pay at least SEK 1,000 per calendar year, including the annual fee.

### **4.5 When to report**

#### **4.5.1 Annually**

(Does not apply to companies that manufacture or import service or grower packaging).

Companies whose packaging fees total less than SEK 7,000 per year report once each year, unless agreed otherwise. Reports are made in arrears. Dates for reporting and payment:

<b>Reporting</b>	<b>Reports not later than</b>	<b>Due for payment not later than</b>
Full-year	25 Jan	15 Feb

Late payments are charged a penalty fee in accordance with Swedish law.

## 4.5.2 Quarterly

Other companies report quarterly unless otherwise is agreed.

Reporting must be performed in the manner prescribed by REPA, either via the Internet or on the form provided by REPA. Reports are made in arrears. Dates for reporting and payment:

Reporting	Reports not later than	Due for payment not later than
Q 1	25 April	15 May
Q 2	25 July	15 August
Q 3	25 October	15 November
Q 4	25 January	15 February

Late payments are charged a penalty fee in accordance with Swedish law.

## 5. Miscellaneous

### 5.1 Inform customers

We recommend affiliated companies to inform customers that they are affiliated to REPA. It is up to each company to decide how best to do this. However, we recommend them to use REPA's logotype. The symbol can be used on its own or with one of the texts shown below, but **not on packaging**.

#### 5.1.1 Text to be used on invoices, sales materials etc.

**Fillers/packers, importers and wholesalers** selling packaged goods can use the following text:

*"Our company is a member of REPA" or*

*"Our company is a member of REPA. We pay packaging fees and thereby take our producer responsibility for packaging recovery."*

**Packaging suppliers (manufacturers, importers or wholesalers)** selling "unfilled" packaging are recommended to use the following text:

*"Our company is a member of REPA. Packaging fees are paid for the packaging round our goods. Where a fee has been paid for the packaging itself, it is specified."*

#### 5.1.2. Use of REPA's logotype

REPA's logotype may only be used by companies affiliated to REPA. The symbol is proof that they are members of REPA and may be used on sales material, invoices, delivery notes, brochures and the like, but not on packaging. We supply printable files free of charge; just contact us and we will send them to you.

### 5.2. How to report the packaging fee on an invoice etc.

The packaging fee is a matter between the REPA member company and REPA. How the company compensates itself at a later stage is up to the member company. However, REPA recommends that the packaging fee be specified on the invoice, when possible. See below, point 5.2.1, for information on the rules that apply to companies selling service packaging and fruit and vegetable packaging.

#### 5.2.1. Special conditions for companies selling service and/or grower packaging

Special conditions apply for companies selling service packaging (see Appendix 1 for what packaging is regarded as service packaging), grower packaging (see Appendix 2) and imported unfilled corrugated board. The packaging fees must be specified on the invoice for the customer's information.

Companies that cannot indicate the packaging fee at article level must instead indicate, with an asterisk or similar mark, which packaging a fee has been paid for, and be able to state the size of the fee at article level in answer to questions from customers.

### **5.3. Sorting instructions on consumer packaging**

REPA recommends that companies mark consumer packaging of plastic, paperboard and metal with sorting instructions. There are certain recommendations for this and pictograms that can be used for illustrations. For more information, see Appendix 7.

### **5.4. The Green Dot**

#### **5.4.1. Background**

The Green Dot is a trademark that was introduced in Germany in the early 1990s. Later, the trademark came into use in other countries as a proof that packaging fees have been paid, although there are significant differences between the different national schemes. At present, the trademark is used in several countries in Europe, while some countries in other parts of the world have expressed interest in using it. The Green Dot has become one of the most widely used trademarks in the world.

#### **5.4.2. Green Dot in Sweden**

The Swedish rights to use the Green Dot are held by REPA, and the trademark shows that a packaging fee has been paid to REPA. The right to use the trademark in Sweden is restricted to companies affiliated with REPA. Its use is voluntary and free of charge.

#### **5.4.3. Green Dot and exports**

Membership in REPA only provides the right to use the Green Dot symbol in Sweden. To be permitted to use the Green Dot symbol on exported products, a fee must be paid in accordance with the rules applying in the importing country (see PRO Europe's website - [www.pro-e.org](http://www.pro-e.org) - for further information). There are several alternatives: using the Green Dot symbol, using other symbols or using no symbol at all. In Germany, for example, packaging fees must be paid regardless of the type of symbol carried, and occasionally also by companies based outside the country.

It is not unusual that large non-domestic companies (such as department stores or supermarket chains) require that their suppliers register with the national recycling systems in the countries concerned and pay packaging fees for exports/imports to these companies. We recommend that you carefully determine, together with your customer, who is to apply for the right to use a particular logotype and who is to pay any applicable packaging fees.

It should also be noted that in several countries the Green Dot is only used for consumer packaging, and thus not for transport packaging. Incorrect marking may cause problems and, in the worst scenario, this could result in fees being paid unnecessarily. In Sweden the REPA system definitely permits the marking of all packaging for which a fee has been paid,. However, for export purposes, it is advisable to refrain from marking items other than consumer packaging. (In some cases, it may not be completely clear whether a product is ultimately intended for sale to a consumer or a professional user. In such cases the Green Dot may only be used if the main market may be assumed to comprise consumers).

#### **5.4.4. Green Dot and import**

Any Swedish company importing packaged goods bearing the Green Dot trademark must become affiliated to REPA and report the amount of packaging.

#### **5.4.5. Conditions and graphical directions for the Green Dot**

In Appendix 5 you will find the regulations for using the Green Dot symbol. REPA supplies printable files, free of charge, that can be downloaded from a special web address, which interested REPA customers can obtain by contacting REPA. Those who require other formats or have any other particular needs, please contact REPA.

### **5.5. Refunds**

Packaging fees may be refunded in the case of packaged goods for export for which packaging fees have been paid. The conditions and application forms for refunds can be ordered from REPA.

## Appendix 1. Conditions for service packaging

### 1. Background

According to the underlying principle within the REPA system, a packaging fee is payable by the filler and by the person who imports/introduces packaged products into the country. The filler/packer is any company packaging an item. It may also be the company (for example certain wholesalers) that subsequently re-packages an item or packs goods in new multi-packaging and the like. The important question is whether packaging or packaging material is added to an item or a pre-packed item.

A packaging manufacturer who packs packaging products into some other type of packaging is thus also a "filler". In order to avoid the need for all shops, catering establishments, restaurants, pizzerias, fast-food sellers, consumers, confectioners, laundries, banks and offices, etc., to join the organization simply because they "fill" a package, special conditions have been introduced for certain types of packaging collectively known as service packaging. In the latter case, there is a requirement for a **fee** to be paid by the **manufacturer and the person who imports/introduces such packaging into the country**.

Packaging that is regarded as service packaging and the conditions that apply in this case are outlined below. Note that some packaging of the kinds defined below is sold to industrial companies, and that the conditions governing service packaging also apply to them. The sale of such packaging to industrial companies as well as to wholesalers may, however, take place without payment of fees subject to a special agreement, (see point 3.1, "Who pays?"). Similar conditions apply to grower packaging.

### 2. Service packaging

The following packaging types made of plastic, cellophane, paper, cardboard, corrugated board and aluminium are regarded as service packaging:

1. All carrier bags (even if they are later reused for refuse or for sorting waste at source).
2. All bags, canisters, sacks, bag liners, vacuum bags, zipped bags, padded bags, jiffy bags, foam bags, quilted bags, air cushion bags, mail-order bags, sample bags/sample sacks, bags (not padded) with side folds over 30 mm and plastic hose for dry cleaning, etc.

**Exempted:** *Refuse bags/sacks*, such as sanitary towel bags, travel sickness bags, dog excrement bags and bin bags – no REPA fee is payable on these. As of July 1, 2006, the same applies to *liner bags* and *bags used only for tenderizing meat* (if the bag can be used for purposes other than meat tenderizing, it is a service packaging). *Bags/sacks* that are unique to the customer and are manufactured solely for use in industrial packing, such as bags for sugar, flour, crisps, peanuts, powdered soups and sauces, babies' nappies and sanitary towels, toilet paper, cotton wool and other hygiene products – for these types of packaging, the filler must pay the fee.

**Example 1:** An ordinary bread bag (unprinted, or printed with the word "bread", "baguette" or similar), which can be widely used (not unique to the customer and not manufactured solely for use in industrial packing), is a service package, and fees must be paid by the manufacturer/importer. On the other hand, a bread bag marked, for example, "Skogaholm's bread" is not a service packaging (it is unique to the customer and is manufactured solely for use in industrial packaging). In this case, Skogaholm's Bread is the filler and must pay the fee.

**Example 2:** An ordinary standard bag is a service packaging, regardless of where it is sold, since it is not unique to the customer. On the other hand, a customized bag that is sold only to SKF, for example, is not a service packaging, since it is unique to the customer and is manufactured solely for use in industrial packaging. In this case, SKF is the filler and must pay the fee.

3. Film, paper or foil for packaging provisions, including greaseproof paper.  
Exempted: paper for baking trays.
4. Gift packaging, such as gift boxes.

5. All wrapping paper (on a roll, in sheets, or in consumer packaging). Examples of wrapping paper are silk sulphite, greaseproof paper, white sulphite, sheets of waste paper, gift wrapping paper, patterned paper, flower-wrapping paper, kraft paper and similar.

**Exempted:** Duplex waterproof kraft paper and paraffin kraft paper are used solely for industrial packing, and the fees relating to them must therefore be paid by the filler. Kraft paper on a roll with an area weight of 40 gram/m<sup>2</sup> or less is normally used as protective paper by painters, but if it is used for packaging, the filler must pay the fee.

6. All boxes, dishes, trays, beakers and pots, etc., with their associated inserts or lids, that are used for “take-away” food and beverages, or as in-shop packing, such as pizza cartons, fast-food trays, salad pots and aluminium dishes.
7. All “confectioner’s packaging”, such as gateau trays, butter cake rings, cake boxes, pastry cartons, bun cartons, sweet boxes and confectionery bags.
8. Refill packaging, which is sold empty to shops, such as plastic bottles/pots.
9. Packaging that is sold unfilled to households and other end users (for consumer-packaged items), such as freezer bags, storage bags, aluminium foil, plastic film, freezer cartons, dishes for toffee, buns and cakes, and wrapping paper.  
**Exempted:** Refuse bags, frying bags and forcing bags, for which no packaging fee is payable.
10. Disposable services (disposable packaging for serving food, drinks and similar), such as plates, beakers, glasses, mugs, cutlery, drinking straws, serving dishes, cocktail sticks and barbecue skewers.  
**Exempted:** Serviettes, cloths, doilies, drinks mats, coffee filters, trays and disposable cutlery, swizzle sticks and barbecue or kebab sticks (no packaging fee is payable on these).
11. Moving boxes is to be implemented as a service packaging from November 1, 2009.

### 3. Rules governing payment, etc.

#### 3.1 Who pays?

*The essential principle* is that the packaging fee for service packaging shall be paid by the *packaging manufacturer* and the *packaging importer* (this shall apply regardless of to whom it is sold, i.e. even for sales to industry or similar). The obligation to pay fees *may*, however, be assumed by a company at a subsequent stage, see point 3.2 below.

#### 3.2. Conditions for purchase/sale of service packaging without packaging fees

Companies that, in accordance with REPA’s Instructions, are liable to pay fees for service packaging (producers or importers) need not do so if, instead, a company further down the chain has arranged to pay the fee under a special agreement with REPA. The same applies if the producer or the importer demonstrates that they fulfill their legal producer responsibility in another manner than being affiliated with REPA. For this exemption to be granted, the following special conditions apply:

##### 3.2.1. Conditions for the selling company

Persons who bear primary responsibility for paying packaging fees under the terms of the affiliation agreement with REPA are permitted to sell service packaging without fees to a company further down the chain on condition that:

- the company further down the chain has a valid agreement in writing with REPA permitting it to purchase service packaging without paying a fee,
- it is demonstrated that the company further down the chain meets its legal producer responsibility in another manner than being affiliated with REPA, and
- the invoice clearly shows that packaging fees have **not** been paid.

The selling company can obtain information regarding which companies have the type of agreement referred to above by calling REPA, tel. + 46 8 566 144 00.

If a company has sold service packaging without fees to a company that no longer has a valid agreement of the type described above, or in another manner fulfills its legal producer responsibility, the liability for payment of packaging fees reverts to the selling company.

The provisions set forth above regarding producers/importers also apply to companies that have assumed liability for payment of packaging fees, as described in the following subsection, and which then wish in turn to sell to a company further down the chain that has also assumed liability for payment of packaging fees.

### **3.2.2. Conditions applicable to purchasing companies**

Companies may, subject to a special agreement (“Agreement concerning packaging fees for service packaging”), receive REPA’s permission to purchase service packaging, without paying a fee, from companies further up the chain.

Such agreements are in writing and can be cancelled by REPA on certain grounds. An agreement of this type can be concluded and maintained only upon condition that the company in question:

- is affiliated to REPA under the terms of the applicable general Affiliation Agreement,
- has reported and paid packaging fees in accordance with REPA’s applicable conditions and has in all other respects fulfilled its contractual obligations to REPA,
- continues to fulfil its contractual obligations vis-à-vis REPA in all respects,
- does not have any record of court action for non-payment of debt or become insolvent, such that the company cannot be expected to fulfil its obligations to REPA.

In the event that the agreement concerning assumption of the fee-payment obligation has expired, the purchasing company is nevertheless liable for payment of fees if the selling company has not been made aware that the agreement has expired and if the invoice clearly shows that the selling company did not pay the fee.

### **3.2.3. Expiration of agreement concerning assumption of fee-payment obligation**

REPA reserves the right to cancel, with immediate effect, an agreement granting a company permission to purchase service packaging from companies further up the chain without paying a fee, if the purchasing company in question has committed a serious breach of the contract with REPA. Serious breaches of contract include:

- significant shortcomings in the reporting and payment of packaging fees,
- where applicable, breaches of the regulations for onward sales to a company further down the chain without payment of a fee.

In other regards, an agreement can be cancelled on three months’ notice if a company, due to insolvency, cannot be expected to fulfil its obligations to REPA. The agreement is valid until further notice, with six months’ notice of cancellation to be provided by the respective parties.

### **3.3. Refunds**

In cases where a packaging wholesaler sells consignments of packaging (for which a fee has already been paid at an earlier stage) to a filler who himself wishes to pay the fee, this is permissible provided the conditions under point 3.1 are fulfilled. If appropriate, the wholesaler may request a refund. For control reasons, packaging fees are normally refunded only to a company at the stage directly after the company that paid the fee to REPA. Contact REPA for more information.

### **3.4. How to report packaging fees to the customer**

The packaging fee shall be stated on the invoice specifying the amount of the fee.

Companies that are unable to indicate the packaging fee at article level must instead, by using an asterisk or similar mark on their invoices, identify the packaging for which fees have been paid and instead, in response to a customer’s inquiry, be able to indicate the level of the fee at article level.

## **4. Miscellaneous**

### **4.1 Information to customers**

Member companies that sell service packaging (and which have verified that their suppliers are also members) can, when appropriate, use the following text on invoices, sales materials or price lists:

*“We are members of REPA, and packaging fees have been paid for the packaging enclosing our products. Specific reference is made in those cases in which fees have been paid for the actual packaging (= the goods sold).”*

Companies that sell service packaging, but which do not need to be members (this applies to companies which do not have any imports, and which do not pack or repack any products, but simply purchase from Swedish suppliers), can use the following text provided that their suppliers are members:

*“Our suppliers are members of REPA, and packaging fees have been paid for the packaging enclosing our products. Specific reference is made in those cases in which fees have been paid for the actual packaging (= the goods sold).”*

## **APPENDIX 2. Conditions for grower packaging**

### **1. Background**

According to the underlying principle within the REPA system, packaging duty is payable by the filler and by the person who imports/introduces packaged products into the country. The filler/packer is any company that packages an item. It may also be the company, (for example certain wholesalers), which subsequently re-packages an item or packages goods in new multi-packaging and the like. The important question is whether packaging or packaging material is added to an item or a pre-packed item. To free growers, berry-pickers, etc from the need to administer this fee, REPA has decided instead to collect the packaging fee at an earlier stage by levying it on the packaging producer /importer. Below is a description of which packaging materials are covered and the detailed conditions that apply to them. As from 1 April 2005, however, corrugated-board packaging for these purposes must be reported by the filler, i.e. the grower of these products or the party that packages such products.

### **2. Regarded as grower packaging**

Fruit and vegetable packaging refers to all packaging materials that are used to a significant extent for packaging mainly unprocessed products from agriculture, market-gardening and the like, such as potatoes, root and green vegetables, fruit, berries and eggs.

Examples of the packaging types concerned are: egg cartons, egg trays, berry cartons, berry trays, bags for potatoes, carrots, vegetables, fruit, etc, packing film, cucumber film, sacks, including mesh sacks for firewood, "mesh stockings", interlayers, solid-board boxes, and lettuce film.

### **3. Not regarded as grower packaging**

The following packaging materials are not regarded as grower packaging, meaning that fees should be paid by the filler:

- Packaging for flowers, such as flower bags, flower cornets, flower brims, flower hoops, etc.
- Containers for honey, such as buckets and lids.
- Pallet wrapping that is not primarily used for packaging in the fruit and vegetable industry, such as stretch film and plastic and metal pallet straps

### **4. Main principle – the producer/importer pays**

The packaging fee for those fruit and vegetable packaging materials to which it applies, as described above, shall, as a main principle, be paid by the packaging producer and the packaging importer. As from 1 April 2005, however, corrugated-board packaging for these purposes shall be reported by the filler, i.e. the grower of these products or a party that packs such products.

### **5. Fillers may be permitted to continue administering packaging fees**

Fillers who are affiliated to REPA and wish, for whatever reason, to continue administering the packaging fee themselves for grower packaging, may do so on condition that

- the customer is affiliated to REPA
- the customer company can produce an agreement signed by REPA confirming that it is entitled to account for the packaging fee itself.

Such an agreement can be ordered from REPA. The agreement can be terminated with immediate effect if the customer company fails to fulfil its undertakings vis-à-vis REPA. This means that the packaging producer and the packaging importer are not permitted to sell without the packaging fee unless the customer company can produce this agreement.

Information on what companies have agreements of this kind can be found on REPA's website, [www.repa.se](http://www.repa.se) or obtained by calling REPA, +46 8 566 144 00.

### **6. Reporting of packaging fees to customers**

The packaging fee shall be stated on the invoice specifying the amount of the fee.

Companies that are unable to indicate the packaging fee at article level must instead, by using an asterisk or similar mark on their invoices, identify the packaging for which fees have been paid and instead, in response to a customer's inquiry, be able to indicate the amount of the fee at article level.

Affiliated companies that sell the grower packaging covered by these rules, and which have checked, when appropriate, that their suppliers are also affiliated, are requested to use the following text on invoices, sales materials and price lists:

*“Our company is affiliated to REPA. Packaging fees are paid for the packaging around our goods. In cases where a fee has been paid for the packaging itself (= the product sold), this is stated.”*

## **7. Reimbursement**

In cases where a packaging wholesaler sells packaging for which a fee has already been paid at an earlier stage to a filler company that wishes to pay the fee itself, this is permissible provided the rules stated in point 5 are adhered to. When appropriate, the wholesaler can request reimbursement.

In cases where customers export the packaging that they have purchased, and for which the fee has been paid, they can request reimbursement of the packaging fee from REPA. The reimbursement form can be ordered by contacting REPA.

## Appendix 3. Price list

(as per 1 April 2010)

### 1. Membership fee

The fee for affiliation to REPA is SEK 0.

### 2. Annual fee

All member companies pay an annual fee of SEK 500.

### 3. Packaging fees

The packaging fee is a recurring fee that is paid in arrears. Packaging fees are based on weight and vary between different types of materials, as shown below. Note that packaging fees may change during the year. The current packaging fees are always listed in REPA's Newsletter and on REPA's reporting form. REPA always gives at least two months' notice prior to a fee change.

Material category	Fee (SEK)
115 Metals (cans 15.3 cm in diameter and larger)	0.66/kg
113 Metals (aluminium, other)	2.52/kg
116 Metals (steel plate, other)	2.52/kg
118 Metals (drums)	0.06/kg
119 Metals, steel band and wire	0.42/kg
126 Cardboard/paper, beverage carton <sup>1</sup>	0.75/kg
120 Cardboard/paper, other	0.52/kg
125 Cardboard/paper, certain industrial packaging <sup>2</sup>	0.02/kg
138 Corrugated board <sup>3</sup> ,	0.12, 0.29, or 1.22/kg
139 Corrugated board service packaging <sup>4</sup> , such as pizza cartons	0.52/kg
144 Plastics, commercial packaging <sup>5</sup>	0.10/kg
142 Plastics, other	1.37/kg
145 Plastics, service and grower packaging <sup>6</sup>	1.24/kg

#### 1) Cardboard/paper, beverage cartons

E.g. juice and milk packaging and cartons for soup etc.

#### 2) Cardboard/paper, certain industrial packaging

This includes shells and paper tubes (paper cores in the centre of rolls), except those which could end up with the consumer. Moulded pulp drums. End covers and wrapping paper for large paper rolls delivered from paper mills.

#### 3) Corrugated board

Corrugated board is characterised by its corrugated layer, so-called fluting. The fee payable is printed on the reporting form and depends on the company's operating sector, see below.

#### **SEK 0.12/kg**

Fuels and oil. Animal feed. Fruit and vegetables. Paints, lacquers and adhesives. Chemical products. Paper (not packaging). Tobacco. Foodstuffs (excluding fruit and vegetables). Pharmaceuticals. Plastics (not packaging). Clocks and watches, jewellery and optical equipment. Newspapers and magazines.

#### **SEK 0.29/kg**

Computer equipment. Construction products. Books and records. Packaging. Hygiene and cleaning products. Vehicles, machines and engines. Sports and games products. Textiles, clothes, shoes and bags. Wood products. Other everyday consumer items. Other.

**SEK 1.22/kg**

Household appliances and electrical goods. Household products. Hardware, building supplies and plumbing and heating products. Furniture. Video recorders, televisions and radios. Mail-order business. Other consumer goods. Alcoholic beverages

**4) Corrugated board, service packaging**

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 and Moving boxes.

**5) Plastic, commercial packaging**

Commercial packaging means plastic packaging for goods that are not intended for individual consumer use, like stretch film around a pallet of goods.

**6) Plastics, service and grower packaging**

“Plastics, service packaging” refers to packaging that is mainly filled in the store/restaurant or by consumers themselves, such as bags on rolls, carrier bags and cling film. “Plastics, grower packaging” refers to all packaging that is used for packaging mainly unprocessed products from agriculture, market-gardening and the like, such as cucumber film, lettuce film and plastic bags for carrots.

**4. Standard fees**

Companies whose packaging fees are less than SEK 7,500 per year (including annual fee) may choose a fixed standard fee instead of reporting actual quantities. The fixed standard fee is divided into three levels of SEK 1,000, SEK 3,000 and SEK 7,500, and includes the annual fee. In assessing the amount the company must pay, REPA takes the company's previous reports and other information as a starting point. The standard fee is invoiced during the current year.

Companies that have been affiliated for at least one year may apply to use a variable standard fee. The standard fee is based on the company's reports for the most recent 12-month period. These reports are linked to the company's turnover, and depending on how the turnover will vary in the future (as well as any changes in packaging fees) the standard fee will vary. The standard fee is then invoiced annually/quarterly in arrears.

Note that the standard fees do not apply to companies that manufacture/import service and/or grower packaging.

**5. Lowest level**

All companies pay at least SEK 1,000 per calendar year, including the annual fee.

**In all fees VAT is included.**

**Swift code:** HANDSESS **IBAN code:** SE91 6000 0000 0002 9699 0302

## **Appendix 4. Information requirement for certain chemical products subject to obligatory labelling**

### **Products for commercial use**

It is often necessary to re-sort packaging delivered for recycling/recovery. To a large extent, this re-sorting is performed manually. In regard to packaging for recycling/recovery that has contained chemical products subject to obligatory labelling, it is extremely important, due to the risk of accidents, that the end user has access to information – referred to as “emptying or handling instructions” – about how the packaging should be handled, before it is delivered for recycling/recovery.

The most appropriate place to provide this information is in a product information sheet, which should always accompany such products, as stipulated by the Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate. To ensure that information is available about how the end user should handle packaging, and thereby reduce the risk of accidents at REPA's recycling/recovery facilities, it is obligatory for REPA's customers to provide emptying or handling instructions in a product information sheet.

In cases where a chemical product is required, by law or to comply with a directive from an authority, to be accompanied by a product information sheet, the latter shall contain emptying instructions, or the like, that include information about how the end user is to handle the packaging so that it can be delivered for recycling/recovery.

The legal requirement for a product information sheet mainly applies to products that are sold for commercial use. This means that products that may be subject to obligatory labelling and are sold to ordinary consumers, are not covered by REPA's information requirement. However, we would naturally recommend that such information also be made available to ordinary consumers.

REPA will provide emptying instructions upon request; see also [www.repa.se](http://www.repa.se). (At the moment they are only available in Swedish.)

## Appendix 5. Regulations for use of the Green Dot /Gröna Punkten

REPA grants a Producer associated with REPA/Materialbolagen by means of an Affiliation Agreement (see below) the right to use the trademark Gröna Punkten solely on the conditions stated in these Regulations for use of Gröna Punkten below.

### Definitions

“**Affiliation Agreement**” – shall mean the agreement between REPA/Materialbolag on the one hand and the Producer on the other hand concerning packaging fees.

“**Packaging**” – shall be such packaging for which the Producer has paid fees under the **Affiliation Agreement**.

“**Territory**” – shall mean Sweden.

“**Trademark**” – shall mean any registered trademark registered as a device mark only, that REPA, based on an agreement with Der Grüne Punkt - Duales System Deutschland AG, the proprietor of the trademarks, grants the Producer a right to use in accordance with these Regulations.

### 1. Granting of right to use the trademark

1.1 The licence concerns a non-exclusive right – but not an obligation – to use the Trademark within the Territory and exclusively on Packaging, subject to the conditions stated in these Regulations.

1.2 The Producer is not entitled to sublicense the Trademark, unless otherwise agreed in advance in writing between the parties.

1.3 The licence is valid only as long as the Producer makes timely payment of all fees under the **Affiliation Agreement**. The licence according to these Regulations shall expire on the date of termination of the **Affiliation Agreement**.

In addition, the licence may expire, although the **Affiliation Agreement** is still in force, in the event that REPA's right to grant the use of the Trademark expires. REPA shall notify any such change not later than six months prior to the expiration of the right.

1.5 The Trademark shall be delivered to the Producer in the manner and form decided by REPA.

### 2. Use of the Trademark

2.1 The Producer undertakes to use the Trademark in accordance with applicable law, and in accordance with the terms of these Regulations as well as with directions issued by REPA from time to time in regard to the use thereof.

2.2 The Trademark may be used only in such colours/colour combinations as approved by REPA from time to time.

2.3 The Producer is not entitled to make any amendments to or adjustments of the Trademark, or to incorporate the Trademark as part of the Producer's firm or distinctive marks.

2.4 The Producer undertakes, during the term of the agreement as well as thereafter, not to use in its business activities words, marks or devices that are misleading or entail a risk of confusion with the Trademark.

### 3. Territorial limitations

3.1 The Producer has the right to use the Trademark only on Packaging that shall be put on the market within the Territory. Use of the trademark outside the Territory is dependent upon a permit of the entitled party in each individual case.

### 4. Right to the Trademark

4.1 These Regulations do not provide for the transfer to the Producer of any rights whatsoever, except for granting the right of use to the Trademark or the medium on which the Trademark is made accessible to the Producer.

### 5. Trademark Infringement

5.1 The parties shall inform each other of any infringement or suspected infringement of the Trademark within the Territory, as soon as a party receives knowledge about the infringement or the suspected infringement.

5.2 REPA undertakes, at its own cost, to defend the Producer in the event that a claim or suit be brought against the Producer in regard to an infringement within the Territory arising from the Producer's use of the Trademark in accordance with these Regulations.

### 6. Transfer of rights and obligations

6.1 The Producer's rights and obligations as set out in these Regulations must not, in whole or in part, be transferred or pledged, or be disposed of in any other manner.

**Graphical directions**

The following graphical directions apply for use of the Green Dot.

The main rule is that the Green Dot shall be reproduced in the colours light and dark green (PMS 366 and PMS 343), using the graphical instructions that REPA will provide to affiliated companies upon request. The Green Dot can also be reproduced in black and white, in accordance with the instructions.





On packaging that is mainly printed with another colour, the Green Dot can be reproduced with this printed colour replacing the dark shade of green in the alternative described above, and with the colour of the packaging material replacing the light shade of green.

The label must be at least 5 mm in diameter.

## Appendix 6. Mark consumer packaging with sorting instructions

REPA recommends that companies mark consumer packaging consisting of plastic, cardboard/paper or metal with sorting instructions. We recommend specific text as below and the pictograms as illustrations. The pictograms are also shown on the packaging collection decals at the recycling stations, in brochures and in other information materials. By marking the packaging, you help your customers to sort their packaging correctly. Any uncertainties about the classification of types of materials are eliminated and it is easier to sort properly.

### Text and pictogram

<i>Packaging material:</i>	<i>Recommended text:</i>	<i>Pictogram:</i>
Hard plastic	Sorteras som hård plastförpackning Sort as hard plastic packaging	
Soft plastic	Sorteras som mjuk plastförpackning Sort as soft plastic packaging	
Paper/corrugated board	Sorteras som pappersförpackning Sort as paper packaging	
Metal	Sorteras som metallförpackning Sort as metal packaging	

The pictograms are available in print-ready EPS format at [www.repa.se/Beställmaterial](http://www.repa.se/Beställmaterial).

#### **Note!**

The pictograms are copyrighted and your company must be affiliated with REPA and pay the packaging fee for the specific packaging to be authorised to use them. The pictograms may only be used in their correct material colour or in b/w.

Also refer to information about the Green Dot (Gröna Punkten) at [www.repa.se](http://www.repa.se).

## Appendix 7. Addresses and phone numbers

### **FTI (Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen AB)**

Postal address: Box 712, 101 33 Stockholm  
Phone: +46 8-566 144 00, Fax: +46 8-566 144 40  
E-mail: info@ftiab.se, Internet: www.ftiab.se  
MD: Kent Carlsson, +46 8-566 144 12, E-mail: kent.carlsson@ftiab.se

### **REPA (Reparegistret AB)**

Postal address: Box 712, 101 33 Stockholm  
Phone: +46 8-566 144 00, Fax: +46 8-566 144 42  
E-mail: info@repa.se, Internet: www.repa.se  
Marketing manager: Olof Ahremark, + 46 8-566 144 03, E-mail: olof.ahremark@repa.se

### **Svensk GlasÅtervinning AB**

Postal address: 696 74 Hammar  
Phone: +46 583-871 00, Fax: +46 583-77 02 85  
E-mail: info@glasbanken.com, Internet: www.glasbanken.com  
MD: Frank Tholfsson, +46 583-871 01, E-mail: f.tholfsson@glasbanken.com

### **Pressretur AB**

Postal address: Box 712, 101 33 Stockholm  
Phone: +46 8-566 144 90  
Internet: www.pressretur.se  
MD: Göran Nilsson, +46 8-566 144 91, E-mail: goran.nilsson@sca.se

### **Svenskt Returträ AB**

Postal address: Box 16006, 103 21 Stockholm  
Phone: +46 8-7627965, Fax: +46 8-7627990  
Internet: www.svenskreturtra.se  
MD: Gunilla Beyer, +46 8-762 79 95, gunilla.beyer@svensktra.se

### **AB Svenska Returpack / Svenska Returpack PET**

Postal address: Box 432, 601 05 Norrköping  
Phone: +46 11-19 19 60, Fax: +46 11-19 19 69  
E-mail: info@returpack.se, Internet: www.returpack.se

### **Naturvårdsverket**

Postal address: 106 48 Stockholm  
Phone: +46 8 - 698 10 00, Fax: +46 8-20 29 25  
E-mail: natur@naturvardsverket.se, Internet: www.naturvardsverket.se

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