

## Worth noting in regards to the subcategories for eco-modulated fees.

### Description of the subcategories for eco-modulation.

#### Flexible plastic

Includes plastic-dominant packaging made from flexible films, laminates, multi-layer material and flexible plastics. Flexible plastic can be made from a simple type of plastic or 11 composed of many different materials, e.g. PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PET (polyethylene terephthalate), PA (nylon), fiber-based materials and aluminum etc.

#### Rigid plastic

Includes packaging made from all types of rigid plastic, e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene etc. However, excluding rigid PET (polyethylene terephthalate). Rigid plastic can be made from a single type of plastic or composed of different types of materials.

#### Foam plastic

Includes packaging made from all types of foam plastic, for example for transport protection or insulation, e.g. EPS (expanded polystyrene), XPS (extruded polystyrene), EPP (expanded polypropylene), PUR (polyurethane) and similar materials. For foam plastic, the dominant material is foam plastic, but the packaging can be composed of different materials.

#### Rigid PET

Includes rigid PET (polyethylene terephthalate) packaging, as distinct from flexible PET, which falls under the flexible plastic material category. For rigid PET, the dominant material is rigid PET, but the packaging can be composed of different materials.

#### Glass

The material subcategory encompasses glass packaging.

#### Cardboard

Includes fibre-based packaging which is usually not flexible, e.g. cardboard, corrugated cardboard and similar materials which are produced in a cardboard production process. Cardboard typically has a weight between 180 grams/m<sup>2</sup> and 400 grams/m<sup>2</sup>. Cardboard typically has a weight of 400 grams/m<sup>2</sup> and upwards.

#### Paper

Includes fibre-based packaging which is flexible, e.g. paper bags, sandwich paper, muffin tins and the like which are produced in a paper production process. In some contexts, paper is also used in connection with, for example, flexible packaging. Paper typically has a weight between 17 grams/m<sup>2</sup> to 180 grams/m<sup>2</sup>.

#### Food and beverage cartons

Includes food and drink cartons that have contained food, e.g. milk cartons, juice cartons and cartons for e.g. peeled tomatoes or the like.

#### Ferrous metals

Includes metal packaging that consists predominantly of steel and other ferrous material, e.g. cans, drums, buckets and the like.

#### Aluminium

Includes aluminum packaging that consists of a dominant content of aluminum, e.g. cans, foils and trays and the like.

# YOUR QUICK GUIDE

## Packaging for environment and economy with eco-modulation

EMBALLAGERETUR

# You have concluded that your packaging is essential!

This guide will assist you in navigating the key parameters when designing or selecting packaging that is more recyclable, and which can also offer an economic benefit within the Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging.

This guide is designed for individuals who perceive the design requirements for eco-modulated fees as technical and intricate. Here, you will find a clear starting point.

**Note:** This guide is based on the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidance on eco-modulated fees and does not include a complete list of the requirements for achieving the green or yellow level. It provides an overview of where you can advantageously start if you want to optimise your packaging portfolio – both environmentally and economically.

 [You can find the full guidance on the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's website.](#)

## 1

Whenever feasible, select packaging that comprises a single component and is made from one material.

## 2

If your packaging must comprise multiple components, then... →

## 3

...ensure that the units are capable of being disassembled either manually or mechanically.

## 4

Select packaging units that are compatible for recycling.

## DO YOU DESIRE YOUR PACKAGING TO BE MORE RECYCLABLE? THEN ADHERE TO THESE PARAMETERS:

### PLASTIC GENERAL

Select transparent or NIR-sortable colour.  
Select materials containing at least 20 percent recycled PCR-material.  
Refrain from using biodegradable plastic.



### FLEXIBLE PLASTIC

Refrain from using multi-layer foils composed of mixed materials.  
Avoid barriers and adhesives that surpass 5% of the total weight.  
Select printing inks that adhere to EuPIA's guidelines for labeling and foil embellishment.



### FOAM PLASTIC

Select a minimum of 95% by weight and at least 90% EPS (either mono or coated with PS).  
Select a minimum of 95% by weight and at least 90% EPP (either mono or coated with PP).  
Avoid other foamed materials, whether mono or mixed, such as XPS, PUR, and PVC.  
Select printing ink that adheres to EuPIA's guidelines and utilize coverage of less than 50 percent.



### RIGID PLASTIC (-PET)

Select a minimum of 95% by weight polypropylene (PP), or a maximum of 30% polyethylene (PE) in polypropylene.  
Select a minimum of 99% by weight polyethylene (PE), or a maximum of 5% polypropylene (PP) in polyethylene.  
Refrain from using any other mono or mixed materials.  
Refrain from adding materials containing paper fibers.



### RIGID PET

Select a minimum of 98% by weight PET and at least 95% by weight.  
Select PET/PE containing no more than 10% PE by weight.  
Avoid combining PET with other materials, such as PVC, PS, ALU, and PP.  
Avoid bio-, oxo-, or photodegradable characteristics.  
Refrain from adding materials containing paper fibers.



### FOOD AND BEVERAGE CARTONS

Select only printing inks that are not included on the EuPIA list.  
Select laminates and barrier films made of plastic containing at least 90% polyethylene by weight and a minimum of 80%.  
Select laminates and barrier films composed of plastic containing no more than 5% by weight of PET.  
Select a closure or lid composed of the same material as the primary component or containing at least 80% by weight of PE or PP.



### CATEGORIES



Red level



Yellow level



Green level

### CARDBOARD

Select fiber material that is at least 95% by weight (excluding tape).  
Avoid intentional inclusion of PFAS and mineral oils (MOSH or MOAH). This does not apply when utilizing recycled materials.  
Avoid deliberate additions that complicate the dissolution of the cardboard.  
Refrain from applying surface treatments such as wax or paraffin.



### PAPER

Select fiber material that is at least 95% by weight (excluding tape).  
Avoid intentional inclusion of PFAS and mineral oils (MOSH or MOAH). This does not apply when utilizing recycled materials.  
Avoid deliberate additions that complicate the dissolution of the cardboard.  
Refrain from applying surface treatments such as wax or paraffin.



### GLASS

Refrain from utilizing ceramics, stone, porcelain, crystal glass, lead glass, quartz, and borosilicate glass.  
Refrain from metallizing glass.  
Select a light transmittance of no less than 10.00 percent (at wavelengths ranging from 400 nm to 780 nm at the darkest point).  
Choose NIR-sortable colours.  
Select adhesive that is water-soluble.



### FERROUS METALS

Select material containing at least 90% by weight of ferrous metals relative to the total weight.  
Refrain from utilizing aluminum or aluminum alloys.



### ALUMINUM

Refrain from utilizing aerosol containers.  
Refrain from utilizing ferrous metals or alloys.  
Opt to utilize at least 90% by weight of aluminum relative to the total weight for 'rigid' packaging.  
Opt to utilize at least 85% by weight of the total weight for 'semi-rigid' packaging.  
For flexible aluminum foil, select aluminum content of 79 wt.% or greater of the total weight.

