

TYPES OF MATERIALS

• Paper

All packaging made of paper, cardboard and corrugated board. Examples: cereal packets, rolls/bobbins (in rolls regarding toilet paper, aluminium and plastic wrap), shoe boxes, paper carrier bags, beverage cartons, mail-order and padded bags, etc.

• Plastic

Packaging made of plastic, i.e. all polymer based packaging materials, including cellophane, starch and other plastic-like materials. Examples: plastic carrier bags, shampoo and ketchup bottles, toothpaste tubes, jam buckets, plastic containers, plastic strapping, shrink wrap, etc.

• Metal

Packaging made of steel plate (magnetic) and aluminium (non-magnetic). Examples: paint, food and spray cans, lids, bottle caps, steel drums/oil barrels (30-250 liter), strip steel, baling wire, etc.

• Glass

Packaging made of colored and uncolored glass. Examples: wine bottles, jam jars, glass packaging for cosmetics, etc.

• Wood

Packaging made of wood. Examples: boxes for cheese and wine bottles, wine corks, custom-built packaging, pallets and cable drums that are not included in a system for reuse, etc.

• Textile

Packaging made of textile. Examples: cloth bags for single use, etc.

• Ceramics

Packaging made of ceramics. Examples: cans and bottles etc.

• Other materials

Packaging of materials not mentioned above.

For more information, refer to Näringslivets Producentansvar's Instructions.

REPORTING CATEGORIES

Private use and other than for private use

When reporting, packaging is divided into the categories private use and other than private use. Packaging intended for private use means packaging:

- Generally used by private individuals, or
- intended for use by both private individuals and professional activities.

Below are examples of packaging that can be considered private-use packaging. All examples apply under the condition that the packaging is of such a size and design that it can be purchased by both businesses and private individuals. For example:

- A milk container that holds one liter.
- Packaging that contain a mobile phone.
- Packaging around a refrigerator the size generally found in households.
- Packaging that contain construction products such as nails or screws, tiles or cement if the packaging is of such a size and design that it can be purchased by both businesses and private individuals.
- A sack of 20 kg of cement.

Examples of packaging that is not for private use:

Large packaging around goods and products that are mainly used by a professional activity in, for example, the manufacturing industry or the agricultural sector are not packaging for private individuals. An example is a milk container that holds 10 litres. It cannot be considered

a packaging for private use because it is intended to be used within a business, for example in a commercial kitchen or restaurant. It cannot therefore be considered intended for private individuals due to the size and design of the packaging.

Item numbers - Private use

- 3110** Paper packaging - Compatible - Private use ✓
- 3150** Paper packaging - Partially compatible - Private use ✗
- 4110** Plastic packaging - Compatible - Private use ✓
- 4130** Plastic packaging - Partially compatible - Private use ✓
- 4150** Plastic packaging - Not compatible - Private use ✗
- 5110** Aluminum packaging - Compatible - Private use ✓
- 5120** Steel packaging - Compatible - Private use ✓
- 6110** Glass packaging - Compatible - Private use ✓
- 7110** Wood packaging - Single-use -Private use
- 7115** Wood packaging - In reuse system - Private use
- 8110** Textile packaging - Private use
- 8120** Ceramic packaging - Private use
- 8130** Packaging of other material - Private use

Item numbers

- Other than for private use

- 3210** Paper packaging - Compatible - Not private use ✓
- 3250** Paper packaging - Partially compatible - Not private use ✗
- 4210** Plastic packaging - Compatible - Not private use ✓
- 4250** Plastic packaging - Not compatible - Not Private use ✗
- 5210** Aluminum packaging - Compatible - Not private use ✓
- 5220** Steel packaging - Compatible - Not private use ✓
- 6210** Glass packaging - Compatible - Not private use ✓
- 7210** Wood packaging - Single-use - Not private use
- 7215** Wood packaging - In reuse system - Not private use
- 8210** Textile packaging - Not private use
- 8220** Ceramic packaging - Not private use
- 8230** Packaging of other material - Not private use

Differentiated fee structure

Differentiated fees mean a lower fee for a packaging designed for material recycling compared to a packaging that is difficult to recycle. For the criteria for paper and plastic packaging that is **compatible**, **partially** and **not compatible** with material recycling see www.npa.se/en/producer-responsibility/packaging-fees

CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION

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