

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(93) 416 final - SYN 436

Brussels, 9 September 1993

Amended proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on Packaging and Packaging Waste

(presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 149(3)
of the EEC-Treaty)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Pursuant to article 149(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission submits an amended proposal for a Council Directive on packaging and packaging waste⁽¹⁾. The amended proposal takes account of a number of amendments from the European Parliament adopted at its June 1993⁽²⁾ Plenary Session and from the Economic and Social Committee⁽³⁾.

The definitions for prevention, recycling, reusable packaging and economic operators have been made more precise and some other useful definitions for small packaging, biomethanization and composting have been introduced.

The Commission has accepted Parliament's proposal to set a limit of 5 years to attain the intermediate targets as this will contribute to harmonization and will provide an incentive to start important action from the outset.

In addition the Commission accepts the mention in article 4 that Member States shall take action to promote the reuse of recycled packaging waste in the production of packaging. The Commission also finally decided not to accept the amendment on minimum proportion of recycled material as it is premature and would cause major problems for implementation and control. As an alternative approach, Article 12 on Standardization is amended in order to mention explicitly the setting up of standards for the minimum content of recycled material.

The importance of the targets is also reinforced by the acceptance of the proposal concerning their publication in the Official Journal and the information campaigns about them.

The mention in Article 5 of small and medium sized enterprises is also accepted as this is important and reinforces the provisions already established in Article 8.

A number of accepted amendments reinforce and clarify Article 6 on Markings, and it should be noted in particular that there is a new provision indicating that markings shall enter into force simultaneously.

Article 15 on Freedom to place on the Market remains unchanged but its counterpart in Article 7 has been amended in order to make the two texts more parallel, so that the mention of packaging allowed to be placed on the market relates now to the Directive and not uniquely to Annex II.

The database constitutes an important pillar for the implementation of the Directive and accordingly it has been considered useful to accept the amendment on the requirement of information to all economic operators.

(1) O.J. C263 of 12 October 1992

(2) PE 173.750 (Minutes of the sitting of 24 June 1993)

(3) O.J. C129 of 10 May 1993

The consumer is called upon to play a key role for the successful implementation of the management systems. The amendment setting an upper limit of 2 years within which to take measures concerning consumer information has therefore been accepted.

The Commission has decided to follow the advice of the Parliament to reinforce Article 11 on economic instruments by making explicit mention of the avoidance of distortion of competition and obstacles to trade, and the criteria of causality, proportionality, non-discrimination, as well as compatibility with other tax legislation. At the same time it has been considered important to indicate the report to the Commission of these instruments as well as to state that they must take into account the "polluter pays" principle.

The Commission accepts the amendment of the Parliament establishing individual limits for each heavy metal and a single time limit of 5 years, but only the four metals included in the original Proposal are considered.

The introduction of fully biodegradable packaging in the requirements for the recoverable nature of packaging constitutes an element which contributes to a more balanced scope for this management option.

The Commission decided not to accept the amendment introducing a rigid hierarchy for waste management as the idea of a strategy is already established in the framework directive on waste and there is also a need to be flexible in order to be able to apply the most appropriate measures for the different particular conditions and preserve the principle of conditional equivalence between reusable and recoverable packaging.

Amendments concerning the scope (Article 2) have been rejected by the Commission because a comprehensive approach is sought which covers all kinds of packaging and the particular problems related to some kinds of packaging are covered appropriately by the Committee procedures as indicated in Article 16 on Adaptation to Scientific and Technical Progress.

The Commission rejected a number of amendments regarding the modification of targets and the Committees because the procedures proposed would be too rigid and there is a need for procedures which allow an effective implementation of the tasks required by this Directive.

As for the amendments concerning the information systems, they have not been accepted because, as indicated above, they form a basic element of the Directive as it is of vital importance to obtain information on the evolution within the sector, in particular to verify compliance with, and feasibility of, targets, and accordingly it is not appropriate to leave this issue pending for further evaluation by the Committee.

A number of elements proposed by the Parliament in relation to economic instruments have not been accepted, either because they are considered to be premature at this stage, although the door is left open for a possible adoption by the Council in the future, or because, and this relates in particular to charges for incineration and landfill, it is considered that these basic issues should be dealt with in a more general context of waste management policies rather than within the framework of a sectorial provision.

The amendments relating to third countries have been considered as unnecessary as the Directive applies to all packaging placed on the market in the Community and any specific problems should be solved at GATT level.

The Commission is aware of the importance of consumer information and action in the field of research and development but is not in a position to accept the corresponding amendments of the Parliament which would impose rigid constraints and would at the same time interfere with existing procedures already in force for these horizontal issues.

The particular amendment on movements of packaging waste deals with a very sensitive question but it has been rejected because this is a general waste management problem where packaging constitutes only one element, and this Directive provides, as a whole, a contribution to a global solution to the problem.

Finally, the Commission considers the amendment on restrictions of a number of substances as premature but the possibility to develop appropriate provisions in the future is left open.

Amended Proposal for a
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
on Packaging and Packaging Waste

ORIGINAL TEXT

AMENDED TEXT

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

1. Whereas the communication from the Commission to the Council and to Parliament on a Community Strategy for Waste Management ⁽¹⁾, adopted by the Council in its resolution of 7 May 1990 ⁽²⁾ underlines the following hierarchy for waste management: prevention first; recovery and in particular recycling, second, and final disposal only as a last resort;

1a. Whereas the best means of preventing the creation of packaging waste is to reduce the overall volume of packaging;

1b. Whereas, however, packaging has a vital social and economic function and whereas reducing the volume of packaging should not jeopardize the quality of the products and consumer health;

2. Whereas packaging waste contributes in a great proportion to the increase in the volume of waste and to the saturation of landfills and if not recovered and in particular not recycled, packaging waste presupposes a waste of raw materials and energy;

⁽¹⁾ SEC(89) 934 final, 18 September 1989.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 122, 18. 5. 1990, p. 2.

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3. Whereas Council Directive 85/339/EEC of 27 June 1985 on containers of liquids for human consumption⁽¹⁾ was the first step in reducing the environmental impact of packaging and packaging waste;
4. Whereas a sectoral or a one-sided approach is no longer justified and Community policy must be orientated towards all kinds of packaging waste whether it is released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service or household level; whereas, therefore, Directive 85/339/EEC should be replaced by a new directive with the widest possible scope;
5. Whereas, as long as life-cycle assessments justify no clear hierarchy, reusable packaging and recoverable packaging waste and in particular, recyclable packaging waste are to be considered as equal valid methods for reducing the environmental impact of packaging and this requires the setting up in the Member States of systems guaranteeing the return of used packaging and/or packaging waste;

and whereas life-cycle assessments should be completed as soon as possible to justify a clear hierarchy between reusable, recyclable and recoverable packaging;

6. Whereas on the basis of several life-cycle assessments it can be stated that from an environmental point of view recycling must constitute an important part of recovery, mainly for the reason that energy and raw material requirements and discharges decrease if the waste is recycled and the processed material is used in new production processes;
7. Whereas the current differences in national provisions concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste are liable to distort competition and affect the free movement of goods in the internal market, and give rise to differences in the level of protection of the environment;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 176, 6. 7. 1985, p. 18.

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8. Whereas it is necessary to approximate measures to be undertaken by Member States dealing with the management of packaging waste in order to contribute to the completion of the internal market, avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community and to ensure a high level of protection of the environment;

9. Whereas, in order to contribute to the establishment and smooth functioning of the internal market, it appears necessary to harmonize national provisions concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste and this by the:

- introduction of harmonized measures,
- definition of harmonized essential requirements and standards, and
- establishment of criteria with which national measures have to comply;

10. Whereas the existence of different targets in Member States regarding the recovery and the recycling of packaging waste, can create unjustified barriers to trade and lead to distortion of competition; whereas it is therefore important to harmonize from now on such targets to be attained by the Member States, taking a high level of protection of the environment;

11. Whereas, in order to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion of competition, it is necessary to define the essential requirements as related to the composition and the nature of reusable and recoverable packaging; whereas the national provisions relating to the production and marketing of packaging and the management of packaging waste shall abide by these essential requirements;

8. Whereas it is necessary to approximate measures to be undertaken by Member States dealing with the management of packaging waste in order to contribute to the completion of the internal market, avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community and to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and of consumers;

= introduction of measures to ensure that employment is not jeopardized and the competitiveness of businesses is not undermined;

11. Whereas, in order to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion of competition, it is necessary to define the essential requirements as related to the composition and the nature of reusable and recoverable including recyclable packaging; whereas the national provisions relating to the production and marketing of packaging and the management of packaging waste shall abide by these essential requirements;

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12. Whereas it is necessary that the return systems to be set up shall be designed in such a way as to avoid barriers to trade and distortion of competition;

11a. Whereas, to facilitate the achievement of this Directive's objectives, it may be necessary to use economic instruments; whereas such incentives should be used in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty in order to avoid new forms of protectionism;

12. Whereas it is necessary that the recovery and return systems to be set up shall be designed in such a way as to avoid barriers to trade and distortion of competition and to guarantee the maximum possible return of packaging and packaging waste;

13. Whereas the need is felt that to reach the abovementioned objectives, quantified targets must be defined;

14. Whereas the provisions of this Directive should contribute to maintaining and improving upon the level of reuse, recycling and recovery of packaging and packaging waste which has been achieved at the time of implementation of this Directive;

15. Whereas it is necessary to minimize the total impact on the environment of packaging and packaging waste, taking into account not only quantitative but also qualitative aspects and chemical composition;

16. Whereas the presence of noxious metals in packaging is part of the total concern in the light of their likely presence in emissions or ash when packaging is incinerated, or in leachate when packaging is landfilled; whereas it is desirable as a first step to reduce the toxicity of packaging waste to avoid the addition of the noxious heavy metals to packaging;

16. Whereas the presence of noxious metals and other substances in packaging should be limited in view of their environmental impact (in particular in the light of their likely presence in emissions or ash when packaging is incinerated, or in leachate when packaging is land-filled); whereas it is essential as a first step towards reducing the toxicity of packaging waste, to prevent the addition of the noxious heavy metals to packaging and ensure that such substances are not released into the environment;

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17. Whereas Community markings are needed to indicate the reusable and/or recoverable nature of packaging and for the identification of the nature of the packaging material in order to inform consumers, communities and industrial operators of the correct way to deal with used packaging and packaging waste, to facilitate collection, sorting, reuse and recovery activities and to avoid obstacles to trade;

17. Whereas a limited number of Community markings, easily recognizable for consumers, are needed to indicate the reusable and/or recoverable including recyclable nature of packaging and for the identification of the nature of the packaging material in order to inform consumers, communities and industrial operators of the correct way to deal with used packaging and packaging waste, to facilitate collection, sorting, reuse, and recovery including recycling activities and to avoid obstacles to trade;

17a. Whereas, to promote recycling objectives and prevent distortion of competition and trade in the Community, markets in recycled packaging materials must be developed and expanded

17b. Whereas the inclusion of recycled material in packaging should not contradict existing provisions on hygiene, health and consumer safety.

18. Whereas the need for Community-wide data on the volume, weight and type of packaging and packaging waste has to be recognized in order to evaluate the achievement of objectives, the effectiveness of measures and to enable further initiatives to be taken with respect to the packaging waste problem;

19. Whereas the consumer plays a key role in the management of packaging and packaging waste and thus has to be adequately informed in order to adapt his behaviour and attitude; whereas it is essential that enterprises become more conscious of the extent to which their products and packaging become waste, and that they accept responsibility for such waste and that the development and implementation of measures shall involve and require the close cooperation of all the partners within a spirit of shared responsibility;

20. Whereas Member States shall take into account, when adopting measures to implement this Directive, the problems which will result for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), on condition that this does not affect the provisions of this Directive or of Community law;

21. Whereas economic instruments can have a considerable impact on the management of packaging waste by promoting and funding more environmentally sound practices;

22. Whereas, in order to avoid discrimination, the measures taken by Member States to achieve the objectives must be integrated into a policy which covers all packaging and packaging waste and is not limited to any specific type of packaging or packaging material, a product or category of products;

Whereas the Member States and the Commission, when adopting measures to apply this Directive, must take into account the special nature of islands in the Community as regards the size of the market and the economic cost of transport;

21. Whereas economic instruments will have a considerable positive impact on the management of packaging and packaging waste by promoting and finding more environmentally sound practices;

21a. Whereas, in order to achieve the objectives of this Directive, Member States should take steps to encourage research and development;

22a. Whereas the measures taken by the Member States should form part of a Community general strategy that takes account of their environmental, social, regional and industrial impact in order to prevent distortion of competition and disparities between the various Community Member States with respect to waste management;

22b. Whereas a directive on packaging waste should also take due account of other existing Community standards relating to waste and of future developments in Community legislation

23. Whereas the Commission must be assisted by a technical committee in order to adapt the provisions and the Annexes to the directive on scientific and technical progress;

24. Whereas drafts of measures to be taken by Member States should be notified to the Commission so that it can be established whether or not they comply with the directive, and to request, if necessary, that the introduction of such measures, or part of them, be postponed; whereas such notification and examination is without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States pursuant to the Treaty and other relevant Community legislation;

25. Whereas the work for the purpose of amending Council Directive 83/189/EEC⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 90/230/EEC⁽²⁾, must be accelerated in order to permit the coverage of notification arising from the scope of this Directive;

26. Whereas for all the reasons referred to above it appears necessary for the Community, whilst limiting itself to what is strictly necessary, to adopt the appropriate harmonization measures,

26. Whereas for all the reasons referred to above it appears necessary for the Community, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, to adopt a framework for the appropriate harmonization measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE.

Article 1

Objectives

This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order to reduce their impact on the environment, to contribute to the completion and functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.

To attain these objectives this Directive establishes targets and the essential requirements which packaging must meet, and provides for measures for the prevention of the production of packaging waste and for the promotion of return, reuse and recovery operations relating to packaging and packaging waste in order to ensure public health and the protection of the environment.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 109, 26. 4. 1983, p. 8.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 18. 5. 1990, p. 15.

Article 2

Scope

This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service or household level, regardless of the materials used and whether it concerns primary, secondary or tertiary packaging.

This Directive shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning hazardous waste ⁽¹⁾.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purpose of this Directive:

(a) with respect to packaging classification:

1. 'packaging' means all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer. Disposables used for the same purpose are to be considered as packaging too;
2. 'sales packaging or primary packaging' means any packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;
3. 'grouping packaging or secondary packaging' means any packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics;
4. 'transport packaging or tertiary packaging' means any packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packagings in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage;

4a. 'small packaging' means primary packaging whose volume is not more than 100 cm³ and whose weight is not more than 3 grammes;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1991, p. 20.

(b) with respect to packaging waste:

1. 'used packaging' means the packaging itself left over once it has been emptied or the product has been unpacked;
 2. 'packaging waste' means any packaging or packaging material covered by the definition of waste in Council Directive 75/442/EEC (*);
 3. 'packaging waste management' means the management of waste as defined in Directive 75/442/EEC;
 4. 'prevention' means the reduction of the quantity and/or the harmfulness of waste at production processes level and at product level;
 5. 'recovery' means any of the applicable operations provided for in Annex II.B to Directive 75/442/EEC;
 6. 'recycling' means the recovery of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes excluding energy recovery; recycling means also regeneration and composting;
 7. 'disposal' means any of the applicable operations provided for in Annex II.A to Directive 75/442/EEC;
4. 'prevention' means the reduction of the quantity and/or the harmfulness of materials used, packaging and packaging waste at production processes level and at the marketing, distribution, utilization and elimination stages, in particular by developing 'clean' products and technology.
 6. 'recycling' means the recovery of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes excluding energy recovery; recycling means also composting, regeneration and biomethanization;
 - 6a. 'biomethanization' means the anaerobic treatment of packaging waste, which produces biomethane and soil.
 - 6b. 'composting' means the anaerobic treatment of the organic parts of packaging waste, which produces soil.

(*) OJ No L 194, 25. 7. 1975, p. 39.

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(c) with respect to packaging management:

1. 'returnable packaging' means any packaging whose return from the consumer or final user is assured by specific means, (separate collection, deposits, etc.), independently of its final destination, in order to be reused, recovered, or subject to specific waste management operations;
2. 'non-returnable' packaging means any packaging for which no specific provisions for their return from the consumer or final user are established;
3. 'reusable packaging' means any packaging which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a number of trips or rotations in order to be refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived; such packaging will become packaging waste when no longer subject to reuse;
4. 'one-way packaging' means any packaging not being used more than once for the same purpose;

(d) 'economic operators' in relation to packaging means suppliers of packaging materials, packaging producers and converters, fillers and users, traders and distributors.

3. 'reusable packaging' means any packaging which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations in order to be refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with or without the support of auxiliary products present on the market enabling the packaging to be refilled; such packaging will become packaging waste when no longer subject to reuse,

(d) 'economic operators' in relation to packaging means suppliers of packaging materials, packaging producers and converters, fillers and users, importers, traders and distributors, authorities and statutory organizations affected by the processing of packaging.

Article 4

Targets

1. In order to comply with the objectives of this Directive, Member States shall take measures to attain the following targets:

- (a) regarding recovery of packaging waste: no later than 10 years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, 90% by weight of the packaging waste output will be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recovery. Within this general recovery target, and with the same time limit, 60% by weight of each material of the packaging waste output shall be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling;

1. In order to comply with the objectives of this Directive, Member States shall take measures to attain the following targets:

- (a) regarding recovery of packaging waste:

- no later than 5 years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, 60% by weight of the packaging waste output should be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recovery. Within this general recovery target, and with the same time limit, 40% by weight of each material of the packaging waste output should be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling, and has to be recycled,

- = no later than 10 years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, 90% by weight of the packaging waste output will be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recovery. Within this general recovery target, and with the same time limit, 60% by weight of each material of the packaging waste output shall be removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling, and has to be recycled;

1a. The Member States shall take action to promote the reuse of recycled packaging waste in the production of packaging.

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- (b) regarding minimization of final disposal of packaging waste: no later than 10 years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, final disposal of the packaging waste output will be limited to the residues of the collection and sorting activities, with a limitation to not more than 10% by weight of the packaging waste output.

- (b) regarding minimization of final disposal of packaging waste: no later than 10 years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, final disposal of the packaging waste output will be limited to the residues of the collection and sorting activities, with a limitation to not more than 10% by weight of the packaging waste output.

2. Member States shall specify in the chapter on the management of packaging waste of their waste management plans as indicated in Article 10, intermediate targets for recovery, recycling and final disposal of packaging waste. They shall also specify in this chapter at which time the following targets will be attained simultaneously:

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- = removal of 60% by weight of the packaging waste output from the waste stream for the purpose of recovery.
- = removal of 40% by weight of each material of the packaging waste output from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

This information must be provided in the first report to the Commission as required in Article 14.

2a. The measures and target figures mentioned in the preceding paragraphs shall be published by the Member States in their respective official journals and shall be the subject of an information campaign for the general public and economic agents.

3. If scientific research, or any other evaluation technique, such as eco-balances, prove that other recovery processes show greater environmental advantages, the targets for recycling can be modified in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17.

Also on the basis of scientific research and of the progress achieved in the Member States, the Commission shall re-examine the targets fixed in this Article, and shall within six years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, adopt any appropriate measures in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17.

Article 5

Return and management systems

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, within five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, systems are set up to:

- (a) provide for the return of all used packaging and/or all packaging waste from the consumer or other final user in order to channel it to the most appropriate management alternatives;
- (b) ensure that the used packaging and/or packaging waste collected is effectively reused or recovered.

These systems shall ensure the coverage of imported products under non-discriminatory conditions and shall be designed in such a way that there are no barriers to trade or distortions of competition.

2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall form part of a policy covering all packaging and packaging waste and shall take into account, in particular: consumer protection, health, safety and sanitary requirements; protection of the quality, the authenticity and the technical characteristics of the packed good and materials used as well as industrial and commercial property rights.

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, within five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, systems are set up to:

- (a) provide for the return of all used packaging and/or all packaging waste from the consumer or waste stream or other final user in order to channel it to the most appropriate management alternatives;
- (b) ensure that the used packaging and/or packaging waste collected is effectively reused or recovered including recycled;

These systems shall ensure the coverage of imported products under non-discriminatory procedures and conditions including the tariffs imposed for access to the system and shall be designed in such a way that there are no barriers to trade or distortions of competition.

3. The return and management systems set up in the different Member States, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, shall be considered and recognized as equivalent throughout the whole Community and participation in such systems shall be open to the economic operators of the sectors concerned.

The return and management systems set up in different Member States, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, shall be considered and recognized as equivalent throughout the whole Community and participation in such systems shall be open to all economic operators of the sectors concerned, special account to be taken of any particular problems facing small and medium-sized enterprises.

Article 6

Marking

1. To facilitate the reuse and recovery of packaging and packaging waste, Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, within five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, all packaging shall comply with the marking provisions laid down in this Article and in Annex I. Packaging shall bear the appropriate marking(s) either on the packaging itself or on the label.

1. To facilitate the reuse and recovery including recycling of packaging and packaging waste, Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, within five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, all packaging shall comply with the marking provisions laid down in this Article and in Annex I. Packaging shall bear the appropriate marking/s either on the packaging itself or on the label. Such marking shall be appropriately durable having regard to whether the packaging is reusable or recoverable. Any future EC eco-label for packaging will be harmonized with the measures adopted as a result of this Directive.

2. All reusable and recoverable packaging shall bear the mark(s) shown in Annex I. Fixing these marks on a packaging means that:

- the used packaging waste is subject to established return and management systems,
- the packaging itself and the provisions for the management of used packaging and packaging waste comply with the provisions of this Directive and the essential requirements referred to in Article 7 and described in Annex II.

2a. The Member States shall ensure that the marking is clearly visible, legible and lasting and that it is maintained when the packaging is opened.

3. To facilitate return, reuse and recovery, packaging shall indicate, when needed for its identification and classification, the nature of the packaging material(s) used, in accordance with the identification system described in Annex I. The numbering and abbreviations on which the identification system is based shall be determined by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17 not later than 12 months after the adoption of this Directive. It shall decide which materials shall be subject to the identification system, in accordance with the same procedure.

4. In order to inform the consumer or final user whether or not the packaging is made of recycled material, such packaging may bear the mark shown in Annex I.

5. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any markings other than those set out in Annex I, intending to serve the same purpose, shall be prohibited. The marks set out in Annex I may not be used for any purposes other than those envisaged in this Article.

6. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17, no later than 12 months after the adoption of this Directive, adopt the markings required by this Article and which comply with criteria of visual perceptibility, readability and understanding by the European consumer.

7. By the procedure set out in Article 17 the Commission shall decide to what extent derogations from the marking provisions will be needed.

8. The Commission shall draw up, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17, the detailed rules for the marking system. These rules shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

9. The requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 to 8 shall be applied without prejudice to other marking or labelling schemes, set up at Community level, for health, security, environmental protection or consumer information purposes.

3. To facilitate return, reuse and recovery including recycling, packaging shall indicate, when needed for its identification and classification, the nature of the packaging material/s used, in accordance with the identification system described in Annex I. The numbering and abbreviations on which the identification system is based shall be determined by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17 not later than 12 months after the adoption of this Directive. It shall decide which materials shall be subject to the identification system, in accordance with the same procedure.

6. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17, no later than 12 months after the adoption of this Directive, adopt the markings required by this Article and which are clearly visible, legible and lasting and that it is maintained when the packaging is opened and is comprehensible for the European consumer.

The markings described in Annex I shall enter into force simultaneously.

10. The provisions of this Article are without prejudice to the possibility that the markings described in it can be used by economic operators on materials and products other than packaging for analogous purposes, as long as they are effectively reusable, recoverable or made out of recycled material; their use shall be communicated to and approved by the competent authorities.

11. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure:

- the provisions of information on the purpose and application of all the markings,
- that proper use of the markings by economic operators is verified.

Article 7

Essential requirements

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that packaging may be placed on the market only if it complies with the essential requirements set out in Annex II.

2. Member States shall presume compliance with the requirements set out in Annex II in the case of packaging which is in conformity:

- (a) with the relevant harmonized standards, the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Member States shall publish the reference numbers of national standards transposing these harmonized standards;
- (b) with the relevant national standards referred to in paragraph 3 in so far as, in the areas covered by such standards, no harmonized standards exist.

3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of their national standards, as referred to in paragraph 2 (b), which they regard as complying with the requirements referred to in this Article. The Commission shall forward such texts forthwith to the other Member States.

Member States shall publish the references of these standards. The Commission shall ensure that they are published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

4. Where a Member State or the Commission considers that the standards referred to in paragraph 2 do not entirely meet the essential requirements referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission or the Member States concerned shall bring the matter before the Committee set up by Directive 83/189/EEC giving the reasons therefor. The Committee shall deliver an opinion without delay. In the light of the Committee's opinion, the Commission shall inform Member States whether or not it is necessary to withdraw those standards from publications referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that packaging may be placed on the market only if it complies with the essential requirements set out in this Directive.

Article 8

Information systems

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that databases on packaging and packaging waste shall be established in order to enable Member States and the Commission to develop packaging and packaging waste management policies. For reasons of efficiency the required data may cover other components of a particular waste stream.

2. The databases shall serve the following purposes:

- to provide information on the magnitude, characteristics and evolution of the packaging and packaging waste flows at the level of individual Member States.
- to provide information on the economic parameters related to packaging and packaging waste management,
- to provide information in order to be able to re-examine targets, to design the most appropriate measures to attain them and to evaluate their effectiveness.

3. To harmonize the characteristics and presentation of the data produced and to make the data of the Member States compatible, the databases shall be based on the formats described in Annex III.

4. Member States shall take into account the particular problems of small and medium-sized enterprises in providing detailed data.

5. The data obtained shall be made available for the first time three years after the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law and shall be updated every three years. The results shall be communicated to the Commission in accordance with the reporting procedures set out in Article 14.

Article 9

Consumer information

Member States shall take measure to ensure that consumers and other users are informed about the advantages of using reusable and recoverable packaging, about the meaning of the markings on packaging, about the return systems available for them to dispose of their used packaging and of packaging waste, and about the existing management plans for packaging as referred to in Article 10.

Member States shall require all economic operators involved to provide the competent authorities with reliable data on their sector as required by this Article.

Member States shall take measures, within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, to ensure that consumers and other users are informed about the advantages of using reusable and recoverable packaging, about the meaning of the markings on packaging, about the return systems available for them to dispose of their used packaging and of packaging waste, and about the existing management plans for packaging as referred to in Article 10.

Article 10

Management plans

1. Pursuant to the objectives and measures referred to in this Directive, Member States shall include in their waste management plans required by Article 7 of Directive 75/442/EEC a specific chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste.

2. The chapter referred to in paragraph 1 shall include:
- the intermediate and final objectives and targets to be achieved,
 - the measures to be adopted, which might be of a technical, economic or organizational character,
 - the justification of the measures adopted or of any modification of the targets as considered in the provisions of this Directive.

Article 11

Economic instruments

Economic instruments may be adopted by Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, to promote the objectives of this Directive.

1. The Council, on the basis of a proposal from the Commission, adopts economic instruments. In the absence of measures at Community level, Member States may adopt them in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, to attain the objectives of this Directive. Economic instruments should be used to promote these objectives.

2. Economic instruments may not give rise to distortions of competition or create obstacles to the marketing of and trade in packaging and packaged goods by complying with the following criteria:

= there must be a clear link between the measures adopted and the aim being pursued. The measures shall be proportionate to the objectives to be achieved and their effectiveness controllable;

= they shall apply without distinction in both form and substance to all economic operators and shall not discriminate against particular types of packaging or packaging material or against particular products or a category of products;

= economic instruments should be easy to operate and not demand too much administration; they should not clash with Community legislation on tax harmonization

3. The Member States shall report to the Commission on the economic instruments they have implemented to comply with this Directive. Where the instruments include State aid, they must be notified in advance pursuant to Article 93(3) of the Treaty. The instruments must take into account the 'polluter pays' principle.

Article 12

Standardization

The Commission shall promote, as appropriate, the elaboration of European standards relating in particular to:

- dimensions and shapes of packaging for agreed products in order to facilitate their reuse and rationalize and optimize management alternatives,
- modular distribution packaging for transport and distribution,
- product specifications for the use of recycled materials in the manufacturing of packaging and other products,
- criteria and methodology for life-cycle analysis on packaging.

The Commission shall promote, as appropriate, the elaboration of European standards relating in particular to:

- dimensions and shapes of packaging for agreed products in order to facilitate their reuse and rationalize and optimize management alternatives,
- modular distribution packaging for transport and distribution,
- product specifications for the use of, and when appropriate minimum content level for, recycled materials in the manufacturing of packaging and other products,
- criteria and methodology for life-cycle analysis on packaging.

= requirements for the compostability of packaging.

Article 13

Notification

1. Without prejudice to Directive 83/189/EEC, before adopting such measures, Member States shall notify the drafts of measures which they intend to adopt within the framework of this Directive to the Commission, in order to permit the latter to examine them in the light of existing provisions and, where appropriate, to ask Member States to suspend their adoption.

2. If the proposed measure is also a technical matter within the meaning of Directive 83/189/EEC, the Member State concerned may indicate, when following the notification procedures referred to in this Directive, that the notification is equally valid for Directive 83/189/EEC.

Article 14

Obligation to report

Every three years, and for the first time on 1 April of the third year after the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law, Member States shall send the Commission a report on the measures taken to implement this Directive. This report shall be based on a questionnaire, drawn up in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 17, which the Commission shall send to the Member States six months before the said date.

On the basis of these reports, the Commission shall publish a consolidated report every three years, and for the first time on 1 April of the following year.

Existing provisions

Member States shall communicate to the Commission all existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted or concluded within the scope of this Directive.

Article 15

Freedom to place on the market

Member States shall not impede the placing on the market on their territory of packaging which satisfies the provisions of this Directive.

Member States shall not impede the placing on the market on their territory of packaging which satisfies the provisions of this Directive, nor the use of the recovery procedures for such packaging laid down in the Directive.

Article 16

Adaptation to scientific and technical progress

The amendments necessary for adapting the provisions of this Directive to scientific and technical progress shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17.

This procedure shall also be applicable for amendments which need to be made to the provisions of this Directive applicable to primary packaging for medical devices and pharmaceutical products. The provisions relating to such packaging shall take into account the safety, performance and quality requirements which must be satisfied by them, in accordance with the provisions of Community law.

In addition, the Commission, in accordance with the same procedure, shall adopt the measures necessary to deal with any difficulties encountered in applying the provisions of this Directive to small packaging.

Article 17

Committee procedure

The Commission shall be assisted by a committee of an advisory nature composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representatives of the Commission.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft, within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the committee. It shall inform the committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

Article 18

Implementation in national law

Member States shall adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by ...⁽¹⁾. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these provisions, these shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The procedure for such reference shall be adopted by Member States.

Article 19

Directive 85/339/EEC is hereby repealed with effect from ...

Article 20

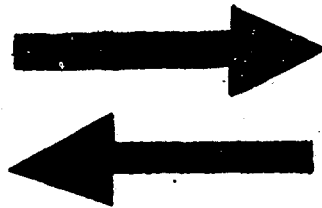
This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

⁽¹⁾ Eighteen months after the adoption of this Directive.

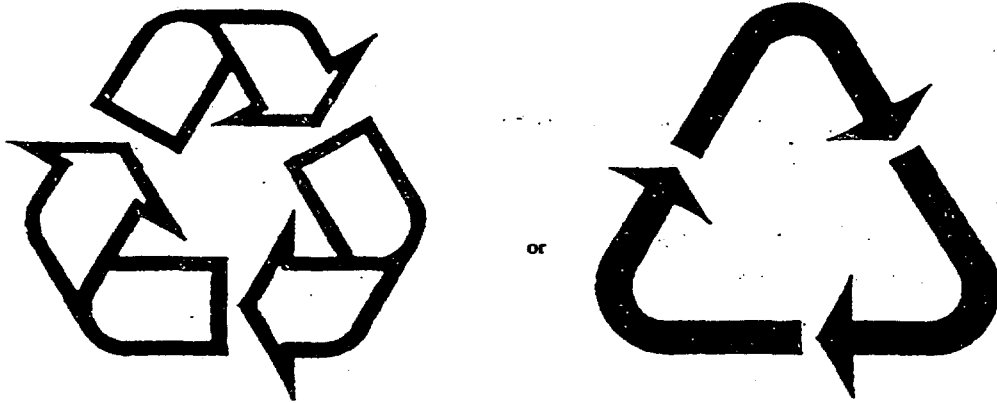
ANNEX I

MARKING

1. (a) Reusable packaging



1. (b) Recoverable packaging

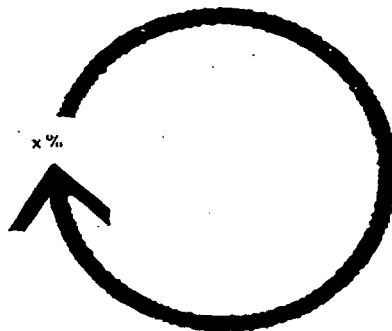


1. (c) Identification system

Plastic shall use a numbering from 1 to 19; paper and cardboard from 20 to 39; metal from 40 to 49; wood from 50 to 59; textiles from 60 to 69; glass from 70 to 79.

The identification may also be done by using the abbreviation to the used material(s) (e.g. HDPE: high density polyethylene). Numbering, or abbreviations, or both, may be used to identify materials. The said identification methods shall be located in the centre of or below the graphical marking indicating the reusable or recoverable nature of the packaging.

1. (d) Packaging made partly or entirely of recycled materials



x% = percentage of recycled material used in the manufacturing of the product.

ANNEX II

OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE COMPOSITION AND THE REUSABLE AND RECOVERABLE NATURE OF PACKAGING

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE COMPOSITION AND THE REUSABLE AND RECOVERABLE INCLUDING RECYCLABLE NATURE OF PACKAGING

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 and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer.
- Packaging shall be designed, produced and commercialized in such a way as to permit its reuse or recovery and to minimize 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 metals and other hazardous substances as constituents of the packaging material or of any of the packaging components is limited to such a level as to minimize their presence in emissions, ash or leachate when packaging or residues from management operations or packaging waste are incinerated or landfilled.

- Packaging shall be so manufactured that the presence of noxious metals and other hazardous substances as constituents of the packaging material or of any of the packaging components is minimized.

- The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed the following:

= 600 ppm by weight after two years of entry into force of this directive.

= 250 ppm by weight after three years of entry into force of this directive.

= 100 ppm by weight after five years of entry into force of this Directive.

- The concentration levels of heavy metals present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed the following:

<u>Lead (Pb)</u>	<u>150 ppm</u>
<u>Cadmium (Cd)</u>	<u>1.5 ppm</u>
<u>Chrome (Cr VI)</u>	<u>100 ppm</u>
<u>Mercury (Hg).</u>	<u>1 ppm</u>

and this no later than five years after the entry into force of this Directive

2. Requirements specific to the reusable nature of a 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,
- fulfil the requirements specific to recoverable packaging when the packaging is no longer reused and thus becomes waste.

3. Requirements specific to the recoverable nature of packaging

(a) *Packaging recoverable in the form of material recycling*

- Packaging must be manufactured in such a way as to enable the recycling of at least 'x%' by weight of the materials used into the manufacture of marketable products.

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

(b) *Packaging recoverable in the form of energy recovery*

- Packaging waste processed for the purpose of energy recovery shall have a minimum inferior calorific value of 13 MJ/kg (approximate energetic value of paper and cardboard).
- The energy recovery operation may not give rise to ash residues exceeding 'y' % by weight of the incinerated materials.
- If used as a substitute for other fuels (carburants), it should not have a greater impact on the environment, in terms of emissions and residues, than that of the substituted fuel.

(c) *Packaging recoverable 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 composting process or activity into which it is introduced or diminish the quality of the compost.

(ca) 100% biodegradable packing

100% biodegradable packaging waste shall be of such a nature that it is capable of undergoing physical, chemical, thermal or biological decomposition such that the finished compost ultimately decomposes into carbon dioxide, biomass and water (leaving no distinguishable persistent, synthetic or toxic residues).

ANNEX III

INFORMATION SYSTEM/DATABASE ON PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE

The database will be built up by the following formats:

- Format 1: Composition of municipal waste — household level (mandatory presentation — Annex III.A1)
- Format 2: Composition of municipal waste — other levels (mandatory presentation — Annex III.A2)
- Format 3: Packaging waste management (mandatory presentation — Annex III.B)
- Format 4: Product families to be recorded (Annex III.C) — consumption-based primary packaging data (mandatory presentation and explanatory note — Annex III.D1, III.D2 and III.D3)
- Format 5: Industrial packaging (mandatory presentation — Annex III.E)
- Format 6: Secondary and tertiary packaging consumption data (formats 4 and 5 related products) (mandatory presentation — Annex III.F)

ORIGINAL TEXT

AMENDED TEXT

FORMAT 1

Annex III.A1

Concept: Composition municipal waste — household level
Units: Kg, volume and %

Country:
Year:

Components	kg	%	Volume
Glass — Total			
Packaging:			
— White:			
— Brown:			
— Green:			
Non-packaging			
Paper and cardboard — Total			
Packaging:			
— Cardboard:			
— Laminates:			
— Paper:			
Non-packaging:			
— Newspaper: — periodicals:			
— Other:			
Plastics — Total			
Polyolefines			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Polystyrenes			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Halogenated polymers			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
PET			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Others			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Textiles			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Ferro			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Non-ferro			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Wood			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Leather:			
Rubber:			
Stone:			
Carpets:			
Organics:			
Others:			
Sub-total packaging			
Sub-total non-packaging			
Total			

FORMAT 2

Annex III.A2

Concept: Composition municipal waste — other levels
 Units: Kg, volume and %

Country:
 Year:

Components	kg	%	Volume
Glass — Total			
Packaging:			
— White:			
— Brown:			
— Green:			
Non-packaging			
Paper and cardboard — Total			
Packaging:			
— Cardboard:			
— Laminates:			
— Paper:			
Non-packaging:			
— Newspaper — periodicals:			
— Other:			
Plastics — Total			
Polyolefines			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Polystyrenes			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Halogenated Polymers			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
PET			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Others			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Textiles			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Ferro			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Non-ferro			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Wood			
— Packaging			
— Non-packaging			
Leather:			
Rubber:			
Stone:			
Carpets:			
Organics:			
Others:			
Sub-total packaging			
Sub-total non-packaging			
Total			

FORMAT 3

Annex III.B

Concept: Packaging waste management

Units: 1 000 tonnes

Country:

Year:

Household level									
Components	Output	Collection		Treatment					
		Bulk	Selective	Recovery				Final disposal	
				Recycling	Energy conversion	Composting	Other	Incineration	Landfill
Glass									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Paper and cardboard									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Plastic									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Textiles									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Ferro									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Non-ferro									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Wood									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Leather									
Rubber									
Stone									
Carpets									
Organic									
Other									
Total									

ORIGINAL TEXT

AMENDED TEXT

Other levels (industry, offices, services, etc.)

Components	Output	Collection		Treatment					
		Bulk	Selective	Recovery				Final disposal	
				Recycling	Energy conversion	Composting	Other	Incineration	Landfill
Glass									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Paper and cardboard									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Plastic									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Textiles									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Ferro									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Non-ferro									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Wood									
— Packaging									
— Non-packaging									
Leather									
Rubber									
Stone									
Carpets									
Organic									
Other									
Total.									

FORMAT 4

Annex III.C

Consumption-based primary packaging data

Product families to be recorded

- Biscuits and cakes
- Fats (other than milk fats)
- Chocolate and sugar confectionary
- Dairy products
- Dry beverages
- Frozen foods
- Heat-processed foods
- Jam and preserves
- Sauces
- Snack foods
- Fresh bread
- Fresh fish
- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- Fresh meat
- Beer and cider
- Carbonated soft drinks
- Fruit juices
- Mineral water and still drinks
- Wines and spirits
- Automotive products
- Cigarettes and tobacco
- Cleaning material
- Cosmetics
- Haircare
- Paints, stains and varnishes
- Pet foods
- Pharmaceuticals
- Soaps and detergents
- Toiletries
- Toys
- Electrical appliances
- Electronics
- Clothing
- Others

Annex III.D1

Concept: Consumption-based primary packaging data

Country:

Units: Pieces, grams, tonnes

Year:

Product families	1 000 pieces	Average weight per piece (gram)	Total (tonne)	Number of rotations/ Life span (x)	Total (tonne)

ORIGINAL TEXT

AMENDED TEXT

Annex III.D2

Concept: Consumption-based primary packaging data

Country:

Units: Pieces, gram, tonnes

Year:

Total drink market April to May 1991	1 000 pieces	Average weight per piece (gram)	Total (tonne)	Number of rotations/ Live span (x)	Total (tonne)
Total drink market, non-alcoholic (N-A)	196 070,25				
Total glass, non-alcoholic (N-A)	36 689,50				
Non-returnable glass, N-A	8 275,20				
Non-returnable glass, 0,20-0,25 l, N-A	5 404,60	140	756,64		756,64
Non-returnable glass, 0,33 l, N-A	89,70	220	19,73		19,73
Non-returnable glass, 0,50-0,75 l, N-A	782,30				
Non-returnable glass, 1 l and more, N-A	1 998,60	480	959,33		959,33
Returnable glass, N-A	28 414,30				
Returnable glass, 0,20-0,25 l, N-A	8 859,40	235	2 081,96	18/x1	2 081,91/x1
Returnable glass, 0,50-0,75 l, N-A	1 544,70				
Returnable glass, 1 l and more, N-A	18 010,20	750	13 507,65	18/x2	13 507 /x2
Plastic, N-A	99 702,00				
Metal, N-A	28 571,90				
Cardboard, N-A	31 106,90				
Cardboard, 0,20 l, N-A	18 270,70				
Cardboard, 0,50 l, N-A	171,90				
Cardboard, 1 l and more, N-A	12 664,30				
Total drink market, alcoholic (A)	181 929,06				
Total glass, alcoholic (A)	175 921,50				
Non-returnable glass, A	32 773,10				
Non-returnable glass, 0,20-0,25 l, A	23 928,30	130	3 110,68		3 110,68
Non-returnable glass, 0,33 l, A	471,40	155	73,07		73,07
Non-returnable glass, 0,50 l, A	93,70	225	21,08		21,08
Non-returnable glass, 0,70-0,75 l, A	7 052,10	570	4 019,70		4 019,70
Non-returnable glass, 1 l, A	901,90	500	450,95		450,95
Non-returnable glass, more than 1 l, A	325,70				
Returnable glass, A	143 148,38				
Returnable glass, 0,20-0,25 l, A	124 955,75	265	33 113,27	35/x3	33 113,27/x3
Returnable glass, 0,33 l, A	16 452,70	265	4 359,97	35/x4	4 359,97/x4
Returnable glass, 0,50 l, A	0,10	365	0,04		0,04
Returnable glass, 0,70-0,75 l, A	1 732,10	640	1 108,54	18/x5	1 108,54/x5
Returnable glass, 1 l, A	0,00	720	0,00		0,00
Returnable glass, more than 1 l, A	7,70				
Metal, A	6 007,60				
Metal, 0,25 l, A	93,80				
Metal, 0,33 l, A	5 678,80				
Metal, 0,50 l, A	233,00				
Metal, 1 l, A	1,60				
Metal, more than 1 l, A	0,40				

This is an Example: Numbers, grams, tonnes are illustrative, not real.

Annex III.D3

Consumer-based primary packaging data

Explanatory note

The number of pieces per product on the market of the Member States can be obtained from specialized market research companies such as Nielsen, GFK and others.

The number of pieces sold, multiplied by the average weight of the packaging will give the tonnage of waste each item is likely to generate at household level.

The tonnage of returnable, refillable packaging has to be divided by the number of years equal to the life-span of the product.

FORMAT 5.

Annex III.E

Concept: Industrial packaging

Units: Pieces, grams, kg

Country:

Year:

Types	Pieces	Average weight per piece (grams)	Total weight (kg)	Number of rotations/ Lifespan (x)	Total (kg)
Intermediate bulk containers (IBC)					
— Woven PP					
— Octobins (cardboard)					
— HDPE					
— Metal					
— Others					
Drums					
— Metal					
— Plastic					
Jerrycans					
— Metal					
— Plastics					
Boxes					
— Cardboard					
— Wood and plywood					
Bags					
— Paper					
— Plastic					
— Woven					
Others					
Total					

ORIGINAL TEXT

AMENDED TEXT

FORMAT 6

Annex III.F

Concept: Secondary and tertiary packaging
Units: Average weight in grams or kg

Country:

Year:

	Carton	Plastic	Wood	Others
Trays — 6 — 12 — 24				
Crates — 6 — 12 — 24				
Boxes — 24				
Wrappings — Stretch — Shrink				
Pallets — 120—80 — 120—120				

Note: Reusables are to be divided by the number of years equal to the life span in the same way as indicated for primary packaging.

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