

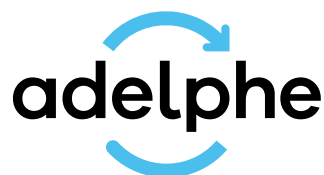
2025 Rate Guide

for the recycling of household packaging



Rates are provided subject to official approval by the French authorities.
Should any new changes to regulations come into force,
this may lead to an update of these rates.

November 2024





Editorial

Dear Members and Partners,

As we move into 2025, our joint commitment to meeting the challenge of the “3Rs” (reduce, reuse and recycle) has never been stronger.

You have chosen Adelphe to help you manage your extended producer responsibility (EPR) for household packaging and graphic paper. To that end, you pay us an eco-contribution that we primarily use to fund:

- local authorities so that they can organise selective collection (yellow bin, transportation, sorting centre operations) and out-of-home collection
- reuse, eco-design and R&D initiatives to provide you with practical tools for reducing the impact of your packaging

Every year, this eco-contribution changes based on new governmental requirements aimed at reducing the environmental impact of your businesses. You may recall that two additional new measures must now be taken: funding of recycling for certain plastics and litter management. As a result of these changes, extra systems need to be implemented in the field, resulting in a rise in your annual contribution.

We are aware that these adjustments may have an impact on your businesses and have endeavoured to apply them as fairly as possible. This guide provides answers to all your questions and details of bonuses you can access to reduce your contribution.

Adelphe & You

As an Adelphe member, you can access a comprehensive range of tailored support on:

- **eco-design:** to help you reassess and improve your packaging and graphic paper so it can be reduced, recycled and reused. In most cases, this virtuous circle will allow you to save money!
- **regulatory monitoring:** we'll provide you with information and summaries regarding the latest developments in France and Europe;
- **communication:** we'll explain your obligations concerning markings on your packaging and paper (Sorting Info) and consumer-focused communication;
- **administrative procedures:** your declarations and various regularly updated informative tools are available in the client portal.

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Household Packaging Scheme

Understanding rates

What is my contribution used for?

Among other things, your contribution is used to fund the collection and sorting of your packaging and paper with a view to them being recycled. As a member, you also have access to our expertise, allowing you to take further concrete steps to reduce the impact of your products on the planet. Discover our tools and services at adelphe.fr

Below is a breakdown of how your contribution is used:



➤ What is a CSU and a PU?

It's important to fully understand the difference between a CSU and PU, as this will make it easier to complete your declaration.

Consumer Sales Unit (CSU)

A CSU is **a packaged product unit available for separate purchase by a consumer**. For example:

- 1 bottle of wine = 1 CSU if the bottle can be purchased by the unit
- 1 box containing 6 bottles of wine = 1 CSU if the box is sold full and the bottles cannot be purchased by the unit
- 1 box containing 10 single-dose packs = 1 CSU (single-dose packs cannot be purchased separately)

Depending on how many CSUs you place on the market, you can choose from three types of declaration (see page 9)

What is a Packaging Unit (PU)?

A PU is **a packaging component that can be separated from the product when it is consumed** or used by a household.

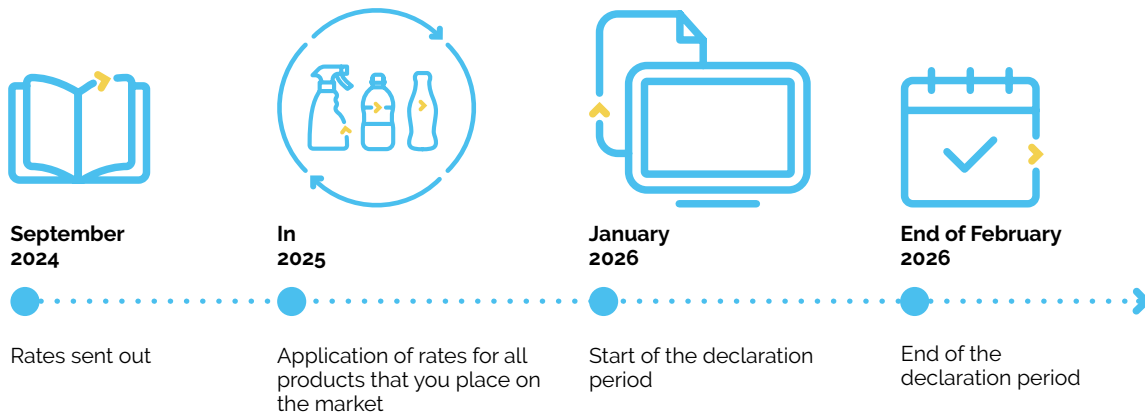
All stopper or closure elements (removable caps, separable seal lids, lids, parts of perforated blister packs, etc.) are considered to be packaging units in their own right and need to be declared separately.

Trays with non-peelable film or inseparable blister packs only constitute one unit.

Examples:



➤ Key steps in the rate life cycle



We send them to you before they are applied, so you are aware of the costs entailed. Most importantly, this also gives you time to make changes to your packaging. Don't forget, if you modify your packaging, you may be eligible for more bonuses and fewer penalties!

➤ How are rates calculated?

Rates are calculated based on regulatory requirements and costs that Adelphe is required to meet (see chart on page 4)

We therefore estimate changes in packaging tonnage (per material) and use these as the basis for setting different rates per material.

These rates take account of tonnage and the maturity of the stream in question. Therefore, rates are lower for more developed streams with higher tonnage (as is the case for e.g. glass).

Although we work based on the general principle of cost pooling, the French authorities may also set us specific rules on allocation.



➤ How to estimate your contribution

The **client portal** includes a number of **simulators** allowing you to estimate the amount you will be required to contribute. These can be found in “**Resources**” and your “**Declaration space**”.

➤ Focus on the CSU declaration

In this declaration, we ask you to provide relatively detailed information, as this allows us to:

- **Determine tonnage:** as explained earlier, it's essential for us to determine tonnage in order to calculate rates enabling us to cover our costs. Moreover, we can use data on tonnage to work with local authorities to make adjustments to collections and sorting centres. For example, more home deliveries mean higher volumes of flat-pack cardboard boxes, which has an impact on this whole area.
- **Apply bonuses and penalties:** these are designed to encourage efforts to improve your packaging (reduction, incorporation of recycled material, etc.) and prompt you to change packaging containing elements that disrupt the recycling process.
- **Report to the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME):** your data are fed back to ADEME for overall analysis and are used to guide policy.

Any other questions?

Visit the help centre in the **client portal**:





What's new in 2025?

Ambitious targets have been set for developing the 3Rs. These require us to implement new systems, particularly in relation to rates.

For example, we have introduced a new **penalty applicable to promotional packs** that are overpackaged.

We will also be applying an **adjustment to rates to take account of litter**.

A study conducted by Citeo and Adelphe revealed significant differences in litter volumes by sector. For the sake of fairness, the rate per packaging unit (PU) now takes account of each business sector's relative contribution to the overall volume of litter. This means that a sector generating higher volumes of litter will be charged a higher rate than a sector producing lower volumes.

Here's a summary of new developments for this year:



Reduction bonus

To make things fairer, this is now **proportionate** to the effort you have made: if you have reduced the weight of your packaging by 20%, you will be awarded a 20% bonus.

For further details, see page 29



Adjusted packaging unit (PU) rates

per sector to account for variations in litter volumes.

For further details, see page 21



Promotional pack penalty

A 10% penalty now applies to multi-packs of CSUs sold as part of a special or ongoing promotional offer. The aim is to **eliminate unnecessary packaging** (and enable us to meet reduction targets).

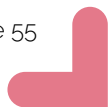
For further details, see page 55



Penalty for small beverage formats

A 10% penalty will be applied for beverages sold in bottles and cartons made mainly of plastic with a capacity of less than 0.5 L.

For further details, see page 55





Which is the most suitable option?

According to the number of CSUs you place on the market per year
(click on the description that applies to you for more details):

1



Less than 10,000
CSUs per year
One-click option



€80 flat fee

2



More than
500,000 CSUs
Expert option



CSU declaration

3



Between 10,000 and 500,000 CSUs
Simplified option



Simplified declarations



General simplified declaration



for shipping packages



Wines & spirits



Food delivery

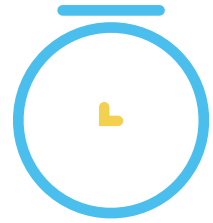


Fresh food suppliers





€80 flat fee



If you place fewer than 10,000 CSUs on the market per year, you should sign up for the flat fee of €80 excl. VAT. To do that:

- [Log in to the client portal](#)
- Open the DECLARATION [menu](#) and follow the instructions!

This flat fee is the minimum rate we charge, enabling us to meet your obligations and recycle your packaging, while also covering fixed administrative costs:

- Dedicated support weekdays
Tel. +33 (0)809 108 108 - entreprises@adelphe.fr
- A client portal offering a whole host of tools, documents and information (see details on page 76)
- A website packed with news items on various topics relating to the ecosystem: adelphe.fr
- Email campaigns to keep you abreast of any changes, new developments, offers and useful tools.

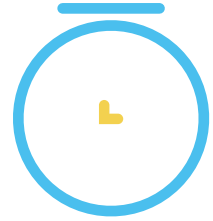
Did you know?

Even if you sell fewer than 10,000 CSUs per year, **you still have access to all the available tools.**





Simplified options



We offer 5 simplified options if you are declaring **fewer than 500,000 CSUs**. If you have access to a breakdown of your packaging, you can compare the cost of a simplified declaration to a CSU declaration and choose the most favourable option.

As the name suggests, these simplified options are **QUICK and EASY** to complete, requiring minimal information.

1. General simplified declaration

Choose the relevant family for each product and specify the number of CSUs placed on the market.

Examples:

2,000 beers and shandies
- Sold separately x €0.0071 = €14.20

500 beers and shandies
- Indivisible pack x €0.0232 = €11.60

See breakdown of rates on pages 12 and 13

2. For shipping packages

This rate automatically includes shipping packages.

Examples:

2,000 beers and shandies
- Sold separately x €0.0418 = €83.60

500 beers and shandies
- Indivisible pack x €0.0579 = €28.95

See breakdown of rates on pages 12 and 13

3. Wines & spirits

Simply state which primary and secondary packaging items you place on the market and specify quantities.

Examples:

5,000 bottles standard glass 75 cl weighing over 420 g
x €0.0125 = €62.50

1,000 x 3 L Bag-in-box
x €0.0494 = €49.40

See breakdown of rates on pages 14 and 15

4. Food delivery

Specify the number of orders per product family.

Examples:

5,000 American food orders x €0.0899 = €449.50

2,500 Italian food orders x €0.0514 = €128.50

See breakdown of rates on page 16

5. Fresh food suppliers

Simply specify the number of transactions over the year for the relevant business type.

Examples:

35,000 transactions for a bakery x €0.0079 = €276.50

See breakdown of rates on page 17

Rates for simplified options: general declaration and declaration for shipping packages



Code	Product family description	General declaration rates per CSU in €	Shipping package declaration rates per CSU in €
Food			
P012001	Jam, compotes, honey, spreads	0.0222	0.0386
P012002	Jam, compotes, honey, spreads - Sold separately	0.0051	0.0215
P010201	Sweet or savoury biscuits, cereals, pastries, bread and bread equivalents	0.0120	0.0334
P010301	Coffee, tea and other instant beverages	0.0142	0.0307
P011901	Sugar, confectionery, chocolate and similar	0.0107	0.0272
P011100	Pasta, rice, canned foods, deli products and ready meals	0.0121	0.0285
P011500	Spices and condiments	0.0094	0.0258
P034601	Meat and fish	0.0176	0.0523
P034202	Dairy products (except butter)	0.0157	0.0504
P034203	Dairy products (except butter) - Sold separately	0.0041	0.0388
P034204	Butters	0.0044	0.0208
P034101	Ice creams and frozen foods	0.0144	0.0308
P034400	Fruit and vegetables	0.0070	0.0234
P086001	Other "Food"	0.0222	0.0523
Beverages			
P023101	Beers and shandies	0.0232	0.0579
P023102	Beers and shandies - Sold separately	0.0071	0.0418
P023003	Fruit juice and squash	0.0190	0.0537
P034201	Milk	0.0169	0.0516
P023001	Alcohol-free carbonated drinks	0.0098	0.0445
P023600	Aperitifs, spirits and fruit brandies	0.0141	0.0488
P023400	Wines, champagnes, sparkling wines and ciders	0.0196	0.0543
P023200	Waters	0.0156	0.0502
P086002	Other "Beverages"	0.0232	0.0579
Cleaning and household products			
P055002	Washing products and detergents	0.0363	0.0710
P055001	Soaps	0.0150	0.0314
P055101	All household products, air fresheners and insecticides	0.0250	0.0597
P055008	Washing and household accessories	0.0070	0.0285
P086003	Other "Cleaning and Household Products"	0.0363	0.0710
Body, hair and tooth care products			
P046401	Personal hygiene and care products	0.0173	0.0337
Pharmaceutical products			
P046719	Pharmaceutical and eye care products	0.0142	0.0306
Gardening products			
P055801	Products for the garden and similar	0.0201	0.0816
P086021	Bulky products for the garden	0.0283	0.1166
DIY			
P055901	Tools, DIY products, adhesives, paints and similar	0.0235	0.0582
P055902	General hardware and furnishings	0.0224	0.0571
P086004	Other "DIY"	0.0235	0.0582
Clothes, shoes, textiles and accessories			
P078201	Clothes, textiles, soles, laces, fabrics and sewing accessories	0.0055	0.0360
P078301	Shoes	0.0256	0.0602

Code	Product family description	General declaration rates: per CSU in €	Shipping package declaration rates per CSU in €
Household appliances			
P055501	Miscellaneous large household appliances	0.3910	0.4793
P055508	Miscellaneous small household appliances	0.0618	0.1501
P056102	Household appliance accessories and similar	0.0108	0.0323
Electronics, high-tech goods			
P086006	TVs	0.4053	0.4936
P086010	Mobile phones, smartphones, connected objects, mobile accessories	0.0671	0.1554
P086007	Stereo systems, audio and video players	0.0805	0.1688
P086011	Computers and peripheral devices	0.0747	0.1630
P086005	Radios, headphones, headsets	0.0324	0.1207
P086008	Cameras, video projectors	0.0308	0.0523
P086009	CDs, DVDs, cassettes, films	0.0077	0.0291
P086012	Other "household appliances and high-tech items"	0.4053	0.4936
Home interiors and furnishing			
P055401	Various housewares	0.0108	0.0723
P056001	Indoor and outdoor furniture	0.0856	0.1739
P086013	Household linen	0.0154	0.0769
P086014	Other "Furniture"	0.0856	0.1739
Pets			
P012801	Food products for pets	0.0234	0.0849
P086015	Pet accessories	0.0221	0.0836
Miscellaneous			
P066800	Stationery, accessories, office consumables	0.0115	0.0330
P067001	Jewellery and watches	0.0088	0.0303
P067101	Leather goods and travel bags	0.0099	0.0714
P085201	Tobacco	0.0056	0.0220
P067207	Musical instruments	0.1060	0.1943
P067301	Games and toys	0.0196	0.0811
P067504	Bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, sailing and physical fitness items	0.0461	0.0808
P085305	Domestic liquid fuels	0.0323	0.0488
P067800	Express services (keys, shoe repairs)	0.0116	0.0298
P086017	Lighters and fuels	0.0114	0.0329
P086018	Souvenirs, gifts, ornaments	0.0098	0.0313
P086019	Leisure and sports items	0.0117	0.0332
P086020	Other "Miscellaneous"	0.1060	0.1943
Service and shipping packaging			
P120201	Aluminium	Weight per unit < 5 g	0.0017
P120202		Weight per unit 5/15 g	0.0033
P120203		Weight per unit 15/50 g	0.0049
P120204		Weight per unit > 50g	0.0138
P120301	Paper and cardboard	Weight per unit < 5 g	0.0022
P120302		Weight per unit 5/15 g	0.0031
P120303		Weight per unit 15/50 g	0.0083
P120304		Weight per unit > 50 g	0.0265
P120601	Other	Weight per unit < 5 g	0.0039
P120602		Weight per unit 5/15 g	0.0096
P120603		Weight per unit 15/50 g	0.0255
P120604		Weight per unit > 50 g	0.0509
P120431	Plastic	Weight per unit < 5 g	0.0034
P120432		Weight per unit 5/15 g	0.0078
P120433		Weight per unit 15/50 g	0.0181
P120434		Weight per unit > 50 g	0.0440

Rates for the wines & spirits simplified declaration



Code	Volume of bottle (cl)	2025 rates per CSU in €
Individual bottles		
Wines - normal glass bottle		
P023401	Wines - Small container < 75 cl	0.0084
P023402	Wines standard - Standard size of 75 cl and weight over 420 g	0.0125
P023403	Wines - Large container > 75 cl	0.0185
P023404	Wines - Standard glass bottle - 300 and over	0.0332
Wines - reduced-weight glass bottle		
P023405	Wines - Reduced-weight glass bottle < 50	0.0087
P023406	Wines - Reduced-weight glass bottle - Standard size of 75 cl and weight under 420 g	0.0109
P023407	Wines - Reduced-weight glass bottle 100 and 150	0.0176
Champagne - glass bottle		
P023501	Champagne - Small container < 75 cl	0.0137
P023502	Champagne - Standard size of 75 cl	0.0189
P023503	Champagne - Large container > 75 cl	0.0339
P023504	Champagne - Glass bottle 300 cl and above	0.0634
Sparkling wine - glass bottle		
P023505	Sparkling wine - Small container < 75 cl	0.0142
P023506	Sparkling wine - Standard size of 75 cl	0.0172
P023507	Sparkling wine - Large container > 75 cl	0.0305
Spirits - glass bottle		
P023701	Spirits 70 cl and 100 cl	0.0137
P023702	Spirits 150 cl	0.0179
PET bottles		
P023408	PET bottle	0.0258
Cans		
P023414	Wines - Can	0.0037
Bag-in-box-type rigid cubitainer		
P023409	Bag-in-box 3 L	0.0494
P023410	Bag-in-box 5 L	0.0645
P023411	Bag-in-box 10 L	0.1119
Rigid cubitainer		
P023412	Rigid cubitainer < 5 L	0.1026
P023413	Rigid cubitainer > 5 L	0.1716

Code	Volume of bottle (cl)	2025 rates per CSU in €
Other packaging		
Wooden case		
P121601	Wooden case 1 bottle	0.1608
P121602	Wooden case 2 bottles	0.2656
P121603	Wooden case 3 bottles	0.3893
P121604	Wooden case 6 bottles	0.4600
P121605	Wooden case 12 bottles	0.5985
Cardboard case containing 6 or 12 bottles		
P121301	Cardboard case 6 bottles	0.0582
P121302	Cardboard case 12 bottles	0.1003
Cardboard box containing 1, 2 or 3 bottles		
P121303	Box 1 bottle	0.0254
P121304	Box 2 bottles	0.0374
P121305	Box 3 bottles	0.0429
Metal box containing 1 bottle		
P121101	Metal box containing 1 bottle	0.0151
Service and shipping packaging		
P121306	Paper/cardboard Weight per unit < 30 g	0.0079
P121307	Paper/cardboard Weight per unit > 30 g	0.0206
P121431	Plastic Weight per unit < 15 g	0.0177
P121432	Plastic Weight per unit > 15 g	0.0380

Simplified declaration rates for food deliveries



This declaration is made up of 7 product families, each with a specific rate. This rate automatically includes shipping packages.

Code	Product family description	2025 rates per CSU in €
Food delivery		
P087001	Street Food	0.1381
P087002	American	0.0899
P087003	Japanese	0.0797
P087004	Burgers	0.1145
P087005	Italian	0.0514
P087006	French	0.1330
P087007	Other	0.1363

EXAMPLE

You delivered 10,000 "Italian" orders, 15,000 "Japanese" orders and 2,000 "Korean" orders on the French market in 2025.

Your contribution for the **"Italian" family** is:
 $10,000 \times \text{€}0.0514 = \text{€}514$ excl. VAT

For the **"Japanese" family**:
 $15,000 \times \text{€}0.0797 = \text{€}1,195.50$ excl. VAT

And for the **"Other" family**:
 $2,000 \times \text{€}0.1363 = \text{€}272.60$ excl. VAT

This gives a total contribution of $\text{€}1,982.10$ excl. VAT.



Simplified declaration rates for fresh food suppliers



Data from field studies have been used to develop a rate per fresh food supplier type based on the type of packaging used by these business types and the average number of items per transaction. Three business types are being trialled over the next three years.

Type	2025 rates per order in €
Bakers	0.0079
Butchers-Pork Delicatessens-Caterers	0.0223
Dairy shops-Cheesemongers	0.0216
Other fresh food suppliers (chocolate makers, fishmongers, ice cream parlours, greengrocer's shops, etc.)	0.0223

> Calculation method

Number of transactions during the year



Applicable rate

EXAMPLE

Imagine you're a cheesemonger and you have recorded 50,000 transactions this year in your store:
 $50,000 \times 0.0216 = \text{€}1,080$ excl. VAT





Expert option CSU declaration



With its breakdown by material and packaging unit, the CSU declaration provides the truest reflection of what you place on the market. It gives you access to eco-modulation and incorporates the provisions of the AGECLaw on incentives in detail. This declaration type is **compulsory if you place over 500,000 CSUs on the market per year**.

Calculation method



The rate per unit is calculated based on the number of components in a packaging item (packaging units) to encourage reduction at source and simplification (see page 5).

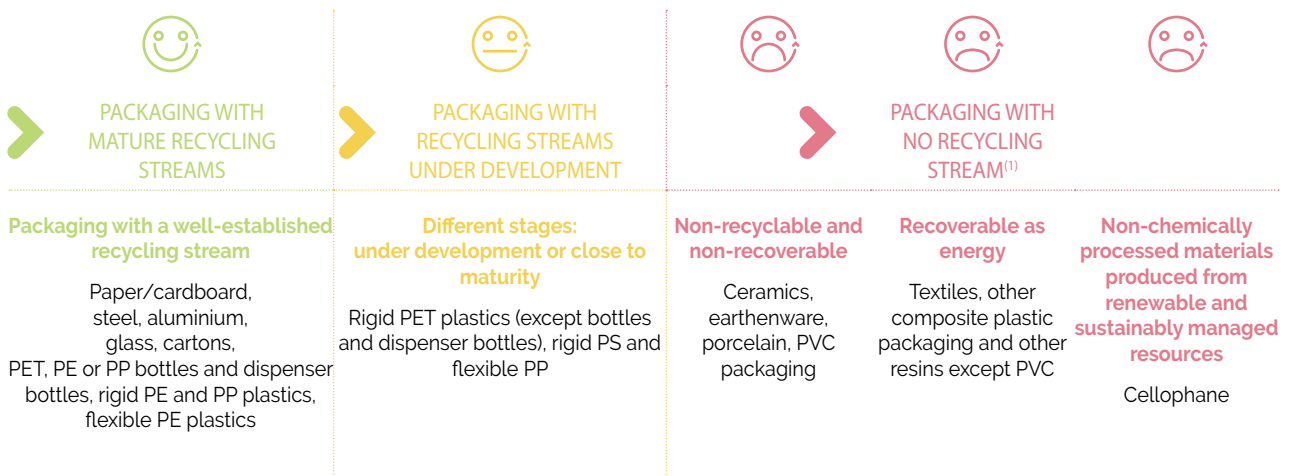


Rates by material are designed to encourage the use of packaging with mature, long-term recycling streams.



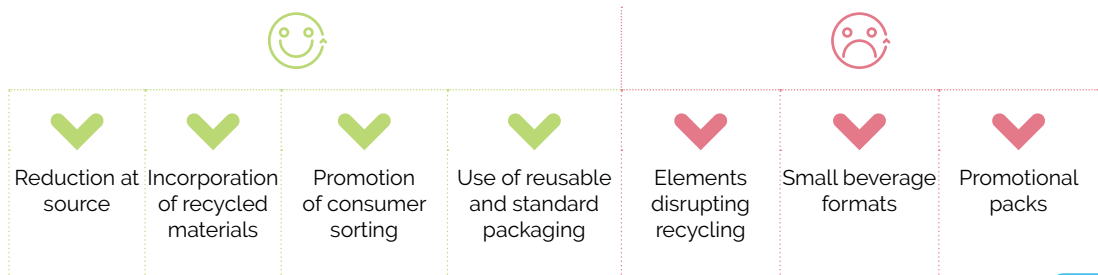
The eco-modulation system has been developed to reduce packaging at source, eliminate any elements that disrupt recycling, and promote circularity by incorporating recycled material and/or encouraging consumer sorting.

➤ Maturity of recycling streams per material



Household packaging made of wood that has not been chemically processed and is produced from sustainably managed resources is not recycled. Why? A study carried out by ADEME, Adelphi, Citeo and SIEL revealed that this specific type of recycling does not offer any environmental benefits compared to end-of-life energy recovery.

➤ Moving towards a full set of solutions promoting packaging circularity



1. Weight-based contribution by material

Adjusted rates have been set for each of the following 20 material families:

What is the main material used in the packaging item?	Which material do I declare and how?		Rate in € cts/kg
	Code	Material	
Steel	1	Steel	5.35
Aluminium	2	Aluminium	18.65
Paper/cardboard	3	Paper/cardboard	21.43
Cartons	4	Cartons	38.00
Glass	5	Glass	1.64
Plastic	6.1	Clear PET bottles and dispenser bottles	53.52
	6.2.1	PE bottles and dispenser bottles	58.87
	6.2.2	PP bottles and dispenser bottles	58.87
	6.2.3	Dark PET bottles and dispenser bottles	56.19
	6.3.1	Rigid PE packaging items (excluding bottles and dispenser bottles)	58.87
	6.3.2	Rigid PP packaging items (excluding bottles and dispenser bottles)	58.87
	6.3.3	Rigid PET packaging items (excluding bottles and dispenser bottles)	64.22
	6.4	Flexible PE packaging	58.87
	6.5	Rigid PS packaging (including XPS and EPS)	64.22
	6.6.1	Flexible PP packaging	64.22
	6.6.2	Composite packaging or other resins except PVC	107.03
	6.7	Packaging containing PVC	160.55
Other materials	7.1	Wood, cork	21.43
	7.2	Textiles, other materials	80.28
	7.3	Earthenware, porcelain, ceramics	93.66

Good to know:

As of 2023, it is possible to **apply the rate for the main resin** to certain combinations of resins:

- Rigid PET packaging with a three-layer PA barrier
- Rigid or flexible PE packaging with an EVOH barrier
- Rigid PP packaging with an EVOH barrier
- Rigid PS packaging (including XPS) with an EVOH/PE barrier
- Rigid PE/PP packaging (blend or multi-layer)
- Rigid clear PET/PE packaging (multi-layer)
- Flexible PP and PP/PE packaging if PP is the majority material

This new system could **save you up to 30% on the rate per material!**

2. Contribution per packaging unit (PU)

The packaging unit-based rate varies according to the number of packaging units included in your product, which means the lower this number is, the more your contribution for recycling and litter will be reduced. This year, the contribution per unit is calculated by adding together two components:

Recycling and litter rate + Funding of reuse

See page 5 for details of how to calculate the number of PUs included in your packaging.

Recycling and litter rate for CSUs composed of packaging units weighing 0.1 g and over.							+	Funding of reuse rate
Number of units per CSU	2025 CSU rate in € cents							
	Beverages	Household goods	Retail	Groceries	Fresh/ chilled	Hygiene/ Beauty/Health/ Detergents		
1 unit	0.1536	0.1205	0.1130	0.1374	0.1008	0.1048		
2 units	0.2612	0.2049	0.1921	0.2336	0.1714	0.1782		
3 units	0.3687	0.2892	0.2712	0.3298	0.2420	0.2516		
4 units	0.4762	0.3736	0.3503	0.4260	0.3125	0.3249		
5 units	0.5837	0.4579	0.4294	0.5222	0.3831	0.3983		
6 units	0.6605	0.5182	0.4859	0.5909	0.4335	0.4507		
7 units	0.7373	0.5784	0.5424	0.6596	0.4839	0.5031		
8 units	0.8141	0.6387	0.5989	0.7283	0.5343	0.5555		
9 units	0.8909	0.6989	0.6554	0.7970	0.5847	0.6079		
10 units	0.9677	0.7592	0.7119	0.8657	0.6351	0.6603		
11 units	1.0138	0.7953	0.7458	0.9069	0.6653	0.6917		
12 units	1.0599	0.8315	0.7797	0.9481	0.6956	0.7232		
13 units	1.1060	0.8676	0.8136	0.9893	0.7258	0.7546		
14 units	1.1520	0.9038	0.8475	1.0305	0.7560	0.7860		
15 units	1.1981	0.9399	0.8814	1.0718	0.7863	0.8175		
16 units	1.2135	0.9520	0.8927	1.0855	0.7964	0.8280		
17 units	1.2288	0.9640	0.9040	1.0992	0.8064	0.8384		
18 units	1.2442	0.9761	0.9153	1.1130	0.8165	0.8489		
19 units	1.2596	0.9881	0.9266	1.1267	0.8266	0.8594		
20 units	1.2749	1.0002	0.9379	1.1405	0.8367	0.8699		
21 units	1.2826	1.0062	0.9436	1.1473	0.8417	0.8751		
For CSUs composed of packaging units weighing less than 0.1 g								
Basic contribution	0.0077	0.0060	0.0057	0.0069	0.0050	0.0052		

This is a flat rate applied to all sectors regardless of the number of packaging units included in a CSU

0.0103 € cts
per UVC

75 cl champagne bottle

- 1 CSU with 3 units:**
- > 1 bottle (836 g – glass)
 - > 1 stopper (9 g – other material)
 - > 1 wire cage (5 g – steel)

1 CSU



=



1 bottle

+



1 stopper

+



1 wire cage
with a cap

75 cl wine bottle

- 1 CSU with 2 units:**
- > 1 bottle (440 g – glass)
 - > 1 stopper (4 g – other material)

1 CSU



=



1 bottle

+



1 stopper

2 PUs

BIB

- 1 CSU with 2 units:**
- > 1 box (100 g – paper/cardboard)
 - > 1 flexible pouch (35 g – PE plastics)

1 CSU



=

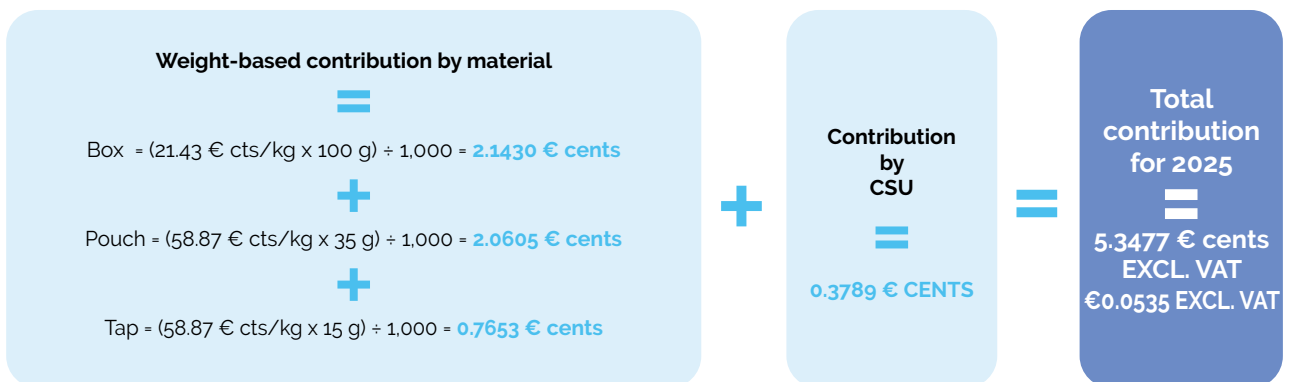
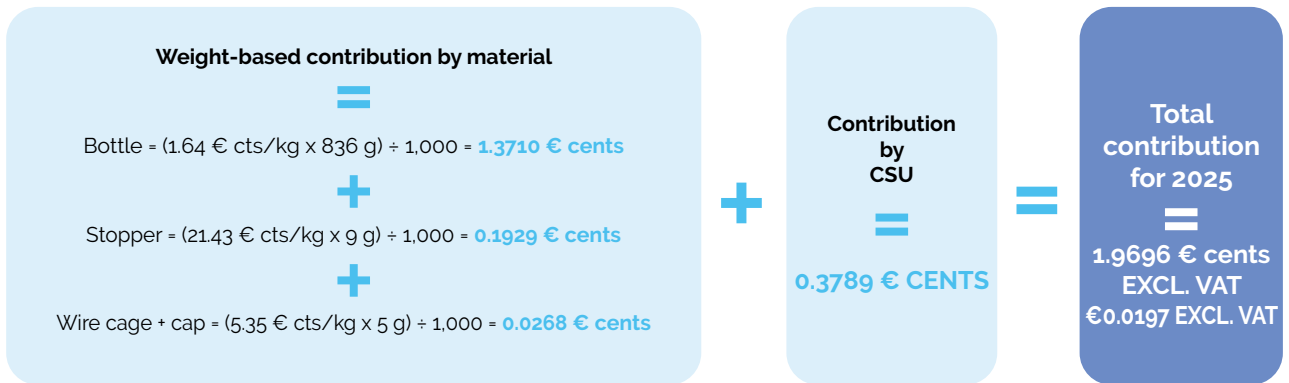


1 box

+

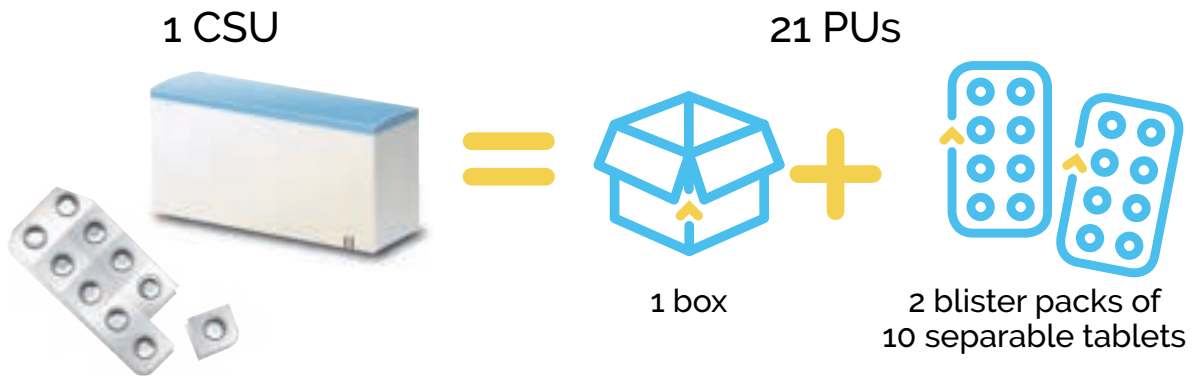


1 flexible pouch



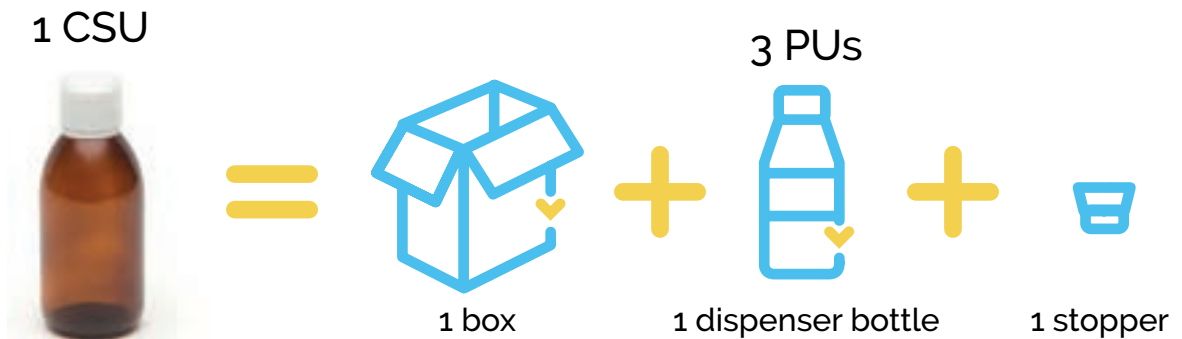
Box of tablets

- 1 CSU with 21 units:**
- 1 box (5 g – cardboard)
 - 2 blister packs (1.3 g/blister of 10 separable tablets – plastic)



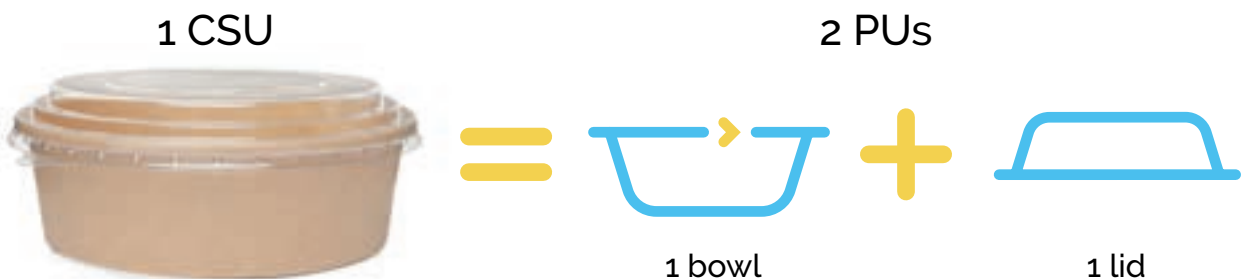
Syrup bottle

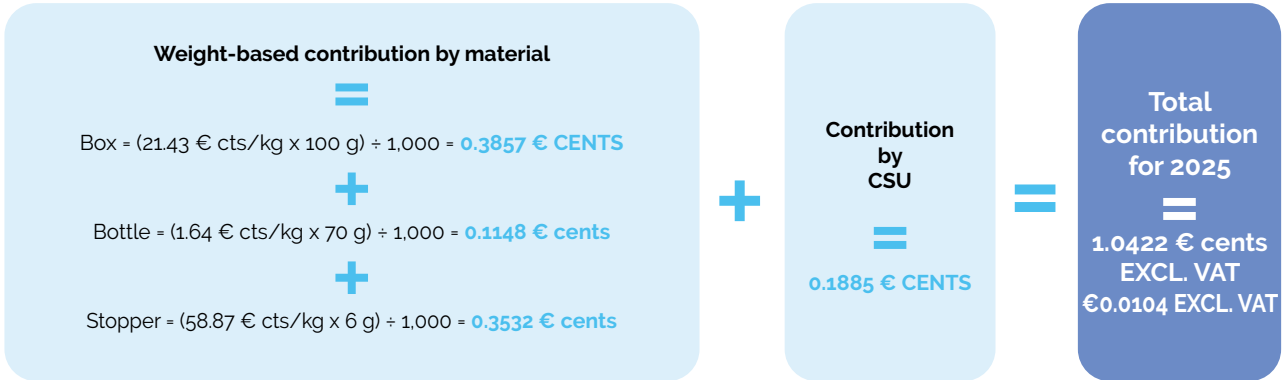
- 1 CSU with 3 units:**
- 1 box (100 g – cardboard)
 - 1 dispenser bottle (70 g – glass)
 - 1 stopper (6 g – PE plastics)



Takeaway salad bowl

- 1 CSU with 2 units:**
- 1 bowl (24 g – paper/cardboard)
 - 1 lid (70 g – rigid PET plastic)





Bonuses, incentives and discounts



**Target 100%
sorting**



Bonuses allow you to make savings on your contribution if you reduce waste at source or encourage consumers to sort their waste through your communications.

➤ 4 CUMULATIVE BONUSSES AND INCENTIVES

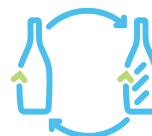
To encourage the promotion of consumer sorting and eco-design of packaging.



Reduction at source

Proportional bonus

Reduction in weight or number of units or introduction of a refill



Reuse

100% bonus

Use of new reusable packaging (including standardised packaging)



Promotion of consumer sorting

4% bonus

Awareness-raising media campaign



Incentives for incorporating post-consumer recycled material

Incorporation of recycled material for PET, PE (HDPE or LDPE), PP and PS (including EPS) resins

➤ DISCOUNT FOR USING RECYCLED PAPER AND CARDBOARD



A 10% discount is deducted from the weight-based contribution for paper/cardboard packaging that incorporates recycled raw materials if recycled materials account for over 50% of the total packaging weight.

In order for this to be applied, **you must provide a certificate from your packaging supplier.**



The reduction- at-source bonuses

Aim: to reduce waste at source and limit resource usage

Provisions of the AGECE Law - Order of 25 December 2020

Reduction at source

- Reduction of packaging weight
- Elimination of a packaging unit
- Introduction of a refill



CSUs subject to a penalty are not eligible for bonuses or incentives.

PLEASE note:

For any single packaging item, only one initiative to reduce packaging at source is eligible for the bonus in a given year. Initiatives are not cumulative for the purpose of the bonus.

The bonus is only valid for one year i.e. the year in which the reduction initiative is implemented.

Packaging needs to be recyclable to be eligible for the reduction bonus.

Discover TREE, our tool for assessing the recyclability of packaging:
monespace.adelphe.fr

➤ Reduction at source

Reduction of packaging weight

NEW

PROPORTIONAL
BONUS

Overview and practical details

This bonus is awarded for measures to reduce the weight of household packaging for a given capacity or functional unit.

This may be achieved by e.g. reducing the thickness or grammage of a packaging unit, reducing the packaging volume or making the product more compact.

NEW

This bonus is now applied to your annual contribution for the CSU concerned **in proportion** to how much your packaging has been reduced.

If you reduce the weight by 23%, you'll be awarded a 23% bonus!

The bonus amount is rounded up to the nearest whole percentage. E.g. for a 12.1% reduction in weight, the bonus is 13%.

➤ To be eligible, the weight reduction:

- must be achieved using **the same material family**, in other words, the material family should be the same in accordance with the definition set out in standard NF EN 13428

A change of plastic resin is not considered a change of material.

- must not have entailed **transferring packaging or weight** to multi-pack (secondary) or transport (tertiary) packaging.
- must maintain or improve the packaging item's **recyclability** properties.

EXAMPLES:

Weight-reduced bottle body

	Weight before (g)	Weight after (g)	% reduction	
Bottle	470	395	16%	
Stopper	4	4	0	
Total	474	399	16%	16% bonus



Weight-reduced box

	Weight before (g)	Weight after (g)	% reduction	
Box	45	30	34%	34% bonus



NEW

PROPORTIONAL BONUS

➤ Reduction at source Elimination of a packaging unit

Overview and practical details

This bonus applies to measures for reducing the number of units constituting CSU packaging.

➤ To be eligible, elimination of a packaging unit:

- must be achieved using **the same material type**, in other words, the main element of the CSU should remain the same in accordance with the definition in standard NF EN 13428.
- must offer the **same functionality** ensuring that the product delivers the same service to the consumer. For example: a pack of 4 yoghurts must have the same product capacity.
- must not have entailed **transferring packaging or weight** to multi-pack (secondary) or transport (tertiary) packaging.
- must maintain or improve the **recyclability** properties of the remaining CSU units.

In order to be awarded this bonus, your packaging **must be reduced by at least 1%** compared to the previous year.



This bonus is applied to your annual contribution for the CSU concerned in proportion to how much your packaging has been reduced.

EXAMPLE: Elimination of a non-recycled PVC element



	Weight before (g)	Weight after (g)	
Bottle	25	25	
Vial	5	5	
Insert	10	Component eliminated	
Box	15	10	
Total	55	45	18% bonus

➤ Reduction at source Introduction of a refill



Overview and practical details

This bonus applies to measures aimed at offering refills for a refillable packaging item.

➤ In order to be eligible for the bonus:

- the parent packaging and its refill must be recyclable;
- the parent packaging must be available alongside the refill;
- the word "Rechargeable" (Refillable) or any similar claim should be displayed on the parent packaging;
- the refill should not offer the same functions as the parent packaging

The eligibility threshold for refills is a **33% reduction** by weight of the refillable consumer sales unit for the same functional unit.



This bonus is applied to your annual contribution for the CSU concerned in proportion to how much your packaging has been reduced.

EXAMPLE:
Introduction of a refill for food supplements (gummies, tablets, capsules, etc.)



	Functional unit	Weight	Material
Parent packaging item	100 units	30 g	Aluminium
Intermediate packaging	50 units	2 x 2.5 g = 5 g	Composite paper
Total		Bonus 83.4%	

Important:

This bonus should only be applied in your declaration to the refill (and not the parent packaging).

➤ How to claim these bonuses

Now that you have introduced initiatives eligible for the reduction-at-source bonus, it's time to declare them.

1

Enter initiatives in the declaration opposite each consumer sales unit (CSU) to which a reduction initiative has been applied or for which a refill has been introduced.

IMPORTANT: if a refill has been introduced, the bonus should **only** be applied to the refill.



2

Your bonus is factored in automatically.



Have you implemented a reduction initiative for your packaging item during the course of the year?

- In instances where a reduction initiative is implemented for packaging placed on the market **between 01/01/2025 and 30/03/2025**, you can apply the bonus to all such packaging placed on the market during the year (declare the bonus, reduced packaging weight, and total quantity of such packaging placed on the market on a single line).
- In instances where a reduction initiative is implemented for packaging placed on the market **between 01/04/2025 and 30/09/2025**, you need to use two lines in your declaration (one line for the original packaging and one line for the new packaging eligible for the bonus).
- If a reduction initiative has been applied to a packaging item placed on the market **after 30/09/2025**, the bonus can be declared for the subsequent year, which means it will be awarded for a whole year on the market.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (to be produced on request)

- **Packaging weight reduction bonus:**
technical data sheets giving the weight of the packaging units after the initiative.
- **Packaging unit elimination bonus:**
technical data sheets giving the weight of the packaging units + photos.

➤ Reuse bonus

Aim: to encourage the development of reuse loops to reduce the amount of single-use packaging

In January 2023, France set up a national reuse strategy to abolish single-use plastic by 2040. In 2020, the **AGEC Law (Anti-Waste Law for a Circular Economy)** laid down minimum packaging reuse and repurposing rates, with a 10% target for reused packaging by 2027.

Packaging subject to a penalty is not eligible for the "Reuse" bonus.

➤ Bonus for use of new reusable packaging (including standardised packaging)

(BONUS
100%)

What is new reusable packaging?

It is packaging that has been designed, created and marketed to ensure that, during its life cycle, it can be refilled or reused **for a purpose identical to that for which it was designed**. Such reuse is organised by or on behalf of the manufacturer.

[Directive no. 94/62/EC – Article R.543-43 of the French Environmental Code](#)



What is reused packaging?

It is packaging which has been used at least a second time for a similar purpose as that set out in its design brief, and whose reuse is organised by or on behalf of the manufacturer. A packaging item which has been used a second time, at least, by being refilled by the manufacturer, at a point of sale through bulk selling, or at home if a refill system is set up by the manufacturer, is considered to be reused. Reused packaging must be recyclable.

[Article 9 of the AGECE Law – Decree no. 2022-507 of 8 April 2022](#)

Overview and practical details

A **100% bonus** is applied to **the total CSU contribution** for the use of new reusable packaging, including standardised packaging.

To benefit from this bonus, you need to certify that an operational industrial reuse solution is available for the packaging in question.

➤ Reusable packaging for industrial reuse:

If you place reusable packaging associated with a collection, washing and refilling loop on the market, you need to provide the following supporting documents:

- The company or service provider/subcontractor's accounting documents (invoices, delivery notes, agreements);
- And a description of communication about reuse, both on-pack (as a minimum requirement) and at points of sale. All the reusable packaging concerned must carry the Reuse Info marking.

OR

➤ Reusable packaging associated with takeaway outlets or refilling at points of sale (bulk sales):

If you place reusable packaging on the market which is washed and reused by the consumer or yourself as part of the bulk sales process, you need to provide the following supporting documents:

- A sworn declaration from the company placing the packaging on the market confirming the reusability of the packaging;
- A rationale for the post-consumer return scheme (bring collection point, "one taken back for one bought" scheme);
- And a description of communication about reuse, both on-pack (as a minimum requirement) and at points of sale. All the reusable packaging concerned must carry the Reuse Info marking.

This bonus is applied to each new reusable packaging item when it is placed on the market for the first time.

When the packaging is reused, this needs to be recorded in the reuse reporting tool ⁽¹⁾.

The following are not included:

- Refillable packaging and refills;
- Reusable packaging with no end-of-life return scheme (bring collection point, "one taken back for one bought" scheme);
- Single-use or refillable packaging which can be reused by the consumer for a different purpose than that for which it was designed.

(1) For more information, see our guide on [reuse reporting](#)

➤ How to declare this bonus

Now that you have introduced the initiatives eligible for the bonus covering the use of reusable and standardised packaging, all that remains is for you to declare them:

1

Fill in the "100% reuse bonus" on the declaration form for each consumer sales unit (CSU) packed in reusable packaging.



2

Your bonus is factored in automatically.



3

Supporting documents may be requested during audits.

The bonus for adding a message about good sorting habits to media campaigns

Aims: to raise awareness and encourage consumers to sort their packaging waste

CSUs subject to a penalty are not eligible for bonuses or incentives.



MEDIA CAMPAIGNS

- ▶ TV/Radio
- ▶ Signage
- ▶ Press
- ▶ Digital media with purchasing of space



(BONUS
4%)

➤ Adding a message about good sorting habits to media campaigns (off-pack)

This bonus may be awarded for media campaigns that include a message encouraging users to sort the packaging of products featured in advertisements.

Overview and practical details

➤ Nature of the message

In order to be eligible for a bonus, the message must be designed to have maximum impact on consumers who view it, both in terms of its presentation and content. It must therefore be:

- clear, unambiguous and encourage sorting of the packaging used for the product(s) featured in the advertisement (preferably using a dynamic verb).
- incorporated, both in terms of its presentation and content, as an integral part of the advertisement and not in the legal notice or any other secondary information.
- designed, in terms of its presentation, to be quickly identified and understood by consumers, with size, colour, text blocks, etc. used to ensure maximum visibility and legibility.

PLEASE note:

When considering these various measures, you should involve Adelphe from the earliest possible stages of your planning. Prior to implementation, a partnership agreement should be signed with Adelphe. This agreement should specify, among other things, the CSUs that will be eligible for the bonus.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The press-proof, copy or commercial before it goes to media + the media agency's assessment of the performance of the media plan.

➤ Performance

Advertisements used in TV campaigns must:

- achieve at least 300 GRPs*.
- be visible on screen for at least 3 seconds so that consumers have sufficient time to identify, read and understand them.

Messages broadcast on the radio must:

- achieve at least 300 GRPs*.
- be audible for at least 3 seconds so that consumers have sufficient time to identify and understand them.

Advertisements used in billboard campaigns (including digital billboards) must:

- achieve at least 1,000 GRPs*.

Advertisements used in press publications must:

- achieve at least 150 GRPs*.

Advertisements used in digital campaigns (excluding digital billboards) must:

- reach at least 20% of the French population aged 18 and over.
- be visible on devices for at least 3 seconds so that consumers have sufficient time to identify, read and understand them.



Content must not:

- cause confusion or misunderstanding among consumers through messages that are either ambiguous and/or may cause sorting errors.
- be too general (e.g. "remember to sort your waste").
- use generalised statements or claims (e.g.: "ecological packaging") that are incorrect, misleading and/or non-compliant with regulations.

* A media performance score calculated using the following target base: French population aged 15 and over. This media performance score may be achieved in one or more waves of publicity over the same calendar year.

➤ How to claim this awareness-raising bonus

Now that you have introduced Adelphe-approved initiatives eligible for the awareness-raising bonus, all that remains is for you to declare them.

Media campaigns

1

Enter initiatives in the declaration opposite each consumer sales unit (CSU) covered by the partnership agreement.

2

Your bonus is factored in automatically.

3

Adelphe will check that the declared information is in line with the terms of the partnership agreement.





Incentives for incorporating post-consumer recycled materials

Aim: to encourage the incorporation of recycled materials in composite packaging elements.

An incentive is awarded for plastic packaging items that include **at least 10% plastic¹** sourced from recycled household, industrial or commercial packaging. The amount of the incentive is determined by the quantity of incorporated recycled materials.

An additional incentive may be awarded for incorporating materials sourced from recycled household packaging, **based on the quantity of materials** sourced from recycling certain categories of household packaging waste.

Summary of basic and additional incentives for incorporating recycled plastic materials

Recycled plastic resin type	Basic incentive amount in € per kg of incorporated plastic sourced from recycled packaging	Additional incentive amount in € per kg of incorporated plastic sourced from recycled household packaging
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	0.05	0.35 ²
Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)	0.40	0.15
High density polyethylene (HDPE)	0.45	
Polypropylene (PP)	0.45	
Polystyrene (PS) including expanded polystyrene (EPS)	0.55	

1-These materials may be recovered from waste generated by households or commercial, industrial or institutional facilities as end users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. Packaging made from production waste (waste from trial runs, non-compliant products, shrinkage, etc.) is not eligible for these basic or additional incentives.

2-The additional incentive is applicable to rigid "tray and jar"-type packaging that incorporates recycled PET sourced exclusively from recycling "tray and jar"-type rigid household packaging.

➤ Basic and additional incentives for incorporating post-consumer recycled plastics

To benefit from these incentives, producers must certify that they can trace recycled material from the regenerator to the packaging manufacturer.

They can satisfy this condition using various tools available within the industry (EuCertPlast, certification offered by the LNE and IPC, etc.) that meet applicable standards, or an EFSA opinion if recycled material is used in food packaging. Furthermore, a new criterion has been introduced, relating to the recycling loop's location. To benefit from this incentive, you now need to certify that a collected waste item has been collected and reincorporated into a new packaging item within a 1,500 km radius of the collection point.

Packaging for which layer B in an ABA structure is made from a recycled material that is not recognised as fit for contact with food by the EFSA is not currently eligible for incentives, pending the findings of the European Food Safety Authority and/or the entry into force of the revised European Regulation.

If layer B is not decontaminated, this may affect the quality of recycled material in the recycling loop.

➤ Incorporation of recycled polyethylene terephthalate (rPET) in PET packaging:

An incentive of **€0.05/kg** is awarded if the rPET is sourced from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

An additional incentive of **€0.35/kg** is awarded for rigid PET packaging (excluding bottles and dispenser bottles) and particularly for "jar/pot or tray-type" packaging if the rPET is sourced exclusively from recycling the same type of packaging.

➤ Incorporation of recycled polyethylene (rPE) in flexible PE packaging:

- mainly low-density polyethylene (LDPE):

An incentive of **€0.40/kg** is awarded if the rPE is sourced from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

An additional incentive of **€0.15/kg** is awarded if the rPE is sourced exclusively from recycled household packaging.

➤ Incorporation of recycled polyethylene (rPE) in rigid PE packaging:

- mainly high-density polyethylene (HDPE):

An incentive of **€0.45/kg** is awarded if the rPE is sourced from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

➤ Incorporation of recycled polypropylene (rPP) in PP packaging:

An incentive of **€0.45/kg** is awarded if the rPP is sourced from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

➤ Incorporation of recycled polystyrene (rPS) including recycled expanded polystyrene (rEPS) in PS or EPS packaging:

An incentive of **€0.55/kg** is awarded if the rPS is sourced from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

PLEASE note:

- Plastics produced using chemical recycling processes are not eligible for incentives (materials certified under ISCC+, REDcert2, RSB, etc.).
- Certifications regarding the recycled content of plastic products (specifying the post-consumer proportion) including those already offered by LNE/IPC and RecyClass are accepted but not compulsory.

Summary showing compatibility between incentives and rates

Basic incentives for incorporating recycled materials and additional bonuses if they are produced from household packaging

Plastic rate 2024	PET		Flexible polyethylene (PE) (mainly LDPE)		Rigid polyethylene (PE) (mainly HDPE)	Polypropylene (PP)	Polystyrene (PS) including expanded polystyrene (EPS)
	Weight incorporating recycled materials	Weight of trays and jars incorporating recycled materials sourced from tray and jar-type household packaging	Weight incorporating recycled materials	Weight incorporating recycled materials sourced from recycling of household packaging	Weight incorporating recycled materials		
6.1 Clear PET bottles and dispenser bottles							
6.2.1/6.2.2/6.2.3 Dark/coloured PE, PP or PET bottles and dispenser bottles	 6.2.3: PET				 6.2.1: PE	 6.2.2: PP	
6.6.2 Other bottles except PVC (PLA, composite, etc.)							
6.3.1/6.3.2/6.3.3 Rigid PE, PP or PET packaging	 6.3.3: PET	 6.3.3: PET			 6.3.1: PE	 6.3.2: PP	
6.5 Rigid PS packaging							
6.6.2 Other rigid packaging except PVC (PLA, composite, etc.)							
6.6.1 Flexible PP packaging							
6.4 Flexible PE packaging							
6.6.2 Other non-PVC flexible plastics (PLA, composites, etc.)							
6.7 Packaging containing PVC							

➤ Documents or certificates to be provided as evidence for incentives

The following documents or certificates should be provided where appropriate if requested:

- **Certification from the recycler complying with the EN 15343 standard**, with third party validation (e.g. RecyClass/Recycling process or ex-Eucertplast), stating that the recycled material incorporated comes from post-consumer waste.
Examples of other valid certifications: PolyCert Europe list
Example of non-valid certification: GRS (Global Recycled Standard)
- The **EFSA food safety assessment document (opinion from the EFSA)** guaranteeing the suitability for food contact of recycled materials used in packaging containing food (regardless of whether it is in direct contact with food).

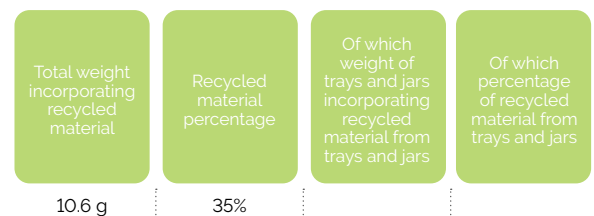
Any additions will be included in the household packaging declaration guide specifying documents or certificates to be provided as evidence for incentives.

PLEASE note:

Plastics produced using chemical recycling processes are not currently eligible for incentives.

➤ Examples of packaging items incorporating 10% or more recycled materials

➤ A PET or composite tray containing rPET



- Total weight of the PET tray (excluding the label): 10.6 g
- Total weight of recycled PET: 3.84 g of rPET
- Recycled material percentage: $3.84/10.6 = 36.22\%$

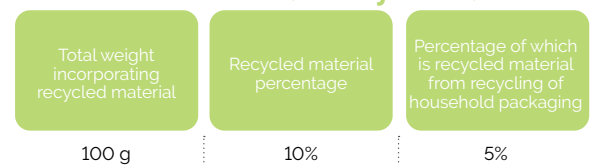
➤ Guidelines for rounding the recycled material percentage up or down

Recycled material percentage	Rounded recycled material percentage (increments of 5 percentage points)
from 10% to 12.49%	10%
from 12.50% to 17.49%	15%
from 17.50% to 20%	20%

Percentages should be rounded up or down in 5% increments as shown in the examples below:

➤ Flexible PE incentives

Flexible PE (mainly LDPE)



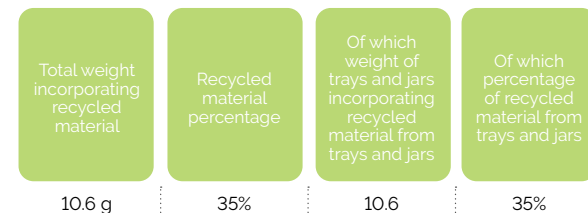
Specific circumstances for accessing both flexible PE incentives:

- The total recycled material percentage (from recycling household or non-household packaging) must be at least 10%
- The percentage of recycled materials from household packaging must be at least 5%

Let's consider the example of a flexible PE bag: 100 g

- Total weight of recycled flexible PE: 11.5 g of rPE
- Recycled material percentage $11.5 \div 100 = 11.5\%$ of which total weight of flexible PE from household recycling: 5 g of household rPE
- Percentage of flexible PE from recycling of household packaging: $5/100 = 5\%$

➤ A PET or composite tray containing rPET from recycling of rigid household packaging excluding bottles and dispenser bottles (jar and tray-type packaging)



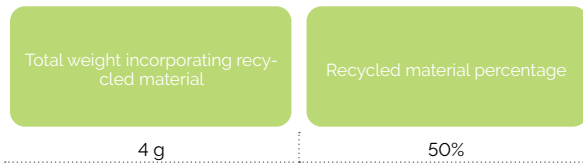
- Total weight of the PET tray (excluding the label): 10.6 g
- Total weight of PET from recycling of rigid household packaging excluding bottles and dispenser bottles (pot and tray-type packaging): 3.84 g of rPET
- Recycled material percentage: $3.84/10.6 = 36.22\%$.

➤ **A pack consisting of a dispenser bottle + tube containing rPE, rPET and rPP**

Packaging units	Material	Weight
Pack sleeve	rPET	2 g
	PET	2 g
Dispenser bottle	rHDPE	28.5 g
	HDPE	28.5 g
Tube	rPP	10 g
	rPE	5 g
	PE	5 g
	Other plastics	0.4 g

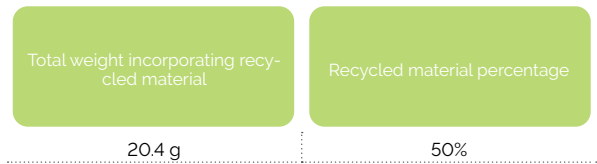
➤ **Declaring incentives**

PET



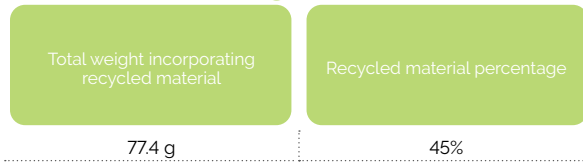
- Total weight incorporating recycled material = sleeve weight = 2 g + 2 g = 4 g
- Total weight of recycled PET = 2 g
- Recycled material percentage = $2 \text{ g} \div 4 \text{ g} = 50\%$

PP



- Total weight incorporating recycled material = tube (10 + 5 + 5 + 0.4) = 20.4 g
- Total weight of recycled PP = 10 g
- Recycled material percentage = $10 \div 20.4 = 49\%$ rounded up to 50%

Rigid PE



- Total weight incorporating recycled material = tube (10 + 5 + 5 + 0.4) + dispenser bottle (28.5 + 28.5) = 20.4 + 57 = 77.4 g
- Total weight of recycled PE = 28.5 + 5 = 33.5 g
- Recycled material percentage = $33.5 \text{ g} \div 77.4 \text{ g} = 43.28\%$ rounded up to 45%

➤ How to claim these incentives

Having implemented initiatives eligible for basic or additional incentives for incorporating recycled materials, all that remains is for you to declare them:

1

Enter the total weight of recycled material or your packaging unit(s), depending on the incentive, opposite each relevant consumer sales unit (CSU).



2

Specify the recycled material percentage.
This percentage must exceed 25% for PET beverage bottles and 10% for all other packaging.
(Except for flexible PE incentives (see example opposite)).
The quantity of incorporated recycled material is assessed in 5% increments (see guidelines for rounding up or down on page 41).



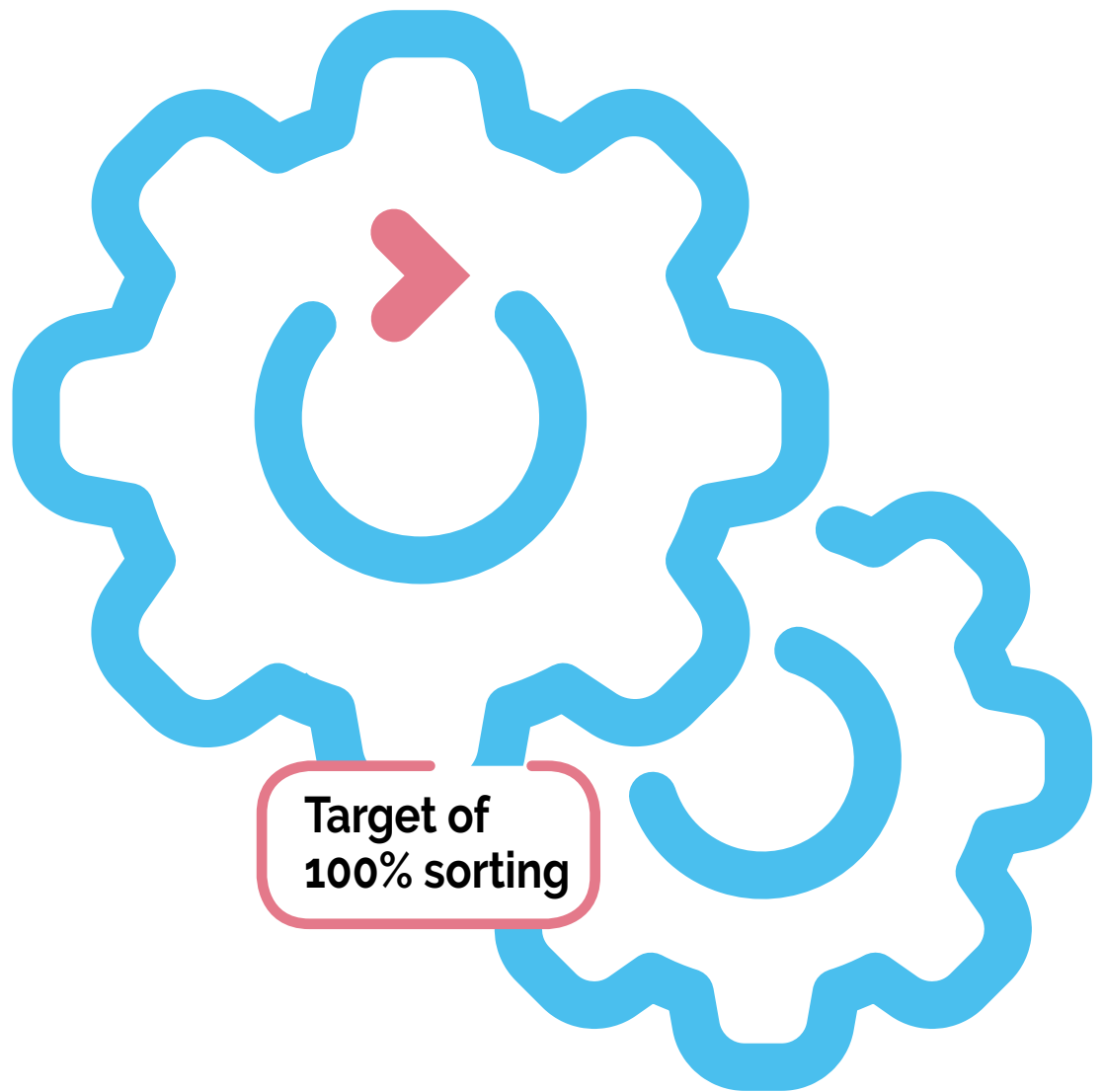
3

Basic or additional incentives are automatically factored in.

PLEASE note:

(Provide supporting documents on request only.)

Penalties



Graduated penalties

Aim: to encourage the use of packaging that is either recyclable or does not disrupt recycling.

Packaging is considered recyclable if it is collected, sorted and recycled (as new packaging or a new product) nationwide.

Its recyclability is dependent on all the materials, associated elements (caps, labels, seal lids, decorative elements, barriers, etc.) and other additives (inks, adhesives, colorants, etc.) incorporated in it.

➤ Why is my packaging subject to a penalty?

When packaging that is not recyclable or disrupts recycling is placed on the market, some of its characteristics disrupt the sorting and recycling processes or the end quality of recycled material, or significantly increase the processing cost of recycling. One or more penalties are therefore applied to **encourage discontinuation of such packaging.**

➤ What is non-recyclable packaging?

Non-recyclable packaging is either:

- packaging that has no nationwide recycling stream,
- or packaging that has a stream but, due to its composition, disrupts the sorting or recycling stages.

➤ Who decides whether packaging is disruptive?

Recycling challenges are assessed by Adelphe and the recycling streams or by technical committees (COTREP and CEREC) for issues relating to plastic and paper/cardboard packaging. Based on these technical criteria and following an opinion by its Materials and Packaging Committee, the Adelphe Board of Directors defines and, where appropriate, amends the list of packaging items subject to penalties.

➤ Why are penalties graduated?

Three penalty levels were established to give producers sufficient time to introduce alternative solutions in certain cases. This system ensures that the financial impact of penalties is proportionate, while also encouraging eco-design initiatives due to the increasing penalty percentage over time.

➤ How are changes made to the graduated penalties?

Every year, penalties are reviewed in consultation with the French authorities when the rate for household packaging is set. Some penalties remain in the same category (10% or 50%) while others change.

PLEASE note:

Alternatives to penalised packaging items are sometimes available, so please contact Adelphe to discuss this.



Summary of penalties

PENALTY
10%

Rigid plastics:

PET, PE or PP bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging whose density is lower than 1 for PET and greater than 1 for PE and PP

Rigid PET plastics:

PET bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging that incorporates rigid plastic whose density is greater than 1

PET bottles and dispenser bottles:

PET bottles and dispenser bottles with unperforated sleeves made of PET, PETg, PLA, PS and other plastics whose density is greater than 1

Paper/cardboard: Boxes for which 100% of the area of all faces is metallised

NEW

Small beverage formats:

Cartons, spouted pouches or plastic bottles whose capacity is 0.5 L or less. Cans and glass bottles are not affected by this penalty, whatever their capacity.

NEW

Multi-packs of CSUs for special or ongoing promotional offers:

Whatever the material – if the multi-pack packaging does not fulfil a protective (product integrity) or logistics (product transport) function.

PENALTY
50%

PET bottles and dispenser bottles:

PET bottles and dispenser bottles containing glass balls

PENALTY
100%

Rigid PET packaging:

- Dark plastic bottles, dispenser bottles and other plastic packaging that is undetectable by optical sorting
- OPAQUE PET bottles, dispenser bottles and other packaging (with over 4% mineral filler)
- Bottles, dispenser bottles and other packaging combined with aluminium, PVC or silicone with a density greater than 1

PVC bottles and dispenser bottles

Glass:

- Soda-lime glass packaging combined with an infusible associated element (porcelain, ceramics, earthenware, etc.)
- Packaging made of glass other than soda-lime glass
- Glass packaging with a non-magnetic steel closure system

Reinforced paper/cardboard packaging

Cardboard:

Paper/cardboard packaging printed with inks manufactured using mineral oils

(PENALTY
10%)

➤ Rigid plastics

PET, PE or PP bottles, dispenser bottles and other packaging whose density is lower than 1 for PET and greater than 1 for PE and PP

Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to rigid polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP) packaging **whose density is higher than 1** due to added fillers that prevent it from being recycled. This penalty is also applied to any polyethylene terephthalate (PET) whose density is lower than 1 due to expansion.

Some manufacturers modify packaging composition (e.g. by adding mineral fillers) to limit costs or change mechanical properties or appearance. The easiest way to check that density has not been modified or is still lower than 1 is to contact your packaging manufacturer. This information may also be provided on the **data sheet for the packaging item**.

The COTREP notice includes a formula for PE or PP if the mineral filler concentration and the density of the filler used is known (see insert below).

EXAMPLE: PE or PP tray



Issues for recycling



Flotation tanks are used in recycling processes to separate packaging components by density, since PE and PP naturally float, while materials such as PET and paper labels sink. Switching the density of PE and PP leads to these packaging items being lost during flotation sorting.

Cotrep.fr General Notice 49:

Use of an additive load with density > 1 in HDPE packaging

General Notice 50:

Use of an additive load with density > 1 in PP packaging.

(PENALTY)
10%

➤ Rigid plastics PET bottles, dispenser bottles and other packaging that incorporates rigid plastic whose density is greater than 1

Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to PET bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid PET packaging that is combined with other rigid plastics whose density is greater than 1.

A large majority of PET packaging has a density greater than 1. Some resins are combined with other plastic resins whose density has been modified to limit costs or change their mechanical properties or appearance.

The easiest way to check that density has not been modified or is still lower than 1 is to contact your packaging manufacturer. This information may also be provided on the data sheet for the packaging item.

EXAMPLE:
POM* parts in pumps on PET
bottles



Issues for recycling

Flotation tanks are used in recycling processes to separate packaging components by density. PET naturally sinks whereas other resins float. Other plastic resins would contaminate the PET stream and lower its quality.

* POM: Polyoxymethylene

(PENALTY)
10%

➤ PET bottles and dispenser bottles with unperforated sleeves made of PET, PETg, PLA, PS and other plastics whose density is greater than 1

Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to PET bottles and dispenser bottles equipped with a sleeve that is disruptive or incompatible with the clear PET and coloured PET recycling streams **according to COTREP** guidelines. This penalty is applicable irrespective of the sleeve's size or coverage rate.

Implementing rules

- This penalty relates to clear and coloured PET bottles;
- The penalty is applied irrespective of the sleeve's coverage rate. A partial or full sleeve will be subject to a 10% penalty;
- The penalty still applies even if consumers are encouraged to remove the sleeve;
- Crystallised PET is not subject to the penalty, as it is currently under investigation by COTREP.



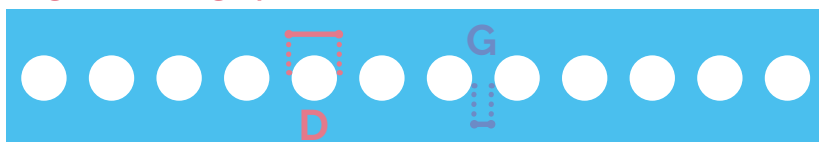
Issues for recycling

Sleeves used on clear PET bottles currently cause several issues in terms of sorting and recycling these bottles. In practice, sleeves are mainly used on clear PET bottles. However, the penalty is also applied to sleeves used on coloured PET bottles.

Three options are available to avoid this penalty being applied to your packaging:

- Use a sleeve made of PO, PET with a density lower than 1, or another plastic with a density lower than 1, so that the sleeve can be separated from the bottle during the flotation stage;
- Use a sleeve made of crystallised PET, a material that is currently under investigation by COTREP and therefore not subject to the penalty pending its findings;
- Use a perforation system that meets the following criteria:
 - The bottle is made of clear PET [VM1];
 - The hole diameter (D) is greater than 0.8 mm;
 - The ratio of D:G, where G represents the spacing between holes, exceeds 1.5 mm and is ideally 3 mm.

Diagram showing a perforated line:



➤ Boxes for which 100% of the area of all faces is metallised

(PENALTY
10%)

Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to boxes with fully metallised outer surfaces.

The penalty applies especially to packaging with metallised decorative elements that are not ideally located, which means that the optical sorting machine systematically comes across the metallised surface or decoration, e.g. salmon boards that are metallised on both sides, or a cosmetics box with fully metallised outer surfaces (with or without overprinting).



Issues for recycling

This penalty was created because metallised barriers or surface decoration disrupts the cardboard packaging sorting process, especially during the optical sorting phase. If a packaging item includes a barrier or metallised surface decoration (with or without overprinting), the infrared beam emitted by the machine either diffuses as it reflects off the material, or is blocked by the metallised layer. The machine can no longer channel it towards the appropriate recycling stream: the packaging will not therefore be recycled.

➤ What are a packaging item's "outer surfaces"?

A packaging item's outer surfaces are the surface area that passes under the optical sorting beam during sorting operations. Generally, the term refers to the surface area running up to the edge or rim of the packaging.

Find out more

The results of the study conducted by COCET (committee for packaging potential at sorting centres) on metallised paper/cardboard packaging were incorporated into the [TREE](#) tool in March 2024 and have affected the paper/cardboard recyclability table.

[Consult the ready-to-use guide at monespace.adelphe.fr](https://monespace.adelphe.fr)

EXAMPLES:

"Open" packaging (flat packaging, where either side may be exposed to the optical sorting machine), with metallised surface decoration on both sides (with or without overprinting).

Salmon board – both sides are fully metallised



"Closed" packaging, with metallised decorative elements (with or without overprinting) on all its outer surfaces.

Cosmetics box – all its outer surfaces are metallised



NEW

(PENALTY)
10%

Small beverage formats

Small-format plastic bottles and cartons for beverages (capacity ≤ 0.5 L)

Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to **plastic bottles and cartons**, and spouted pouches (whose majority material is plastic) for beverages whose **capacity is 0.5 L or lower**.



Issues for recycling

One of the main objectives of the AGEC Law is to reduce the quantity of plastic placed on the market in the beverages sector.

EXAMPLES:



NEW

Multi-packs of CSUs for promotional offers (special or ongoing) regardless of the material

(PENALTY 10%)

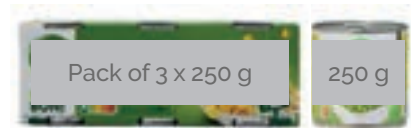
Overview

A 10% penalty is applied to **multi-packs of CSUs sold as part of special or ongoing promotional offers**, regardless of the material, if they do not fulfil the role of protecting product integrity or transporting goods (from a logistics perspective). Packs of products for which units are not otherwise sold separately are not affected by this penalty.

The penalty applies to

- Packs for special or ongoing offers for which a PU **is already available in the same format**

EXAMPLE:
3 x 250 g pack with wrapping
+ 250 g format



- That serve no logistical or protective purpose

EXAMPLE:
Chocolate bars sold in pairs



- Packaging items that are grouped with another packaging item

EXAMPLE:
Packets of wipes sold in multi-packs formed with other packaging



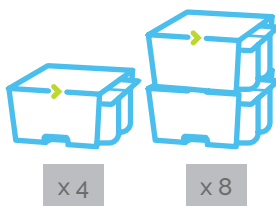
The penalty does not apply to

- Packs for special or ongoing offers for which a PU **is not available in the same format**

EXAMPLES:
3 x 140 g pack with wrapping
+ 250 g format



Packs of yoghurts
4 x 125 g / 8 x 125 g



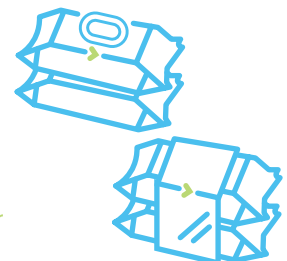
- Packaging mainly used for logistical or product protection purposes

EXAMPLES:
Packs and logistics boxes of beverages



- Packaging items that are grouped with another packaging item

EXAMPLES:
Packets of wipes sold in multi-packs formed with a spot of adhesive or a sticker



➤ PET bottles and dispenser bottles (PENALTY 50%) containing small glass balls

Overview

A 50% penalty is applied to PET bottles and dispenser bottles whose dispensing system contains a glass ball. These balls are mainly found in detergent spray mechanisms.



Issues for recycling

Glass cannot be detected by sorting equipment: ground glass is mixed in with PET flakes during the recycling process, thus disrupting this process (e.g. by blocking filters) and affecting the quality of recycled PET.

EXAMPLE:
PET spray bottle
containing
household
detergent with a
glass ball in the
spray mechanism



Cotrep.fr
General Notice 46:
Behaviour of glass
components in PET
packaging.

➤ Rigid packaging

Dark plastic bottles, dispenser bottles and other such packaging that is undetectable by optical sorting

(PENALTY
100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to rigid plastic packaging using a dark colorant that prevents optical sorting at sorting centres and recycling plants.



Issues for recycling

Loss of material linked to the sorting stage.

EXAMPLES:



Cotrep.fr

Colorant producers and packaging manufacturers have developed detectable dark colorants enabling optical sorting systems to direct packaging incorporating such colorants to recycling streams. COTREP issues notices approving colorants and dark packaging solutions that are sorting-compatible.

A positive list of colorants can be requested from Adelphe.

Implementing rules

- This penalty applies both to recyclable packaging and non-recyclable composite packaging under the extended sorting instructions.
- The term “dark packaging” denotes packaging of a dark colour, regardless of whether it is mass-coloured or the colour is applied directly to a large print area by e.g. IML¹.
- If the visible part of the packaging is mainly transparent, translucent or clear, the packaging is considered detectable. **In other words, if the dark area accounts for less than 50% of the visible area (after consumption), the packaging is sufficiently detectable at sorting centres and will therefore not be subject to the penalty.**

PLEASE note:

This penalty does not apply if only the cap of your plastic bottle or dispenser bottle is dark, as this will not disrupt detection of the bottle or dispenser bottle.

Based on tests performed on a wide variety of packaging items, we have produced the colour chart below to help you determine whether your rigid plastic packaging is subject to the penalty. Below are colours considered either detectable or non-detectable:

Colours considered to be detectable not subject to a penalty.

Colours considered to be non-detectable subject to a penalty, except in the case of a positive COTREP opinion regarding the detectability of the packaging or colorant.

(1) IML = In Mould Labelling.

➤ PVC bottles and dispenser bottles

(PENALTY
100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to polyvinyl chloride (PVC) bottles and dispenser bottles.

Implementing rules

- PVC bottles and dispenser bottles are identified by the number 3 in the international resin identification coding system.



EXAMPLE:
PVC bottle



Issues for recycling

PVC bottles and dispenser bottles are included in the national sorting instructions but do not have a recycling stream. They should therefore be separated from other packaging at sorting centres and rejected. Due to the chlorine compounds it contains, PVC removed from the stream cannot be sent for energy recovery as solid recovered fuel (SRF), which is the most efficient energy recovery method.

Moreover, sorting is not 100% effective and PVC bottles and dispenser bottles may mistakenly become mixed in with PET bottles, disrupting both the process and the quality of recycled PET.

Enhancing the recyclability of packaging

Since 2012, the CITEO/Adelpho Group has issued various eco-design calls for proposals aimed at replacing packaging containing PVC with packaging that is recyclable in current or future recycling streams with a view to meeting the target of 100% recyclable packaging.

[Find out more](#)

➤ Rigid PET packaging

OPAQUE PET bottles, dispenser bottles and other packaging (with over 4% mineral filler)

(PENALTY 100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to rigid opaque PET packaging with mineral filler content exceeding 4% in the body.

Implementing rules

- This penalty is applicable to packaging combining PET and opacifying mineral fillers such as titanium dioxide (TiO₂).
- The mineral filler content must exceed 4%.

EXAMPLE:
PET milk bottle with mineral filler content exceeding 4%



Issues for recycling

Opaque PET packaging is more difficult to recycle in current streams, and therefore PET packaging with mineral filler content exceeding 4% has been subject to a penalty since 2018.

Through eco-design and recycling work coordinated by the Citeo/Adelphe Group, it has been possible to strike a balance enabling current volumes of rigid opaque PET packaging to be recycled.

This penalty seeks to preserve the current situation, since any increase in volumes may jeopardise this balance in the short term.

In the longer term, the Citeo/Adelphe Group and its partners are working on dedicated opaque PET streams to allow larger quantities of the material to be recycled.

[Find out more](#)



➤ Rigid PET packaging

(PENALTY
100%)

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging combined with aluminium, PVC or silicone with a density greater than 1

Overview

A 100% penalty is applicable to bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging items with PET as the majority material combined with aluminium, PVC elements or silicone elements whose density exceeds 1.

➤ Aluminium

- Associated elements such as caps, seal lids, closure systems, labels and sleeves containing aluminium.
- Labels that are shiny or include silver edging are penalised, as they are identified as metal elements in detection processes.

EXAMPLES:
PET jar with an aluminium cap



PLEASE note:

PET bottles or dispenser bottles with mixed seal lids (aluminium/plastic) that must be fully separable in order for the product to be used are not penalised (e.g. ketchup bottles).

➤ PVC

- PVC elements including sleeves, labels, etc.

PLEASE note:

Tamper-proof sleeves and elements containing PVDC* (including some seal lids) are not penalised.

PET bottle with PVC sleeve



➤ Silicone elements of density exceeding 1

- Plastic elements (valves, caps, seals, etc.) of density exceeding 1 in the closure system.

Rigid PET packaging with silicone valve



Issues for recycling

- Disruption to the recycling system
- Quality of recycled material
- Damage to industrial equipment

Cotrep.fr

Technical Sheet 08: Behaviour of a PVC label or sleeve during PET bottle recycling.

Technical Assessment VLP 07-01: A silicone valve whose density is lower than 1. This is suitable for PET recycling as it is easy to separate by flotation.

* PVDC = Polyvinylidene Chloride

➤ Soda-lime glass packaging with an infusible associated element (porcelain, ceramics, earthenware, etc.)

(PENALTY
100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to glass packaging combined with an infusible element made of e.g. porcelain, ceramics or earthenware.



Issues for recycling

Infusible associated elements do not melt in furnaces and can therefore disrupt the operation of glass furnaces and affect the quality of the recycled material.

EXAMPLE:
Glass bottle with porcelain stopper



➤ Packaging made of glass other than soda-lime glass

(PENALTY
100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to glass packaging made of a material other than soda-lime glass.



Issues for recycling

A recycling stream is only available for soda-lime-type glass. Other non-soda-lime glass cannot be recycled. This includes borosilicate glass and crystal. Such non-soda-lime glass may disrupt the operation of glass furnaces and affect the quality of recycled material.

EXAMPLE:
Medicine vials



➤ Glass packaging with a non-magnetic steel closure system

(PENALTY 100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to glass packaging equipped with an austenitic stainless-steel mechanical closure system.

Issues for recycling



After used glass household packaging is collected, metal packaging elements enter the broken glass stream (tops, caps, closures, etc.).

Magnetic sorting is used to separate any ferrous metals such as steel from glass sent for recycling, while eddy current machines are used to separate aluminium.

However, since 2017, significant quantities of non-magnetic metal elements have been reported by glass recyclers.

The inclusion of residual non-magnetic metal in the glass stream has a number of consequences, including a risk of technical incidents when producing new glass bottles, an impact on machines, and a risk of serious workplace accidents.



EXAMPLE:
Jar with non-magnetic closure

Products available on the market include packaging elements such as jar closure systems that are made of so-called “stainless” steel but are not magnetic and not picked up by eddy current machines.

They use austenitic stainless steels often referred to by their “3XX” steel category number, of which alloys 304 and 316 are the most common variety used. Their nickel content makes them non-magnetic.

All other stainless steels are magnetic, and therefore do not disrupt glass packaging recycling, which means they are not subject to this penalty. In particular ferritic 430 stainless steel is a magnetic steel variety with high oxidation resistance. It could be used to replace 304 steel.

➤ Reinforced paper/cardboard packaging

(PENALTY
100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to packaging whose body is made of reinforced paper/cardboard. This is described as "reinforced" if it incorporates reinforcement or a structure of some kind designed to strengthen the packaging.

PLEASE note:

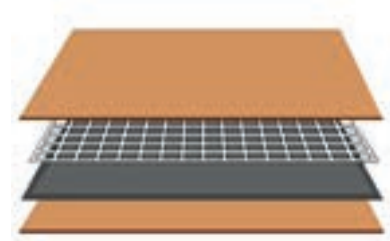
(This penalty is not applicable if only a minority element of the packaging is reinforced (labels, closure systems, adhesive tape, etc.))



Issues for recycling

This reinforcement/structure can disrupt the pulping process and make it harder for recyclers to recover the fibres.

EXAMPLE:
Reinforced cardboard with an integrated metal structure



➤ Paper/cardboard packaging printed with inks manufactured using mineral oils (PENALTY 100%)

Overview

A 100% penalty is applied to the weight-based contribution for paper/cardboard packaging printed with inks whose formulation includes over 1% added mineral oil compounds (MOSH1 and MOAH2) in the ink by mass.

In 2017, ANSES (the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety) issued a notice stating that consumer exposure to mineral oils should be reduced and MOAH-free printing inks should be used to limit the potential risk of migration from packaging to food.

When paper/cardboard packaging containing mineral oil compounds is recycled, mineral oils may still be present in the fibre produced in the recycling process, thus limiting the potential use of such recycled material.

1-MOSH: Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbon
2-MOAH: Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbon

EXAMPLES:



Issues for recycling

Quality of recycled material

Changes to the regulations

Article 112 of the Anti-Waste Law for a Circular Economy (known as the AGEC law) states that the use of mineral oils on packaging and in print intended for the public is prohibited.

It should be noted that this ban applies to all packaging types (household, industrial and commercial) and all materials. The ban took effect for packaging on 1 January 2023.

The order published in France's "Journal Officiel" specifies the scope of this measure and lists substances affected by this ban.

It defines mineral oils as "oils produced from feedstocks derived from petroleum-based hydrocarbons used for manufacturing inks".

The substances affected by the ban on using mineral oils are:

- Mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAHs) consisting of 1 to 7 aromatic rings.
- Mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSHs) consisting of 16 to 35 carbon atoms.

Until 31 December 2024, the ban on using mineral oils will apply to concentrations of mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAHs) in ink exceeding 1% by mass.

Compliance with these conditions may be verified before or after application or printing.

Limiting mineral oils:

The Citeo/Adelphé Group has implemented an action plan aimed at reducing levels of mineral oils in paper/cardboard, encouraging appropriate eco-design choices, and securing recycling loops for graphic paper and paper/cardboard-based packaging.

[Find out more](#)

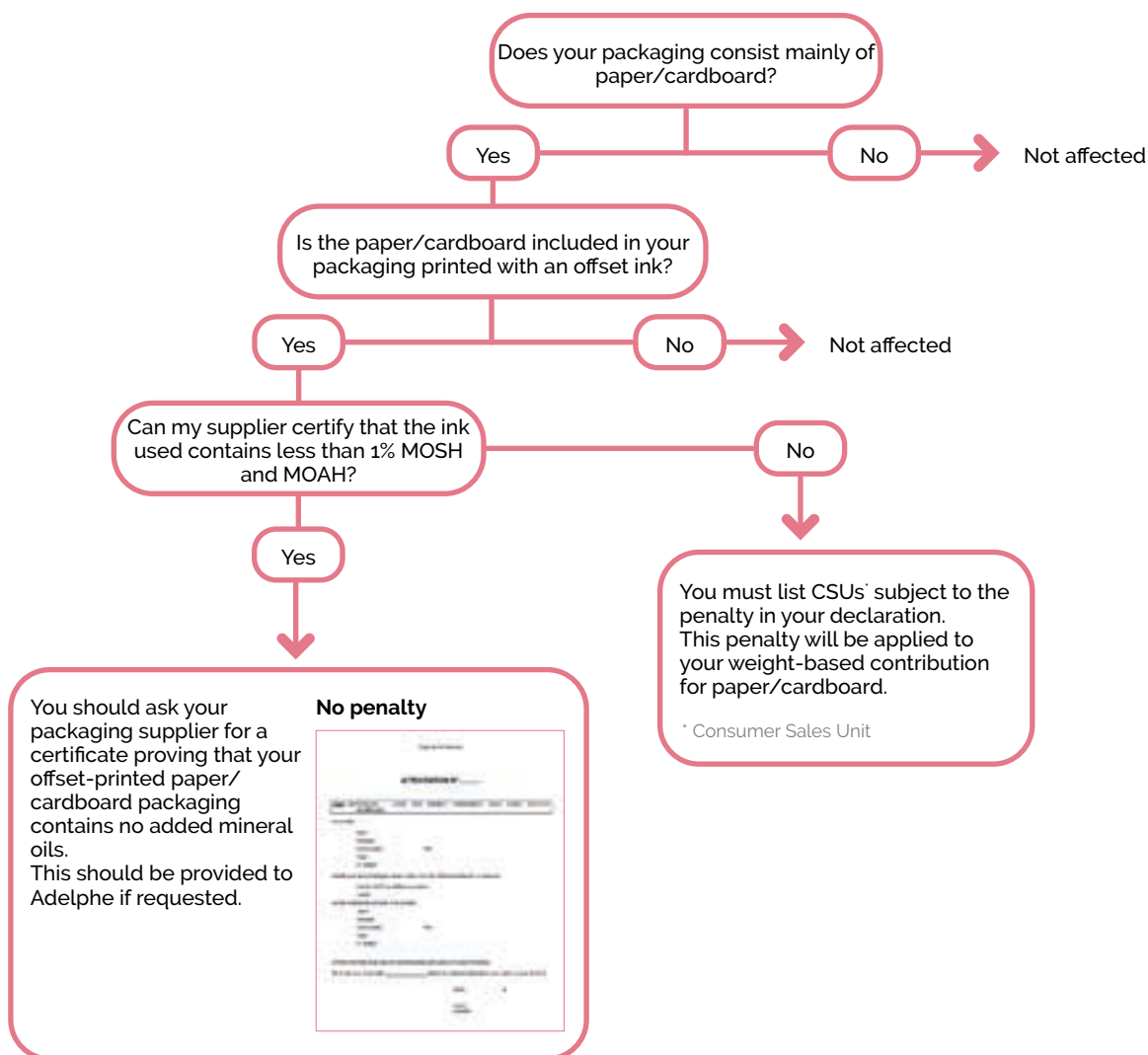
Implementing rules

- Only the paper/cardboard weight of consumer sales units (CSUs) is subject to this penalty.
- All paper/cardboard household packaging for all business sectors (food and non-food) is subject to the penalty.
- This penalty is applicable even if an effective functional barrier is used to prevent the migration of mineral oils (e.g. internal coatings).

PLEASE note:

Labels attached to packaging are also subject to this penalty. If this penalty is applied to your label, the paper/cardboard packaging to which it is attached will also be subject to the penalty.

Please use the self-assessment flow chart below to determine whether your packaging is subject to this penalty:



➤ How to declare penalties

Once you have established that your packaging is subject to one or more penalties, all that remains is for you to declare them:

1

Opposite each affected consumer sales unit, enter the penalty or penalties that need to be applied (10%, 50% and 100%).



2

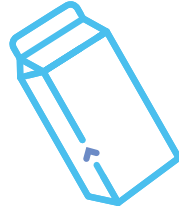
The penalty or penalties are factored in.

PLEASE note:

Penalties are cumulative between the three levels (10%, 50% and 100%) but not within the same level, except for the penalty for small beverage formats, which is cumulative with other 10% penalties. For example, a reinforced paper/cardboard packaging item containing mineral-oil-based print is subject to a 100% penalty and 50% penalty. However, a dark PET bottle containing glass balls is only subject to one 50% penalty.



If a penalty ceases to apply to your packaging during the course of the year, you should include two lines in your declaration: one with the quantities of the original penalised packaging placed on the market and another with quantities of the new penalty-free packaging.



> Your client portal

The client portal monespace.adelph.fr is your go-to platform for everyday support. You can also grant colleagues access to it according to their profile. This year, the client portal is being revamped to make it easier to browse and more intuitive, with a new, thematically-based structure.



All resources

This section is your very own library containing all our documents, which you can filter by topic and year.



Declaration

This section includes a simulator, a space to complete your declarations, and an impact report.



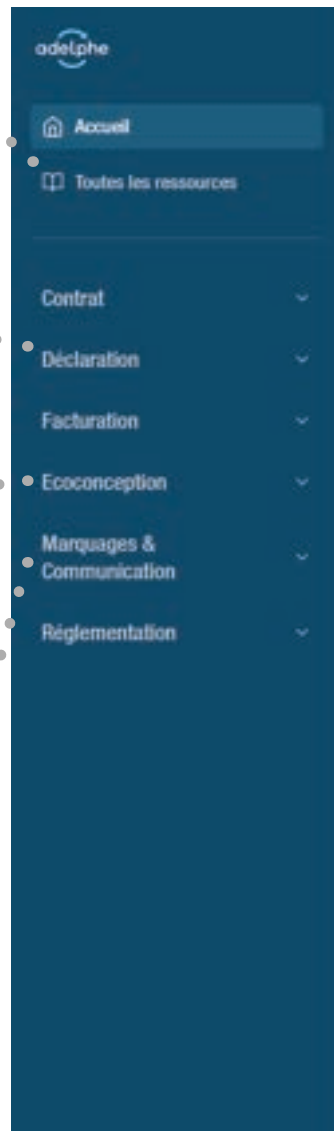
Eco-design

This area includes all the tools you need to assess and improve your packaging. You'll also find sector-specific prevention plans and the TREE application which you can use to determine how recyclable your packaging is.



Markings & communication

This section provides everything you need for the Sorting Info (compulsory marking) and responsible communications.



Votre Es



Contrats

Accédez à vos contrats et à vos informations associées.

À ne pas manquer

Déclarations

La fusion des REP Emballag

Toutes les réponses à vos questions sur votre contrat depuis la fusion.

Mise en conformité

Dispositifs d'inviolabilité

NEW

easy Info-tri

You can now create your own Sorting Info marking in just a few clicks and download it.

[Marking & Communication/Sorting Info/Create your Sorting Info](#)



Help Centre

A regularly updated FAQ.



Centre d'aide



Français



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Créez vos Info-tri avec le générateur Easy Info-tri



Écoconception et TREE
Évaluez, comparez et améliorez vos emballages



Mise en conformité
Suivez les évolutions du cadre juridique



es et Papiers : quels impacts sur mon contrat ?

Questions concernant les changements et impacts liés à
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