

ANNEX I

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES FOR THE CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(1)

Illustrative examples for criterion (i)

Packaging

Sweet boxes

Film overwrap around a CD case

Mailing pouches for catalogues and magazines (with a magazine inside)

Cake doilies sold with a cake

Rolls, tubes and cylinders around which flexible material (e.g. plastic film, aluminium, paper) is wound, except rolls, tubes and cylinders intended as parts of production machinery and not used to present a product as a sales unit

Flower pots intended to be used only for the selling and transporting of plants and not intended to stay with the plant throughout its life time

Glass bottles for injection solutions

CD spindles (sold with CDs, not intended to be used as storage)

Clothes hangers (sold with a clothing item)

Matchboxes

Sterile barrier systems (pouches, trays and materials necessary to preserve the sterility of the product)

Beverage system capsules (e.g. coffee, cacao, milk) which are left empty after use

Refillable steel cylinders used for various kinds of gas, excluding fire extinguishers

Tea bags

Tea and coffee foil pouches

Filter coffee pods disposed together with the used coffee product

Non-packaging

Flower pots intended to stay with the plant throughout its life time

Tool boxes

Wax layers around cheese

Sausage skins

Clothes hangers (sold separately)

Cartridges for printers

CD, DVD and video cases (sold together with a CD, DVD or video inside)

CD spindles (sold empty, intended to be used as storage)

Soluble bags for detergents

Grave side lights (containers for candles)

Mechanical quern (integrated in a refillable recipient, e.g. refillable pepper mill)

Illustrative examples for criterion (ii)

Packaging, if designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale

Paper or plastic carrier bags

Disposable plates and cups

Cling film

Sandwich bags

Aluminium foil

Plastic foil for cleaned clothes in laundries

Non-packaging

Stirrer

Disposable cutlery

Wrapping paper (sold separately)

Paper baking cases (sold empty)

Cake doilies sold without a cake

Illustrative examples for criterion (iii)

Packaging

Labels hung directly on or attached to a product including sticky labels attached to fruits and vegetables

Part of packaging

Mascara brush which forms part of the container closure

Sticky labels attached to another packaging item

Staples

Plastic sleeves

Device for measuring dosage, which forms part of the container closure for detergents

Mechanical quern (integrated in a non-refillable recipient, filled with a product, e.g. pepper mill filled with pepper)

Non-packaging

Radio frequency identification (RFID) tags

RECYCLABILITY

This Annex provides essential elements on how to assess recyclability of a unit of packaging.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

‘Integrated component’ shall mean packaging component that may be distinct from the main body of the packaging unit but integral to the packaging unit and that may be composed of a different material. An integrated component does not need to be separated from the main packaging unit in order to consume the product and is typically discarded at the same time as the packaging unit, although not necessarily in the same disposal route. Integrated component may include, but is not limited to, labels, sleeves, caps, lids and closures, and decorative elements;

‘Separate component’ shall mean a packaging component, which is distinct from the unit of packaging it forms a part of, such that the complete and permanent disassembly of the separate component from the main unit of packaging is necessary to access the product. The separate component is typically discarded prior to and separately from the remainder of the packaging unit, which may be of a different material, and may include, but is not limited to safety seals, peel-off lids, tear-off strips, etc.

2. Scope

Where a unit of packaging includes integrated components, the assessment of compliance with the design for recycling criteria and with the ‘at scale’ collection, sorting and recycling requirements shall include all integrated components.

Where a unit of packaging includes separate components, the assessment of compliance with the design for recycling requirements and with the at scale collection, sorting and recycling requirements shall be done separately for each separate component.

All components of a unit of packaging shall be compatible with the state of the art sorting¹ and recycling processes according to Technology Readiness Level (TRL²) 9 without hindering the recyclability of the main body of the unit of packaging.

¹ State of the art sorting techniques refer to the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2018) 5070) (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p. 38).

² In line with Annex G of the General Annexes of HORIZON 2020 WORK PROGRAMME 2016 2017, p.29 (version of 4.6.2021: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016-2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-ga_en.pdf)

PART A

Packaging categories

Table 1: Packaging categories under Article 6

No	Category	Composition / Packaging Component	Form	Colour
1	Glass	Glass packaging/ container glass (soda lime silica)	Bottles, jars, flacons, cosmetics pots, tubs etc.	
2	Glass	Composite packaging of which the majority is glass	Bottles, jars, flacons, cosmetics pots, tubs etc.	
3	Paper/cardboard	Paper/ cardboard packaging	Boxes, trays, grouped packaging, etc.	
4	Paper/cardboard	Composite packaging of which the majority is paper/ cardboard	Including beverage cartons, plates and cups, i.e., metallised or plastic laminated paper/ card, liquid paperboard, paper/cardboard with plastic liners/ windows etc	
5	Metal	Steel packaging (including tinplate)	rigid (aerosols, cans, paint tins, boxes, etc.)	
6	Metal	Composite packaging of which the majority is steel	drums, tubes, cans, boxes, trays, etc.	
7	Metal	Aluminium	Rigid (food and beverage cans, bottles, aerosols)	
8	Metal	Aluminium	Semi rigid or flexible (containers and trays, tubes, foil)	
9	Metal	Composite packaging the majority of which is aluminium	drums, tubes, cans, boxes, trays, etc.	
10	Plastic	PET	bottles and flasks	Transparent clear/ light blue
11	Plastic	PET	Bottles and Flasks	Transparent other colours

No	Category	Composition / Packaging Component	Form	Colour
12	Plastic	PET	Rigid packaging other than bottles and flasks (Includes pots, tubs and trays)	Transparent
13	Plastic	PET	Films	
14	Plastic	HDPE	Containers and Tubes	natural /clear
15	Plastic	HDPE	Containers and Tubes	coloured
16	Plastic	PE	Films	natural /clear
17	Plastic	PE	Films	coloured
18	Plastic	PP	Containers and Tubes	natural /clear
19	Plastic	PP	Containers and Tubes	coloured
20	Plastic	PP	Films	natural /clear
21	Plastic	PP	Films	coloured
22	Plastic	HDPE and PP	crates and pallets	
23	Plastic	PS	Rigid packaging (except EPS and XPS)	
24	Plastic	EPS	fish boxes/ white goods	
25	Plastic	XPS		
26	Plastic	Other plastics e.g. PVC, PC	Rigid	
27	Other	Wooden packaging, including cork		
28	Other	Textile packaging		
29	Other	Ceramics, porcelain, stoneware packaging		

PART B
Design for Recycling criteria

Table 2: Parameters for setting Design for Recycling criteria under Article 6

Design for recycling criteria	Description
Additives	<p>The presence of additives in the packaging containers can result in incorrect sorting of the packaging materials during the sorting process and can contaminate the obtained secondary raw materials.</p> <p>The different types of plastics have different material density, which is used for material separation in sorting technology. If this specific density of a plastic type is artificially changed because of an addition of a density-changing materials (i.e. additives), then the sorting process can no longer be used. A decisive limit is the density above or below 1 g/cm³.</p>
Labels/sleeves	<p>Full sleeves or sleeves of a packaging can lead to incorrect sorting during the sorting process and can downgrade the quality of the secondary raw materials.</p> <p>For bottles, if the sleeve material is not identical to the bottle material and/or the sleeve is printed over the entire surface and, therefore, the colour of the bottle (e.g. transparent) cannot be assigned and correctly sorted.</p>
Closure systems and small parts	<p>Closures that are not firmly attached to the packaging can increase littering and also reduce the efficiency of the sorting and subsequent recycling processes. Small parts can be attached mechanically to enable easy removal in the sorting process.</p> <p>Plastic closures should be designed in such a way that they can be separated before disposal or during the sorting process. In PET bottles, if sealing foils are used, they must be easy to remove without leaving any residue</p> <p>Closures of PET bottles shall ideally have a density less than 1 g/cm³ to allow separation during the sorting or recycling process.</p> <p>From 2024 onwards, the adhesion of the closure (according to Article 6 of Directive 2019/904) must be guaranteed for the time of intended use for beverage containers up to 3 litres.</p>
Adhesives	<p>Adhesive components should be designed in such a way that they can be easily separated in the recycling process or by the end user (OR do not affect the efficiency of the sorting and recycling processes). The presence of adhesive residues on the packaging can downgrade the quality (purity) of the secondary raw materials.</p>

	<p>Adhesive materials containing metal or aluminium (with a layer thickness of > 5 µm) can lead to unwanted sorting into the metal fraction.</p> <p>Adhesives should be water washable to ensure separation from the main packaging and that no adhesive residue would remain.</p>
Colours	<p>Heavily dyed materials in paper or plastics can cause problems with regard to sorting and can downgrade the quality of secondary raw materials.</p> <p>For instance, carbon black-based dyes, can, in the context of infrared sorting detection during the plastics sorting process, lead to incorrect classification of the material, or the material being eliminated in the sorting process. However, there are already black and dark dyes available that can be detected with infrared and are not carbon-black based.</p>
Material composition	<p>Use of mono-materials or material combinations that permit easy separation and ensure high yield of secondary raw materials is preferable.</p>
Barriers /coatings	<p>The presence of barriers/coatings within the packaging can make recycling more difficult. However, if barrier requirements exist, materials such as silicon oxide or aluminium oxide can be used up to a certain percentage.</p> <p>For paper/carton packaging, coating should be avoided in principle. However, single-sided plastic coatings or plastic laminate can be used so to ensure fibre content in the best case higher than 95%.</p>
Inks / printing	<p>The use of inks with substances of concern hinders recycling, as those packaging units cannot be recycled. Printing inks when released can contaminate the recycling stream through the washing water. Likewise, printing inks, which are not released can impair the transparency of the recycling stream.</p>
Product residues / ease of emptying	<p>The design of the packaging should enable the easy emptying of its content and when disposed of should be in a fully drained condition.</p> <p>In fact, residues in the packaging can have negative effects on recycling fractions.</p>
Ease of dismantling (design feature of the packaging)	<p>Design approaches can facilitate the ease of dismantling of packaging products into different parts, e.g. in parts that are rich in valuable materials and/or hazardous substances. This helps to extract the target material from the packaging and thus increase the recyclability potential of the packaging.</p>

Performance grades under Design for Recycling criteria

GRADE A: the score of compliance with design for recycling criteria of a unit of packaging is higher or equal to 95% in terms of weight of the unit of packaging. This packaging is fully compatible with the design for recycling criteria. The generated secondary raw materials can feed a closed-loop scheme to be used in the same quality application.

GRADE B: the score of compliance with design for recycling criteria of a unit of packaging is higher or equal to 90% in terms of weight of the unit of packaging. The packaging has some minor recyclability issues that slightly affect the quality of the generated secondary raw material. However, the majority of the generated secondary raw material from this packaging can still potentially feed a closed loop.

GRADE C: the score of compliance with design for recycling criteria of a unit of packaging is higher or equal to 80% in terms of weight of the unit of packaging. The packaging presents some recyclability issues that affect the quality of the generated secondary raw materials and may lead to material losses during recycling.

GRADE D: the score of compliance with design for recycling criteria of a unit of packaging is higher or equal to 70% in terms of weight of the unit of packaging. The packaging has significant design issues that highly affect its recyclability or imply large material losses during recycling.

GRADE E: the score of compliance with design for recycling criteria of a unit of packaging is lower than 70% in terms of weight of the unit of packaging. The package is not recyclable because of design issues.

Part C

Criteria for the ‘at scale’ assessment under Article 6

1. For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) Packaging is collected, sorted and recycled ‘at scale’ when packaging waste can be collected, sorted and recycled in Member States representing equal or more than 75% of the EU population.

This assessment shall be carried out on the level of packaging type as listed in Table 3.
 - (b) ‘*Packaging is collected ‘at scale’*’ where the entire population of the Member State other than inhabitants of sparsely populated areas, mountainous areas and islands qualifying for derogation under Article 10(3) of Directive 2008/98/EC has access and the ability to sort the packaging in an effective separate collection system.
 - (c) ‘*Packaging is sorted and recycled ‘at scale’*’ where there is a clear pathway and sufficient capacity for collected packaging waste of a particular packaging category listed in Table 3 of this Annex to be oriented into defined and recognised waste streams through established industrial processes to be reprocessed, so that it is turned into secondary raw materials of sufficient quality that it can find end markets to substitute for the use of the primary raw material. Packaging waste exported from the Union for the purposes of recycling shall be considered within the scope of this requirement only if the requirements of Article 64(8) of the Regulation are met.
2. The assessment whether packaging type as listed in Table 3 of this Annex is collected, sorted and recycled at scale shall be based on the following minimum elements:
 - (a) Amounts of packaging per packaging type as listed in Table 3 of this Annex placed on the market in the EU as a whole and in each Member State;
 - (b) Population’s access to the separate collection infrastructure for packaging waste in the EU as whole and in each Member State;
 - (c) Recycling rates of packaging waste for each packaging type, as listed in Table 3, in the EU as whole and in each Member State [to be reported by the Member States].
3. Data on sorting and recycling infrastructure in the Member States shall be assessed per packaging type as listed in Table 3 of this Annex and taken into account in the methodology.
4. When data on recycling rates for packaging waste per packaging category cannot be made available, assumptions can be made based on average loss rates as referred to in Article 64(3) of the Regulation and the state of the art data collection.

Table 3: Packaging types for the purpose of ‘at scale’ recyclability assessment

Packaging material	Packaging format (non-exhaustive, illustrative, list)	Packaging types	Link to packaging categories set out in Table 1, ANNEX II Part A
Glass	Glass packaging/ container glass (soda lime silica), including composite glass packaging	Glass	1 and 2
Paper / cardboard	Paper / cardboard packaging	Fibres	3
	Composite packaging of which majority is paper / cardboard (e.g. beverage cartons)	Fibres	4
Metal	Steel packaging (including tinplate and composite packaging of which the majority is steel)	Steel	5 and 6
	Aluminium packaging (including composite packaging of which the majority is aluminium)	Aluminium	7, 8 and 9
Plastic (rigid)	Bottles, flasks, pots, tubs, trays, jars	PET	10, 11 and 12
		PP	18 and 19
	Containers (bottles, cups, pots, trays, buckets canisters), blisters, tubes, crates and pallets	HDPE and PP	22
		PS	23
		HDPE	14 and 15
		PVC	26
		PC	
Fish boxes, white goods	EPS	24	
Food containers	XPS	25	
Plastic (flexible)	Wrappings, films	PET	13
	Bags, pouches, wrappings, films	PE	16 and 17
		PP	20 and 21
Wood, cork	Pallets, boxes	Wood, cork	27
Textile	Bags	Fibers and plastic (natural and synthetic fibres)	28
Ceramics (or porcelain, stoneware)	Pots, containers, bottles	Clay, stone	29

Part D

Negative list of packaging characteristics

PLASTICS

- (a) Plastic packaging not detectable by established NIR-sorting technology
- (b) Plastic packaging with sleeves covering >50% of the surface; pharmaceutical packaging may be exempted
- (c) Plastic packaging with additives changing the material density >1g/cm³
- (d) Multilayer plastic packaging (containing more than one polymer) containing layers of aluminium, PET-G, PLA, PVC and PS, pharmaceutical packaging shall be exempted
- (e) PVC/PVDC packaging (and labels/sleeves/films); pharmaceutical packaging shall be exempted
- (f) XPS packaging
- (g) PA barrier layers
- (h) Use of inks that do not contain substances of concern³ and inks that bleed
- (i) PET packaging with non-water soluble / water releasable adhesives at <65°C
- (j) Polyolefin packaging with non-water soluble/water releasable adhesives at <40°C.

PAPER/ CARDBOARD

- (a) Paper-based packaging with plastic components that cannot be separated in established processes
- (b) Silicone/ wax coatings
- (c) Insoluble adhesives + hot-melt adhesives with softening point < 68°
- (d) Mineral oil colours and inks that do not contain substances of concern³
- (e) Two-sided plastic barrier/ coating/laminates
- (f) Inks/ decorative elements using PP/PET metallised laminates, PET-metallised film

GLASS

- (a) Non-packaging glass and infusible materials (i.e., material that does not melt at the same temperature as glass packaging) such as heat-resistant glass (e.g. borosilicate glass), lead crystal, cryolite glass
- (b) Opaque/ dark colours (black, dark blue)
- (c) Full surface sleeves and permanently attached/ labels with ultra-adhesive glues
- (d) Ceramic/ porcelain components e.g., in closures

METALS (ALUMINIUM / STEEL)

- (a) PVC labels
- (b) Lead materials

³ As it is stated in the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, substances having a chronic effect for human health or the environment (Candidate list in REACH and Annex VI to the CLP Regulation) but also those which hamper recycling for safe and high quality secondary raw materials.

ANNEX III

COMPOSTABLE PACKAGING

Conditions to be considered when mandating the use of compostable plastic packaging format

- (a) it could not have been designed as reusable packaging or the products could not be placed on the market without packaging;
- (b) it is designed to enter the organic waste stream at the end of its life,
- (c) it is of biodegradable nature allowing the packaging to undergo physical, chemical, thermal or biological decomposition, including anaerobic digestion, such that most of the resulting compost ultimately decomposes into carbon dioxide, biomass and water, and
- (d) Its use significantly increases the collection of organic waste compared to the use of non-compostable packaging materials;
- (e) its use significantly reduces the contamination of compost with non-compostable packaging;
- (f) its use does not increase the contamination of non-compostable packaging waste streams.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA RELATED TO PACKAGING MINIMISATION

PART A

Performance criteria

1. **Product protection:** Goods should be protected against damage, loss and deterioration from the point of packaging or filling until their end use to prevent significant product waste, as appropriate for a specific product and supply chain. Requirements may consist of: protection against vibration, compression, humidity, light, oxygen, microbiological infection, pest, off-taste etc.
2. **Packaging manufacturing processes:** The packaging manufacturing processes may determine packaging design elements such as the shape of a container, thickness tolerances, size, feasibility of tooling, specifications minimising waste in manufacturing. The processes operated by manufacturer of products may also require certain design elements of packaging, such as impact and stress resistance, mechanical strength, packing line speed and efficiency, stability in conveying, heat resistance, effective closing, minimum headspace, hygiene.
3. **Logistics (including transport, warehousing and handling):** The packaging should ensure that the packaged goods are safely handled in the expected distribution, transport and warehousing systems. An adequate handling of the packaged goods and display in retail settings (for physical demands, e.g. the strength to act as shelf-ready packaging, rather than purely for sales and marketing purposes) by staff in the supply chain shall be ensured. Requirements may consist of dimensional co-ordination for optimum space utilisation, compatibility with palletizing and de-palletizing systems, handling and warehousing system, packaging system integrity during transport and handling.
4. **Information requirements:** The packaging should be capable of providing any necessary information that are essential for those in the supply chain and end users regarding product use and care, as well as safety and marking of ingredients, instructions of storage and similar useful instructions. Requirements may consist of providing product information, instructions for storage, application and use, bar codes, best before date, etc.
5. **Handling and safety considerations:** Packaging should be capable of meeting the requirements concerning instructions on user and consumer safety as well as product safety throughout the distribution system and after the product purchase, in particular after the end user opens the packaging. Requirements may consist of : safe handling design, child resistance, tamper evidence, hazard warnings, clear identification of content, safe opening device, pressure release closure, etc.
6. **Legal requirements:** Packaging has to meet the requirements related to compliance with legislation or international agreements and standards for certain goods e.g. food, pharmaceutical products, dangerous goods and chemical products, which may influence its specific design or information on the packaging. There are also legislative obligations concerning packaging used in certain modes of transport like air, railways and sea. Legislation aiming at the protection of user/consumers and restricting the use of materials considered harmful to the environment is of particular importance in design, selection and use of packaging.

7. **Recycled content and Recyclability:** The packaging weight or size may have to be increased, beyond what would otherwise be possible under the other performance factors, to facilitate inclusion of recycled content as required under the Regulation for plastic packaging, or to enhance recyclability (e.g., when moving to a mono-material).
8. **Re-use:** The packaging weight or size may have to be increased, if the packaging is designed to be reusable packaging and such an increase will enable it to accomplish within its lifecycle a higher number of trips or rotations in a system for re-use.

PART B

Assessment of packaging volume and weight minimisation

For the purpose of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

‘Critical area’ shall mean a specific performance criterion, as listed in Part A of this Annex, which prevents further reduction of weight or volume of the packaging without endangering functional packaging functionality throughout the supply and user chain as well as safety and hygiene for the packaged product, packaging and user.

General rules of conducting the assessment of packaging volume and weight reduction:

- (a) the assessment of whether the packaging has the adequate minimum volume and weight has to be done with respect to a packaging material; during this assessment, all opportunities to reduce packaging weight and volume for this packaging material shall be considered and evaluated; substitution of one packaging material by another is not sufficient for meeting the minimisation requirement;
- (b) the assessment should be done on the level of a specific packaging format for each batch of same packaging units as detailed requirements of packaging can vary from one batch to another;
- (c) the assessment should result in determination of a critical area; if no critical area has been identified, the packaging has to be assessed again, in order to further investigate the possibilities of its volume and weight reduction.

Determination of critical areas

- (a) The manufacturer has to review the performance criteria provided for in Part A of this Annex and indicate the most important requirements for packaging within each of these criteria.
- (b) This process should be described in Explanatory document, a template of which is provided for in Part B of Annex V. The description should be detailed and include in particular list all the factors considered and rationale behind identification of most important requirements.
- (c) The manufacturer has to evaluate all these requirements and determine which of them will govern the achievable limit for packaging weight and volume reduction.
- (d) This process should be described in Explanatory document, a template of which is provided for in Part B of Annex V. The description should be detailed and include in particular justification of choosing a method of the critical area determination.

- (e) The manufacturer has to identify the minimum adequate volume and weight of the packaging with relation to the critical area.
- (f) This evaluation may be done by inter alia, performing tests and reviewing of studies and documented practical experience from the market.
- (g) The outcome of this process should be described in Explanatory document, a template of which is provided for in Part B of Annex V. Test protocols, test reports and studies should constitute annexes to the documentation.

ANNEX V

MINIMISATION DOCUMENTATION

Part A

Minimisation documentation shall be comprised of at least three elements:

1. Explanatory document, compliant with Part B of this Annex, in which all considerations made during the assessment of packaging volume and weight minimisation are described in details,
2. Minimisation checklist, compliant with Part C of this Annex, in which the outcome of assessment of packaging volume and weight is concisely described,
3. Documentation confirming the
 - (a) Determination of critical area,
 - (b) Identification and justification of minimal adequate weight and volume of packaging.

This documentation may include: testing protocols, test reports, studies etc.

Part B

Explanatory document

PACKAGING MINIMISATION – EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT		
I	GENERAL INFORMATION	
I.1	Description of packaging application ^a	
I.2	Description of packaging ^b	
II	EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	
	Performance criterion	Detailed description of the assessment's outcome ^c
II.1	Product protection:	
II.2	Packaging manufacturing processes:	
II.3	Logistics (including transport, warehousing and handling):	
II.4	Information requirements:	
II.5	Handling and safety considerations:	

II.6	Legal requirements:	
II.7	Recycled content:	
II.8	Re-use:	
III.	CRITICAL AREA	
III.1	Critical area:	
III.2	Description of how the critical area has been identified ^d : (tests, studies etc.)	
III.3	Minimal adequate weight and volume of packaging determined based on the conducted assessment:	
Date and signature:		
<p>Explanations:</p> <p>^a – product to be packaged</p> <p>^b – material, components</p> <p>^c – including explanation of why a given requirement has been identified as most important requirement within a performance criteria</p> <p>^d – tests, studies etc. These documents should be attached to the minimisation documentation in form of annexes</p>		

Part C

Checklist for assessment of minimum adequate weight and volume of packaging

PACKAGING MINIMISATION ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST		Packaging :	
Performance criterion	Most important/relevant requirement within a performance criterion	Critical area (Y/N)	References
Product protection			
Packaging manufacturing processes			

Logistics (including transport, warehousing and handling)			
Information requirements			
Handling and safety considerations			
Legal requirements			
Recycled content			
Re-use			
Signature and Date :			

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF PACKAGING FORMATS

	Packaging format	Restricted use	Illustrative example
1.	Single-use plastic grouped packaging	For grouping goods sold in cans, tins, pots, tubs, and packets designed as convenience packaging to enable or encourage end users to purchase more than one product. This excludes grouped packaging necessary to facilitate handling in distribution.	collation films, shrink wrap
2.	Single use plastic packaging, single use composite packaging or other single use packaging for fresh fruit and vegetables	Single use plastic packaging for fresh fruit and vegetables, unless there is a demonstrated need to avoid water loss or turgidity loss, microbiological hazards or physical shocks	Nets, bags, trays, containers
3.	Packaging in expanded polystyrene	In retail food packaging [exc. fish boxes]	food containers, cups, trays, boxes
4.	Single use plastic, single use composite packaging or other single use packaging	For foods and beverages filled and consumed within the premises in the HORECA sector The premises of the economic operator include: all eating area inside and outside a place of business, covered with tables and stools, standing areas, and eating areas offered to the end users jointly by several economic operators or third party for the purpose of food and drinks consumption	trays, disposable plates and cups, bags, foil, boxes etc
5.	Single use packaging for condiments, preserves, sauces, milk, sugar, and seasoning in HORECA sector	All single use packaging in the HORECA sector (for eating in or takeaway) used for condiments, preserves, sauces, milk, sugar, and seasoning	sachets, tubs, trays, bottles, boxes etc

6.	Single use hotel miniature packaging	For cosmetics, hygiene and toiletry products of less than 50 ml for liquid products or less than 100 g for non-liquid products	Shampoo bottles, hand and body lotion bottles, sachets around miniature bar soap etc.
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REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO THE SYSTEMS FOR RE-USE AND REFILL STATIONS

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

1. Closed loop system – system for re-use in which reusable packaging is circulated by a system operator or a co-operating group of system participants without the change of the ownership of packaging.
2. Open loop system – system for re-use in which reusable packaging circulates amongst unspecified number of system participants, and the ownership of the packaging changes at one or more points in the re-use process.
3. System operator – any natural or legal person being a system participant, who manages a system for re-use.
4. System participants – any natural or legal person, who participates in the system for re-use and performs at least one of the following actions: collects the packaging either from end users or from other system participants, reconditions it, distributes it among system participants, transports it, fills it with products, packs it, or offers it to end users. System for re-use can comprise one or more participants performing these actions.

Part A

Requirements for systems for re-use

1. General requirements for systems for re-use

The following requirements apply for all systems for re-use and shall be simultaneously satisfied:

- The system has a clearly defined governance structure;
- the governance structure ensures that the re-use targets and any other objectives of the system can be met;
- the governance structure allows for equal access and fair conditions of all economic operators wishing to become a part of the system;
- the system has rules defining its functioning, including requirements for packaging use, accepted by all system participants, and which should specify:
 - types and design of packaging allowed to circulate in the system;
 - description of products intended to be used, filled or transported through the system;
 - terms and conditions for proper handling and packaging use;
 - detailed requirements for packaging reconditioning;
 - requirements for packaging collection;
 - requirements for packaging storage;

- requirements for packaging filling or uploading;
 - rules for incentivising end users to return the packaging to the collection points;
- the system operator of the system controls the proper functioning of the system and verifies whether the re-use is properly enabled;
 - the system has reporting rules, allowing to access data on number of fillings or re-uses, and rejects, collection rate, units of sales or equivalent units;
 - design of the packaging is laid down in accordance with mutually agreed specifications or standards;
 - the system ensures a fair distribution of costs and benefits for all system participants.

2. Requirements for closed loop systems

In addition to the general requirements under point 1, the following requirements shall be simultaneously satisfied:

- The system has reverse logistics facilitating transfer of the packaging from the users or the end users back to the system participants;
- the system ensures the collection, reconditioning and redistribution of packaging;
- system participants are obliged to take the packaging back from the collection point if it has been used, collected and stored in accordance with the system rules;

3. Requirements for open loop systems

In addition to the general requirements under point 1, the following requirements must be simultaneously satisfied:

- After packaging is used, the system participant decides whether to re-use the packaging or to pass it to another system participant for re-use;
- the system ensures that the collection, reconditioning and redistribution of packaging are in place and are generally available;
- reconditioning meeting the requirements under Part B of this Annex is part of the system.

Part B

Reconditioning

The reconditioning process shall not create risks to the health and safety of those responsible for doing so and strive to reduce its impact on the environment.

Reconditioning shall cover the following operations adapted to the reusable packaging format and its intended use:

- assessment of condition of packaging;
- removal of damaged or non-reusable components;
- conveyance of removed components to an appropriate recovery process;
- cleaning and washing according to required conditions;
- reparation of packaging;
- inspection and assessment of fitness-for-purpose.

Where necessary, cleaning and washing processes should be applied at different stages of the reconditioning and repeated.

Part C

Requirements for refill

Refill stations shall fulfil the following requirements:

- contain a clear and precise information on:
 - hygiene standards that the end user's container has to meet in order to be allowed to use the refill station;
 - information about the end user's responsibility to maintain the hygiene standards;
 - types and features of containers that can be used to purchase products through refill;
- contain a weighing device allowing the end user's container to be weighed;
- the price paid by end users should be only on the weight of the purchased goods;
- the economic operator ensuring compliance with applicable hygiene standards.

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Module A1

Internal production control plus supervised product testing

1. Internal production control plus supervised product testing is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2, 3, 4, and 5, and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the packaging concerned satisfies the requirements of Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Regulation that apply to them.
2. Technical documentation

The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the packaging's conformity with the relevant requirements, and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s).

The technical documentation shall specify the applicable requirements and cover, as far as relevant for the assessment, the design, manufacture and operation of the packaging. The technical documentation shall contain, wherever applicable, at least the following elements:

 - a general description of the packaging and of its intended use,
 - conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.
 - descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the product,
 - a list of:
 - (i) the harmonised standards, referred to in Article 31, applied in full or in part
 - (ii) the common specifications, referred to in Article 32, applied in full or in part
 - (iii) other relevant technical specifications used for measurement or calculation purposes,
 - (iv) in the event of partly applied harmonised standards and/or common specifications, an indication of the parts which have been applied,
 - (iv) in the event of harmonised standards and/or common specifications not being applied, a description of the solutions adopted to meet the requirements referred to in point 1.
 - results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.,
 - qualitative description of how the assessments provided for in Article 6, Article 9 and Article 10 has been carried out, and
 - test reports.
3. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary, so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure compliance of the manufactured packaging with

the technical documentation referred to in point 2 and with the requirements referred to in point 1.

4. Product checks

On the level of a specific packaging format and for each batch of packaging units of that format that is placed on the market, one or more tests on one or more specific aspects of the product shall be carried out by the manufacturer or on his behalf, in order to verify conformity with the corresponding requirements referred to in point 1. For batches of packaging units of the same format, a statically representative sample of individual packaging shall be chosen.

At the choice of the manufacturer, the tests are carried out either by an accredited in-house body or under the responsibility of a notified body chosen by the manufacturer.

5. Declaration of conformity

The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for a packaging type and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the packaging for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

6. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in point 5 may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

ANNEX IX

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY NO* ...

1. No.... (unique identification of the packaging):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, its authorised representative:
3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.
4. Object of the declaration (identification of the packaging allowing traceability): description of the packaging.
5. The object of the declaration described in point 4 is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation: ... (reference to the other Union acts applied).
6. References to the relevant harmonised standards or the common specifications used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:
7. The notified body ... (name, address, number) ... performed ... (description of intervention) ... and issued the certificate(s): ... (details, including its date, and, where appropriate, information on the duration and conditions of its validity).
8. Additional information
Signed for and on behalf of:
(place and date of issue):
(name, function) (signature)

*** (identification number of the declaration)**

**INFORMATION FOR REGISTRATION AND REPORTING TO THE REGISTER
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 56**

A. Information to be submitted upon registration

1. The information to be submitted by the producer or its authorised representative for EPR shall include:
 - (a) name and brand names (if available) under which the producer operates in the Member State and address of the producer including postal code and place, street and number, country, telephone, if any, web address and e-mail address, indicating a single contact point;
 - (b) national identification code of the producer, including its trade register number or equivalent official registration number and the European or national tax identification number;
 - (c) quantities by weight of types of packaging as set out in Table 1 Part C, that the producer makes available in the Member State for the first time;
 - (d) a declaration on how the producer meets its responsibilities under Article 57.
2. Where a producer responsibility organisation is entrusted to carry out the EPR obligations, the information to be provided shall include the name and contact details, including postal code and place, street and number, country, telephone, web address and e-mail address and the national identification code of the producer responsibility organisation, including the trade register number or an equivalent official registration number and the European or national tax identification number of the producer responsibility organisation, and the represented producer's mandate, a statement by the producer or, where applicable, producer's authorised representative for the EPR or the producer responsibility organisation, stating that the information provided is true.
3. In the case of an authorisation in accordance with Article 58(1), the producer responsibility organisation shall, in addition to the information required under point 1 of Part A of this Annex, provide:
 - (a) the names and contact details, including postal codes and places, streets and numbers, countries, telephones, web addresses and e-mail addresses of the producers represented;
 - (b) the mandate of each represented producer, where applicable;
 - (c) where the producer responsibility organisation represents more than one producer, it shall indicate separately how each one of the represented producers meets the responsibilities set out in Article 57.

B. Information to be submitted for reporting

- National identification code of the producer;
- Reporting period;
- Quantities by weight of types of packaging as set out in Table 1 in Part C that the producer makes available in the Member State for the first time;
- Quantity, by weight, per material and type of packaging waste recycled, recovered and disposed of within the Member State or shipped within or outside the Union;
- Quantity, by weight, of separately collected single use plastic beverage bottles with the capacity of up to three litres and single use metal beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres.
- Arrangements to ensure the producer responsibility regarding the packaging waste placed on the market.

C. Table 1 Packaging types

<i>Packaging material</i>	<i>Packaging format (non-exhaustive, illustrative, list)</i>	<i>Packaging types</i>	<i>Link to packaging categories set out in Table 1, ANNEX II Part A</i>
Glass	Glass packaging/ container glass (soda lime silica), including composite glass packaging	Glass	1 and 2
Paper / cardboard	Paper / cardboard packaging	Fibres	3
	Composite packaging of which majority is paper / cardboard (e.g. beverage cartons)	Fibres	4
Metal	Steel packaging (including tinsplate and composite packaging of which the majority is steel)	Steel	5 and 6
	Aluminium packaging (including composite packaging of which the majority is aluminium)	Aluminium	7, 8 and 9
Plastic (rigid)	Bottles, flasks, pots, tubs, trays, jars	PET	10, 11 and 12
	Containers (bottles, cups, pots, trays,	PP	18 and 19

<i>Packaging material</i>	<i>Packaging format (non-exhaustive, illustrative, list)</i>	<i>Packaging types</i>	<i>Link to packaging categories set out in Table 1, ANNEX II Part A</i>
	buckets canisters), blisters, tubes, crates and pallets	HDPE and PP	22
		PS	23
		HDPE	14 and 15
		PVC	26
		PC	
	Fish boxes, white goods	EPS	24
Food containers	XPS	25	
Plastic (flexible)	Wrappings, films	PET	13
	Bags, pouches, wrappings, films	PE	16 and 17
		PP	20 and 21
Wood, cork	Pallets, boxes	Wood, cork	27
Textile	Bags	Fibers and plastic (natural and synthetic fibres)	28
Ceramics (or porcelain, stoneware)	Pots, containers, bottles	Clay, stone	29

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPOSIT AND RETURN SYSTEMS

For the purpose of this Annex, the following definition shall apply:

‘System Operator’ means any natural or legal person, who is entrusted with a responsibility to establish or operate a deposit and return system in a Member State.

Minimum general requirements for deposit and return systems

Member States shall ensure that the deposit and return systems established on their territories meet the following minimum requirements:

- a single System Operator is established or licenced;
- control procedures and reporting systems are set up allowing the System Operator to obtain data on the collection of packaging covered by the deposit and return system;
- a minimum deposit level is established, which is sufficient to achieve the required collection rates;
- minimum requirements on the financial capacity of the System Operator are established allowing the System Operator to perform its functions;
- System Operator is a non-profit and independent legal entity;
- System Operator performs exclusively roles arising from the rules of this Regulation, and any additional roles related to the coordination and operation of the deposit and return system as established by the Member States;
- System Operator coordinates the functioning of the deposit and return system;
- System Operator keeps in writing:
 - a statute establishing its internal organization;
 - evidence of its funding system;
 - a statement proving the compliance of the system with the requirements laid down in the Regulation, as well as any additional requirements established in the Member State in which it operates;
- At least 1% of the annual turnover of the System Operator (excluding deposits) are used for public awareness campaigns on the information on management of packaging waste;
- System Operators must provide any information requested by the competent authorities of a Member State, in which the system operates, for the purposes of monitoring compliance with the requirements in this Annex;
- Member States ensure that final distributors are obligated to accept the deposit bearing packaging and provide end users with redeemed deposits. When implementing this obligation, Member States shall take into account at least the following factors:
 - sales surface area allowing end users to return deposit bearing packaging in their local conditions;

- buying and selling habits and traditions;
 - food safety;
 - health and safety;
 - public health;
- deposit is exempted from sales taxes;
 - end user is able to return the deposit bearing packaging without the need to purchase any goods; deposit shall be redeemed in cash;
 - all deposit bearing packaging is clearly labelled, so that the end users can easily identify the need to return such packaging;
 - all packaging covered by the deposit and return system.

In addition to the minimum requirements, Member States may set additional requirements, as appropriate, in order to ensure the fulfilment of the objectives of this Regulation, in particular to increase the purity of the collected packaging waste, reduce litter or promote other circular economy objectives.

Member States with regions with high transboundary business shall ensure that the functioning of the DRS allows for the inter-operability of DRS and that the implementation of the minimum requirements and of any additional requirements does not result in discrimination of business and consumers and market distortions.

Member States are allowed to create exemptions from charging a deposit for a deposit bearing packaging in the context of consumption in hospitality premises provided that a deposit bearing packaging is opened, the product is consumed, and the empty deposit bearing packaging is returned within the premises.

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO POINT (D) OF
ARTICLE 63(2) [recycling targets]**

The implementation plan to be submitted pursuant to point (d) of Article 63(2) shall contain the following:

1. assessment of the past, current and projected rates of recycling, landfilling and other treatment of packaging waste and the streams of which it is composed;
2. assessment of the implementation of waste management plans and waste prevention programmes in place pursuant to Articles 28 and 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC;
3. reasons for which the Member State considers that it might not be able to attain the relevant target laid down in point (b) of Article 63(1) within the deadline set therein and an assessment of the time extension necessary to meet that target;
4. measures necessary to attain the targets set out in points (b) of Article 63(1) of this Regulation that are applicable to the Member State during the time extension, including appropriate economic instruments and other measures to provide incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4(1) of, and Annex IVa to, Directive 2008/98/EC;
5. a timetable for the implementation of the measures identified in point 4, determination of the body competent for their implementation and an assessment of their individual contribution to attaining the targets applicable in the event of a time extension;
6. information on funding for waste management in line with the polluter-pays principle;
7. measures to improve data quality, as appropriate, with a view to better planning and monitoring performance in waste management.

**DATA TO BE INCLUDED BY MEMBER STATES IN THEIR DATABASES ON
PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE
(IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLES 1 TO 4)**

1. For primary, secondary and tertiary packaging:
 - (a) quantities, for each broad category of material, of packaging consumed within the country (produced + imported - exported) (Table 1);
 - (b) quantities reused (Table 2).
2. For household and non-household packaging waste:
 - (a) quantities for each broad category of material, recovered and disposed of within the country (produced + imported - exported) (Table 3);
 - (b) quantities recycled and quantities recovered for each broad category of material (Table 4).

TABLE 1

Quantity of packaging (primary, secondary and tertiary) consumed within the national territory

	Tonnage produced	- Tonnage exported	+ Tonnage imported	= Total
Glass				
Plastic				
Paper/cardboard (including composite)				
Ferrous metal				
Aluminium				
Wood				
Other				
Total				

TABLE 2

Quantity of packaging (primary, secondary and tertiary) reused within the national territory

	Tonnage of packaging placed on the market for the first time	Reusable packaging		Reusable sales packaging	
		tonnage	Percentage	Tonnage	Percentage
Glass					
Plastic					
Paper/cardboard (including composite)					
Ferrous metal					
Aluminium					
Wood					
Other					
Total					

TABLE 3

Quantity of packaging waste recovered and disposed of within the national territory

	<i>Tonnage of waste produced</i>	<i>- Tonnage of waste exported</i>	<i>+ Tonnage of waste imported</i>	<i>= Total</i>
Household waste				
Glass packaging				
Plastic packaging				
Paper/cardboard packaging				
Ferrous metal packaging				
Aluminium				

	<i>Tonnage of waste produced</i>	<i>- Tonnage of waste exported</i>	<i>+ Tonnage of waste imported</i>	<i>= Total</i>
packaging				
Wood packaging				
Total household packaging waste				
Non-household waste				
Glass packaging				
Plastic packaging				
Paper/cardboard packaging				
Ferrous metal packaging				
Aluminium packaging				
Wood packaging				
Total non-household packaging waste				

TABLE 4

Quantity of packaging waste recycled or recovered within the national territory

	<i>Total tonnage recovered and disposed of</i>	<i>Quantity recycled</i>		<i>Quantity recovered</i>	
		<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Household waste					
Glass packaging					

	<i>Total tonnage recovered and disposed of</i>	<i>Quantity recycled</i>		<i>Quantity recovered</i>	
		<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Plastic packaging					
Paper/cardboard packaging					
Ferrous metal packaging					
Aluminium packaging					
Wood packaging					
Total household packaging waste					
Non-household waste					
Glass packaging					
Plastic packaging					
Paper/cardboard packaging					
Ferrous metal packaging					
Aluminium packaging					
Wood packaging					
Total non-household packaging waste					

ANNEX XIV

CORRELATION TABLE

<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
Article 1(1)	Article 2, first subparagraph
Article 1(2)	Article 2, second subparagraph
Article 2(1)	Article 1(1), second subparagraph
Article 2(2)	Article 1, third subparagraph
Article 3(1), first subparagraph	Article 3(1), first subparagraph
Article 3(1), second subparagraph, point (a)	Article 3(1), second subparagraph, point (a)
Article 3(1), second subparagraph, (b)	Article 3(1), second subparagraph, point (b)
Article 3(1), second subparagraph, point (c)	Article 3(1), second subparagraph, point (c)
Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (i)	Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (i)
Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (ii)	Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (ii)
Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (iii)	Article 3(1), third subparagraph, point (iii)
Article 3(1a)	Article 3(42)
Article 3(1b)	Article 3(43)
Article 3(1c)	Article 3(44)
Article 3(1d)	Article 3(45)
Article 3(1e)	---
Article 3(2)	Article 3(17)
Article 3(2a)	Article 3(20)
Article 3(2b)	Article 3(16)
Article 3(2c)	Article 3, second subparagraph
Article 3(11)	Article 3(5)
Article 3(12)	---
Article 4(1), first subparagraph	Article 55(2)

<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
Article 4(1), second subparagraph	---
Article 4(1), third subparagraph	Article 55(4)
Article 4(1a), first subparagraph	Article 30(1), first subparagraph
Article 4(a1), second subparagraph	Article 30(2), second sentence
Article 4(a1), third subparagraph	Article 30(2), first sentence
Article 4(1a), fourth subparagraph, point (a)	Article 30(1), second subparagraph
Article 4(1a), fourth subparagraph (b)	Article 30(4)
Article 4(1a), fifth subparagraph	Article 67(1), point (b)
Article 4(1a), sixth subparagraph	Article 67(7), points (a) and (b)(iv)
Article 4(1b)	Article 30(3)
Article 4(1c)	---
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Article 5(1)	Article 62(1)
Article 5(1)(a)	Article 62(2), point (a)
Article 5(1)(b)	Article 27(2)
Article 5(1)(c)	Article 62(2), point (b)
Article 5(1)(d)	Article 62(2) point (c)
Article 5(2), first subparagraph	Article 65(1), first subparagraph
Article 5(2), second subparagraph, point (a)	Article 65(1), second subparagraph, point (a)
Article 5(2), second subparagraph, point (b)	Article 65(1), second subparagraph, point (b)
Article 5(2), third subparagraph	Article 65(1), third subparagraph
Article 5(3)	Article 65(2)
Article 5(4)	Article 67(7), point (b)(i)
Article 5(5)	---
Article 6(1)(a)	---

<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
Article 6(1)(b)	---
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Article 6(1)(d)	---
Article 6(1)(e)(i)	---
Article 6(1)(e)(ii)	---
Article 6(1)(e)(iii)	---
Article 6(1)(e)(iv)	---
Article 6(1)(e)(v)	---
Article 6(1)(f)	Article 63(1)(a)
Article 6(1)(g)(i)	Article 63(1)(b)(i)
Article 6(1)(g)(ii)	Article 63(1)(b)(ii)
Article 6(1)(g)(iii)	Article 63(1)(b)(iii)
Article 6(1)(g)(iv)	Article 63(1)(b)(iv)
Article 6(1)(g)(v)	Article 63(1)(b)(v)
Article 6(1)(g)(vi)	Article 63(1)(b)(vi)
Article 6(1)(h)	Article 63(1)(c)
Article 6(1)(i)(i)	Article 63(1)(d)(i)
Article 6(1)(i)(ii)	Article 63(1)(d)(ii)
Article 6(1)(i)(iii)	Article 63(1)(d)(iii)
Article 6(1)(i)(iv)	Article 63(1)(d)(iv)
Article 6(1)(i)(v)	Article 63(1)(d)(v)
Article 6(1)(i)(vi)	Article 63(1)(d)(vi)
Article 6(1a)(a)	Article 63(2)(a)
Article 6(1a)(b)	Article 63(2)(b)
Article 6(1a)(c)	Article 63(2)(c)

<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
Article 6(1a)(d)	Article 63(2)(d)
Article 6(1b)	Article 63(3)
Article 6(1c)	Article 63(4)
Article 6(4)(a)	Article 63(5)(a)
Article 6(4)(b)	Article 63(5)(b)
Article 6(6)	Article 63(6)
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Article 6(10)	Article 63(7)
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Article 6a(1)(a)	Article 64(1)(a)
Article 6a(1)(b)	Article 64(1)(b)
Article 6a(2)	Article 64(2)
Article 6a(2)(a)	Article 64(2)(a)
Article 6a(2)(b)	Article 64(2)(b)
Article 6a(3)	Article 64(3)
Article 6a(4)	Article 64(4)
Article 6a(5)	Article 64(5)
Article 6a(6)	Article 64(6)
Article 6a(7)	Article 64(7)
Article 6a(8)	Article 64(8)
Article 6a(9)	Article 67(7), point (b)(i)
Article 6b	Article 53
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<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
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Article 8(1)	Article 11
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Article 11(3)	Article 5(6)
Article 12(1)	Article 68(1)
Article 12(2)	Article 68(2)
Article 12(3a)	Articles 67(1) point (a), 67(3) point (a) and 67(4)
Article 12(3b)	Article 68(5)
Article 12(3c)	Article 68(6)
Article 12(3d)	Article 68(7)
Article 12(4)	Article 68(8)
Article 12(6)	Article 68(8)
Article 13, first subparagraph	Article 66(1)
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<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
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Article 20a(1)	---
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Article 20a(3)	---
Article 21(1)	Article 75(1)
Article 21(2), first subparagraph	Article 75(3), first subparagraph
Article 21(2), second subparagraph	Article 75(3), second subparagraph
Article 21a(1)	Article 74(1)
Article 21a(2)	Article 74(2)
Article 21a(3)	Article 74(3)
Article 21a(4)	Article 74(4)
Article 21a(5)	Article 74(5)
Article 21a(6)	Article 74(6)
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Article 22(3a), first subparagraph	---
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<i>Directive 94/62/EC</i>	<i>This Regulation</i>
Article 22(3a), second subparagraph, point (b)	---
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