



Donnons ensemble une
nouvelle vie à nos produits.



UNDERSTAND **THE RATES**

FOR YOUR **HOUSEHOLD PACKAGING**

MARKETED IN **2025**

AND MAKE THE RIGHT

ECO-DESIGN CHOICES



WHO ARE WE?

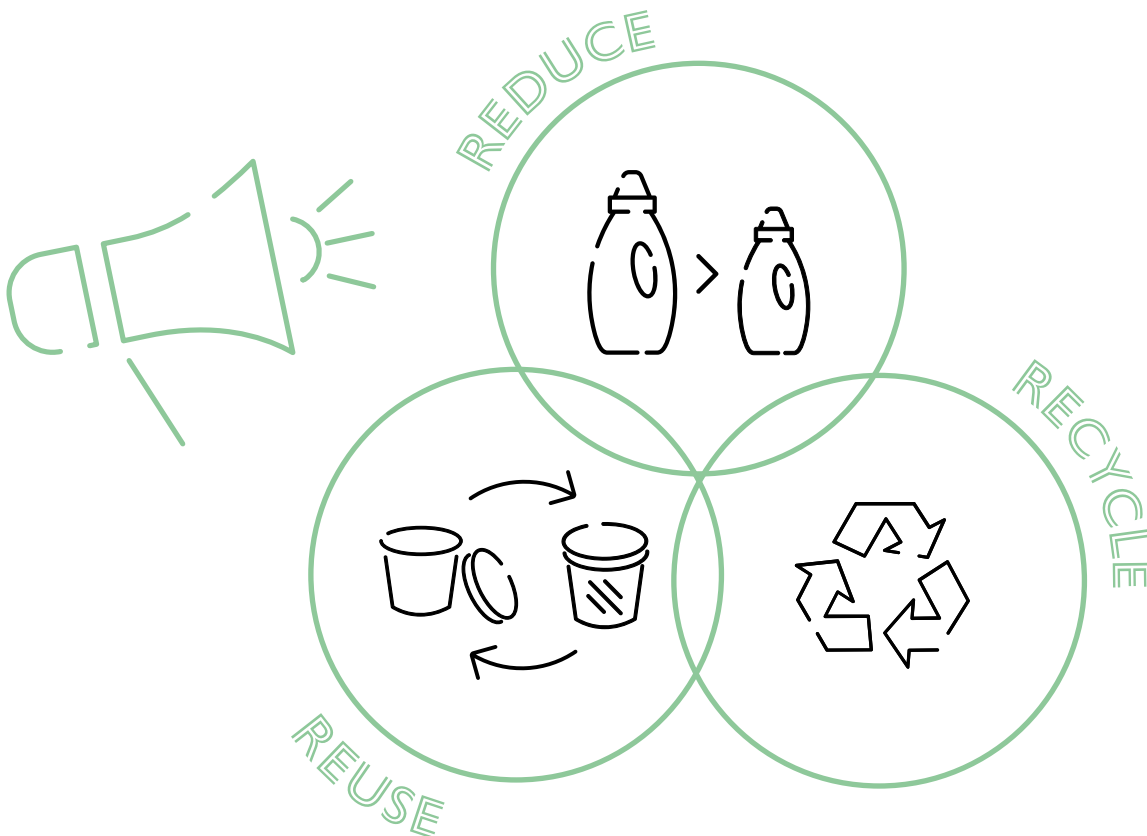
We are your accredited Producer Responsibility Organisation and a company whose mission is to **reduce the environmental impact of household packaging and papers, and promote solutions for reduction, reuse, sorting and recycling**. Our role is to help you assume your Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): **within this framework, we take all the necessary steps to achieve our reduction, reuse and recycling targets, thanks to your annual financial contribution.**

This annual contribution is based on our **rates**, which change each year in line with new obligations imposed by law. **This document is designed to help you understand the rates and make the right choices.**

The rates are subject to official approval by the public authorities. Should new regulatory changes come into force, they could result in **an update of this tariff.**

As we finalise this guide, the specifications applicable for 2025 have not yet been put out to public consultation by the public authorities.

OUR COMMON GOAL REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE - KNOWN AS THE "3R"



WHAT DOES THE DECLARATION PROCESS LOOK LIKE?



SEPTEMBER 2024

We announce the rates and eco-modulations. You receive this guide explaining how to calculate your contribution for 2025



DURING 2025

- You make the **necessary choices** to benefit from **bonuses** and avoid **penalties**
- You **collect the data needed** to complete the declaration



NOVEMBER 2025

From November onwards, **your declaration space will be available** on our website so that you can carry out your first **declaration simulations**



JANUARY - END OF FEBRUARY 2026

Declaration period of packaging marketed in 2025



MARCH 2026

Reuse reporting: declaration of new reusable packaging, reused packaging and single-use packaging

IT'S YOUR FIRST DECLARATION ?



What is a CSU?

A Consumer Sales Unit (CSU) is a unit of packaged product that a consumer can buy separately from others. For example, a tube of cream or a pack of 4 yoghurts = 1 CSU. In the example of the 4-pack of yoghurts, it is not possible to buy a single yoghurt separately from the 3 others, so a single CSU is counted for the packaging elements of the 4 pots of yoghurts.

For water, juices, soft drinks and milk sold in packs and which can be unpacked, **the CSU is the bottle, can or carton, whether bought individually or in batches.**

What you need to know at a glance:

There are **three different types of declaration**, depending on the number of CSU (Consumer Sales Units) you market per year, and on your **sector of activity**.

The CSU can be made up of different elements in different materials. For example, household appliance packaging made up of a cardboard box and polystyrene wedges = 1 CSU.

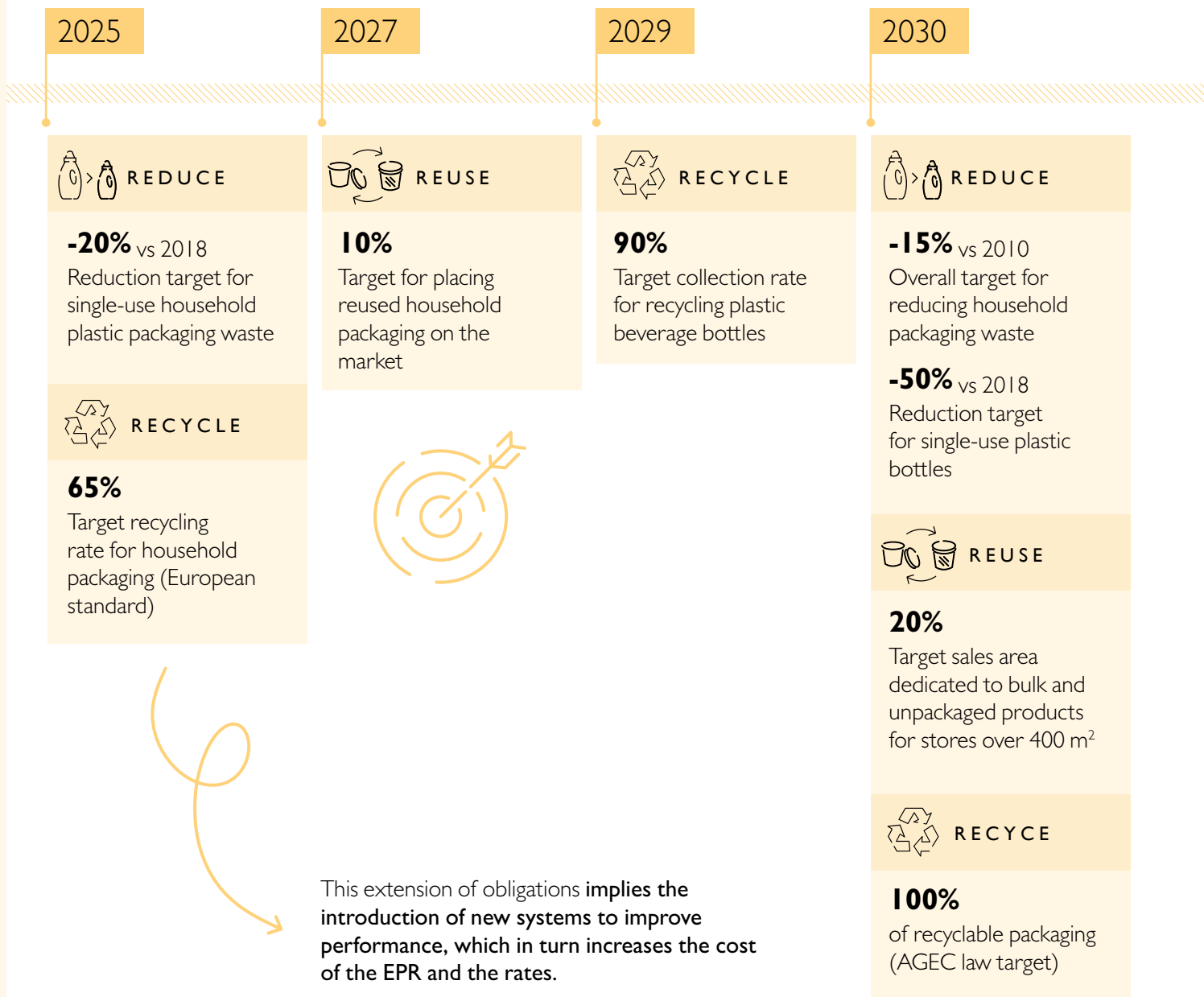
Shipping packagings are counted as one CSU, regardless of the packaged products they contain. If the product is shipped in a shipping carton, 2 CSU will be counted:

- the product's packaging = 1 CSU
- the packaging used to ship the packaged product = 1 CSU, i.e. for this packaged and shipped product: 2 CSU.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2025?

1

HIGHLY AMBITIOUS REGULATORY OBJECTIVES THAT IMPACT THE COST OF THE EPR



2

REVAMPED UNIT RATES TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF INCENTIVE AND FAIRNESS FOR **ABANDONED WASTE**

According to a study carried out by Citeo, **there are considerable differences between sectors in terms of the volume of abandoned waste.**

The rates take into account the weight of each sector of activity in the overall volume of abandoned waste, in the interests of incentive and fairness. Consequently, **a sector that generates more waste will be subject to a higher rate than a sector that produces less.**

This financing rule provides a greater incentive for the most represented sectors to take measures to limit the amount of waste they abandon.



3

ADDITIONAL BONUSES AND PENALTIES TO FURTHER ENCOURAGE PACKAGING REDUCTION

A SYSTEM OF PROPORTIONAL BONUSES:

if you **reduce the weight** of your packaging or **set up a refill**, you can benefit from a bonus whose amount is proportional to the extent of your reduction action.

A PENALTY OF 10% on beverage packaging of 50cl or less, made mainly of plastic, **whether in the form of cartons, bottles or water bottles**, as these small formats increase the quantity of plastic put on the market

A PENALTY OF 10% on the total contribution of the CSU concerned if you market **CSU grouping packs as part of a oneoff or permanent promotion** that has no product integrity. This extension of obligations implies the protection function.

For bonus details,
[go to page 46](#)

For penalty details,
[go to page 32](#)

For penalty details,
[go to page 33](#)



Click here to
navigate easily
through the
document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I identify the most appropriate declaration
for my company, so I can apply the right rate

p. 7

The flat-fee declaration

p. 8

The simplified declaration rates

p. 9



Step 1 : I identify the type of declaration I should make — p. 9

Step 2 : I consult the rates — p. 11

The Consumer Sales Unit (CSU) declaration rates

p. 20

Step 1 : I estimate my contribution by weight per material — p. 21

Step 2 : I estimate my contribution per unit — p. 23

Step 3 : I take into account bonuses and penalties to make the right ecodesign choices — p. 24

Citeo's tools to support you

p. 56



Good to know

You have any questions? We're here to answer them.

- ✓ Contact your **usual correspondent** or call 0 808 80 00 50
- ✓ Sign up for [Campus Circulaire](#), our e-learning platform, to **understand the challenges of the EPR, Citeo's professions and recycling channels.**
- ✓ Visit your [customer area](#) to discover all our services and **tools to help you reduce your packaging, improve its recyclability and develop reuse within your products.**

I IDENTIFY THE MOST APPROPRIATE DECLARATION FOR MY COMPANY, SO I CAN APPLY THE RIGHT RATE

Click on the
option that
corresponds to
your situation:



I market
less than 10,000 CSU
per year

p. 8



I market
**between 10,000
et 500,000 CSU**
per year

p. 9



I market
more than 500,000 CSU
per year

p. 20

THE FLAT-FEE DECLARATION



Less than 10,000 CSU per year?

All it takes is a few clicks to benefit from the flat-fee!

You pay a **fixed price of 80 euros excl. taxes.**

You also get access to all the **Citeo services included** in your contribution.

Why minimum invoicing?

Citeo membership entails a minimum of **administrative management** of your customer account, including:

- ✓ Taking care of your **legal obligations**
- ✓ Dedicated **assistance 5 days a week** to respond to your requests
- ✓ A **website** accessible 365 days a year with associated services (membership certificate, duplicate invoice, history of your declarations, etc.)
- ✓ Access to all our **tools and services**, explanations of regulatory texts and sharing information on subjects at the heart of your challenges.



Good to know

How do I make my declaration?

1. From **November 2025**, log on to your customer area at clients.citeo.com
2. Once logged in, go to the **"Declaration" tab**. Click on **"Start my declaration"** and then on **"Start"**. To access the flat-fee declaration, select **"I have marketed less than 10,000 CSU"** then **Flat-fee €80**.
3. Check **"I certify that I have marketed less than 10,000 CSU in 2025"**, in the declaration tab, validate your declaration. Your declaration is done.

THE SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION

Between 10,000 and 500,000 CSU per year?

The simplified declaration is **quick** and **easy**.

It is based on a **family of products**, each with a **defined rate**. The rates are adjusted on a product-by-product basis **to reflect the actual cost of materials in each sector**. If you wish to benefit from the ecomodulation system, **you must make a [declaration by CSU](#)**.

How do I identify the **type of declaration** I need to make?

There are **five types of simplified declaration**.



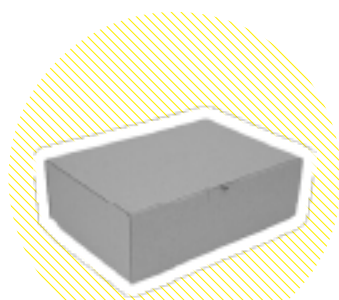
General
simplified declaration

p. 10



Simplified declaration
for **wines & spirits**

p. 10



Simplified declaration for
products with
shipping parcels

p. 16



Simplified declaration for
food deliveries

p. 16



Simplified declaration
for **craftsmen & food**
retailers

p. 19

Click on the
option that
corresponds to
your situation:



FOR SIMPLIFIED DECLARATIONS: **GENERAL** AND **WINES & SPIRITS**



1. What **information** do I need to make my declaration?

To make my simplified declaration, I need two categories of information:

- ✓ The **number of CSU** I marketed this year
- ✓ The **rate per CSU** that applies to me



2. How to **estimate** what I'll pay?

To estimate what I'll pay, I need to:

1. Start with the **number of CSU** I marketed during the year, and
2. **Multiply this number by the rates per CSU** for the product family concerned.



The rate by product family is indicated:

- [here for the general declaration](#) (p.11)
- [here for the wines & spirits declaration](#) (p.14)



Good to know

Calculate your contribution using the simulator in your [customer area](#).



To remember

Number of **Consumer Sales Unit (CSU)**



Rate per CSU
for the product family concerned



The Consumer Sales Unit is a **unit of packaged product that a consumer can buy separately from others**.

Since 2022, the **simplified declaration changed to CSU** (Consumer Sales Unit) **from CU** (Consumption Unit). Think about it so you don't overpay!

*For example, historically, for a pack of 6 yoghurts, you would declare 6 units.
Today, you declare 1 CSU!*



RATES FOR THE **GENERAL** SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION

CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT FAMILY	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
FOOD		
P012001	Jam, compote, honey, spread - Indivisible packs	0,0222
P012002	Jam, compote, honey, spread - Sold individually	0,0051
P010201	Sweet and savoury biscuits, cereals, pastries, bread and similar products	0,0120
P010301	Coffee, tea and other instant beverages	0,0142
P011901	Sugar, confectionery, chocolate and similar products	0,0107
P011100	Pasta, rice, preserves, delicatessen products and ready meals	0,0121
P011500	Spices and condiments	0,0094
P034601	Meat and fish	0,0176
P034202	Dairy products (except butter)	0,0157
P034203	Dairy products (except butter) sold individually	0,0041
P034204	Butters	0,0044
P034101	Ice cream and frozen foods	0,0144
P034400	Fruit and vegetables	0,0070
P086001	Other "Food"	0,0222
BEVERAGES		
P023101	Beers and mixed drinks - Indivisible pack	0,0232
P023102	Beers and mixed drinks - Sold individually	0,0071
P023003	Fruit juices and syrups	0,0190
P034201	Milks	0,0169
P023001	Alcohol-free soft drinks	0,0098
P023600	Aperitifs, alcohol and brandies	0,0141
P023400	Wines, champagne, sparkling wines and ciders	0,0196
P023200	Water	0,0156
P086002	Other "Drinks"	0,0232
CLEANING AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS		
P055002	Washing products and detergents	0,0363
P055001	Soaps	0,0150
P055101	All cleaning products, air fresheners and insecticides	0,0250
P055008	Washing and maintenance accessories	0,0070
P086003	Other "Cleaning and household products"	0,0363
BODY, HAIR AND TOOTH CARE PRODUCTS		
P046401	Hygiene and body care products (including hair and teeth)	0,0173
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS		
P046719	Pharmaceutical and optical products	0,0142
GARDENING PRODUCTS		
P055801	Garden and similar products	0,0201
P086021	Garden products, bulky items	0,0283
DIY		
P055901	Tools, DIY, glue, paint and similar products	0,0235
P055902	General hardware and furnishings	0,0224
P086004	Other DIY	0,0235



RATES FOR THE **GENERAL** SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION

CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT FAMILY	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
CLOTHES, SHOES, TEXTILES AND ACCESSORIES		
P078201	Clothing, textiles, soles, laces, fabrics and sewing accessories	0,0055
P078301	Shoes	0,0256
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES		
P055501	Various large household equipment	0,3910
P055508	Various small household equipment	0,0618
P056102	Household appliance accessories and similar	0,0108
ELECTRONICS, HIGH-TECH GOODS		
P086006	TV	0,4053
P086010	Mobile phones, smartphones, connected objects, mobile accessories	0,0671
P086007	Hi-Fi systems, audio and video players	0,0805
P086011	Computers and peripherals	0,0747
P086005	Radio, headphones	0,0324
P086008	Cameras, video projectors	0,0308
P086009	CDs, DVDs, cassettes, film	0,0077
P086012	Other "Domestic Appliances, Electronics and High Tech"	0,4053
FITTINGS AND FURNITURE		
P055401	Various home improvements	0,0108
P056001	Indoor and outdoor furniture	0,0856
P086013	Household linen	0,0154
P086014	Other "Furniture" items	0,0856
ANIMALS		
P012801	Pet food	0,0234
P086015	Pet accessories	0,0221
OTHERS		
P066800	Stationery, accessories, office consumables	0,0115
P067001	Jewellery and watches	0,0088
P067101	Leather goods and travel bags	0,0099
P085201	Tobacco	0,0056
P067207	Musical instruments	0,1060
P067301	Games and toys	0,0196
P067504	Cycles, mopeds, motorbikes, water sports and physical culture	0,0461
P085305	Domestic liquid fuels	0,0323
P067800	Minute service (keys, shoe repair, etc.)	0,0116
P086017	Lighters and fuels	0,0114
P086018	Souvenirs, gifts, knick-knacks	0,0098
P086019	Leisure and sports goods	0,0117
P086020	Other miscellaneous	0,1060

RATES FOR THE **GENERAL** SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION



CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT FAMILY	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
SERVICE AND SHIPPING PACKAGING (e.g. mail order, sachets, bags, trays...)		
Paper - cardboard		
PI20301	Weight per unit < 5 g	0,0022
PI20302	Weight per unit between 5 and 15 g	0,0031
PI20303	Weight per unit between 15 and 50 g	0,0083
PI20304	Weight per unit > 50 g	0,0265
Aluminium		
PI20201	Weight per unit < 5 g	0,0017
PI20202	Weight per unit between 5 and 15 g	0,0033
PI20203	Weight per unit between 15 and 50 g	0,0049
PI20204	Weight per unit > 50 g	0,0138
Plastic		
PI20431	Weight per unit < 5 g	0,0034
PI20432	Weight per unit between 5 and 15 g	0,0078
PI20433	Weight per unit between 15 and 50 g	0,0181
PI20434	Weight per unit > 50 g	0,0440
Other		
PI20601	Weight per unit < 5 g	0,0039
PI20602	Weight per unit between 5 and 15 g	0,0096
PI20603	Weight per unit between 15 and 50 g	0,0255
PI20604	Weight per unit > 50 g	0,0509



RATES FOR THE WINES & SPIRITS SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION

CODE	BOTTLE VOLUME (in cl)	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
INDIVIDUAL BOTTLES		
Wines - normal glass bottle		
P023401	< 75	0,0084
P023402	75	0,0125
P023403	Between 75 and 300	0,0185
P023404	300 and over	0,0332
Wines - reduced-weight glass bottle		
P023405	≤ 50	0,0087
P023406	75	0,0109
P023407	100 to 150	0,0176
Champagne - glass bottle		
P023501	< 75	0,0137
P023502	75	0,0189
P023503	150	0,0339
P023504	300 to plus	0,0634
Sparkling wine - glass bottle		
P023505	< 75	0,0142
P023506	75	0,0172
P023507	150	0,0305
Spirits - glass bottle		
P023701	70 to 100	0,0137
P023702	150	0,0179
PET bottles		
P023408	75	0,0258
Cans		
P023414	25 - 33	0,0037
Bag-in-box-type cubitainer		
P023409	300	0,0494
P023410	500	0,0645
P023411	1000 and over	0,1119
Rigid cubitainer		
P023412	≤ 500	0,1026
P023413	>500	0,1716



Please note that outer packaging containing bottles should be declared separately

RATES FOR THE WINES & SPIRITS SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION



CODE	BOTTLE VOLUME (in cl)	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
OTHER PACKAGING		
Wooden case		
P121601	Case: 1 bottle	0,1608
P121602	Case: 2 bottles	0,2656
P121603	Case: 3 bottles	0,3893
P121604	Case: 6 bottles	0,4600
P121605	Case: 12 bottles	0,5985
Cardboard case containing 6 or 12 bottles		
P121301	Case: 6 bottles	0,0582
P121302	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	Box: 1 bottle	0,0151
Service and shipping packaging (e.g. paper bags, plastic bags, etc.)		
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

THE SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION FOR **PRODUCTS WITH SHIPPING PACKAGES** AND **FOOD DELIVERIES**

We offer a **simplified declaration** for:

- products with **shipping packages**,
- and **food deliveries**.

It is specially designed for marketplaces and their sellers, as well as the catering industry. We have designed it for sellers who place a **maximum of 500,000 CSU on the French market via a marketplace**. The declaration includes 66 product families, each with a dedicated rate that **automatically includes the shipping package adapted to the products**.



1. What **information** do I need to make my declaration?

To make my simplified declaration I need **two categories of information**:

- ✓ The **number of CSU** (for products with shipping packages) or orders (for food deliveries) that marketed this year
- ✓ The **price per CSU** (for products with shipping packages) by **order for the product family that concerns me** (for food deliveries)



2. How can I **estimate** what I'll pay?

To estimate what I will pay, I need to:

1. Start with the **number of CSU or orders** I marketed during the year, and
2. **Multiply this number by the flat-fee** for the product family concerned.



The price per product family is shown below:

- [here for products with shipping packaging](#) (p.17)
- [here for food deliveries](#) (p.19)



To remember

Number of **Consumer Sales Units (CSU)** or orders

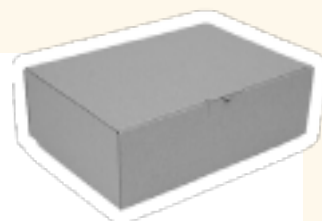


Flat rate
per category of product shipped / order delivered



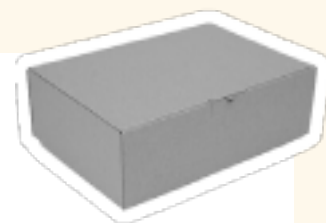
The Consumer Sales Unit is a **unit of packaged product that a consumer can buy separately from others**.

RATES FOR THE SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION OF PRODUCTS WITH SHIPPING PACKAGES



CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT FAMILY	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
PRODUCTS WITH SHIPPING PACKAGES		
Foods		
P012001	Jam, compote, honey, spread - Indivisible pack	0,0386
P012002	Jam, compote, honey, spread - Sold individually	0,0215
P010201	Sweet and savoury biscuits, cereals, pastries, bread and similar products	0,0334
P010301	Coffee, tea and other instant drinks	0,0307
P011901	Sugar, confectionery, chocolate and similar products	0,0272
P011100	Pasta, rice, preserves, delicatessen products and ready meals	0,0285
P011500	Spices and condiments	0,0258
P034601	Meat and fish	0,0523
P034202	Dairy products (except butter)	0,0504
P034203	Dairy products (except butter) sold individually	0,0388
P034204	Butters	0,0208
P034101	Ice cream and frozen foods	0,0308
P034400	Fruit and vegetables	0,0234
P086001	Other "Food"	0,0523
Beverages		
P023101	Beers and mixed drinks - Indivisible pack	0,0579
P023102	Beers and mixed drinks - Sold individually	0,0418
P023003	Fruit juices and syrups	0,0537
P034201	Milks	0,0516
P023001	Alcohol-free soft drinks	0,0445
P023600	Aperitifs, alcohol and brandies	0,0488
P023400	Wines, champagne, sparkling wines and ciders	0,0543
P023200	Water	0,0502
P086002	Other "Drinks"	0,0579
Cleaning and household products		
P055002	Washing products and detergents	0,0710
P055001	Soaps	0,0314
P055101	All cleaning products, air fresheners and insecticides	0,0597
P055008	Washing and maintenance accessories	0,0285
P086003	Other "Cleaning and maintenance"	0,0710
Body, hair and tooth care products		
P046401	Pharmaceutical and optical products	0,0337
Pharmaceutical products		
P046719	Produits pharmaceutiques et optiques	0,0306
Gardening items		
P055801	Garden and similar products	0,0816
P086021	Garden products, bulky items	0,1166
DIY		
P055901	Tools, DIY, glue, paint and similar products	0,0582
P055902	General hardware and furnishings	0,0571
P086004	Other DIY	0,0582

RATES FOR THE SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION OF PRODUCTS WITH SHIPPING PACKAGES



CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT FAMILY	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
PRODUCTS WITH SHIPPING PACKAGES (continued)		
Clothes, shoes, textiles and accessories		
P078201	Clothing, textiles, soles, laces, fabrics and sewing accessories	0,036
P078301	Shoes	0,0602
Household appliances		
P055501	Various large household equipment	0,4793
P055508	Various small household equipment	0,1501
P056102	Household appliances and similar accessories	0,0323
Electronics, High-Tech goods		
P086006	TV	0,4936
P086010	Mobile phones, smartphones, connected objects, mobile accessories	0,1554
P086007	Hi-Fi systems, audio and video players	0,1688
P086011	Computers and peripherals	0,1630
P086005	Radio, headphones	0,1207
P086008	Cameras, video projectors	0,0523
P086009	CDs, DVDs, cassettes, film	0,0291
P086012	Other "Domestic Appliances, Electronics and High Tech"	0,4936
Fittings and furniture		
P055401	Various home improvements	0,0723
P056001	Indoor and outdoor furniture	0,1739
P086013	Household linen	0,0769
P086014	Other "Furniture" items	0,1739
Pets		
P012801	Pet food	0,0849
P086015	Pet accessories	0,0836
Miscellaneous		
P066800	Stationery, accessories, office consumables	0,0330
P067001	Jewellery and watches	0,0303
P067101	Leather goods and travel bags	0,0714
P085201	Tobacco	0,0220
P067207	Musical instruments	0,1943
P067301	Games and toys	0,0811
P067504	Cycles, mopeds, motorbikes, water sports and physical culture	0,0808
P085305	Domestic liquid fuels	0,0488
P067800	Minute service (keys, shoe repair, etc.)	0,0298
P086017	Lighters and fuels	0,0329
P086018	Souvenirs, gifts, knick-knacks	0,0313
P086019	Leisure and sports goods	0,0332
P086020	Other miscellaneous	0,1943



RATES FOR THE SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION OF FOOD DELIVERIES



Good to know

Citeo is adapting the **simplified declaration with shipping packages** to the **catering sector**. Categories have been defined with the help of specialist marketplaces. For each of these categories, **a number of packaging elements per order and per type of packaging element has been determined, making it possible to calculate a rate associated with the category:**



streetfood



Japanese



French



American



Italian



Others



Burger (exclusively)

CODE	MENU TYPE	2025 RATES IN € PER CSU
FOOD DELIVERIES		
P087001	Street Food	0,1381
P087002	American	0,0899
P087003	Japanese	0,0797
P087004	Burger (exclusively)	0,1145
P087005	Italian	0,0514
P087006	French	0,1330
P087007	Others	0,1363

RATES FOR THE CRAFTSMEN AND FOOD RETAILERS SIMPLIFIED DECLARATION



This option is designed for craft and food retailers who place a maximum of **500,000 CSU per year on the French market**. The rates have been calculated for each type of food retailer, based on the type of packaging and the average number of items per checkout.

How can I **estimate** what I'll be paying?

Number of **checkouts** during the year



Associated rate

For example: you are a cheesemonger with 50,000 checkouts this year.
 $50,000 \times 0.0216 = \text{€}1,080$ **excluding taxes**

CODE	TYPE	2025 RATES PER ORDER IN €
P088001	Bakery / patisserie	0,0079
P088002	Butchers / caterers	0,0223
P088003	Creamery / cheese dairy	0,0216
P088004	Other food retailers	0,0223

CSU DECLARATION

More than 500,000 CSU per year?

CSU declaration is **compulsory for your activity**.

This type of declaration allows you to **benefit from bonuses** to encourage you to make the right marketing choices and incorporates in detail the provisions of the AGECL law on incentives.

The bonus and penalty system is designed to **reduce packaging, avoid disruption to recycling and improve circularity**. It encourages the use of recycled materials and promotes reuse.

The declaration by CSU is **the most accurate in relation to your marketing**, with its breakdown by material and packaging unit.



1. What information do I need to make my declaration?

There are **three stages** to the CSU declaration. To declare, I need to know:

- ✓ **The weight** per material of household packaging that I market
- ✓ The number of **CSU** I market
- ✓ The existence of **bonuses and penalties** and whether they apply to my packaging



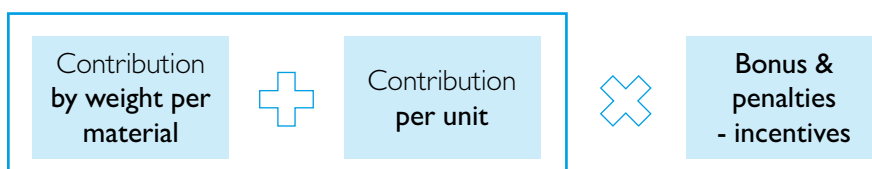
2. How can I **estimate** what I'll pay?

To estimate what I will pay, I need to:

1. Estimate my [contribution by weight per material](#) (p.21)
2. Add it to my [contribution per unit](#) (p.23)
3. Take into account [bonuses and penalties](#) to make to make the right eco-design choices (p.24)

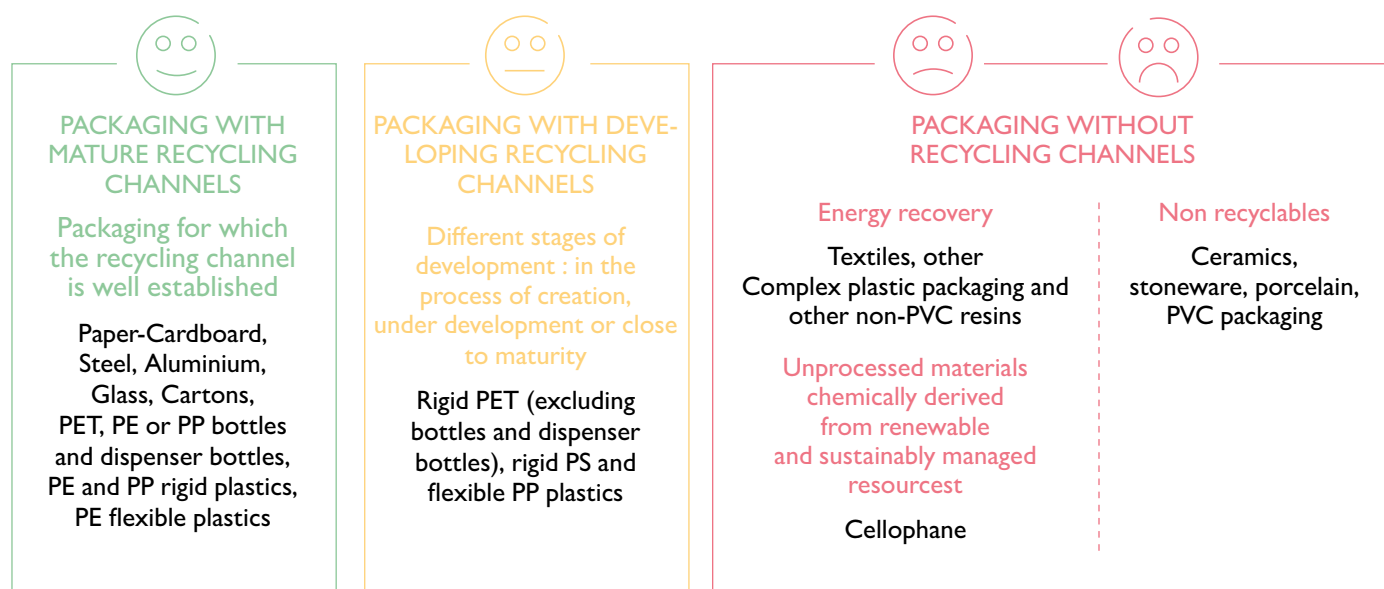


To remember



STEP I : I ESTIMATE MY CONTRIBUTION BY WEIGHT PER MATERIAL

The price per material **encourages** the use of packaging with mature and sustainable recycling channels.



Household packaging made of unprocessed wood from sustainably managed forests is not recycled.

Why? A study by Ademe, Citeo and SIEL has shown that this type of dedicated recycling has no environmental advantage over end-of-life energy recovery.



Good to know

A discount for using recycled paper and cardboard

Paper and cardboard packaging that incorporates recycled raw materials will benefit from a **10% reduction in its contribution by weight** if more than **50% of the total weight of the packaging is composed of recycled fibers**.

To qualify, you need to provide a **certificate** from your packaging supplier.

Do you provide or organize waste management operations for your household packaging? You may be eligible for the **reduction** provided for in article 4.2.1 of your **customer contract**.

Details of how to apply this reduction will be sent to you as soon as the coordinating body for the household packaging and graphic paper sector has specified the calculation methodology common to all approved eco-organizations. **Contact your usual interlocutor for further information.**



A RATE FOR EACH MATERIAL.

To identify the right rate per material for your packaging, use the decision tree **for each of the packaging units that compose it.**

2025 RATES in ct€/kg

STEEL	→	1. Steel	5,35
ALUMINIUM	→	2. Aluminium	18,65
PAPER-CARDBOARD	→	3. Paper-cardboard	21,43
	→	4. Carton	38,00
GLASS	→	5. Glass	1,64
PLASTIC	→	This code corresponds to the material code in the Citeo declaration file.	
	Bottle or dispenser bottle	6.1 Light PET bottle or flask	53,52
		6.2 PE bottle or flask	58,87
		6.2.2 PP bottle or flask	58,87
		6.2.3 Dark/Coloured PET bottle or flask	56,19
		6.6.2 Complex packaging or other non PVC resins	107,03
		6.7 Packaging containing PVC	160,55
	Rigid packaging, except bottles or dispenser bottles	6.3.1 Rigid PE packaging	58,87
		6.3.2 PP rigid packaging	58,87
		6.3.3 Rigid PET packaging	64,22
		6.6.2 Complex packaging or other non-PVC resins	107,03
		6.5 PS rigid packaging (including XPS and PSE)	64,22
		6.7 Packaging containing PVC	160,55
	Flexible packaging, except bottles or dispenser bottles	6.4 PE flexible packaging	58,87
		6.6.1 PP flexible packaging	64,22
		6.6.2 Complex packaging or other non-PVC resins	107,03
		6.7 Packaging containing PVC	160,55
OTHERS MATERIALS	→	7.1 Wood, cork	21,43
	→	7.2 Textiles, other materials	80,28
	→	7.3 Stoneware, porcelain, ceramics, other metals	93,66

Good to know

Since 2023, certain combinations of resins have been **eligible for the main resin rate:**

- rigid packaging in PET with 3-layer barrier PA
- rigid or flexible packaging in PE with EVOH barrier
- rigid packaging in PP with EVOH barrier
- rigid packaging in PS (including XPS) with EVOH PE barrier
- rigid packaging in PE/PP (blended or multilayer)
- rigid packaging in clear PET/PE (multilayer)
- flexible packaging in PP and PP/PE if PP predominates

This new feature can **save you up to 30% on the rate per material!**

STEP 2 : I ESTIMATE MY CONTRIBUTION PER UNIT

For each CSU (Consumer Sales Unit), the rate includes a contribution by unit, **modulated according to the number of packaging units that make up the CSU**. All you need to do is declare your product categories, the number of CSU and the number of packaging units. **The calculation is done automatically in the declaration file.**

The fewer packaging units your product contains, the lower your contribution to recycling and abandoned waste.

THE CONTRIBUTION BY UNIT IS THE **SUM OF TWO COMPONENTS:**

1

RATES FOR RECYCLING AND ABANDONED WASTE

Numbers of units per CSU	Goods	Drinks	Distribution	Grocery	Fresh grocery	Hygiene, beauty, health, , detergents
FOR CSU MADE UP OF PACKAGING UNITS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 0.1G						
1	0,1205 ct €	0,1536 ct €	0,1130 ct €	0,1374 ct €	0,1008 ct €	0,1048 ct €
2	0,2049 ct €	0,2612 ct €	0,1921 ct €	0,2336 ct €	0,1714 ct €	0,1782 ct €
3	0,2892 ct €	0,3687 ct €	0,2712 ct €	0,3298 ct €	0,2420 ct €	0,2516 ct €
4	0,3736 ct €	0,4762 ct €	0,3503 ct €	0,4260 ct €	0,3125 ct €	0,3249 ct €
5	0,4579 ct €	0,5837 ct €	0,4294 ct €	0,5222 ct €	0,3831 ct €	0,3983 ct €
6	0,5182 ct €	0,6605 ct €	0,4859 ct €	0,5909 ct €	0,4335 ct €	0,4507 ct €
7	0,5784 ct €	0,7373 ct €	0,5424 ct €	0,6596 ct €	0,4839 ct €	0,5031 ct €
8	0,6387 ct €	0,8141 ct €	0,5989 ct €	0,7283 ct €	0,5343 ct €	0,5555 ct €
9	0,6989 ct €	0,8909 ct €	0,6554 ct €	0,7970 ct €	0,5847 ct €	0,6079 ct €
10	0,7592 ct €	0,9677 ct €	0,7119 ct €	0,8657 ct €	0,6351 ct €	0,6603 ct €
11	0,7953 ct €	1,0138 ct €	0,7458 ct €	0,9069 ct €	0,6653 ct €	0,6917 ct €
12	0,8315 ct €	1,0599 ct €	0,7797 ct €	0,9481 ct €	0,6956 ct €	0,7232 ct €
13	0,8676 ct €	1,1060 ct €	0,8136 ct €	0,9893 ct €	0,7258 ct €	0,7546 ct €
14	0,9038 ct €	1,1520 ct €	0,8475 ct €	1,0305 ct €	0,7560 ct €	0,7860 ct €
15	0,9399 ct €	1,1981 ct €	0,8814 ct €	1,0718 ct €	0,7863 ct €	0,8175 ct €
16	0,9520 ct €	1,2135 ct €	0,8927 ct €	1,0855 ct €	0,7964 ct €	0,8280 ct €
17	0,9640 ct €	1,2288 ct €	0,9040 ct €	1,0992 ct €	0,8064 ct €	0,8384 ct €
18	0,9761 ct €	1,2442 ct €	0,9153 ct €	1,1130 ct €	0,8165 ct €	0,8489 ct €
19	0,9881 ct €	1,2596 ct €	0,9266 ct €	1,1267 ct €	0,8266 ct €	0,8594 ct €
20	1,0002 ct €	1,2749 ct €	0,9379 ct €	1,1405 ct €	0,8367 ct €	0,8699 ct €
21	1,0062 ct €	1,2826 ct €	0,9436 ct €	1,1473 ct €	0,8417 ct €	0,8751 ct €
FOR CSU MADE UP OF PACKAGING UNITS OF LESS THAN 0.1G						
Basic contribution	0,0060 ct €	0,0077 ct €	0,0057 ct €	0,0069 ct €	0,0050 ct €	0,0052 ct €



2

RATE FOR THE FINANCING OF REUSE

Equal across all sectors and identical regardless of the number of packaging units that make up the CSU

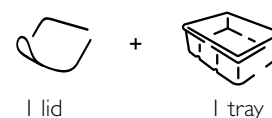
0,0103 ct €
per CSU



What is a packaging unit?

- ⇒ A packaging unit is a **component of the packaging that can be separated from the product during consumption or use** by the household. This includes all capping or closure elements such as removable caps, lids and blister elements without pre-cutting.

For example, one separable tray =
2 packaging units



STEP 3 : I TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BONUSES AND PENALTIES TO MAKE THE RIGHT ECO-DESIGN CHOICES

? What are bonuses, incentives and penalties?

⇒ To encourage change, bonuses and incentives allow you to **make savings** on your contribution when your packaging choices are environmentally friendly and promote circularity.

The penalty **increases the amount of** your contribution to encourage you to make packaging choices that protect the environment and/or do not interfere with sorting and recycling.

In concrete terms:

- **A BONUS** is a reduction in your annual contribution, expressed as a percentage (for example: on a €1,000 contribution for a CSU, with a 5% bonus, you pay €950).
- **AN INCENTIVE** is a reduction in your annual contribution, expressed in € (for example: out of a €1,000 contribution for a CSU, with a bonus of €100, you pay €900).
- **A PENALTY** is an increase in your annual contribution, expressed as a percentage (for example: out of a €1,000 contribution for a CSU, with a 10% penalty, you pay €1,100).



Good to know

CSU subject to a penalty are not eligible for a bonus but are eligible for incentives.

Therefore, the penalty increases the amount of your contribution for the CSU concerned when you market packaging that is not recyclable or disrupts recycling.

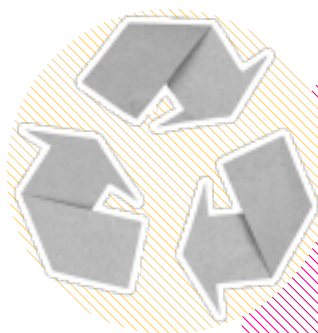
To encourage change, but also to allow for the necessary industrial adaptations, **the bonuses and penalties apply immediately, and the penalties evolve over time**: the 1st year, when the penalty is created, it is low (10%), the following 3 years, the penalty becomes significant (50%), from the 5th year, the penalty is fully applied (100%).

? What do these percentages apply to?

⇒ On the **total annual contribution** for the CSU concerned, except for [mineral oils](#).

? Do all penalties apply immediately?

⇒ **Yes**, the penalties apply immediately and increase over time, in agreement with the public authorities when they were introduced.



? Are the penalties cumulative?

⇒ Yes and no.

Yes, the penalties are cumulative between the three levels (10%, 50% and 100%), but no, the penalties are not cumulative within the same level, except for the [small format drinks \(10%\)](#) which can be combined with the other 10% penalties.

For example, a *dark PET bottle containing glass beads* will have a [100% penalty \(dark PET bottle\)](#) and a [50% penalty \(glass beads\)](#). On the other hand, a *reinforced paper-cardboard package (100% penalty) containing mineral-oil-based printing (100% penalty)* will be assigned a single 100% penalty.

Thus, a **grouping of plastic bottles with a capacity of less than 0.5L** as part of a **one-off or permanent promotion** will be subject to two penalties of 10%: one for the [grouping of CSU that do not have a product protection function](#) and the other for [small format](#).

? What is non-recyclable packaging?

⇒ Non-recyclable packaging is:

- packaging **for which there is no national recycling channel**;
- or packaging that has a recycling channel but whose composition is **too disruptive for it to be recycled**.

Among non-recyclable packaging, a distinction can be made between packaging **that can be recovered energetically** and packaging that **cannot be recovered**.

The rates for household packaging reflect this distinction.

? Who decides that the composition of a packaging is disruptive?

⇒ A packaging's disruptive status is determined by the **recycling channels**, as well as by **specialised technical committees** such as COTREP and CEREC for plastic and paper-cardboard packaging. These bodies analyse recycling difficulties on the basis of technical criteria. After evaluation and advice of the Materials and Packaging Committees, **Citeo's Board of Directors makes the final decision on whether or not to include a packaging item on the list of products subject to the penalty**.

1

HOW CAN I LIMIT THE PENALTIES?

To limit the penalties, **avoid marketing the packaging listed below.**

For 2025 and the following 5 years, here is the **packaging subject to a penalty:**

Click on each category to find out if it applies to you



10% penalty

Rigid plastics: Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid plastic packaging made of PET, PE or PP with a density of < 1 for PET and > 1 for PE and PP

Rigid PET plastics: Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid PET packaging containing rigid plastic with a density > 1

PET bottles and dispenser bottles: PET bottles and jars with integral sleeves in non-perforated PETg, PLA or PS

Paper and cardboard: 100% metallised on all sides

NEW
IN 2025

Small sizes drinks: plastic bottles, cartons or dispenser bottles with a capacity of 0.5 litres or less. Cans and glass bottles are not affected by this penalty, whatever their capacity

NEW
IN 2025

Grouping of CSU as part of a one-off or permanent promotion: whatever the material, if this grouping does not ensure a function of protection (integrity of the products) or transport of the products (logistics)



50% penalty

PET bottles and dispenser bottles: PET bottles and jars containing glass beads



100% penalty

Rigid PET packaging: Bottles, dispenser bottles and other opaque PET packaging (mineral content $> 4\%$)

Rigid PET packaging: Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging combined with aluminium, PVC or silicone with a density > 1

PVC bottles and dispenser bottles: Plastic packaging that complies with national sorting rules but cannot be recycled or recovered

Rigid plastics: Bottles, dispenser bottles and other dark rigid plastic packaging that cannot be detected by optical sorting, generally containing carbon black

Glass :

- Glass packaging other than soda-lime glass;
- Soda-lime glass packaging with associated infusible element (porcelain, ceramic, stoneware, etc.);
- Glass packaging with a non-magnetic steel closure system

Cardboard: Paper and cardboard packaging printed with inks manufactured with added mineral oils

2

HOW CAN I BENEFIT FROM THE BONUSES?

Bonuses enable you to make savings on your contribution when **your communication encourages circularity** or when you **reduce waste**.

Here are the bonuses you can benefit from:

Click on each category to find out if it applies to you



4% Bonus

If you implement a **campaign to raise awareness**



Proportional bonus

If you are implementing **reduction measures**:

- You **reduce the weight of packaging**
- You set up a **refill**

The amount of the bonus **increases according to the extent of the reduction action you take**. The greater the weight reduction, the higher the amount of the bonus.

For example, if you reduce the weight of your packaging by 50%, you'll get a 50% bonus!



100% Bonus

If you use **new reusable packaging (including standardised packaging)**

Incentives in €/kg also apply for **the use of recycled materials**:

These incentives are based on the AGECL law. They enable you to make savings on your contribution when you include recycled materials in your packaging.

We award an incentive to plastic packaging that incorporates at **least 10% plastic** from the recycling of household, industrial or commercial packaging. The amount of the incentive depends on the amount of recycled material incorporated.

The incorporation of material from the recycling of household packaging may also give entitlement to an additional incentive, calculated on the basis of the quantity of recycled material incorporated from specific categories of household packaging based on the quantity of recycled material incorporated from specific categories of household packaging.



Reminder

CSU subject to a penalty **are not eligible for a bonus but are eligible for incentives**.

RIGID PLASTICS:

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid plastic packaging in PET, PE, PP with a density of less than 1 for PET and greater than 1 for PE and PP

If you market rigid packaging in:

- polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP) with a density greater than 1,
- polyethylene terephthalate (PET) with a density of less than 1 per expansion,

you will be subject to a **10%** penalty on the rate of the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ Manufacturers can sometimes **modify the composition of packaging by adding mineral fillers to reduce costs or improve mechanical and visual properties.**

You need to check **that the density has not changed or remains outside of the penalty conditions**

- ✓ I look on the **packaging data sheet to see** if this information is given,
- ✓ If not, I **contact my packaging manufacturer.**

For PE or PP, if you know the rate of integration of mineral fillers and the density of the filler used, consult the calculation formula proposed in this [COTREP notice](#).

▶ To find out more: Cotrep.fr

- General Notice 49: Use of fillers with a density greater than 1 in HDPE packaging.
- General Notice 50: Use of fillers with a density greater than 1 in PP packaging.

? Why this penalty?

⇒ Recycling processes use water baths to separate packaging components by density. PE and PP float naturally, while PET and paper labels sink. If the density of PE or PP is altered, these materials may behave differently and sink, causing them to be lost during the flotation sorting stage.

Example:
PE or PP tray



RIGID PLASTICS IN PET:

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid PET packaging with a rigid plastic density greater than 1

If you market **PET bottles, dispenser bottles or other rigid packaging combined with other rigid plastics with a density greater than 1**, you will be subject to a **10%** penalty on the rate of the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ **The vast majority of PET packaging has a density greater than 1.** Sometimes, resins are combined with other plastic resins whose density has been modified to limit cost or obtain different mechanical properties or visual effects.

You need to check **that the density has not changed or remains outside of the penalty conditions.**

- ✓ I look on the **packaging data sheet** to see if this information is given,
- ✓ If not, **I contact my packaging manufacturer.**

For PE or PP, if you know the rate of integration of mineral fillers and the density of the filler used, consult the calculation formula proposed in the [COTREP notice](#).

? Why this penalty?

⇒ Recycling processes use water baths to separate the packaging components by density. PET sinks naturally, while other plastic resins float. If other plastic resins mix with PET, they can pollute the PET recycling stream and degrade its quality, limiting recycling possibilities.

Example:
POM parts on PET bottles



BOTTLES AND DISPENSER BOTTLES IN PET:

Unperforated PET bottles with PET, PETg, PLA, PS and other plastics with a density greater than 1

If you market **PET bottles and dispenser bottles with disruptive sleeves or sleeves that are not compatible with the clear PET and coloured PET recycling channels** according to COTREP recommendations, you will be subject to a **10%** penalty on the rate of the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ The 10% penalty applies to **clear and coloured PET bottles, regardless of whether the sleeve is partial or complete**. The incentive to separate the sleeve does not make it possible to avoid this penalty. Crystal PET, on the other hand, is not subject to this penalty, as it is still being studied by COTREP.

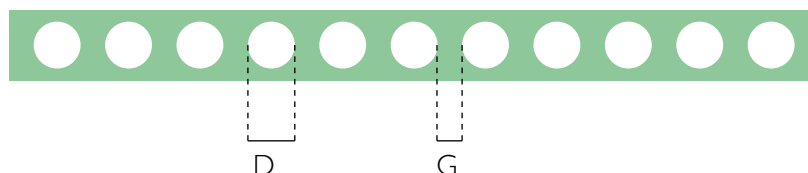
? Why this penalty?

⇒ Sleeves made of PETG, PS and PLA complicate the sorting process and interfere with the recycling of both clear and coloured PET bottles.

👍 How can you avoid this penalty?

⇒ You can avoid this penalty on your packaging by **choosing one of the following three configurations**, which make it easier to recycle bottles:

- ✓ I use a **sleeve made of PO, PET with a density of less than 1 or another plastic with a density of less than 1**, which allows the sleeve to separate from the bottle during the flotation stage.
- ✓ I'm opting for a **sleeve in crystal PET**, a material currently being studied by COTREP and therefore not subject to the penalty pending the conclusions of the study.
- ✓ I incorporate a **pre-cutting system** that meets the following criteria:
 - The bottle is made of clear PET.
 - The diameter of the hole (D) is greater than 0.8 mm.
 - The D/G ratio, where G represents the spacing between the holes, is greater than 1.5 mm, ideally 3 mm.



PAPER AND CARDBOARD:

Full-surface metallized cardboard on all sides

If you market **packaging in metallised cardboard on the entire surface of all its sides**, you will be subject to a **10% penalty** on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

- ⇒ This penalty applies in particular to **packaging with metallised decoration that causes orientation problems in optical sorting machines**. This includes packaging where the machine inevitably comes across a metallised side or a metallised decoration, such as a salmon plate that has been metallised on both sides or a cosmetics carton with a completely metallised outer surface (with or without overprinting.)

? Why this penalty?

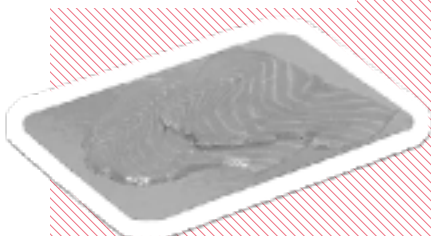
- ⇒ This is because the metallised elements **disperse or block the infrared beam of the optical sorting machine**, preventing it from sorting the packaging correctly. As a result, **the packaging cannot be recycled**.

▶ To find out more:

- ⇒ The findings of the COCET (Comité d'étude du comportement des emballages en centre de tri) opinion on metallised paper and cardboard packaging have been incorporated into TREE since March 2024, and affect the paper and cardboard matrix.

- Go to [TREE](#)
- Consult the reflex card on client.citeo.com

Example:
Salmon plate - full metallic finish on 2 sides



Cosmetic case - full metallic decoration on all external surfaces



SMALL SIZES DRINKS:

NEW
EN 2025

10%
Penalty

Beverage packaging mainly made of plastic or cartons in small sizes (0.5L or less)

If you market **beverage packaging mainly made of plastic or cartons with a capacity of 0.5 litres or less**, you will be subject to a **10% penalty** on the rate for the CSU concerned.

? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ Affected by the penalty:

Beverage packaging mainly made of plastic or cartons with a **capacity of 0.5L or less**



Cartons with a **capacity of 0.5L or less**

Bottles (mainly plastic) with a **capacity of 0.5L or less**

⇒ Not affected by the penalty:

Beverage packaging mainly made of plastic or cartons with a **capacity of more than 0.5L**



All sizes of **cans**

All sizes of **glass bottles**

? Why this penalty?

⇒ One of the main aims of the AGECL law is to reduce the amount of plastic placed on the market for the drinks sector.

👍 How can you avoid this penalty?

⇒ To avoid these penalties, you should first look into the possibility of using **larger format packaging**.

GROUPING OF CSU AS PART OF A PROMOTION:

NEW
EN 2025

10%
Penalty

Grouping of CSU (one-off or permanent promotion) whatever the material

If you market:

- **packaging for grouping CSU** as part of a one-off or permanent promotion;
- whatever their **material**;
- for which a Consumer Unit (CU) **in the same format** already exists;
- which **does not have the function of protecting the integrity** of the product, or of transport (in the sense of logistics)
- which are not grouped together by means **of a glue dot or sticker**;


you will be subject to a **10%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.

Grouping of CSU – permanent promotion (existence of the CSU alone on the shelf)

⇒ **Affected by the penalty:**


1 - One-off promotional prizes or back-of-shelf items for which a CU in the same format already exists

Batch 3x250g with packaging + size 250g




2 – Which have no logistical or protective function

Chocolate bars sold by 2



3 – Packaging grouped with another packaging


Packs of wipes in batches combined with another packaging



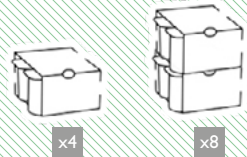
⇒ **Not affected by the penalty:**

1 - Promotional lots or back-of-shelf items for which there is no CU in the same format

Batch 3x140g with packaging + 250g format




Yoghurt packs 4x125g / 8x125




2 – Packaging whose primary function is logistical or to protect the product.

Drinks pack



3 – Bundled packages with a sticker or glue dot

Packets of wipes grouped together with a glue dot or sticker



BOTTLES AND DISPENSER BOTTLES IN PET:

PET bottles and dispenser bottles containing glass beads

If you market **PET bottles and dispenser bottles whose dispensing system contains a glass bead**, you will be subject to a **50% penalty** on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ This is because the presence of glass cannot be detected by the sorting equipment. Crushed glass will be mixed with PET flakes in the recycling process, disrupting the operation (e.g. clogging filters) and the quality of the recycled PET.

▶ To find out more: [Cotrep.fr](https://www.cotrep.fr)

- General notice 46: Behaviour of glass elements in PET packaging.

Example: PET spray bottle
with glass ball
in the nozzle



RIGID PACKAGING IN PET:

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other opaque PET packaging
(mineral filler > 4%)

If you market **rigid packaging in opaque PET with a mineral filler content of more than 4%**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ The penalty applies to packaging made from a mixture of PET and opacifying mineral fillers such as titanium dioxide (TiO₂) when the mineral filler is greater than 4%.

? Why this penalty?

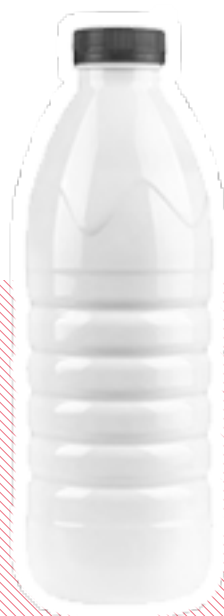
⇒ This is because opaque PET packaging is more difficult to recycle through current channels.

▶ To find out more:

⇒ Our eco-design and recycling work has enabled us to find a balance for recycling the current quantities of rigid opaque PET packaging. We are applying this penalty to maintain this balance, as any increase in quantities could jeopardise it in the short term. In the longer term, we are working with our partners on dedicated channels for opaque PET to recycle more of it. To find out more, visit:

<https://www.citeo.com/le-mag/deux-nouvelles-filieres-pour-recycler-plus-demballages-en-plastique>

Example:
**PET bottle with a mineral
filler content of more
than 4%**



RIGID PACKAGING IN PET:

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other rigid packaging associated with aluminium, PVC or silicone of density > 1

If you market **bottles, dispenser bottles or other rigid packaging made mainly of PET** and associated with:

- **aluminium,**
- **PVC components,**
- **or silicone elements with a density greater than 1,**

you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

- **Aluminium :** Items such as caps, closures, labels or sleeves containing aluminium are affected. Shiny labels or labels with silver edging are also detected as metal elements.
- **PVC :** PVC components such as sleeves and labels are included. However, tamper-evident sleeves and components containing PVDC (such as certain lids) are not.
- **silicone components with a density greater than 1 :** Plastic components such as valves, plugs, seals, etc. with a density greater than 1 in the closure system are included.

? Why this penalty?

- ⇒ This is because these materials disrupt the recycling process, reduce the quality of the recycled material and damage the industrial facilities.

➡ To find out more: Cotrep.fr

- **Technical Sheet 08:** Behaviour of a PVC label or sleeve during the recycling of PET bottles and dispenser bottles.
- **Avis Technique VLP 07-01: A silicone valve with a density of less than 1.** This type of valve is suitable for recycling PET because it separates easily by flotation.

Examples: PET jar with aluminium cap; PET bottle with PVC sleeve; PET rigid packaging with silicone valve



BOTTLES AND DISPENSER BOTTLES IN PVC:

Plastic packaging that complies with national sorting rules but cannot be recycled or recovered

If you market **polyvinyl chloride (PVC) bottles and dispenser bottles**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned. .



? Why this penalty?

- ⇒ Because PVC bottles and dispenser bottles are included in the national sorting instructions, but **have no recycling channel**. At the sorting centre, we have to separate them from other packaging and send them for rejection. **Because of their chlorinated compounds, we cannot use them to produce solid recovered fuel (SRF)**, the most effective form of **energy recovery**. What's more, sorting is not always perfectly efficient and **PVC bottles and dispenser bottles can end up with PET bottles by mistake**, disrupting the process and the quality of the recycled PET.



Good to know

PVC bottles are identified by the **number 3** in the international nomenclature for identifying plastics.

➡ To find out more:

- ⇒ Since 2012, **we have been promoting the recyclability of packaging by launching several calls for eco-design projects**. The aim of these initiatives is to replace PVC-containing packaging with recyclable alternatives that are compatible with current or future processes, in order to achieve a target of 100% recyclable packaging. To find out more, visit : <https://www.citeo.com/le-mag/428>

Example:
PVC Bottle



RIGID PLASTICS:

Bottles, dispenser bottles and other dark rigid plastic packaging not detectable by optical sorting generally containing carbon black

If you market **dark rigid packaging that cannot be detected by optical sorting**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

- ⇒ The penalty applies to **recyclable packaging** and to **complex packaging that cannot be recycled** as part of the extension of sorting instructions. Dark **packaging is simply packaging with a dark colour, whether dyed in the mass or printed directly on a large surface, as with IML (In-Mold Labeling).**

👍 How can I avoid this penalty?

- ⇒ If the visible part of the packaging is mostly transparent, translucent or light-coloured, this means that sorting centres can detect the packaging. So **if the dark surface occupies less than 50% of the visible surface after consumption, the packaging will not be subject to a penalty.**

If only the cap of your plastic bottle is dark, **the penalty does not apply because it does not interfere with the detection of the bottle.**

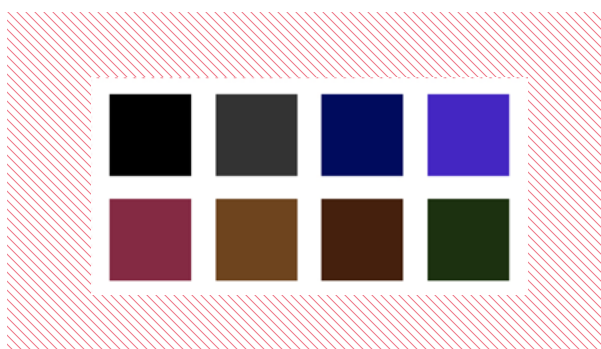
? Why this penalty?

- ⇒ The dark colour **prevents optical sorting at sorting centres and recycling plants, which leads to a loss of material.** Dark or very dark packaging, often coloured with carbon black, is generally not detectable by optical sorting. On the other hand, transparent, translucent or clear packaging is generally detectable.

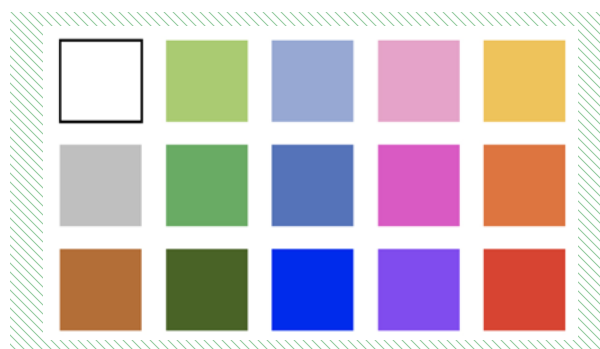
The detectability of packaging by optical sorting does not depend solely on the carbon black content. Other factors such as the resin used, the thickness of the packaging, the composition of the colouring solution and the size of the pigments also influence this capacity. For this reason, **there is as yet no universal fixed threshold for the maximum incorporation of carbon black in packaging.**

I test whether my packaging is affected by comparing its colour with the colour chart:

⇒ Colours affected by the penalty:



⇒ Colours not affected by the penalty:



GLASS:

Glass packaging other than soda-lime glass

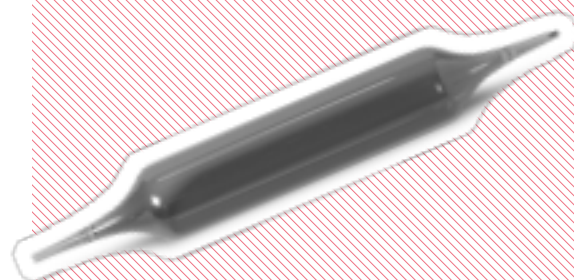
If you market **glass packaging made from a material other than soda-lime glass**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.

**100%
Penalty**

Example:
**self-breakable
glass container**

? Why this penalty?

- ⇒ **Only soda-lime glass can be recycled.** Other types of glass cannot be recycled (e.g. boro-silicate glass, crystal). These non-soda-lime glasses can disrupt the operation of glass furnaces and affect the quality of the recycled material.



GLASS:

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

If you market **glass packaging combined with an infusible element such as porcelain, ceramic or stoneware**, you **will** be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.

**100%
Penalty**

Example:
**Glass bottle with
porcelain stopper**

? Why this penalty?

- ⇒ This is because **infusible elements do not melt in the furnaces, which can disrupt their operation** and therefore affect the quality of the recycled material.



GLASS:

Glass packaging with a closure system in non-magnetic steel

If you market **glass containers fitted with an austenitic stainless steel mechanical closure system**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.



? Why this penalty?

⇒ Since 2017, glass recyclers have noted the **increasing presence of non-magnetic metal elements in the stream of broken glass recovered after the collection of used household glass**. These elements include caps, closures and other metal materials. To separate these metals from glass destined for recycling, recyclers use magnetisation for ferrous metals such as steel and eddy current for aluminium.

The residual presence of non-magnetic metals in recycled glass has a number of harmful consequences. It can cause **technical incidents** during the manufacture of new glass bottles, **disrupt the proper functioning of the machines** used in the recycling process, and even present a risk of serious accidents for workers. This is why it is crucial to find more effective sorting methods and to raise awareness to reduce this metal contamination in glass recycling.

▶ To find out more:

⇒ There are packaging components on the market, such as jar closures, which are made from stainless steel, but which are neither magnetic nor detectable by machines using eddy current in the usual configurations. These stainless steels, often referred to as austenitic and classified as "3XX" steels (in particular alloys 304 and 316), contain nickel, which makes them non-magnetic.

All other types of stainless steel are magnetic and do not interfere with the recycling of glass packaging. As a result, they are not affected by the penalty.

430 stainless steel, also known as ferritic steel, is magnetic but offers good resistance to oxidation. It could be used to replace 304 steel in certain applications.

Example:
Glass jar with non-magnetic closure



CARDBOARD:

Paper and cardboard packaging containing prints with inks manufactured with added mineral oils

If you market **paper and cardboard packaging printed with inks formulated to contain more than 1% by mass of added mineral oil compounds** (MOSH and MOAH), you will be subject to a **100% penalty** on the contribution **by weight for the packaging** of the CSU concerned.



? Is my packaging affected?

⇒ Only the **weight of** paper-cardboard in the consumer sales unit (CSU) is affected by the mineral oil penalty. This measure applies to all household paper-cardboard packaging, whether used in the food sector or not. Even the use of an effective functional barrier to mineral oil migration, such as an inner coating, does not exempt packaging from the penalty.

Labels affixed to packaging are also subject to this penalty. So **if a label is affected by the penalty, the paper-cardboard packaging on which it is affixed will also be affected by the penalty.**



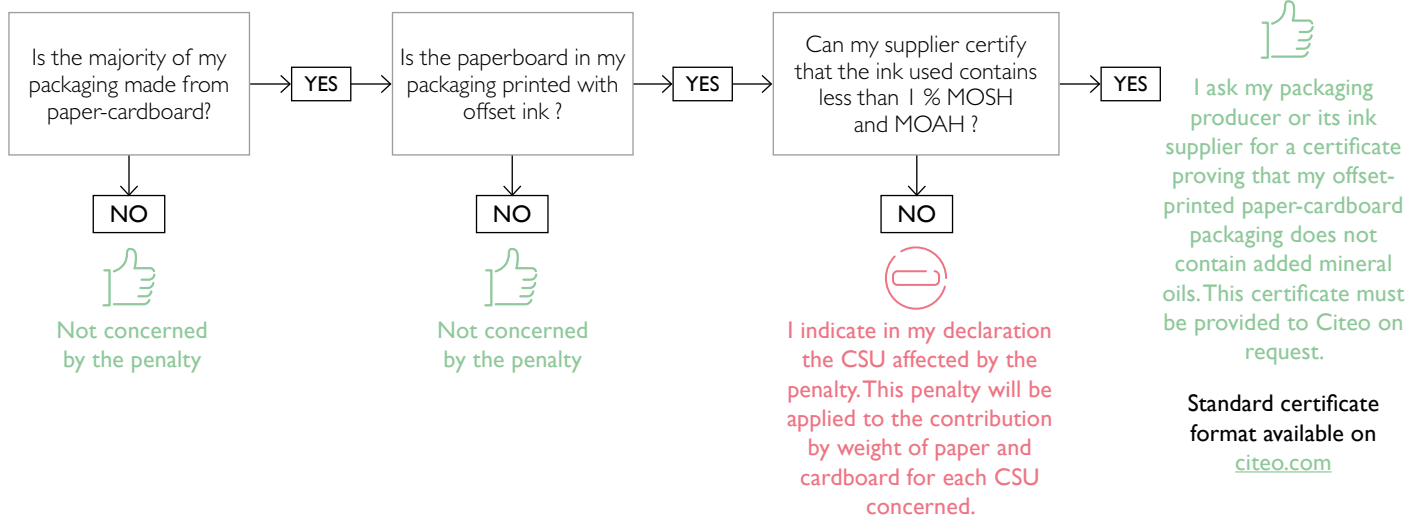
Good to know

According to the [decree of April 13, 2022](#), as of January 1, 2025, it will be forbidden to use mineral oils when the mass concentration of these substances in ink exceeds 0.1%. This penalty will nevertheless be extended to 2025 for any stock disposals.

? Why this penalty?

⇒ In 2017, ANSES recommended reducing consumer exposure to mineral oils and using MOAH-free printing inks to limit the risk of migration from packaging to food. When recycling centres process paper-cardboard packaging containing mineral oil compounds, these substances can end up in the fibres obtained during the recycling process.

I'm testing whether my packaging is affected by this penalty:



CARDBOARD BOX:

Reinforced paper and cardboard packaging

If you market **packaging with a reinforced paper-cardboard body**, you will be subject to a **100%** penalty on the rate for the CSU concerned.

Paper-cardboard packaging is said to be "reinforced" **when it has a reinforcement/structure of any kind in its thickness** intended to strengthen the packaging.



Is my packaging affected?

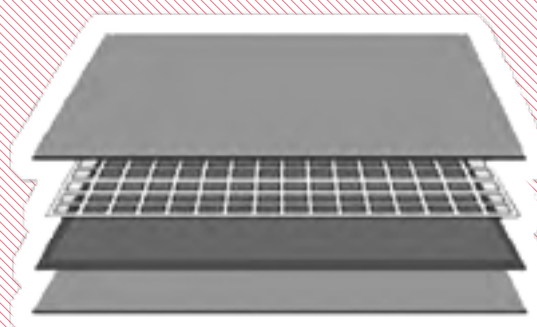
- ↔ The penalty **does not apply** if only a small part of the packaging is armed (labels, closure systems, adhesive tape, etc.)



Why this penalty?

- ↔ This is because the presence of this armature/structure **impairs the recycler's fibre recovery** and disrupts the operation of the pulper.

Example:
Reinforced cardboard with integrated metal structure



HOW TO DECLARE A PENALTY?



If your packaging is subject to one or more penalties, **you must declare them:**

- ✓ I enter the penalty(s) to be applied (10%, 50% and 100%) opposite each CSU concerned.
- ✓ If your packaging is no longer affected by the penalty during the year, you must declare it using two declaration lines with the quantities placed on the market:
 - ✓ A line for the old packaging with the penalty
 - ✓ A line for the new packaging without the penalty



The penalties are taken into account.

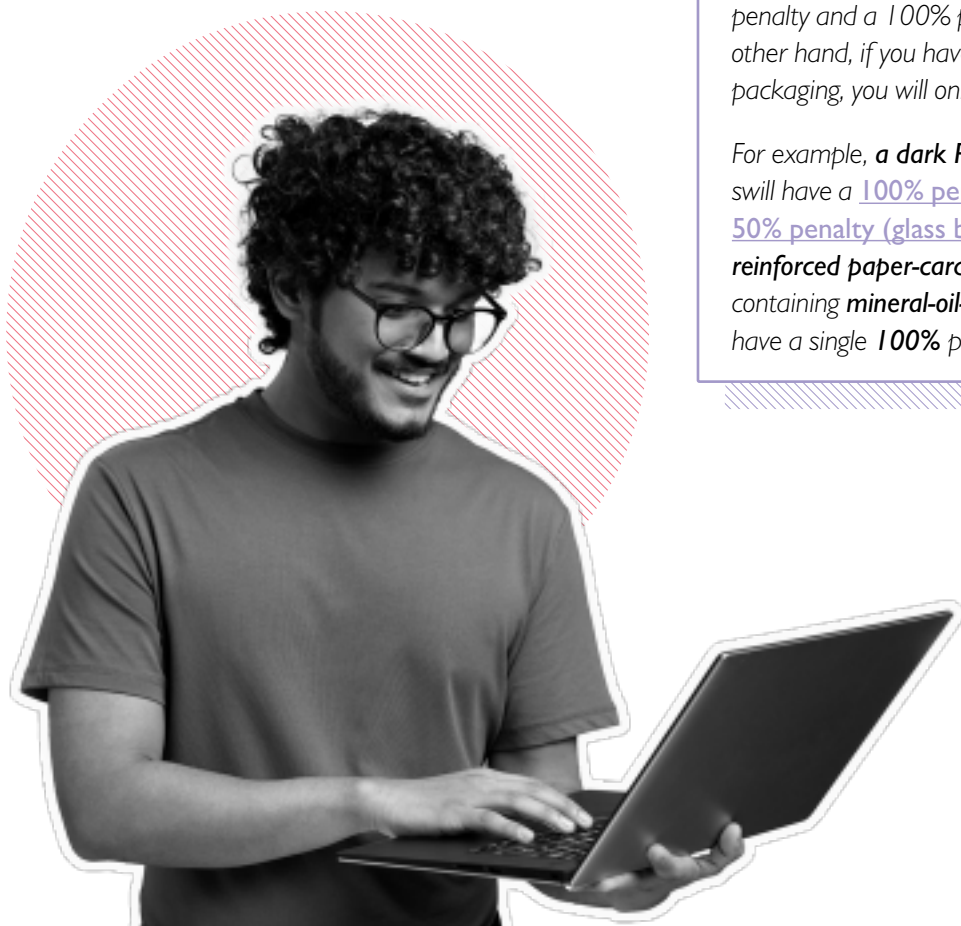


Reminder

The penalties are cumulative between the three levels (10%, 50% and 100%), but not within the same level, **except for the penalty on small beverage sizes, which can be cumulative with the other 10% penalties**

For example, if you have a package that is subject to a 10% penalty and a 100% penalty, they are cumulative. On the other hand, if you have two 100% penalties on the same packaging, you will only have one 100% penalty. .

For example, a dark PET bottle containing glass beads will have a 100% penalty (dark PET bottle) and a 50% penalty (glass beads). On the other hand, a reinforced paper-cardboard package (100% penalty) containing mineral-oil-based printing (100% penalty) will have a single 100% penalty.



AWARENESS-RAISING INITIATIVES:

I set up awareness campaigns

If you include a **message about good sorting habits in your media campaigns**, you can benefit from a **4% bonus**.

**4%
Bonus**

? What do I need to check?

MY MESSAGE IS **DESIGNED TO HAVE MAXIMUM IMPACT** ON CONSUMERS



To be eligible for the bonus, your advertising message **must** :

- **be understandable, unambiguous and encourage people to sort the packaging of the product(s) concerned:** Preferably use an action verb;
- **be integrated as a central element of the advertising design, and not as a legal statement or secondary information;**
- **be quickly identifiable and understandable by the consumer.** Make sure it is as visible and legible as possible by its size, colour or encapsulation in a cartridge.



To be eligible for the bonus, your advertising message **must not**:

- **generate confusion:** Don't deliver messages that are misleading or that could lead to consumers making sorting errors.
- **be too general:** Avoid messages that are too vague, such as «think about sorting».
- **use misleading claims:** Do not make all-encompassing, erroneous or misleading claims such as «eco-friendly packaging» that do not comply with the regulations.

MY MESSAGE REACHES A **SATISFACTORY** MEDIA PERFORMANCE THRESHOLD



For **TV campaigns**, my message is:

- Reaches at least 300 GRP
- Is visible on the screen for at least 3 seconds so that the consumer has time to identify, read and understand it

For **radio messages**, my message :

- Reaches at least 300 GRP
- Is audible for at least 3 seconds so that the consumer has time to identify and understand it

For **poster campaigns** (including digital signage), my message:

- Reaches at least 1000 GRP

For **digital campaigns** (excluding digital signage), my message:

- Reaches at least 20% of the French population aged 18 and over
- Is visible on the medium for at least 3 seconds so that the consumer has time to identify, read and understand it.

For **press publications**, my message:

- Reaches at least 150 GRP

GRP : Media performance calculated on a target basis: French population aged 15 and over. This media performance rate can be achieved either in a single wave or in several broadcast waves over the same calendar year.



? What do I do?

⇒ Before setting up my awareness campaign, I must **work with Citeo to validate the campaign**. To benefit from the bonus, you need to involve us in your thinking from the outset. Here are the steps to follow:

- ✓ **Partnership agreement:** I draw up a partnership agreement with Citeo that specifies, among other things, which CSU will benefit from the bonus.
- ✓ **Validation:** I submit the copy, advert or final proof to Citeo before any media coverage.

⇒ Once my campaign is in the media, I have to **declare it** :

- ✓ **I fill in** the actions on the declaration for each Consumer Sales Unit (CSU) covered by the partnership agreement
- ✓ **If Citeo asks me to, I send them the necessary supporting documents:**
 - ✓ BAT, copy or spot
 - ✓ The media agency's assessment of the media plan's performance.



My bonus is automatically taken into account. We will check that the information declared complies with the partnership agreement.

REDUCTION MEASURES:

I reduce the weight of my packaging

If you **reduce the weight of your packaging**, you can benefit from a **bonus proportional to the weight reduction** on the annual contribution for this CSU.

The amount of the bonus is rounded up to the nearest percentage point. For example, for a weight reduction of 12.1%, the bonus will be 13%.

Possible reduction levers: optimising thicknesses, reducing voids, using large formats, switching to flexible formats, eliminating packaging units, eliminating grouping and using concentrated, dilutable or solid products.

NEW
IN 2025

Proportional
Bonus



Good to know

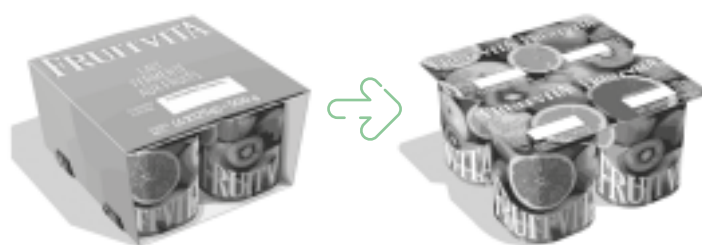
Proportional bonuses are very advantageous. Let's say you reduce the weight of your packaging by 50%. **Your bonus will also be 50% of your total contribution for the CSU concerned.**

? What do I need to check?

- ✓ I check that the reduction is made **in the same family of materials** in accordance with standard NF EN 13428
Please note: a change of plastic resin is not considered to be a change of material.
- ✓ I check that there **is no transfer of weight to the grouping or transport packaging**
- ✓ I check that the recyclability of the product **is not impaired**
- ✓ I check that the reduction in weight of the CSU is **at least 1 % compared with the previous year**

Example 1:

Removing the sleeve from a pack of 4 yoghurts



	Weight before (g)	Weight after (g)	% discount
4 jars	16	16	
4 lids	2,8	2,8	
Sleeve	15	0	
Total	33,8	18,8	-44,2%

45%
Bonus

? What do I do?

⇒ I have reduced the weight of my packaging and now I have to **declare it**:

- ✓ I **fill in** the actions on the declaration for each Consumer Sales Unit (CSU) targeted by the weight reduction action
- ✓ If **Citeo asks me to**, I **send them** the technical data sheets indicating the weight of packaging units after action.



My bonus is automatically taken into account.

? Have you taken action to reduce your packaging during the year?

- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a reduced weight **before 01/04/2025**, you can declare the bonus **for all the packaging you marketed in 2025**.
- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a reduced weight **after 30/09/2025**, you can declare the bonus for **the following year** to benefit from it for a full year of marketing.
- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a reduced weight **between 01/04/2025 and 30/09/2025**, you must declare it using **two declaration lines**:
 - ✓ A line for the old packaging
 - ✓ A line for the new packaging benefiting from the bonus

Example 2:
Compaction of a metal aerosol



REDUCTION MEASURES:

I set up a refill

If you set up a **refill system for your packaging**, you can benefit from a bonus **proportional to the weight reduction linked to the switch to refill** on your annual contribution for this CSU.

NEW
IN 2025

Proportional
Bonus

? What do I need to check?

- ✓ I check that the parent packaging **states that it is refillable**
 - Example: "Rechargeable", "Reusable", "Recyclable".
- ✓ I check that the refill **cannot be used on its own**, i.e. without the parent packaging
 - The reduction in weight must **enable the product to provide the same service to the consumer**. For example, a pack of three detergent refills should contain the same amount of product as the parent packaging.
- ✓ I check that the refill is **recyclable**
- ✓ I check that the weight reduction of the CSU is **at least 33%** for the same functional unit



Good to know

Proportional bonuses are very advantageous. Let's say that the switch to refill reduces the weight of your packaging by 50%, **your bonus will also be 50% on your total contribution for the CSU concerned.**

Example 1:
Installation of a refill for a PET detergent can



	Functional unit	Capacity	Weight	Material
Parent packaging	1 litre or 33 washes	1 litre	425 g	Rigid PET
Refill	1 litre or 33 washes	33 centilitres	3 X 40g* soit 120g	Flexible PE
% discount		0	-71,76%	

*Weight reduction is calculated by considering the number of refills needed to obtain the same capacity as the parent packaging.

72%
Bonus
on the
refill

? What do I do?

⇒ I've set up a refill and now I have to **declare it** :

- ✓ I **fill in** the actions on the declaration for each Consumer Sales Unit (CSU) concerned by the installation of a refill.



IMPORTANT : the bonus must be applied to the refill only.

My bonus is automatically taken into account.

? You've set up a refill system during the year?

- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a refill **before 01/04/2025**, you can declare the bonus **for all the packaging you marketed in 2025**.
- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a refill **after 30/09/2025**, you can declare the bonus for **the following year** to benefit from it for a full year of marketing.
- ⇒ If you marketed packaging with a refill **between 01/04/2025 and 30/09/2025**, you must declare it using **two declaration lines**:
 - ✓ A line for the old packaging
 - ✓ A line for the new packaging benefiting from the bonus



REUSABLE PACKAGING:

If you use **new reusable packaging (including standardised packaging)**, you can benefit from a **100% bonus** on the total contribution from the CSU concerned.



? What do I need to check?

- ✓ I check that my packaging falls into the category of **new reusable packaging**:
 - New reusable packaging is packaging that has been **designed, created and placed on the market so that it can make several trips or rotations during its life cycle**. It must be capable of being refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was designed. This re-use is organised by or on behalf of the producer.
[\(Directive 94/62/EC Article R.543-43 of the Environment Code\)](#)
- ✓ I can prove that I have an **effective operational industrial reuse solution** for this packaging. The evidence I provide **depends on the type of re-use solution I use**.
 - If I market **reusable packaging with a collection, washing and reconditioning circuit**, I must provide the following proof:
 - ✓ **Accounting documents from the company or its service providers/subcontractors** (invoices, delivery notes, contracts)
 - ✓ and a **description of the communication associated with re-use**, at least on the packaging and at the point of sale. All reusable packaging concerned must bear the [Info-reemployment](#)
 - If I market **reusable packaging whose washing and reuse are organised by the consumer or by myself** as part of bulk sales, I must provide the following proof:
 - ✓ A **sworn statement** from the marketer that the packaging is reusable
 - ✓ A **justification of the effective post-consumer take-back system** (voluntary drop-off points, 1-for-1 take-back)
 - ✓ and a **description of the communication associated with re-use**, at least on the packaging and at the point of sale. All reusable packaging concerned must bear the [Info-reemployment](#)



Good to know

This bonus applies to new reusable packaging **when it is first put on the market**. When this packaging is reused, it will be included in the reuse reporting.

For more information, see the **re-use reporting guide in your client account, in the 'Declaration' section, then in the 'Resources' section**.

Reused packaging must be used at least a second time for the same purpose for which it was designed. This re-use is organised by or on behalf of the producer. Packaging is considered reused if it is refilled by the producer, at the point of sale for bulk sales, or at home via a refill system organised by the producer. Reused packaging **must be recyclable**.

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

? What do I need to check?

- ✓ I check that my packaging is **not on the list of packaging excluded** from the bonus:
- ✗ Refillable packaging and refills
- ✗ Reusable packaging without an end-of-life take-back system (voluntary drop-off points, 1-for-1 take-back)
- ✗ Single-use or refillable packaging that could be reused by the consumer for a purpose other than that for which it was designed

? What do I do?

⇒ I have set up a re-use measure and now I have to **declare it**:

- ✓ I **enter** the "100% reuse bonus" on the declaration for each CSU concerned



**My bonus is automatically taken into account.
My supporting documents may be requested
in the event of an audit.**



INTEGRATION OF RECYCLED MATERIALS:

Incentive for integrating post-usage recycled materials

If your plastic packaging contains **at least 10% recycled plastic*** from household, industrial or commercial packaging, you'll be eligible for an incentive. **This incentive is calculated according to the quantity of recycled materials used.**

An **additional incentive** may also be granted for certain categories of household packaging, depending on the quantity of recycled materials incorporated.

*These materials must come from **used packaging, regardless of the final holder** (household, industrial, etc.).

Production offcuts, such as set-up waste or non-conforming products, are not eligible for these incentives.

Incentive



Amount of the incentive per material

⇒ The amount of the incentive depends on the **recycled material** you decide to use in your packaging, and on the **material originally used**.

CONCERNED MATERIAL	INCENTIVE	AMOUNT	ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE
rPET	You'll receive an incentive if you use rPET (Recycled Ethylene Polyterephthalate) in your PET packagings.	The amount of the incentive is of +0,05 €/kg*	You can benefit from an additional incentive of +0,35 €/kg for PET rigid packagings , like pots or trays (excluding bottles and dispenser bottles), if the rPET used comes exclusively from the recycling of this same type of packaging .
rPE	You'll receive an incentive if you use rPE (Recycled Polyethylene) in your PE flexible packagings , mainly composed of low-density Polyethylene (PELD).	The amount of the incentive is of +0,40 €/kg*	You can benefit from an additional incentive of +0,15 €/kg if the rPE used comes exclusively from the recycling of household packagings .
rPE	You'll receive an incentive if you use rPE (Recycled Polyéthylène) in your rigid PE packagings , mainly composed of high-density Polyethylene (PEHD).	The amount of the incentive is of +0,45 €/kg*	No additional incentive
rPP	You'll receive an incentive if you use rPP (Recycled Polypropylene) in your PP packagings .	The amount of the incentive is of +0,45 €/kg*	No additional incentive
rPS	You'll receive an incentive if you use rPS (Recycled Polystyrene, including expanded Polystyrene (rPSE)) in your PS or PSE packagings .	The amount of the incentive is of +0,45 €/kg*	No additional incentive

*If the recycled material comes from household, industrial or commercial recycling.

? How do I do it?

I integrated recycled materials in my packaging and must now declare it:

- ✓ I enter the total weight of recycled material in my packaging units for each CSU concerned
- ✓ I indicate the **percentage of recycled material** (which must be over 25% for PET beverage bottles and over 10% for all other packaging). The quantity of recycled material incorporated is taken into account in 5% increments (see [next page](#))



My incentives are automatically taken into account.

? What do I need to check?

- ✓ I certify the implementation of a rigorous traceability system from the regenerator to the packaging manufacturer.
 - To do this, I must rely on the various certifications developed by the profession (Polycert Europe, Recyclclass, LNE/IPC...). An EFSA opinion is also required in the case of food packaging, whether the material is in direct or indirect contact (in the case of ABA) with the food product.
- ✓ I check that my packaging does not have an ABA structure with a recycled layer B **not recognized** as suitable for food contact by EFSA
 - This type of packaging is **not eligible for the incentive** pending the conclusions of the European health authority.

Why? Because a non-decontaminated B layer can have an impact on the quality of the recycled material in the recycling loop.
- ✓ I prepare my **supporting documents** according to the action I'm taking:
 - ✓ **Recyclclass, LNE/IPC or equivalent certification from the manufacturer** attesting to the percentage and post-consumer nature of the recycled material incorporated.
 - ✓ **EFSA safety assessment document** (positive EFSA opinion) to guarantee the suitability of the recycled material for food contact for packaging containing foodstuffs (whether in direct contact with food or not).



Reminder

To date, plastics derived from chemical recycling processes are not eligible for incentives.



Good to know

Eligibility criteria for this incentive are specified in the [decree of December 7, 2023](#).

Additional supporting documents may be requested at the time of declaration. For further details, please refer to the 2025 marketing declaration guide.

The principle of rounding the percentage of recycled material

When we calculate the percentage of recycled material you include in your packaging, the figure is rarely round.

To make the calculation easier, we round the percentage up or down in steps of 5:

- If your packaging incorporates **between 10% and 12.49%** recycled material, the percentage is rounded up to **10%**
- If your packaging incorporates **between 12.50% and 17.49%** recycled material, the percentage is rounded up to **15%**
- If your packaging incorporates **between 17.50% and 20%** recycled material, the percentage is rounded up to **20%**



Calculation example

PET incentive					
Total packaging weight	Total weight including recycled material	Calculated percentage of recycled material	Percentage used to calculate incentive (5% increments)	Amount of incentive (c€/g)	Amount of incentive per CSU (c€)
100,0 g	26,0 g	26,0%	25,0%	-0,005 c€/g	-0,1250 c€
		=26/100	26% > 25%		

PET additional incentive				
Weight of trays and pots incorporating recycled material from trays and pots	Percentage of recycled material from trays and pots calculated	Percentage used to calculate additional incentive (5% increment)	Amount of additional incentive (c€/g)	Amount of additional incentives per CSU (c€)
17,0 g	17,0%	15,0%	-0,035 c€/g	-0,5250 c€
	=17/100	17% > 15%		

? What incentive(s) are available for my packaging?

	PET		Flexible Polyethylene (PE) (mainly LDPE)		Polyethylene (PE) rigid (mainly HDPE)	Polypropylene (PP)	Polystyrene (PS), including expanded polystyrene (EPS)
2025 PLASTIC RATES	Weight including recycled material	Weight of trays and pots incorporating recycled material from household packaging of trays and pots	Weight including recycled material	Weight incorporating recycled material from household packaging recycling	Weight including recycled material		
6.1. Bottles and dispenser bottles in clear PET							
6.2.1/6.2.2/6.2.3 Bottles and dispenser bottles in PE, PP or dark/colored PET	 6.2.3 : PET				 6.2.1 : PET	 6.2.2 : PP	
6.6.2 Other non-PVC bottles (PLA, complex, 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 excluding PVC (PLA, laminate, etc.)							
6.6.1 Flexible PP packaging							
6.4. Flexible PE packaging							
6.6.2 Other non-PVC flexible packaging (PLA, laminates, etc.)							
6.7. Packaging containing PVC							

CITEO'S TOOLS

TO SUPPORT YOU

DEVELOP YOUR EXPERTISE

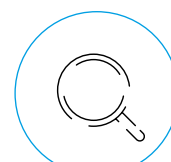
To help you develop your expertise according to your needs and availability, Citeo has launched **the Circular Campus**: an e-learning platform designed to guide you through the circular economy for packaging and paper.

All of Citeo's expertise at your fingertips, broken down into themed training courses (declaration, regulation, eco-design, etc.).

A 100% online offering integrated into your contribution and accessible in the form of interactive modules, expert interviews, dynamic infographics and quizzes.

Our objective: to support you in your day-to-day challenges.

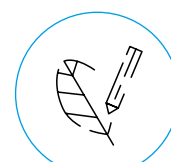
 **le campus circulaire**
campuscirculaire.citeo.com



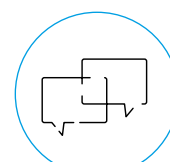
Discover



Declaration



Ecodesign



Communication

BOOST YOUR ECO-DESIGN INITIATIVES



Test the recyclability of your packaging immediately.
tree.citeo.com



Take action to reduce your packaging thanks to this methodology, its resources and concrete examples.
clients.citeo.com



Packaging prioritisation tool

Identify your eco-design issues.
clients.citeo.com

TO FIND OUT MORE

Plastic packaging: follow COTREP!

Ask the experts at COTREP (Comité Technique pour le Recyclage des Emballages en Plastique - Technical Committee for the Recycling of Plastic Packaging) for their advice. Whether it's general information, specific analyses or test protocols, they can help you to develop recyclable solutions right from the design stage of your packaging, while at the same time enabling you to innovate.

cotrep.fr





YOUR COMMITMENT AFTER SUBMITTING YOUR DECLARATION

Using the data in your declaration, you can access the **impact report**, a personalised summary of the environmental impact of your packaging. This document, available to key correspondents and registrants in your secure customer area, will enable you to promote your commitments to your stakeholders.

Submit your declaration and obtain:

- ➡ CSR indicators that are easy to read and understand;
- ➡ Turnkey figures to promote or optimise your packaging policy;
- ➡ Benchmarks to share in order to improve your company's environmental impact.



clients.citeo.com



? ANY DOUBTS OR QUESTIONS?



HELP CENTRE

Based on a search engine and organised around **6 major themes**, your **help centre** (located at the top of your customer portal) allows you to **find answers to the key questions** you (or we) ask about **current issues in household packaging EPR in just a few clicks**.



Available 24 /7, we regularly add new answers, based on the most frequent requests you send us!



MESSAGING

If you haven't found the answer to your question in the help centre, contact our teams directly **via the message service** in your customer area. It's a **quick** and **easy** way to send us your questions. You'll receive a notification in your mailbox as soon as we reply. Your **requests** and the **answers** we give you are **logged in the messaging system and categorised by subject**. No more searching!



Donnons ensemble une
nouvelle vie à nos produits.



We want to hear from you!

We value your opinion and will use it to improve
our documents, tools and services.

[I'd like to take the survey](#)

THE ENTIRE CITEO® TEAM SAYS
THANK YOU !



GRAPHIC PAPERS

Do you market **products with leaflets
or graphic papers** ?

Your 2025 graphic papers rate guide
is available in your 'graphic papers'
customer area, in the 'declaration'
section, then in the 'resources' section.

To find out more and review your
situation go to: clients.citeo.com

Got a question? Visit our
Help Centre or contact us at:



[Help Center](#)



0 808 80 00 50

Free service +
call charge

This document remains the property of Citeo. It is provided for information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or recommendations. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this document is correct and up to date, Citeo accepts no liability for any errors or omissions. Citeo does not guarantee the continuity or completeness of the information contained in this document, particularly with regard to changes and regulatory interpretations in force, the state of the art and the EPR systems for household packaging and Graphic paper. As such, the holder remains solely responsible for the use of this document.



www.citeo.com