

## TARIFFS

Valid as of 1 July 2013

	Tariffs (€/kg) excl. VAT
Packaging materials	as of 1 July 2013
1.1. Sales packaging – paper* – Standard	0.095
1.2. Transport packaging – paper and sales packaging paper, provided that this packaging waste is recovered through commercial collection systems (documentation required)	0.033
2. Disposable glass packaging	0.071
3. Wood	0.007
4. Ceramics	0.140
5.1. Ferrous metals small < 3 l – Standard	0.220
5.2. Ferrous metals large ≥ 3 l (and hoops) and ferrous metal small, provided that this packaging waste is recovered through commercial collection systems (documentation required)	0.085
5.3. Aluminium	0.360
6. Textiles	0.200
7.0. Plastics small* – Standard	0.560
7.1. EPS (e. g. Styrofoam®) ≥ 0.1 kg/SU**	0.190
8. Compound materials	0.580
9. Industrial, commercial and large plastic packaging (ICP)	
9.1. Foils ≥ 1.5 m <sup>2</sup> Tray foils ≥ 0.25 m <sup>2</sup> (and either ≥ 6 SU** food or ≥ 3 SU** non-food) Hoops; Adhesive tapes and plastics small of that category, provided that this packaging waste is recovered through commercial collection systems (documentation required)	0.090
9.2. Hollow bodies ≥ 5 l Bags > 10 l, Net bags ≥ 25 l Cartridges Moulded bodies ≥ 0.15 kg (without EPS) and plastics small of that category, provided that this packaging waste is recovered through commercial collection systems (documentation required)	0.090
10. Packaging materials on a biological basis	0.450

\* including shopping bags  
\*\* SU = sales units

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### **Packaging materials on a biological basis**

Definition of packaging materials on a biological basis:

Packaging materials on a biological basis (also "biogenic packaging materials", "biogenic packaging", "bio plastics", "biodegradable materials") within the meaning of the Packaging Ordinance are materials made of renewable raw materials, which are used for packaging purposes and which are biodegradable. Furthermore they can not be assigned to the tariff categories 1.1. to 9.2. listed on the previous page.

Packaging materials on a biological basis are for example: Starch, starch blend, and biotechnologically produced polymers such as poly lactic acid (PLA).

### **Pricing model for packaging waste of categories 1.1., 5.1. and 7.0. that is recovered through commercial systems**

For certain types of packaging, ARA license partners may use commercial tariffs instead of standard tariffs in the calculation of their quantity-based license fees, provided they can furnish adequate documentation that these waste arisings were recovered through a commercial collection system. Adequate documentation means transparent and plausible data, like e.g. sales data, customer structure or sales statistics. This pricing model applies to sales packaging paper (category 1.1.), ferrous metal small (5.1.) and plastics small (7.0.); the commercial tariffs to be used instead are for transport packaging paper (1.2.), ferrous metal large (5.2.) and industrial, commercial and large plastic packaging (9.1. and 9.2.), respectively.

Packaging waste generated in companies and organisations with household-like packaging waste arisings has to be allocated to the household systems. ARA's commercial tariffs are not applicable in such cases.

**Please find further definitions of packaging types in the "Informations- und Merkblätter", which you may order from ARA or download from the "Download Services" of ARA's Website (only available in German).**

- Informationsblatt Getränkeverbundkartons (beverage cartons)
- Informationsblatt Klassifikation Kunststoffe (plastics)
- Informationsblatt Packstoffe auf biologischer Basis (packaging on a biological basis)
- Informationsblatt Transport-, Verkaufs-, Um- und Serviceverpackungen (transport, sales, secondary and service packaging)
- Merkblatt Materialverbunde (composite materials)