

Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme

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Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme

The Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme (hereinafter: the 'Scheme') replaces the Fee Modulation Plastic Scheme 2.0 which remained in effect until 31 December 2024. The old scheme therefore has ceased to be valid as of 1 January 2025. Terms that are written with an initial capital letter in the Scheme have the meaning set out in the Packaging Waste Management Contribution Agreement (the 'ABBO') and the [Verpact Policy 2025](#) ('the Policy'), unless explicitly stated otherwise. The ABBO and the Policy continue to apply to the Producer and/or Importer ('the P/I') that are making use of the Scheme.

Purpose of the Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme

The Scheme is intended to encourage the packaging industry to market Packaging that has better recyclability. Better recyclability means that more material can be recycled and that the quality of the recycled material is also improved. This is done in stages, meaning that Packaging does not necessarily have to be 'optimal recyclable' according to the conditions of the KIDV Recycle Check, but that well-defined design changes that make the recycling process more effective will also be rewarded. Better/easier recyclability for Packaging is more beneficial for the environment and leads to lower net processing costs for Verpact. For more information on whether your Packaging is ready for the future click [here](#).

As a complement to the Scheme, an innovation traject has been set up to foster innovations in materials and processes. These innovations are not, or cannot be, yet applied on a large scale in the existing system, but over time they will improve the recyclability, circularity, and sustainability of plastic Packaging.

Annex 7 of the Scheme describes the conditions that innovations must comply with in order to be eligible for the innovation traject.

Principles of the Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme

Under Article 1.3 of Annex 1 to the ABBO, Verpact may encourage the use of Packaging that is optimal recyclable by applying a reduced rate (hereinafter: fee discount) to the material rate for plastic from the Packaging Waste Management Contribution. The Scheme provides for the application of a fee discount and is based on the following principles:

- The fee discount is determined per disposable unit. It is necessary to determine whether Packaging consists of one or more disposable units.
- If [Packaging](#) consists of multiple [disposable units](#), each such unit will be assessed separately;
 - The Scheme distinguishes between rigid and flexible plastic disposable units, as they have different costs and returns in the collection and recycling of packaging waste.
 - Packaging may contain disposable units that are eligible for a fee discount and other units that are not.
- A fee discount only applies to material rates for rigid and flexible plastic, not for other materials. The discount then applies to all plastic components in the disposable unit.
- The fee discount does not apply to deposits or other fee components or discount schemes, as a different rate is applied to that Packaging.

- The fee discount can be applied by a P/I by completing the Packaging Waste Management Contribution Declaration for those disposable units with the properties as described in the Scheme.
- Verpact must be able to verify that the application of the lower rate is justified.
- The evidence for the discount claimed, insofar as it is not available on site, must be submitted to Verpact. If no evidence is provided, the Scheme cannot be applied.
- The Scheme is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it remains up to date as well as to improve its effectiveness.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for deployment of post-consumer recycle (PCR)

The fee discount for deployment of PCR applies to all plastic disposable units if all preconditions have been met:

- PCR must be present.
- The discount applies to all plastic components, rigid or flexible, for which a plastic material rate applies.
- All plastic packaging with > 50% plastic by weight qualifies.
- There are no restrictions regarding the dimensions of the disposable unit: small disposable units < 3 cm can be eligible for a discount for the deployment of PCR and large as well as rigid disposable units > 5 litres.
- There is no restriction on the contents of the Packaging, such as paint, latex, silicone and cement.
- There is no restriction on the type of rigid or flexible plastic used, such as PVC, PVdC, PETG, silicone or rubbery substances.

The following discounts apply:

- **EUR 0.20 discount on contact sensitive materials with at least 10% PCR.**
- **EUR 0.20 discount on non-contact sensitive materials with at least 20% PCR.**

Note: In 2025, the fee discount for the 'Deployment of post-consumer recycle' discount step is EUR 0.20. In 2024, it was still EUR 0.10.

Contact sensitive materials refers to packaging materials that come into direct contact with food (intended for humans or animals) and skin (cosmetics).

See [Annex 1](#) for more details on the Scheme.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for other properties

To qualify for the remaining fee discounts, a disposable unit must meet all of the following preconditions:

- All disposable units where > 50% of the weight is plastic.
- All materials that the disposable unit is composed of must be described, and the weight of each material must be recorded.
- The disposable unit must consist of at least 70% of one of the following materials ([the target material](#)):
 - Rigid PET, PE, PP and PE/PP. **
 - Flexible PE, PP and PE/PP. **

- This applies even if the materials are made of recycled material, e.g. rPET or rLDPE.
- This also applies to Bio-PE, Bio-PP and Bio-PET, which have the same molecular structure as PE and PET respectively. **
- Other materials do not receive a discount for other properties;
- Rigid disposable units can only qualify for fee modulation if they are larger than 3 cm and equal to or smaller than 5 litres.
- Flexible disposable units can only qualify for fee modulation if they are larger than 3 cm.
- A rigid disposable unit refers to a unit with a sturdy, fixed shape that cannot easily be deformed or crumpled. The material used with these types of units is usually thicker than 250 µm;
- All disposable units that are not rigid fall into the category of flexible disposable units;
- A disposable unit must not contain interferants: oxo-degradable materials, PVC, PVdC, silicone or rubbery substances.
- The target material must not contain PETG.
- The disposable unit must not have been in direct contact with paint, latex, silicone or cement. These substances complicate or prevent the recycling process for plastics.

**See [Annex 2](#)

If a disposable unit meets the preconditions, it may be eligible for a fee discount. A discount on the plastic rate can be granted for four different properties per disposable unit.

The maximum discount that a disposable unit can receive for Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 for the tax year of 2025 is EUR 0.60 per kg.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for mono-material:

The plastic materials in the disposable unit receive the fee discount of EUR 0.10 per kg if the target material consists of mono-material.

- For a **rigid target material**, the mono-material consists of at least 95% PET or PE or PP.
- For a **flexible target material**, the mono-material consists of at least 90% PE or PP.

Further details on the preconditions for this discount step are set out in [Annex 3](#) of the Scheme.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for colour:

The plastic materials in the disposable unit receive the fee discount of EUR 0.10 per kg if at least 90% of the target material is colourless, natural or white coloured.

A colourless/natural disposable unit contains target material to which no colourant has been added. A white disposable unit contains white target material (or light-coloured if demonstrably made using recyclate). The Scheme also applies to materials to which white colourant has been added.

Further details on the preconditions for this discount step are described in [Annex 4](#) of the Scheme.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for labels, sleeves, in-mould labels and direct printing:

The plastic materials in the disposable unit are eligible for the fee discount of EUR 0.10 per kg if they do not have any labels, sleeves, in-mould labels or direct printing, or if they meet the preconditions described in [Annex 5](#) of the Scheme.

Preconditions for applying the fee discount for the KIDV Recycle Check:

Plastic materials in a disposable unit receive a fee discount of EUR 0.10 per kg if the disposable unit is 'optimal recyclable' according to the KIDV Recycle Check for the current year for which the fee discount is being applied. The KIDV Recycle Check assesses the degree of recyclability based on detailed questions about the composition of a disposable unit.

Further details on the preconditions for this step of the discount process are described in [Annex 6](#) of the Scheme.

How can a P/I participate in the Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme?

In order to participate in the Scheme, the P/I must complete the relevant sections in PackTool correctly and in full, sign them digitally, and submit them by 31 March of the following calendar year at the latest. A postponement for the submission of the Declaration is only possible in exceptional circumstances and with the prior written consent of Verpact. A request for postponement must be submitted to Verpact no later than three working days before 1 April. In this case, we adhere to the [Verpact Policy 2025](#).

At Verpact's request, the P/I must at all times be able to demonstrate that one or more disposable units for which a discount is applied meet the conditions set out in the Scheme. The P/I is required to keep records for this purpose and to retain them for at least seven calendar years in accordance with the conditions set out in the Policy. See the annexes for the required supporting evidence for each discount step.

What rate do the discount steps apply to?

Fee discounts apply to material rates for rigid plastics and flexible plastics. This applies to both [primary, secondary and tertiary Packaging](#). Click [here](#) for the current rates.

Does the fee discount also apply to indirect exports?

The indirect export declaration does not distinguish between discount steps, but uses a single adjusted rate. No claim can be made for the fee discount.

Model for Fee Modulation Plastic 2025

A visual model has been developed to accompany this Scheme, presenting a clear representation of the system and principles of fee modulation. This model is intended to provide insight into the criteria and considerations behind the Scheme.

The visual model can be found on the Verpact website in the downloads section on the right-hand side: [Fee Modulation Plastic 2025](#)

Annex 1

Conditions for the deployment of post-consumer recycle (PCR)

Definitions:

Post-consumer recycle:

PCR comes from used packaging. It has fulfilled its role as packaging, has been used and then discarded and processed in a standard waste processing system. 'Consumers' include both consumers at home and people who use the packaging elsewhere, such as in businesses/factories, offices or holiday parks, for example.

Contact sensitive disposable units:

Disposable units that come into direct contact with food (intended for humans or animals) and products that come into contact with the skin (cosmetics).

Determination of the percentage of recycle:

In order to make use of the 'Deployment of PCR' discount step, the percentage of recycle must be calculated based on the weight of all of the plastic in the disposable unit.

The percentage of PCR is calculated as follows:

To take advantage of the 'Deployment of post-consumer recycle' discount step, the percentage of PCR must be calculated based on the weight of the plastic in the entire disposable unit.

For example: For contact sensitive disposable units, > 10% PCR plastic must be present in the disposable unit in order to make use of the 'Deployment of post-consumer recycle' discount step.

The Packaging is a single disposable unit with a total share of plastic content of 20 grams, as shown below (21 grams including the paper label):

- A 15-gram plastic bottle, of which 1 gram is (contact sensitive) PCR
- A 5-gram plastic closure, of which 5 grams is (contact sensitive) PCR
- A 1-gram paper label.

Of the total 20 grams of plastic in the disposable unit, 6 grams consists of (contact sensitive) PCR. This means that the disposable unit consists of 30% PCR and could therefore be eligible for this discount step. The paper label is not included in this calculation, as the PCR share is calculated based on the plastic weight.

*Minimum % = (weight of PCR in disposable unit / total weight of plastic in disposable unit) * 100%*

- For contact sensitive disposable units, the disposable unit must contain more than 10% PCR.
- For non-contact sensitive disposable units, the disposable unit must contain more than 20% PCR.

Supporting evidence for eligibility for this discount step:

- a. Evidence that the disposable unit meets the preconditions must be documented in the supplier's specification for the Packaging or packaging material.
- b. The supporting evidence for the deployment of PCR and its share in the disposable unit must be documented in the specification(s) of the supplier(s) for all elements in the disposable unit:
 - All components of the disposable unit that contain plastic must be included in the analysis, including closures, lids and labels.
 - The weight of the various parts of the disposable unit must be recorded in the specification(s), including the share of PCR by weight.
 - Whether or not the disposable unit is contact sensitive must be documented.
- c. Signed declarations from the supplier stating the share of PCR in the various parts of the disposable unit and substantiating the percentages must only be submitted as an alternative if no specification is available or if the material composition is not, or not fully, described in the specification or material data sheet.

Annex 2

Preconditions for the target material

To qualify for a fee discount, the disposable unit must consist of at least 70% of the following target materials.

Rigid Packaging:

- PET (A-PET, rPET, Bio-PET)
- PE (PE, HDPE, MDPE, LDPE, LLDPE, BOPE, rPE, Bio-PE)
- PP (PP, CPP, BOPP, OPP, rPP, Bio-PP)
- Combination of PE and PP (this applies to all variants above)

Flexible Packaging:

- PE (PE, HDPE, MDPE, LDPE, LLDPE, BOPE, rPE, Bio-PE)
- PP (PP, CPP, BOPP, OPP, rPP, Bio-PP)
- Combination of PE and PP (this applies to all variants above)

How do you determine the target material in a disposable unit?

More information on assigning the target material and calculating the target material can be found [here](#).

How do you determine the percentage of target material in a disposable unit?

To determine whether a disposable unit is eligible for the 'Mono-material', 'Colour', 'Labels, sleeves, in-mould and direct printing' and/or 'Recycle Check' fee discounts, a calculation must be made in order to determine whether the disposable unit consists of at least 70% of the permitted target material.

Example 1:

The disposable unit below consists of 3 components with PET and PP types of rigid plastic.

Disposable unit component	Material rate	Material	Weight (g)	Share of plastic material in disposable unit (%)*	Target material total of at least 70%
Bottle	Rigid plastic	PET	15	71%	Yes
Closure	Rigid plastic	PP	5	24%	No
Label	Flexible plastic	PP	1	5%	No
		<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>100%</i>	

A minimum of 70% of the disposable unit must consist of rigid PET, PE, PP and PE/PP. This disposable unit consists of 71% rigid PET plastic and meets the requirement of at least 70% of the permitted target material.

Example 2:

The disposable unit below consists of 3 components with the types PE and PP.

Disposable unit component	Material rate	Material	Weight (g)	Share of plastic material in disposable unit (%)*	Target material total of at least 70%
Bottle	Rigid plastic	PE	19.5	85%	Yes
Closure	Rigid plastic	PE	2.5	11%	Yes
Label	Flexible plastic	PP	1	4%	No
		<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>	

This disposable unit consists of 96% rigid PE plastic and meets the requirement of at least 70% of the permitted target material.

* Share % = (component weight/total disposable unit weight) * 100%

Annex 3

Preconditions for mono-material composition

The material composition of a disposable unit is important for the quality and homogeneity of the recyclate. The recyclate of a mono-material can often be reused in new Packaging. Several preconditions are imposed on rigid and flexible target materials:

Rigid target materials:

For a **rigid target material**, the mono-material consists of at least 95% PET or PE or PP. Therefore, a maximum of 5% additives that are inseparably bonded to the target material may be used, such as layers of materials other than the target material, barriers, coatings and inks. Sub-components such as labels and closures made of materials other than the target material are not included here, as they can be removed during recycling.

Please note: The preconditions for mono-PET are stricter than those for mono-PE and mono-PP.

The target material in the rigid disposable unit is made of one dominant polymer, but may consist of multiple layers of the same polymer type. The following preconditions apply:

- PET: The target material consists of at least 95% PET, but contains no layers of other materials. A maximum of 5% additives may be used. Examples include coatings (SiOx and AlOx) and inks.*
- PE or PP: The target material consists of at least 95% PE or PP, with no more than 5%* additives. Examples include EVOH (including tie layer) and coatings (SiOx and AlOx) and inks used.*

Flexible target materials:

For a **flexible target material**, the mono-material consists of at least 90% PE or PP.

Therefore, a maximum of 10% additives that are inseparably bonded to the target material may be used, such as layers of materials other than the target material, barriers, adhesive layers between layers (tie layers), coatings and inks. Sub-components such as labels made of materials other than the target material and closures are not included here.

The target material in the flexible disposable unit is made of one dominant polymer, but may consist of multiple layers of the same polymer type. The following preconditions apply:

- PE or PP: The target material consists of at least 90% PE or PP, with no more than 10%* additives. Examples include EVOH (including tie layer) and coatings (SiOx and AlOx) and inks.*

How do you determine the percentage of mono-material in the target material?

To determine whether a disposable unit qualifies for the 'Mono-material' discount step, it is necessary to calculate whether the disposable unit meets the correct percentage of target material.

In this example calculation, we first break down the materials used in the disposable unit. For the mono step, we will then continue with the PE rigid target material.

Disposable unit component	Material rate	Material	Weight (g)	Share of plastic material in disposable unit (%)**	Target material total of at least 70%	Mono target material (rigid/flexible/none)
Bottle	Rigid plastic	PE	19.5	85%	Yes	Rigid
Closure	Rigid plastic	PP	2.5	11%	Yes	None
Label	Flexible plastic	PP	1	4%	No	None
		Total	23	100%		

The target material is further broken down below; in this case, the bottle has 19.5 grams of rigid PE:

Bottle materials	Material type	Weight (g)	Share of bottle material (%)*
Barrier ***	EVOH including connecting layer	0.5	3%
Basic material ***	PE	19	97%
	Total	19.5	100%

This bottle consists of at least 95% rigid PE, has a maximum of 5% additives and therefore meets the preconditions for the 'Mono-material' discount step.

* **Maximum % = (weight of additives / total weight of target material) * 100%**

** Share % = (weight component / total weight of disposable unit) * 100%

*** A layer usually has a thickness of more than 1 micrometre (1µm=10-6m). A coating is usually several nanometres thick (nm=10-9m).

Supporting evidence for eligibility for this discount step:

- Evidence that the disposable unit meets the preconditions must be documented in the supplier's specification for the Packaging or packaging material.
- Evidence for mono-materials must be documented in the supplier's specification for the Packaging or packaging material:

- The supporting evidence applies to all parts in the disposable unit that contain the target material, including closures, lids and labels.
- c. Signed declarations from the supplier stating the material structure and substantiating the percentages must only be submitted if no specification is available or if the material structure is not, or not fully, described in the specification or material data sheet.
- d. A photograph of the disposable unit should preferably be included, or a sample should be made available.

Annex 4

Preconditions for the target material colour

Description of colour for rigid and flexible target materials

The colour of a target material is important in determining the extent to which the recyclate can be used. Natural/colourless and white recyclate can often be reused for natural/colourless and white material, but it can also be used in coloured recyclate.

- Natural/colourless and white for PE and PP have a wider range of applications than coloured PE and PP.
- Natural/colourless PET has a wider range of applications than coloured and white PET.
- For a multi-layer target material, this condition applies to all material layers and coatings. The target material must be natural/colourless or white throughout. The use of, for example, dark recyclate as an intermediate layer also causes discolouration during the recycling process and is not eligible for a fee discount. The same applies to plastic laminates with an aluminium layer created using vapour deposition.
- The requirement is that at least 90% of the weight of the target material complies with the colour criterion. In the case of a small coloured PP cap on a colourless PP bottle, the cap must weigh less than 10% of the target material:

For example, if a coloured PP cap is used on a colourless PP bottle, both the bottle and the cap are target materials, and the coloured cap may constitute a maximum of 10% of the weight of the target material.

How do you determine the percentage of colour in the disposable unit?

To determine whether a disposable unit that contains a coloured component is eligible for the 'Colour' discount step, a calculation must be carried out to determine whether at least 90% of the target material of the disposable unit meets the colour preconditions.

In the example below, the total weight of the target material PE (rigid plastic) is 22 grams. Of the target material, only the bottle, weighing 19.5 grams, meets the preconditions for the 'Colour' discount step, which is 89% of the target material. This disposable unit does not meet the preconditions for colour.

Disposable unit component	Material rate	Colour	Material	Weight (g)	Share of plastic material in disposable unit (%)*	Target material total of at least 70%	Colour % **
Bottle	Rigid plastic	natural	PE	19.5	85%	Yes	89%
Closure	Rigid plastic	blue	PE	2.5	11%	Yes	x
Label	Flexible plastic	White printed	PP	1	4%	No	x
			Total	23	100%		

* Share % = (component weight/total disposable unit weight) * 100%

** Share % of colour = (weight component of correct colour/total weight target material) *100%

Supporting evidence for eligibility for this discount step:

- Evidence that the disposable unit meets the preconditions must be documented in the supplier's specification for the Packaging or packaging material.
- The supporting evidence for the target material colour must be set out in the specification from the supplier for the disposable unit or packaging material:
 - All components containing target material must be included in the analysis.
 - In the case of PE and PP, the material must be classified as colourless, natural and/or white, including any additives. Only white may be added as a colourant.
 - For PET, the material, must be classified as colourless/natural and transparent, including any additives. There is an exception in the case of colourants, where a very small amount of blue colourant may be added to camouflage yellowing of the material. The material must retain a colourless transparent or light blue appearance.
- Signed declarations from the supplier stating the colour must only be submitted if no specification is available or if the colour is not described in the specification.
- A photograph of the disposable unit should preferably be included, or a sample should be made available.

TIP A [guide](#) on providing supporting evidence for the target material colour has been written for reference purposes, indicating how to demonstrate whether the material is natural/colourless or white.

Annex 5

Preconditions for labels, sleeves, in-mould labels and direct printing

Labels, sleeves, in-mould labels and direct printing on disposable units can affect the recycling process in two ways:

- a. The dimensions and material composition of labels and direct printing can interfere with the sorting of the disposable unit, resulting in it not reaching the correct recycler and preventing further processing.
- b. Not all label materials can be properly processed by recyclers.

For rigid disposable units, the discount applies under the following preconditions:

Material:

Labels, sleeves and/or in-mould labels are made of PE or PP.

Printing:

Only on the label, in-mould label or sleeve. No direct printing on the target material, excluding date codes, batch codes & lot numbers.

Degree of coverage by labels or sleeves:

No further restrictions apply if the size of labels or sleeves meets the following conditions:

- For disposable units with a volume less than 500 ml, the degree of coverage may be a maximum of 50%*.
- For disposable units with a volume greater than or equal to 500 ml, the degree of coverage may be a maximum of 70%*.

**Click [here](#) for an explanation of how the degree of coverage of labels and sleeves is determined and [here](#) for the NTCP Label Calculator.*

Restrictions if the degree of coverage is higher than indicated above:

- Labels or sleeves may not be coloured or printed with carbon black.
Carbon black may also not be used as an intermediate layer in the label or sleeve material.
- Labels or sleeves may not be metallised.
- If the material that the label or sleeve is composed of is not the same as the target material, then:
 - The material must be light-permeable.
 - The material thickness must be $\leq 120\mu\text{m}$.

For flexible disposable units, the discount applies under the following conditions:

Label material:

- Same material as the target material (PE or PP),
- Or a PE label on a PP packaging

Printing:

- Direct printing is allowed.

Degree of coverage: The following restrictions apply if the label or print format covers more than 30% of the surface area of the disposable unit:

- The colour may not be carbon black
- The surface of the disposable unit may not be visibly metallised on the outside

For in-mould labels, the discount applies under the following conditions:

There are two types of in-mould labels. The two types are subject to different conditions:

- In-mould labels where the material is permanently fused with the target material.
For this variant, the condition applies that the in-mould label material must be colourless or white, and that the printing must meet the same conditions as for labels.
- In-mould labels that use a technique that allows them to be removed during recycling, as with removable labels.

The same conditions apply to this variant as to labels.

Supporting evidence for eligibility for this discount step:

- a. Evidence that the disposable unit meets the starting conditions must be documented in the supplier's specification for the packaging or packaging material.
- b. When applying large areas of black or dark colours to labels, in-mould labels, sleeves and direct printing, the use of carbon black must be excluded. If this is not evident from the specifications, a declaration signed by the supplier must be submitted stating that the use of carbon black is excluded.
- c. A photograph with an overview of the disposable unit, showing all labels and sleeves, should preferably be included.
- d. If applicable, a description demonstrating the degree of coverage is required. If necessary, a screen print of the NTCP tool.

Annex 6

Determining recyclability using the KIDV Recycle Check

Determining the recyclability of a disposable unit depends on a large number of factors, all of which can influence each other. This makes it a relatively complex analysis. The KIDV Recycle Check is the designated tool for this purpose, based on a checklist and a detailed explanation in a background document.

- The KIDV Recycle Check for Rigid Plastic Packaging and the KIDV Recycle Check for Flexible Plastic Packaging are available on the [KIDV website](#).
- Disposable units that receive a final rating of 'optimal recyclable' in the KIDV Recycle Check can receive a EUR 0.10 fee discount.
- The final result can be downloaded and must be used as supporting evidence for the fee discount.

Supporting evidence for eligibility for this discount step:

- a. Download the KIDV Recycle Check for disposable units with a final score of 'optimal recyclable'
- b. The following documents are required to provide evidence for the assessment in the Recycle Check:
 - General specifications (disposable units made of PET, PE and PP).
 - o Specification of the material composition of all components in the disposable unit.
 - Calculation of the percentage share of the material composition of all components of the disposable unit
 - o (for example: 75% virgin PET, 24.87% recycled PET and 0.13% optical brightener). This specification should also preferably indicate what colourant has been added, if any, and in what quantities.
 - Specification showing the dimensions of the disposable unit.
 - Declaration or specification from the manufacturer that no coating is present *.
 - Declaration showing that the adhesive used complies with the conditions of the [protocols on the KIDV website](#).
 - Optionally, a photograph of the front view of the disposable unit and a photograph with a visual overview all the parts and disposable units of the Packaging.
 - Where necessary, a screen print of the label degree of coverage determination from the NTCF tool.

** We request this type of declaration separately as coatings are not always added to the Packaging by the packaging manufacturer. For example, coatings can be added to PET preforms after the bottle has been blown. A declaration from the manufacturer of the packaged product is therefore important.*

Annex 7

Innovation traject for the plastics chain

Verpact fosters innovation in the field of plastic Packaging through a special programme within the Fee Modulation Plastic 2025 Scheme, which provides scope for new materials or production processes/techniques. The aim of this programme is to improve the recyclability, circularity and sustainability of plastic Packaging, thereby contributing to the objectives of [The Plastic Guide from Verpact](#).

Who can participate?

The innovation traject is open to all producers and importers of plastic Packaging who are subject to the contribution obligation. They can apply for the programme if they (intend to) market innovative Packaging that meets the following criteria:

- The innovation concerns a new plastic material or a production process/technique for the plastic chain.
- The innovation delivers demonstrable environmental benefits, such as higher recyclability, lower material use, longer service life or lower CO2 emissions.
- The innovation is accessible to everyone, i.e. the Packaging does not have any exclusive rights or patents that hinder its distribution or application.

How does it work?

In order to participate in the innovation traject, producers and importers must submit a comprehensive action plan to Verpact. This plan must include the following information:

- A description of the innovation, including the new material or production process/technique, the functions and properties of the Packaging, and the expected environmental benefits.
- Evidence for the innovation of the Packaging, for example by providing a comparison with existing Packaging or a reference to scientific literature or research reports.
- An analysis of the effect of the innovation on the collection, sorting and recycling systems, including the costs, quantity and quality of the collected and recycled material.
- A schedule and budget for the development, testing and implementation of the innovation, including the expected market introduction and market penetration.

Verpact will assess the submitted plans on the basis of the criteria set and provide feedback to the applicants within a reasonable period of time. If the plan is approved, the Packaging in question may be eligible for remuneration in the form of a reduced rate for the Packaging Waste Management Contribution from the start of the following calendar year. Verpact may also impose additional conditions on participation in the programme, such as providing periodic progress reports or participating in evaluations or pilots.

Explanation of discount/support for innovative processes

An approved innovative process can follow two routes:

1. An innovative process can be added as part of a fee discount (e.g. labelling expansion with coding)
 - Mono-material
 - White/transparent
 - Correct labelling/printing/+ innovative process
 - Optimal recyclable
 - Deployment of post-consumer recycle
2. An innovative process will receive project-based support from Verpact:
 - On request and after approval:
 - X hours of lab testing
 - Project support

What benefits does a P/I gain from participating in the innovation traject?

The innovation traject offers various advantages for producers and importers of plastic Packaging, such as:

- A financial incentive to invest in innovation and sustainability.
- Recognition and visibility for innovative and environmentally friendly Packaging.
- Access to a network and platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration with other parties in the plastic chain.
- A contribution to the transition to a circular economy and a reduction in the environmental impact of plastic Packaging.