

Lists of plastic packaging in the fee bands

In force from 1.1.2026

To easily identify the changes made to the new lists, the types being moved from one band to another, additions to certain items, and new general clarifications and definitions are highlighted in blue.

Notes and general clarifications

- **"Packaging" is meant as** – in a broader sense - any packaging component (or ancillary element of it) autonomously subjected to a CONAI EPR fee.
- To facilitate selection and recycling operations and improve the quality of secondary raw materials ("end of waste") obtained from recycling processes, **companies are invited to minimise the printed or painted packaging surface area, where possible.**
- **Polylaminated packaging mainly in plastic material and multilayer packaging** (with the exception of the cases indicated in the reduced EPR fee lists) hinder recycling and therefore fall under Band C.
- With the exception of Bands A1.1 and A1.2, **packaging and packaging components/accessories made in whole or in part of PVC** hinder the recycling of the entire packaging and therefore fall into **Band C**.
- With the exception of Bands A1.1, A1.2 and A2 (only for liners and bags for industrial use, caps to cover pallets and film for palletising), **packaging containing carbon black** hinders sorting and recycling of the entire packaging and therefore falls into **Band C**.

Terminology and definitions

- **Reusable plastic bags pursuant to Art. 226-bis of Legislative Decree 152/2006: ...omissis...**

A) reusable plastic bags with handles outside the useful size of the bag:

1. with thickness of the single wall exceeding 200 microns and containing a percentage of recycled plastic of at least 30 per cent supplied, as transport packaging, in stores that sell foodstuffs;
2. with thickness of the single wall exceeding 100 microns and containing a percentage of recycled plastic of at least 10 per cent supplied, as transport packaging, in stores that sell only goods and products other than foodstuffs;

B) reusable plastic bags with handles inside the useful size of the bag:

1. with thickness of the single wall exceeding 100 microns and containing a percentage of recycled plastic of at least 30 per cent supplied, as transport packaging, in stores that sell foodstuffs;
2. with thickness of the single wall exceeding 60 microns and containing a percentage of recycled plastic of at least 10 per cent supplied, as transport packaging, in stores that sell only goods and products other than foodstuffs. ...omissis...".

- **Capacity:** means the nominal capacity, excluding any headspace, i.e., the predetermined volume of product, usually indicated on the label of the product itself or on the container. Nominal capacity differs, therefore, from "actual capacity" (the volume actually contained) and "brim capacity" (the volume that completely fills the container to the brim).

- **Carbon black:** pigment that hinders recognition of the packaging by optical readers operating in the near infrared (NIR).

- **Mineral fillers:** any type of mineral filler (e.g. calcium carbonate, talc, titanium dioxide, glass fibre, etc.) added in bulk to the plastic packaging, even if used as a paint, pigment, colouring agent and ink component.

- **Palletising film:** any type of film (extensible, shrink, protective, etc.) used for packaging goods (from raw materials to finished products, including machinery and machine parts), with the function of containing/protecting them or allowing their handling, transport, and delivery within an industrial/commercial circuit, regardless of the presence or otherwise of the "pallet".

- **Shrink film for over-wrapping:** film used as is with mere heat treatment that shrinks it around several sales units. Applications on individual sales unit or that require heat welding or further processing (e.g. labels, sleeves, bags and other types of flexible packaging, also if sold in spools) are therefore excluded.
- **Packaging from the Commerce & Industry (C&I) circuit:** packaging intended to become waste, typically at the facilities of production and/or distribution companies. This mainly concerns secondary and tertiary packaging or transport packaging.
- **Packaging for the Household circuit:** packaging intended to become waste, typically at the location of domestic users. This is mainly primary packaging.
- **Monopolymer:** packaging consisting exclusively of a single polymer. It can consist of several different layers paired together, as long as each layer is composed of the same polymer as the other layers (e.g. flexible packaging made by pairing different layers of the same polymer, such as PP). Variants of a polymer that do not involve changes in chemical composition but only in structure, e.g., HDPE, LLDPE, and LDPE are considered PE, while BOPP and MOPP are considered PP.
- **Multilayer:** packaging consisting of different polymers paired together, with or without the interposition of adhesives and tie layers to form a single structure consisting of multiple different layers, including polymers used to make barrier layers (e.g. EVOH, PA, PVDC).
- **Opacity:** “Opaque PET containers must prevent reading if placed in contact on a horizontal plane with a white printing sheet with black capital letters, body 5 mm (verdana font- reading via reflected light and not via transparency)” (UNI 11038-1 standard).
- **Transparent PET:** PET (see definitions “Main types of plastic polymers”) allowing light to pass through and therefore not opaque (see definition of “Opacity”), which in turn can be classified into:
 1. **Colourless:** in which no colour shade is present (verifiable particularly in the neck and bottom of the container);
 2. **Blue-tinted:** in which a slight shade of light blue is present (verifiable particularly in the neck and bottom of the container);
 3. **Coloured:** not colourless and not blue-tinted (e.g., green, blue, red, etc.).

- **Polylaminate mainly in plastic material:** packaging consisting of various non-separable materials in which the plastic material is prevalent in terms of weight (e.g. plastic bags coupled with aluminium).
- **Rolls, tubes and cylinders for industrial use:** those around which a flexible material is wound that does not require further processing steps (e.g. palletising film), not intended for the consumer.
- **Bags for industrial use:** film spools (flat or bubble extrusion - tubular) or single bags/small bags (with open valve/mouth) for the packaging of products that are used in the production cycle of companies, not intended for the household circuit.
- **Tethered caps:** plastic caps that remain attached to plastic beverage containers and liquid cartons (CPLs), preventing their dispersion in the environment and thus promoting their sortability and recyclability, in compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 196 of 8 November 2021 in transposition of the Directive no. 2019/904/EU of 5 June 2019 (so-called SUP Directive).
- **Main types of plastic polymers:**
 1. **HDPE:** High-density polyethylene, with the following abbreviation (UNI EN ISO 1043-1) and numbering for identification of the material (Decision 97/129/EC): HDPE 2.
 2. **PE:** Polyethylene, in abbreviated form (UNI EN ISO 1043-1): PE.
 3. **PET:** Polyethylene terephthalate, with the following abbreviation (UNI EN ISO 1043-1) and numbering for identification of the material (Decision 97/129/EC): PET 1.
 4. **PETG:** Polyethylene terephthalate copolyester, in abbreviated form (UNI EN ISO 1043-1): PETG.
 5. **PLA:** Poly(lactic acid) or polylactide, in abbreviated form (UNI EN ISO 1043-1): PLA.
 6. **PP:** Polypropylene, with the following abbreviation (UNI EN ISO 1043-1) and numbering for identification of the material (Decision 97/129/EC): PP 5.
 7. **PS:** Polystyrene, with the following abbreviation (UNI EN ISO 1043-1) and numbering for identification of the material (Decision 97/129/EC): PS 6.
 8. **PVC:** Polyvinyl chloride, with the following abbreviation (UNI EN ISO 1043-1) and numbering for identification of the material (Decision 97/129/EC): PVC 3.
 9. **EPS:** Polystyrene or sintered polystyrene foam.
 10. **XPS:** Polystyrene or extruded polystyrene foam.

This document is the English translation of CONAI lists of plastic packaging in the fee bands. In cases of disputes, the original Italian text shall prevail.

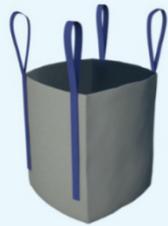
For proper classification of plastic packaging in the different fee bands, the definitions and clarifications in said lists should also be consulted.

Group A

A1

Rigid and flexible packaging with an effective and consolidated industrial sorting and recycling chain, mainly managed in the C&I circuit.

Band A1.1



Big Bags and similar fabric Bags for industrial uses (including any liners, if already integrated with said big bags/bags).



Water dispensers bottles and their caps.



PE and/or PP caps and liners for:

- big bags and similar fabric bags for industrial use;
- octabins for industrial uses.



Industrial/agricultural Crates and Boxes/ Large Boxes, including those indicated in the CONAI Circular of 02/07/2012, in NON-foam material¹, and related lids and closure systems.

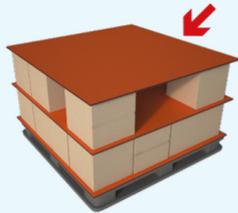
¹ In the declaration forms (available on the [online declarations website](#), after registration and authentication), this type of packaging is broken down into specific detailed items. This breakdown makes it possible to acquire essential and relevant information

in order to meet certain regulatory requirements related to the reporting of packaging streams put on the market, also in view of the operations of other entities responsible for the management of packaging waste of the same type.

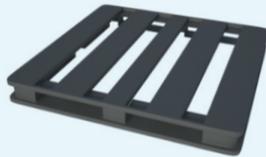
Band A1.1



Bottle baskets, including those indicated in the CONAI Circular of 02/07/2012.



Rigid PP interlayers.



Pallets.



Rolls, tubes and cylinders around which flexible material is wound already subject to Contribution, as per CONAI Circular of 27/06/2013, for industrial use.



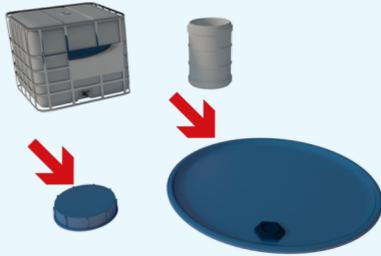
Cans - over 5 litre capacity and their caps.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band A1.1.

Band A1.2



HDPE Drums and IBC Tanks with capacity of 30 litres or more (including any caps, closures and lids, if already integrated with said plastic drums/tanks).



Caps, closures and lids for drums and IBC tanks not intended for the household circuit, regardless of the polymer/material and capacity of the drums and tanks.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band A1.2.

A2

Flexible packaging with an effective and consolidated industrial sorting and recycling chain, mainly from the C&I circuit but with a significant presence in municipal separate waste collection.

Band A2



Liners and bags for industrial use (other than those in Band A1.1), caps to cover pallets, film for palletising, shrink film for over-wrapping, crate sheet/linerboard covers, bubble wrap, and other air cushions - made of monopolymer and non-metallic/metal painted PE. PE foam structures up to a thickness of 2 mm are tolerated.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band A2.

For proper classification of plastic packaging in the different fee bands, the definitions and clarifications in said lists should also be consulted.

Group B

B1

Packaging with an effective and consolidated industrial sorting and recycling chain, mainly from the Household circuit.

Band B1.1



HDPE bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers – up to 5 litres capacity –, without covering label and without mineral fillers and/or carbon black. Mineral fillers are tolerated provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre).



HDPE bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers - up to 5 litres capacity - and with covering label but with perforations/punching to facilitate removal and accompanied by instructions that invite the consumer to proceed in this sense and without mineral fillers and/or carbon black. Mineral fillers are tolerated provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre).



PE or PP non-covering labels with density² below 1g/cm³, for HDPE bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers in Band B1.1.

² These are floating labels whose density value is measured on the label, including printing and any lacquering or coating.

Band B1.1



PS or PET non-covering labels with density³ above 1g/cm³, for HDPE bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers in Band B1.1.



Tethered caps for plastic beverage containers of any band and for liquid cartons (CPL).



Monopolymer HDPE caps for Band B1.1 and B1.2 bottles and detergent bottles and the like as well as for Band B1.1 cans.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band B1.1.

Band B1.2



PET bottles, jars, detergent bottles and the like and small jars (if produced via “stretch blow moulding” from preforms) - monopolymer, transparent or coloured transparent, without covering label/direct printing (instead of the label) - and preforms for production of the same⁴.

3 The density value is measured on the label, including printing and any lacquering or coating.

4 In the declarative forms (available on the [online declarations website](#), after registration and authentication), the types of PET bottle, jar, detergent bottles and the like and small jar packaging are broken down into specific detailed items (based on transparency/opacity, colour, capacity and/or presence or absence of removable

covering label). This breakdown makes it possible to acquire essential and relevant information in order to meet certain regulatory requirements related to the reporting of packaging streams put on the market, also in view of the operations of other entities responsible for the management of packaging waste of the same type.

Band B1.2



PET bottles, jars, detergent bottles and the like and small jars (if produced via “stretch blow moulding” from preforms) - monopolymer, transparent or coloured transparent, with a covering label in plastic but with perforations/punching to facilitate removal and accompanied by instructions that invite the consumer to proceed in this sense - and preforms for production of the same⁴.



Opaque PET bottles, jars, detergent bottles and the like and small jars (if produced by “stretch blow moulding” from preform) and related preforms⁴.



PE, PP, PS or PET non-covering labels with density⁵ below 1g/cm³, for PET bottles, jars, detergent bottles and the like and small jars in Band B1.2.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band B1.2.

- 4 In the declarative forms (available on the [online declarations website](#), after registration and authentication), the types of PET bottle, jar, detergent bottles and the like and small jar packaging are broken down into specific detailed items (based on transparency/opacity, colour, capacity and/or presence or absence of removable covering label). This breakdown makes it possible to acquire essential and relevant information in order to meet certain regulatory requirements related to the reporting of packaging streams put on the market, also in view of the operations of other entities responsible for the management of packaging waste of the same type.
- 5 These are floating labels whose density value is measured on the label, including printing and any lacquering or coating.

Band B2.1



Rigid PP monopolymer packaging, without mineral fillers or carbon black or EVOH inner layers, other than those in Band A1.1 (e.g. bottles, buckets, tubs, trays, small jars, etc.). PP foam structures and mineral fillers are tolerated provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre). Any covering labels made of any polymer, whether or not perforated/punched, are also tolerated. IML and mainly PP (>50% by weight) labels are considered an integral part of PP monopolymer packaging⁶.



PP monopolymer caps and lids for Band B2.1 containers.

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band B2.1.

Band B2.2



Reusable bags, compliant with current legislation (Art. 226-bis of Legislative Decree 152/2006)⁷.

6 The customer's self-certification to take advantage of the Band B2.1 EPR fee is sufficient.

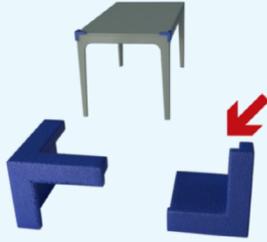
7 Existing exclusion of reusable bags, so-called cabas, compliant with the provisions of current legislation (with external handles, more than 200 microns

thick and containing at least 30% of recycled material) from the EPR fee confirmed.

Band B2.2



PET bottles, jars and detergent bottles and the like with non-punched covering label and related preforms.



Protective elements in foam PS (EPS).



Mechanical dispensers (e.g. spray pumps, triggers, etc.).



Labels - covering or non-covering - not glued - in monopolymer PE, monopolymer PP or multilayer PE/PP, different than those of the previous bands, without mineral fillers or carbon black, and non-metallic/painted with metals, with perforations/punching to facilitate removal and accompanied by instructions that invite the consumer to proceed in this sense. Mineral fillers are tolerated provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre).

Band B2.2



Rigid PE monopolymer packaging, without mineral fillers or carbon black, other than those in Band A1.1, A1.2, B1.1, B2.3 (e.g. bottles, buckets, tubs, trays, small jars, etc.). PE foam structures and mineral fillers are tolerated provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre). Any covering labels, whether or not perforated/punched, are also tolerated.



Rigid PE or PP monopolymer or PE/PP multilayer packaging, without mineral fillers and/or carbon black, with inner layers made of EVOH with limitation of 5% of total packaging weight (e.g. bottles, buckets, tubs, trays, small jars, etc.). PE/PP foam structures, mineral fillers provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre) as well as covering labels, whether or not with perforations/punching, are tolerated.

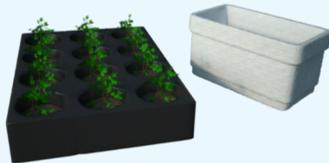


Flexible PE monopolymer packaging - non-metallic/metal coated, without mineral fillers and/or carbon black - other than Band A1.1 and A2 (e.g. film for garments, film for professional use, protective film, range IV bags, etc.). PE foam structures and mineral fillers provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre) as well as inner layers to provide a greater barrier made of EVOH with limit of 5% of total packaging weight, are tolerated.

Band B2.2



Flexible monopolymer PP or multilayer PE/PP packaging - non-metallic/metal coated, without mineral fillers and/or carbon black other than Band A1.1 and A2 (e.g. *pasta bags, sweet bags, etc.*). PE/PP foam structures and mineral fillers provided that the density remains below 1 g/cm³ (grams/cubic centimetre) as well as inner layers to provide a greater barrier made of EVOH with limit of 5% of total packaging weight, are tolerated.



Seed trays and crates in foam PS (EPS) intended for the C&I circuit.



Rigid caps, closures and lids other than those in the previous bands.

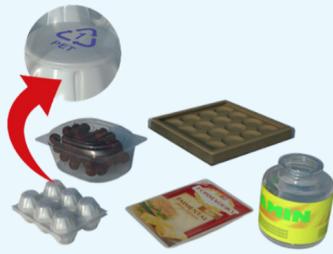
Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band B2.2.

Band B2.3



Hangers for clothes, linen and other goods (CONAI Circular dated 7/10/2013), without metal components.

Band B2.3



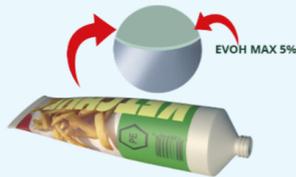
Thermoformed PET packaging (e.g., tubs, small jars, trays, and blisters) that is transparent and non-metallic or laminated with other packaging materials. Plastic multilayer solutions are tolerated as long as PET is the predominant material.



Rigid single-material, non-foam PS packaging (e.g. HIPS and GPPS).



Monopolymer PE and/or PP net and string bags (e.g. for fruit and vegetables), provided that the ancillary elements (strips/bands/labels) are also made of PE and/or PP.



PE monopolymer tubes with any inner layers made of EVOH (limited to 5% of total packaging weight), without aluminium or other barrier polymer layers.



Tubs in extruded foam (XPS). Multilayer solutions (XPS/PS/PE) with EVOH are tolerated (limited to 5% of total packaging weight).

Raw materials for self-production of the packaging indicated above also fall into Band B2.3.

For proper classification of plastic packaging in the different fee bands, the definitions and clarifications in said lists should also be consulted.

Group C

C Packaging for which no recycling is underway or not sortable/recyclable with current technologies.

Band C

All types of packaging not present in the lists of the previous Groups must be considered to belong to Band C and, therefore, the illustrations shown next to each macro item (rigid packaging, flexible packaging or poly laminated packaging mainly in plastic) are to be considered by way of example and not limited to.

RIGID PACKAGING



Other jars, bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and rigid containers with plastic covering label and preforms for production of the same, other than those in the previous bands.



PET bottles, jars and detergent bottles and the like - multilayer with polymers other than PET- and preforms for production of the same.



PET bottles, jars and detergent bottles and the like with direct printing on the same (instead of the label) and preforms for production of the same.

RIGID PACKAGING



PET bottles, jars and detergent bottles and the like, with PVC covering and non-covering label or with density $> 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (regardless of polymer), even if removable, and preforms for the production of the same.



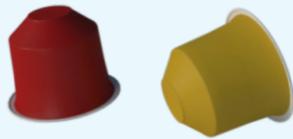
Bottles, jars, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers made with polymers other than PET, PE, PP and PS (e.g. PVC, PETG, PE+PA, etc.) and preforms for production of the same.



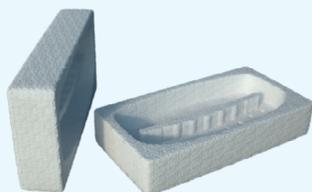
Bottles, detergent bottles and the like, cans and other rigid containers - up to 5 litres capacity - with carbon black and preforms for production of the same.



Bottles, jars and detergent bottles and the like with glued or welded metal components and preforms for production of the same.



Emptyable beverage system capsules (CONAI Circular of 07/10/2014).



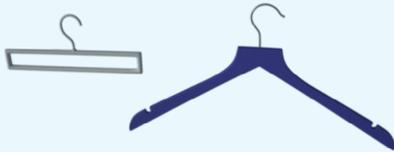
Crates in foam material, other than those in the previous bands.

RIGID PACKAGING

KEG-type containers/drums for beverages (e.g. wine, beer).



Protective elements in foam or rigid material, regardless of the polymers, other than those in the previous bands.



Hangers for clothes, linen and other goods (CONAI Circular dated 7/10/2013), other than those in the previous bands.



Display packaging (e.g. displays, blisters, thermoforms and plaques), with different characteristics than those of the previous bands.



Rigid packaging and packaging components/accessories made wholly or partly of PVC.



Rigid packaging with carbon black.

RIGID PACKAGING



Strapping and bands for packaging use of any shape, polymer, or size.



Rolls, tubes and cylinders around which flexible material is wound (CONAI Circular of 27/06/2013), other than those of the previous bands.



Tubes other from those of the previous bands.



All other rigid packaging with different characteristics than those provided for packaging in the previous bands.

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING



Shopping bags, bags and small bags other than those of the previous bands.

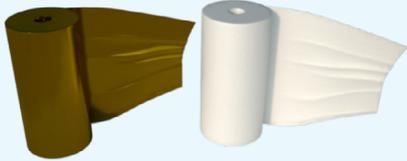


Woven/non-woven garment covers and linen bags with characteristics different from those envisaged for the packaging of the previous bands.

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING



Labels - covering and non-covering - with different characteristics than those envisaged for packaging in the previous bands.



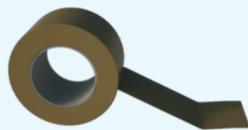
Flexible packaging intended for the C&I circuit with different characteristics than those provided for packaging in the previous bands.



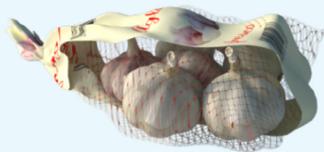
Flexible packaging and packaging components/accessories made wholly or partly of PVC.



Flexible packaging with carbon black.



Adhesive tapes.



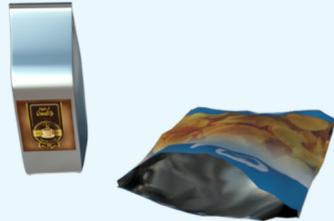
Net and string bags and twine and their related bands/straps (e.g. for fruit and vegetables), of any shape, polymer or size, other than those in the previous band.

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING



All other flexible packaging intended for the Household circuit with different characteristics than those provided for flexible packaging in the previous bands.

POLYLAMINATES MAINLY IN PLASTIC MATERIAL



Polylamines mainly in plastic material of any shape or size.

Any other packaging intended for the C&I and/or Household circuit (and related raw materials for self-production) not expressly included in the previous lists, falls into Band C.