

Green Dot rates 2025 per material (EUR/kg)

Materials	Category	Rate (EUR/kg) excl. VAT
RECYCLED		
General		
Glass Bottles, flasks and jars in glass. This does not apply to packaging in pyrex, crystal or natural opal glass that contains more than 600 ppm fluorine	001	0,0960
Paper-cardboard Packaging elements in paper-cardboard which either consist of at least 85% paper fibre * or are assessed as recyclable according to the CEPI protocol	002	0,1503
Steel (≥ 50%) All packaging elements that contain at least 50% steel*	003	0,1117
Aluminium ≥ 50µm (≥ 50% Alu) All packaging elements that contain at least 50% aluminium in weight and have a thickness greater than or equal to 50 µm	004	0,0481
Aluminium < 50µm (≥ 50% Alu) Packaging elements thinner than 50 µm containing at least 50% aluminium	013	0,0481
Beverage cartons Any packaging element in laminated cardboard – with or without a cap – that consists of cardboard/aluminium/plastic or cardboard/plastic, with a minimum of 50% paper fibre.* This is usually used to package liquids, mainly dairy products and fruit juices	008	0,8180
Cork Packaging elements made of cork	016-02	0,5855
Rigid plastics		
PET – Bottles and flasks - Transparent colourless Colourless bottles and flasks in transparent PET with at least 95% PET*	005-01	0,2718
PET – Bottles and flasks - Transparent blue Blue bottles and flasks in transparent PET with at least 95% PET*	005-02	0,7252
PET – Bottles and flasks - Transparent – other than colourless and blue Bottles and flasks in transparent PET, with another colour than colourless or blue with at least 95% PET*	005-03 (of 011-04)	1,0527
PET – Bottles and flasks – Opaque Bottles and flasks in non-transparent PET with at least 95% PET*	011-06	1,3893

* Weight percentages are excluding inks, adhesives and glues.
 Barriers like Siox, Alox or EVOH can be added with a maximum of 5 % in weight.
 Add-ons like e.g. caps, spouts, zippers, labels, sleeves have to be declared separately, according to their material composition.

Materials	Category	Rate (EUR/kg) excl. VAT
<p>PET (mono) – Hard packaging elements other than bottles and flasks - Transparent Hard packaging elements, other than bottles and flasks, which consist of transparent thermoformed mono APET, like trays and cups</p> <p><i>Note: this category does not apply for cups & trays in multilayer transparent PET for which 011-05 applies or PET opaque thermoformed PET for which the category 011-08 applies</i></p>	011-05-A	1,1244
<p>PET (multi) – Hard packaging elements other than bottles and flasks - Transparent Hard packaging elements, other than bottles and flasks, which consist of transparent thermoformed multilayer PET, like trays and cups, consisting of APET/PE, APET/PE-EVOH-PE or APET-EVOH-APET</p> <p><i>Note: this category does not apply for cups & trays in transparent mono APET for which 011-05-A applies or PET opaque thermoformed PET for which the category 011-08 applies</i></p>	011-05	1,1244
<p>PET – Hard packaging elements other than bottles and flasks - Opaque Hard packaging elements, other than bottles and flasks, which consist of non-transparent thermoformed PET, like trays and cups with at least 95% mono APET or 95% APET/PE* or cPET</p>	011-08	1,7609
<p>PP – Bottles, flasks and other rigid packaging Hard packaging elements, including bottles, flasks and caps with at least 95% PP*</p>	011-01	0,8049
<p>PS & XPS – Hard packaging, except for EPS (Expanded polystyrene, styrofoam) Hard packaging elements containing at least 95% PS or 95% XPS (Extruded polystyrene foamed trays)*</p> <p><i>Note: This category does not apply to EPS (styrofoam), for which the category '014-01 EPS (styrofoam)' applies</i></p>	011-02	0,9195
<p>EPS (expanded polystyrene, styrofoam) Hard packaging elements consisting of at least 95% of EPS (styrofoam)*</p>	014-01	0,5855
<p>PE – Bottles, flasks and other hard packaging Hard packaging elements in PE including bottles, flasks and caps, trays, cups etc. with at least 95% PE*</p>	011-03 (of 007)	0,5150
Flexible Plastics		
<p>PE – Films Flexible packaging elements with at least 95% of PE*</p>	011-07	1,2844
<p>PP – Films Flexible packaging elements with at least 95% PP*</p>	011-09-A	1,9546
<p>Other plastic films Other flexible packaging elements consisting of at least 95% plastic (e.g. mixed PO and multi-materials such as e.g. PET/PE, PA/PE, OPP/PETmet/PE and similar combinations)</p> <p><i>Note: this category does not apply to compostable or biodegradable plastic packaging (014-02), to aluminium laminates or PV(d)C films, PETG or PET GAG (014-03) and to plastic films containing at least 95% PE (011-07) or PP (011-09-A)</i></p>	011-09	1,9546

* Weight percentages are excluding inks, adhesives and glues.

Barriers like Siox, Alox or EVOH can be added with a maximum of 5 % in weight.

Add-ons like e.g. caps, spouts, zippers, labels, sleeves have to be declared separately, according to their material composition.

Materials	Category	Rate (EUR/kg) excl. VAT
VALORISED		
Compostable and biodegradable plastic packaging Hard and flexible packaging elements which consist of compostable and biodegradable plastics like e.g. PLA, PHA, PBS, PBAT	014-02	3,9092
Other plastic packaging – whether or not composite – where plastic accounts for the greatest weight Hard and flexible packaging elements that do not fall under the previous material categories. These include e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> laminated plastic packaging with an aluminium film (= aluminium laminates); soft and rigid packaging elements made of PVC, PVdC, PETG, PET GAG; flexible CPET materials 	014-03	3,9092
Composite materials in which paper-cardboard accounts for the greatest weight Composite packaging in which paper-cardboard accounts for the greatest weight (total paper fibre < 85%) and are not assessed as recyclable according to the CEPI protocol	012	3,9092
Wood Packaging made of wood	016-01	3,9092
Other valorised Other valorised packaging made of textile, rubber, ...	016-03	3,9092

NON-VALORISED

Composite packaging in which glass accounts for the greatest weight Composite packaging in which glass accounts for the greatest weight, e.g. packaging in pyrex, crystal or opal glass that contains more than 600 ppm fluorine	017	3,9092
Composite packaging in which steel accounts for the greatest weight Composite packaging in which steel accounts for the greatest weight	018	3,9092
Pottery, ceramics, porcelain, ... Packaging made of pottery, ceramics, porcelain, ...	019	3,9092

HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Household packaging that must be sorted as HHW after use Cf application rules p. 5	–	1,0839
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OBSTRUCTIVE PACKAGING

Household packaging that obstruct the collection, sorting or recycling Cf application rules p. 6	–	3,9092
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* Weight percentages are excluding inks, adhesives and glues.

Barriers like Siox, Alox or EVOH can be added with a maximum of 5 % in weight.

Add-ons like e.g. caps, spouts, zippers, labels, sleeves have to be declared separately, according to their material composition.

How do you apply the Green Dot rates?

General rules

1/ All packaging elements must be declared based on their material category.

Examples

- Jam packaged in a glass jar with a label and a lid. The jar must be declared at the 'glass 001' rate, the label at 'paper-card-board 002' and the lid at 'steel 003'.
- Smartphone packaged in a cardboard box. The cardboard box should be declared as 'paper-cardboard 002'. The charger and the earphones are each in a separate PE-bag with a paper label. These bags should be declared in the 'PE fi lms 011-07' category, the two labels in the 'paper-cardboard 002' category.

2/ Distinction between **hard** and **soft** packaging.

- **Hard or rigid packaging** will automatically return to its original shape after buckling. This includes bottles, flasks, containers, pots, trays and other blow-moulded or injection moulded plastic packaging. Hard packaging is usually comprised of dimensionally stable packaging which may or may not be combined with various packaging elements which can be separated from the actual packaging (e.g. label, cap, lid, sealing foil).
- **Soft or flexible packaging** is not rigid and buckles easily. It includes sacks, bags, envelopes, stand-up pouches, removable sealing films, wrappers and similar flexible packaging articles. Soft or flexible packaging consists of one or more layers made of a variety of materials, including plastic film, paper, aluminium or a combination of these. The construction may be unprinted, printed, coated and/or laminated.

3/ Distinction between **transparent** versus **opaque** PET-packaging.

- With **transparent PET packaging**, its content is clearly visible through the material.
- With **non-transparent or opaque PET-packaging**, its content is not or barely visible through the material

4/ Distinction between **colourless** versus **coloured** transparent PET-bottles and flasks.

- Most **transparent PET-bottles and flasks** are colourless which means that they have not been coloured, eg by adding a colouring pigment
- The **coloured transparent PET-bottles and flasks** were coloured by the producer, eg by adding a colouring pigment. The transparent coloured PET-bottles are split in blue or other colours. The colour of the PET-bottle is best seen at the injection point (at the bottom of the bottle) or in the neck (on which the closures fit)

5/ Distinction between aluminium laminates versus metallised films

Aluminium laminates have a layer of aluminium laminated between two layers of plastic. The aluminium layer typically has a thickness of several microns. The plastic/aluminium laminates are not recyclable (014-03), and for most applications, they are classified as disruptive packaging (pet food, ready meals, hygiene and cleaning products, juice pouches, fruit and vegetables, bag-in-box wine bags, coffee, cereals).

Metallised films are films where a thin layer of elementary aluminium is applied on the surface of a plastic film through a vapour deposition process. Metallisation layers usually exhibit a thickness of approximately 0.02-0.05 micron. The metallisation does not hinder the plastic recycling. However, it leads to a lower value recycle, giving it a grey coloration and thus limiting the potential applications for the recycle.

6/ Distinction between XPS versus EPS

Please refer to the Design4Recycling FAQ 'Are expanded polystyrene (EPS) and extruded polystyrene (XPS) recyclable'
<https://www.fostplus.be/en/members/sustainable-packaging#FAQ>

7/ Some household packaging must be sorted as hazardous waste after use.

The determining factor as to whether the packaging has to go through the household hazardous waste flow [KGA flow (Flanders) / DSM flow (Wallonia) / DCM flow (Brussels)] and therefore has to be declared as a packaging of a hazardous product is:

- the **type of product** contained in the packaging or the **type of packaging**, such as;
 - paints, varnishes and lacquers
 - glues and silicones
 - lubricants, fuels, motor oils and mineral oils
 - pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.)
 - single-use gas cylinders

No exception is made for this type of products on a natural or organic basis.

- **presence of**
 - either one of the **hazard symbols** GHS06 or GHS08



- or a **child-resistant closure**



This packaging should be declared according to the correct material categories via the detailed declaration. It is not allowed to use a simplified declaration type.

8/ Obstructive packaging

The following household packaging obstructs selective collection, sorting and/or recycling, **making the substitute rate 'obstructive packaging' applicable;**

- D001 plastic can with metal bottom or top
- D002 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for beverages
- D003 laminated cardboard packaging of chips with plastic or metal bottom or top
- D004 laminated cardboard packaging of milk powders with plastic or metal bottom or top
- D005 oxo-degradable packaging
- D006 plastic bottles at least 70% covered by a sleeve (or 50% for bottles <50cl), provided that the sleeve is made of a different material from the bottle and is not perforated
- D007 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for fruit and vegetables
- D008 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for maintenance products and body care products
- D009 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for prepared meals
- D010 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for pet food
- D011 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for wine (bag in box)
- D012 colored plastic packaging with colors containing carbon black
- D013 biodegradable (and compostable) plastic packaging
- D014 black glass bottles, colored in the mass
- D015 paper/cardboard packaging with a plastic coating on all sides (except beverage cartons packaging – category 008)
- D016 paper bags laminated with aluminum inside for powdered soups and sauces
- D017 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for coffee
- D018 laminated plastic packaging with aluminium foil for cereals

For packaging types D001 to D011, any derogation will end in 2025. The companies still putting such packaging types on the market in 2025, will have to pay the dissuasive fee for the disturbing packaging types.

For packaging types D012 to D018, those members who have replied to the 2023 survey that they wish to change their packaging to recyclable packaging, are granted for one last time a derogation from the dissuasive fee for the concerned packaging types. Other companies still putting such packaging types on the market in 2025 will have to pay the dissuasive fee for the disturbing packaging types.

It remains essential that you keep Fost Plus informed of the transition path of the obstructive packaging in question in order to be safeguarded from the application of the fee for obstructive packaging.

You should declare these packages as obstructive packaging via the detailed declaration, using the above-mentioned codes and the correct material categories, regardless of whether a derogation was granted or not.