



EPR Fees in different European countries

An overview of the different EPR fee structures, which packaging types and companies are affected and which countries have an eco-modulation of the fees

Currently the [EPR fees across Europe are complex](#), because the fee structure can vary depending on the packaging category and the specific EPR scheme in each country in which the packaged products are sold.

The [overview](#) can help producers and professionals in packaging management and sustainability to get a first impression [of the different EPR fee structures across the European countries](#).

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) is going to harmonize the Design for Recycling criteria and introduce a framework for the eco-modulation of the EPR fees by January 2028.

Table of contents

Country-specific EPR fee structures

Austria.....	1
Belgium	2
Denmark	3
Finland	4
France	5
Germany.....	6
Italy	7
Netherlands.....	8
Norway.....	9
Spain.....	10
Sweden	11
United Kingdom	12
Other countries in Europe that have EPR fees	13
Other countries in Europe that have an eco-modulation of the fees	13

Austria

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Commercial packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered manufacturers, importers, fillers and retailers that place packaging or packaged products on the Austrian market first.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation like ARA Altstoff Recycling Austria AG or Interzero Circular Solutions Europe GmbH. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the type, material and weight of the packaging placed on the market. ▪ Companies who do not place more than 1500 kg of household packaging and no more than 1500 kg of commercial packaging on the Austrian market in total in a calendar year can pay a flat fee.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not yet, but under discussion.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Management Law ▪ Packaging Ordinance ▪ Packaging Demarcation Regulation

Belgium

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Transport packaging ▪ Industrial packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered manufacturers, importers, distributors, and retailers that place packaging or packaged products on the Belgian market. ▪ Only companies that place over 300 kg of packaging on the Belgian market per year.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation: FostPlus (household packaging), VaL-I-Pac (industrial and transport packaging). ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the type and weight of packaging materials placed on the market. It also depends on the recyclability.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ The more difficult it is to collect, sort and recycle the packaging, the higher the fee/rate that you pay for this packaging. The highest Green Dot rate applies for packaging that cannot be recycled or that interferes with the sorting and/or recycling process.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation agreement on the prevention and management of packaging waste between the three regions in Belgium.

Denmark

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sales packaging ▪ Transport packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered manufacturers, meaning they fill and pack products in Denmark, import packaged goods or sell packaged goods to the end consumer in Denmark.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation like VANA. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the material and the quantity placed on the market per year. It also depends on the recyclability of the packaging.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, but it only applies to companies that place more than eight tons of packaging on the market annually. ▪ Classification of packaging into two (red, green), e.g. for glass, or three categories (red, amber, green), e.g. for plastic, based on design criteria. Depending on the category, a basic fee (amber), an increased fee (red), or a reduced fee (green) is paid.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Protection Act ▪ Emballagebekendtgørelsen (Packaging Order - BEK no. 323 of 20/03/2025)

Finland

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer packaging ▪ B2B packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered producers, meaning manufacturers and packers in Finland that first place packaged products on the market and importers of packed products or distance-selling companies who sell products to users in Finland.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation: Sumi Oy or Finnish Packaging Producers Ltd. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the material and the quantity (weight) of the packaging placed on the market, also on the differentiation between consumer packaging and B2B packaging.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ Classification of packaging into two (A, B), e.g. glass packaging, or three (A, B, C), e.g. plastic packaging, classes. Plastic packaging that is easy to recycle is classified under Class A and therefore has the lowest fee in the plastic packaging category.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Act ▪ Government Decree on Packaging and Packaging Waste

France

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Commercial packaging ▪ Industrial packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that manufacture, import or sell packaged products on the French market for the public.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register with a producer responsibility organization like Citeo, Adelphe and Léko. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the type and quantity of packaging materials placed on the market, also the number of packaging components and recyclability.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, complex bonus-malus system. ▪ There are bonuses, e.g. for the reduction of the packaging weight, incentives, e.g. for incorporating post-consumer recycled materials, and penalties according to design criteria that make the sorting and recycling process harder.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environment Code ▪ The AGECL Law ▪ Decree Nr. 2022-507

Germany

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sales packaging and ▪ Outer packaging filled with goods that typically end up as waste with private end consumers after use. ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered manufacturers, meaning distributors who place packaging on the market for the first time on a commercial basis.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register in the packaging register LUCID from the Zentrale Stelle Verpackungsregister (ZSVR). ▪ Join a Dual System like the Green Dot or BellandVision. ▪ Report the packaging data to the ZSVR.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the type of material and mass of the packaging placed on the market.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legally required by the Packaging Act but not implemented yet.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law on the placing on the market, take-back, and high-quality recycling of packaging (Packaging Act)

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Commercial packaging ▪ Industrial packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered packaging users, meaning companies that place packaging on the Italian market and importers.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join CONAI, the national packaging consortium. (It is currently the only official collective system in Italy.) ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the type of packaging material and the total amount of this packaging material placed on the market.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ Plastic packaging is currently divided into 9 fee bands. Paper and cardboard packaging is currently divided into 8 fee bands. ▪ The bands are based on the packaging material, the recyclability according design criteria and if the packaging is placed in the “household” or “commerce & industry” circuit.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislative Decree 152/06 with changes due to the decree 116/2020 and decree 152/2022

Netherlands

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary packaging ▪ Secondary packaging ▪ Tertiary packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that produce or import more than 50000 kg of packaging material onto the Dutch market per year. ▪ There is no threshold for SUP packaging and deposit packaging. Hence, producers and/or importers come under the Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive who release on the market 1 item of SUP packaging.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register with Verpact, the designated packaging compliance scheme in the Netherlands. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the packaging material and the quantity placed on the market. ▪ For SUP packaging you have to pay an increment in addition to the regular contribution.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, but currently only for plastic packaging. ▪ Easily recyclable plastic packaging and packaging containing recyclate are rewarded with a discount to the fee. ▪ The more design criteria regarding recyclability are met by the packaging, the higher the discount.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Packaging Management Decree 2014

Norway

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer packaging ▪ Distribution packaging ▪ Transport packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered producers, meaning anyone who commercially imports or produces packaging or packaged products for the Norwegian market.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation like Grønt Punkt Norge. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per kilogram or piece for the packaging they supply to the Norwegian market. ▪ There are different rates for different types of materials and for different types of packaging. ▪ For SUP packaging they have to pay an increment in addition to the regular contribution. ▪ In addition to EPR obligations, beverage packaging in Norway is subject to two specific taxes.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Waste Regulations Chapter 7. Packaging and Packaging Waste

Spain

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Commercial packaging ▪ Industrial packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that manufacture, import, or distribute packaged goods in Spain.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation like ECOEMBES (for household packaging). ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the packaging material and the units/quantities (weight) placed on the market.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, a bonus-malus system. ▪ Classification of packaging into three categories (red, amber, green) based on design criteria. Depending on the category, a basic fee (amber), an increased fee (red), or a reduced fee (green) is paid. ▪ In 2026 the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge will analyse the effects of the modulation adopted by the collective systems and revise Annex VIII, which will then become binding.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law 7/2022 on contaminated waste and soil ▪ Royal Decree 1055/2022 on Packaging and Packaging Waste

Sweden

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer packaging ▪ Group packaging ▪ Transport packaging ▪ Service packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that manufacture, import, or distribute packaged goods in Spain.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register with a producer responsibility organisation: Näringslivets Producentansvar i Sverige AB or TMRresponsibility AB. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual base fee, packaging fees are added. ▪ The packaging fees are calculated based on the reported kilos and the packaging material.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ Classification of packaging into two (red, green) fee levels for paper packaging or three fee levels (red, yellow, green) for plastic packaging based on design criteria. The fee for packaging that is in the green fee level is lower than the fee for packaging in the yellow fee level.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ordinance (2022:1274) on producer responsibility for packaging

United Kingdom

Packaging type that is affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household packaging ▪ Different packaging materials
Party that has to pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Companies that are considered large produce/organisation, meaning companies that have an annual turnover of £2 million or more and are responsible for supplying or importing more than 50 tons of packaging in the UK.
Action required by the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join a producer responsibility organisation. An official producer responsibility organisation will be announced in early 2026. ▪ Report the packaging data to the authority responsible.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different “fees” apply. ▪ Packaging Recovery Notes (PRNs): Certificates purchased to prove that a certain amount of packaging waste has been recycled, in place since the 1990s. Costs vary based on market supply and demand. ▪ Waste anagement fees/EPR fees: New, government-set charges that will cover the <i>actual cost</i> of dealing with household packaging waste. Started in October 2025. Calculation based on the packaging material, its recyclability and the quantities placed on the market.
Eco-Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ From 2026 to 2027 the fees will be modulated using recyclability as the indicator. The types of packaging which will be subject to higher or lower modulated fees will be based on recyclability assessments in line with a Recyclability Assessment Methodology (RAM). ▪ Classification of packaging materials into red, amber and green under the RAM, with red being the least recyclable and green being the most recyclable. A green recyclability score would result in a lower pEPR fee.
Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024

Other countries in Europe that have EPR fees:

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Other countries in Europe that have an eco-modulation of the fees:

Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Portugal

Do you have any questions or want to understand which digital levers you can use to achieve a transparent overview of [country-specific fees for your packaging portfolio](#)?
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This overview is intended solely as an initial orientation to EPR fees in European countries and does not claim to be exhaustive. It does not replace individual legal, regulatory, or technical advice. The specific requirements for companies and packaging can vary considerably depending on the company structure, national legislation, producer responsibility organization, and product portfolio. In addition, the legal framework in each country is continuously being revised and adapted. With the entry into force of the PPWR and future delegated acts, changes in EPR fees and eco-modulation are to be expected.

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