



Security Tech Germany

## RECYCLING

# TURN THE OLD INTO NEW

This is how recycling works at ABUS ✓ Disposal & labelling of packaging ✓  
For a more sustainable future → Find out now

### TURN THE OLD INTO NEW OR REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

We separate waste and recycle packaging - for future generations

At ABUS, we love locks! That's why we bring things full circle - by making all materials for our packaging 100 per cent recyclable. **Our concern:** We want to take action today for the future generations of tomorrow.

### SUSTAINABILITY CONCERNS US ALL

Our current actions define the path we take into the future. As a family business with nearly 100 years of history, the topic of sustainability has been with us for a very long time. We want to preserve valuable resources and take a long-term view of the environment. Recycling is an important building block on this journey to a more sustainable future.

### WHAT IS RECYCLING?

Recycling reprocesses our separated waste and makes it usable again. It is just one part of the circular economy system in which recyclable materials are reused, refurbished, repaired and recycled with the least possible use of resources. Through such recycling, packaging waste can be turned into a new raw material, for example.

### WE'LL MEET AGAIN

We regularly rethink and improve our packaging concept. **The goal:** We want to make our retail and consumer packaging as environmentally friendly as possible. This also includes avoiding plastic waste wherever possible. We try to reduce the amount of plastic in our packaging as much as we can. The principle is "paper where it is possible; plastic where it makes sense". In addition, all materials used are fully recyclable and can thus be returned to the cycle.

### WHY IS WASTE SEPARATION IMPORTANT?

For the circular economy to work, we need to sort our waste properly. So we can't just dispose of packaging waste with residual waste. Because only recyclables that are correctly collected in the yellow bin, the yellow bag or in paper and glass containers remain in the cycle.

### WHAT DO I NEED TO CONSIDER WHEN DISPOSING OF WASTE?

It is important that used packaging is separated into its individual components, emptied of residue and not stacked inside each other. In addition, recycling codes can help private households with proper disposal. These are labels on packaging that provide information about the packaging material and its recycling. They show a triangle of arrows, a number in its centre and a material abbreviation on the lower edge. ABUS is also gradually converting its packaging by printing recycling codes on every new package.



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## TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

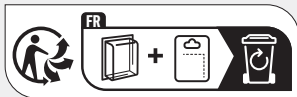
Packaging is still an essential part of the product. It protects the product while in transport and prevents theft and vandalism. At the same time, retailers and manufacturers are responsible for reducing, reusing or recycling packaging waste. These obligations are governed by regulations such as the EU Packaging Directive. They are intended to help countries achieve their recycling targets. Some countries therefore prescribe mandatory labelling in their national packaging laws, among other things. This includes, for example, environmental labelling that provides the end consumer with clear information on how to dispose of the packaging - and thus contributes to successful recycling.

We have summarised for you which disposal information is important in your country.

## RECYCLING SYMBOLS

### Triman:

The Triman logo, which can be found, among other things, on packaging that usually ends up in household waste, is mandatory in France. This recycling symbol is intended to make it easier for consumers to recognise in which waste container the individual components of the packaging should be disposed of. The Triman logo is only applicable in France and does not need to be taken into account in other countries.



### WEEE-Symbol:

The Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act requires this recycling symbol on all electrical and electronic equipment to inform consumers that this product must not be disposed of with household waste. Consumers can dispose of their electrical and electronic equipment free of charge at municipal collection points.



### Recycling codes:

The recycling codes are taken from the European Regulation 97/129.

The recycling code consists of three arrows, a number in the middle and, if applicable, the material abbreviation below the triangle. The numbers and the material abbreviations have precise definitions, provide information about the material used and are helpful for waste separation.

#### PLASTICS



#### PAPER | CARDBOARD



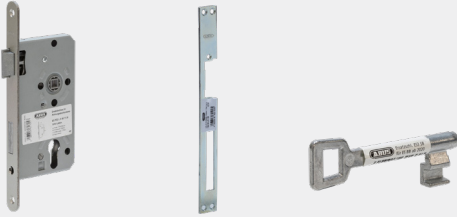
#### METAL



## RECYCLING

### EAN sticker:

The sticker is usually made of paper and is attached to the product itself with an adhesive.



Possible recycling codes:



### Polybag with Euro perforation:

The polybag is usually made of LDPE.

The polybag is directly printed on or, if necessary, has a paper sticker on it as well.



Possible recycling codes:



### Header with polybag:

The header with polybag consists of two parts.

The upper part is usually made of cardboard and the lower polybag is usually made of LDPE.



Possible recycling codes:



### Hangtag:

The hangtag is usually made of paper, cardboard or corrugated cardboard. The hangtag is either directly printed on or has a paper sticker on it as well. The item may be attached to the packaging with a polyamide cable tie or an iron or aluminium ring.



Possible recycling codes:



### Sleeve:

A sleeve usually only partially encloses the product and is usually made of cardboard or plastic.



Possible recycling codes:



### Skin pack:

A skin pack is a flexible plastic shrink wrap that hugs the contours of the product and encloses it so that it is airtight. In addition to the plastic, a cardboard insert is usually processed in this packaging.



Possible recycling codes:



### Blister pack:

A blister pack (or transparent packaging) is a robust plastic packaging, usually made of polyethylene terephthalate, which allows the customer to see the packaged product. A blister usually consists of the outer plastic cover and a cardboard insert card.



Possible recycling codes:



### Sales packaging cardboard box with Euro hole:

The cardboard box is a rectangular package that usually completely encloses the product and is usually made of cardboard or corrugated cardboard.



Possible recycling codes:



### Sales packaging cardboard box:

The cardboard box is a rectangular package that usually completely encloses the product and is usually made of cardboard or corrugated cardboard.



Possible recycling codes:



### Sales packaging cardboard box incl. hanger:

The cardboard box is a rectangular package that usually completely encloses the product and is usually made of cardboard or corrugated cardboard. A hanger is usually made of cardboard or plastic and is used to make it easier to display the product (on a wall/sales hook).



Possible recycling codes:



### Spray can:

The can is a type of packaging usually used for liquids or gases, and is made of aluminium or metal and usually has a lid made of PET.



Possible recycling codes:



### Other packaging components:

Our packaging often contains other packaging components to best protect the products from possible damage or to hold accessories, such as screws, bundled in the packaging.

### Inserts made of plastic:

A filling material is indispensable for the safe transport and optimal storage of some items. It protects the goods from slipping inside the packaging if the product does not completely fill it and absorbs external influences such as shocks and impacts up to a certain strength.



Possible recycling codes:



### Inserts made of cardboard:

A filling material is indispensable for the safe transport and optimal storage of some items. It protects the goods from slipping inside the packaging if the product does not completely fill it and absorbs external influences such as shocks and impacts up to a certain strength.



Possible recycling codes:



### Plastic bag:

The plastic bags are usually found inside a package and are usually made of plastic.



Possible recycling codes:



### Transport packaging / tertiary packaging:

The transport packaging is the packaging that facilitates the handling and transport of multiple sales units or outer packaging in such a way that prevents direct contact and damage from transport. The transport packaging is usually made of cardboard or corrugated cardboard.



Possible recycling codes:



### Outer packaging / secondary packaging:

The outer packaging is the packaging that contains a certain number of sales units (SUs) and can also be used, for example, to stock the sales shelves. This packaging can be separated from the goods without affecting their features. The number of sales units (SUs) per outer packaging thus corresponds to the packaging unit (PU) for a product. The outer packaging is usually made of cardboard or corrugated cardboard.



Possible recycling codes:

