

Instructions for the Detailed declaration form: Åland Islands

2026 packaging data

Used to report 2026 packaging data when a company puts on 50 000 kg or more of packaging to the Åland market.

Which forms must be returned?

The company must return the 2026 packaging data reporting forms:

- 1) **Basic packaging declaration form (light or detailed)**
- 2) **SUP packaging declaration form.**

The SUP packaging declaration form must be returned, even if the company has nothing to report on the form. The form can then be returned blank.

The declaration form for Cups sold empty to end-users must only be returned if the company has something to report on the form.

Packaging data is reported on the Extranet



extranet.rinkiin.fi

The detailed declaration form is used for reporting when

The volume of packaging put on the Åland market by the company is 50 000 kg (kg) or more per year.

Which packaging is included in the 50 000 kg quota?

- Packaging put on the market are packaging of products imported to Åland and packaging used to pack products in Åland that end up on the Åland market.
- Only include packaging for which your company has producer responsibility. Read more about determining producer responsibility in the separate guide: Definition of a Producer — who reports packaging in Åland Islands? The guide can be found on Ring's Extranet under the Reporting Guidelines tab.
- Reuse of packaging is not included in the volume of packaging put on the market.
- In these instructions, "import" refers to all imports entering the borders of Åland. Packaged products may be imported from anywhere outside Åland, e.g. Mainland Finland, the EU, or outside the EU.

When a company puts less than 50 000 kg of packaging on the market, it can choose whether to report the Detailed or the Light Declaration Form. There are separate instructions for the Light Declaration Form

The 50 000 kg limit is contract-specific, i.e. if the combined volume of packaging placed on the market by the companies covered by the combined contract is 50 000 kg or more, the Detailed Declaration Form must be used.

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Company that reports packaging (producer)

What packaging is reported?

Reporting covers **packaging that is made available for the first time in Åland Islands**.

The following packaging is reported:

- **Packaging used in Åland Islands to pack products**
- **Packaging of products imported to Åland.** Import also includes distribution from other EU countries to Åland and from the Mainland Finland to Åland.

Reuse of packaging in Åland is also reported for statistical purposes.

Distance seller established outside Åland Islands is responsible for reporting packaging of products it makes available directly to end users in Åland.

Read more about determining whether a product is made available directly to end users in the separate guide: Definition of a Producer — who reports packaging in Åland?. The guide can be found on Rinki Extranet under the Reporting Guidelines tab.

A Distance seller reports packaging in the column: Import.

Are you unsure about which packaging your company is required to report?

Read more about determining producer responsibility in the separate guide:

Definition of a Producer — who reports packaging in Åland Islands?

The guide can be found on Ring's Extranet under the Reporting Guidelines tab.

General principles of reporting

Remember these

Packaging volumes are reported in kilograms, e.g. 2 139 kg.
0,5 kg on is the lowest volume to report and it is rounded up to one kilogram (1kg).

Assess the actual weights of packaging and the proportions of different materials in the weight of the packaging as accurately as possible. You can find examples of the weight of various types of packaging at Rinkiin.fi, but you should use the actual weights of the packaging in your calculations.

Producer responsibility applies to all packaging and packaging materials used for preserving, protecting, handling and transporting and displaying products. For example, a product may be packed in sales packaging, which in turn is packed in grouped packaging, and finally transported in transport packaging. However, only report packaging for which your company is responsible as the producer.

Your company may have producer responsibility even for packaging for which you have contracted packaging or logistics services from another company. Please check whether your company is also required to report this packaging.

Parts of packaging made of different materials that can be easily separated from each other are reported separately as if they were separate packaging.

The packaging volumes of companies included in a contract are reported all together.

Packaging for products exported from Åland Islands (including exports to Mainland Finland) is not reported to the Åland producer responsibility system.

Additional information on filling in the form is available by clicking  on the form

NOTE! Deposit beverage packaging (plastic, metal, glass) is not reported to Rinki.

Cups sold empty to end-users and packaging of products packed for export from Åland Islands (including exports to Mainland Finland) are not reported on this declaration form.

Structure of the Detailed declaration form

The detailed declaration form consists of six tabs: five predominant material tabs and a Summary-tab. Packaging data are divided on the material tabs into Consumer and B2B packaging and five columns to separate Single-use packaging and Reusable packaging. Consumer and B2B packaging is divided on more specific Material-lines depending the proportions of materials used in the packaging.

Move between the tabs by clicking the Main material dots.

		Single-use packaging		Reusable packaging		
		Packaging of products packed in Åland	Packaging of products imported to Åland	First use	Packaging of products imported to Åland	Reuse
Consumer packaging						
Material 1	Single material packaging					
	Multi-material packaging					
Material 2	Single material packaging					
	Multi-material packaging					
Material 3	Single material packaging					
	Multi-material packaging					
B2B packaging						
Material 1	Single material packaging					
	Multi-material packaging					
Material 2	Single material packaging					
	Multi-material packaging					

Consumer and B2B packaging

Consumer packaging

Consumer packaging comprises the packaging that ends up to or may end up to consumers or households along with products.

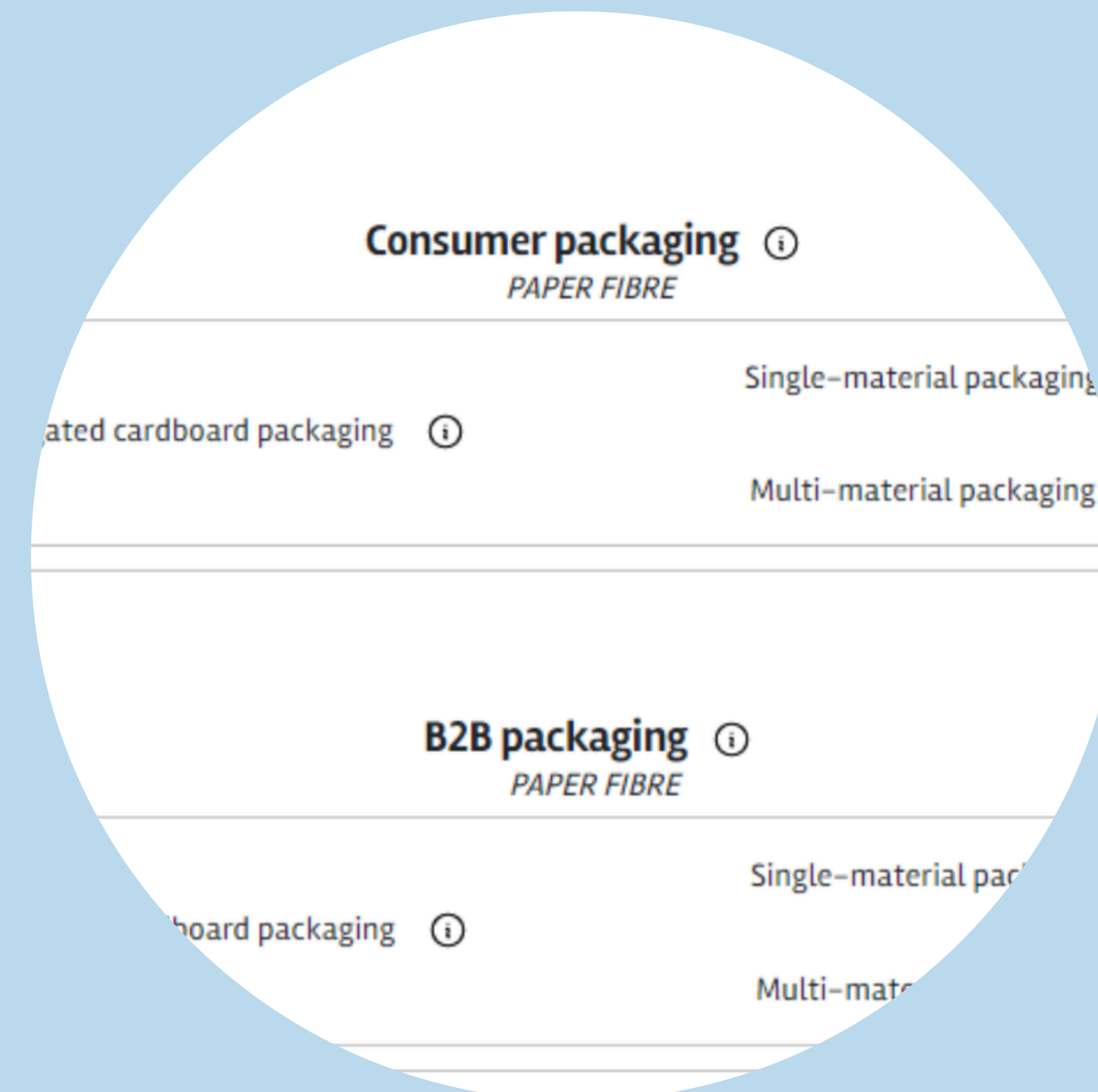
Consumer packaging includes sales packaging for consumer products and some grouped packaging, for example. Consumer packaging also includes packaging used at the point of sale for packing products, such as paper and plastic bags, boxes, single use containers, etc., that consumers take with them.

NOTE! Packaging suitable for consumer use, even if it is sold to businesses, is reported as consumer packaging. Examples include different types of food packaging that can be sold not only to households but also to restaurants and service companies..

B2B packaging

B2B packaging comprises the packaging that ends up to companies along with products.

B2B packaging includes sales packaging as well as grouped and transport packaging for products intended for companies. B2B packaging also includes such grouped and transport packaging for consumer products that does not end up to consumers with the product.



Packaging made of one or more materials

Predominant materials and other materials

The predominant material in packaging is the material that accounts for the largest proportion in weight.

- If the packaging consists of several materials that cannot be easily separated manually from each other, it is reported on the tab on the declaration form corresponding to its predominant material.
- The predominant material is reported on its own row and the other materials separately below the predominant material unless they account for a small proportion of the weight of the packaging (max. 5% each of the total weight), in which case they are included in the weight of the predominant material

Report as single-material packaging

Packaging

- **that is made of a single material; or**
- **that contains, in addition to the predominant material, a small quantity of other material or materials, each of which weighs a maximum of 5% of the total weight of the packaging. See examples on page 9.**

Report as multi-material packaging

Packaging

- **that is made up of several materials that CANNOT be easily separated manually; and**
- **that contains, in addition to the predominant material, at least one other material that weighs more than 5% of the total weight of the packaging. The predominant material is the material that accounts for the largest proportion of the weight of the packaging. See examples on pages 9-10.**
- **In some packaging groups packaging made of several materials are separated in subgroups according to the share of other materials.**

NOTE! In this context **“material”** means one of the following: paper fibre, plastic, aluminium, steel and tinplate, glass, wood or another packaging material such as ceramic.

How to report multi-material packaging

Report packaging as **single-material packaging** if it contains only small quantities of materials other than the predominant material, each accounting for a maximum of 5% of the total weight of the packaging.

If the packaging contains more than 5% in weight of any one material other than the predominant material, it is reported as **multi-material packaging**, and any materials exceeding 5% of the total weight are reported separately under the predominant material. In some packaging groups packaging made of several materials are separated in subgroups according to the share of other materials.

Examples of packaging reported as single-material packaging:

Crisp bag made of metallised plastic film that contains a maximum of 5% aluminium of the total weight

- The total weight of the packaging is reported under plastic packaging as Combination packaging
→ Single-material packaging

Corrugated cardboard box with metal rivets, the weight of which does not exceed 5% of the total weight of the packaging

- The total weight of the packaging is reported under Corrugated cardboard packaging → Single-material packaging

Glass bottle with an aluminium collar and a paper label which cannot be easily removed manually and each of which accounts for a maximum of 5% of the total weight

- The total weight is reported under Glass packaging - class A → Single-material packaging
(Loose aluminium cap is reported separately on the metal tab of the declaration form)

Wooden cable reel, the metal parts of which weigh a maximum of 5% of the total weight

- Enter the total weight of the packaging on the Cable reels row → Single-material packaging

Packaging that consists of several materials which cannot be easily separated manually from each other is reported on the tab on the declaration form corresponding to its predominant material.

Examples of packaging reported as multi-material packaging:

Carton liquid packaging consisting of 75% paper fibre and 25% plastic

- Reported under Carton liquid packaging
- On the line for Multi-material packaging
- Predominant material Paper fibre 75% (proportion of paper fibre) of the total weight of the packaging
- Other materials Plastic 25% (proportion of plastic) of the total weight of the packaging

Composite packaging with 60% plastic and 40% wood

- Reported as plastic packaging under Combination packaging
- On the line for Multi-material packaging
- Predominant material Plastic 60 % (proportion of plastic) of the total weight of the packaging
- Other materials Wood 40% (proportion of wood) of the total weight of the packaging

Example: carton liquid packaging with plastic cap

The packaging entity consists of:

Packaging 1: Carton liquid packaging and a plastic cap collar that is not easily detachable from the carton liquid packaging. 75% of the total weight is paper fibre, 20% is plastic (the plastic in the carton liquid packaging + plastic in the collar) and a maximum of 5% aluminium.

Packaging 2: Separate plastic cap made of one type of plastic.

Reporting

Packaging 1: Carton liquid packaging and plastic cap collar are reported on the **Paper fibre tab** of the declaration form.

- ➔ Carton liquid packaging row
- ➔ Multi-material packaging
- ➔ The predominant material is reported on the Paper fibre row (80% of the weight of the packaging as aluminium is included in the predominant material as its weight does not exceed 5% of the total weight of the packaging) and plastic is reported below the predominant material, on the Other materials Plastic row (20% of the weight).

Packaging 2: The separate plastic cap is reported on the **Plastic tab** of the declaration form.

- ➔ Monoplastic packaging row
- ➔ Single material packaging

Carton liquid packaging ⓘ

Specification of multi-material packaging
Report the predominant material and at least one other material.

Single-use packaging
Packaging of products packed in Åland

Predominant material ⓘ	Paper fibre	kg
Other materials ⓘ	Plastic	kg
	Aluminium	kg
	Ferrous metal (tinplate and steel)	kg
	Glass	kg
	Wood	kg
	+ Add material	

NOTE! Carton liquid packaging with a **plastic cap that remains attached** to beverage container as required by the SUPD: The total weight of the packaging, **including the plastic cap**, is reported on the **Paper fibre tab** as multi-material carton liquid packaging. The predominant material is reported on the **Paper fibre row**. The cap is reported among the other plastic used in the packaging on the **Other materials, Plastic row**

Single-use packaging

Which column to select for a single-use packaging

Single-use packaging is intended to be used only once for the original purpose.

NOTE! Packaging that is intended for single use such as cardboard boxes can also be used more than once. However, the reuse of packaging classified as single use is not reported on the declaration form. For packaging classified as single use, declare only their first use.

Packaging of products packed in Åland column

Single-use packaging of products packed in Åland Islands and made available on the Åland market.

In situations where your company is responsible for empty packaging (until 11.8.2026, service or grower packaging; and from 12.8.2026, service, primary production, or transport packaging), the packaging is always reported in this column, because the product itself is packed in Åland, even if the empty packaging was imported to Åland from abroad (incl. distribution from other EU countries and Mainland Finland).

NOTE! Packaging used in internal transfers within the same company in Åland is not reported on the declaration form. An internal transfer means that a packed product is transferred in Åland within the same business ID.

Packaging of products imported to Åland column

Single-use packaging of products imported to the Åland market (incl. distribution from other EU countries to Åland). Declare also packaging of products imported from the Mainland Finland to Åland Islands.

Distance seller established outside Åland is responsible for reporting packaging of products it makes available directly to end users in Åland. Read more about determining producer responsibility in the separate guide: Definition of a Producer — who reports packaging in Åland Islands? The guide can be found on Ring's Extranet under the Reporting Guidelines tab.

If the company delivers the products in their original packaging back abroad, these packaging of imported products are not reported.

In situations where your company is responsible for empty packaging (until 12.8.2026, service or grower packaging; and from 12.8.2026, service, primary production, or transport packaging), empty packaging imported to Åland from abroad (incl. Mainland Finland) is not reported in this column, but in the column "Packaging of products packaged in Åland", as the product itself is packed in Åland (e.g., a beverage is packed in a cup that functions as a service packaging in a café på Åland).

Reusable packaging

Which column to select for a reusable packaging?

First use -column

The first use of reusable packaging for packing products in Åland. Report the subsequent use as reuse..

NOTE! Packaging used in internal transfers within the same company in Åland is not reported on the declaration form. An internal transfer means that a packed product is transferred in Åland within the same business ID.

In situations where your company is responsible for empty reusable packaging (until 11.8.2026, service or grower packaging; and from 12.8.2026, service, primary production, or transport packaging), report the first use of empty reusable packaging manufactured in Åland or imported to Åland in this column. The subsequent use is reported in the Reuse column.

Packaging of products imported to Åland column

- Reusable packaging of imported products that remains in Åland (import here includes distribution from other EU countries and Mainland Finland). Report the subsequent use of the imported reusable packaging as reuse.
- Distance seller established abroad is responsible for reporting packaging of products it makes available directly to end users in Åland. Read more about determining whether a product is made available directly to end users in the separate guide: Definition of a Producer — who reports packaging in Åland?. The guide can be found on Rinki Extranet under the Reporting Guidelines tab.
- If the company delivers the products in their original packaging back abroad (incl. Mainland Finland), these packaging of imported products are not reported.

Reuse column

The use in Åland of reusable packaging after the first use and the reuse of imported packaging. Add up all the times they were used and multiply this by the packaging weights.

Reusable packaging is designed to withstand multiple uses for its original purpose.

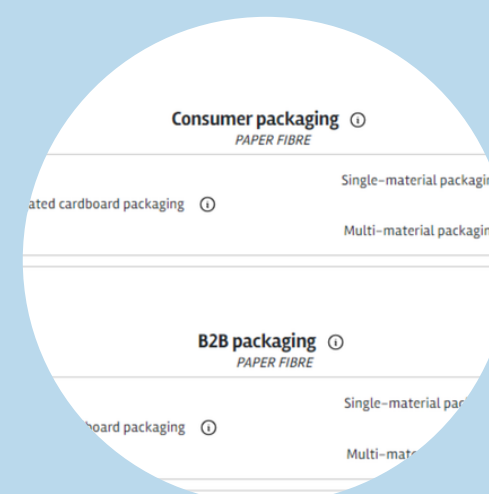
Examples include plastic bakery and meat boxes, reusable pallets, metal roller cages and refillable gas bottles.

Report a packaging like this

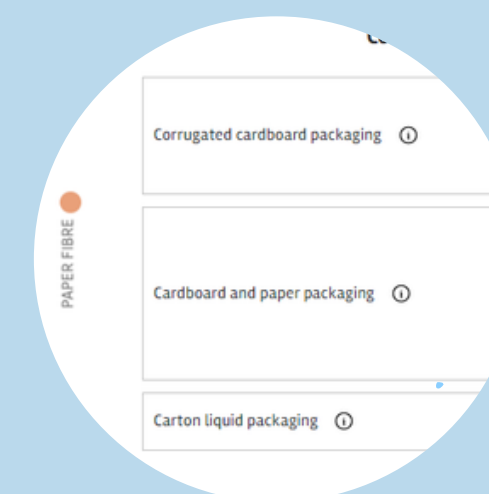
1. Report each packaging (or easily by hand detachable part of a packaging) on the tab for its predominant material.



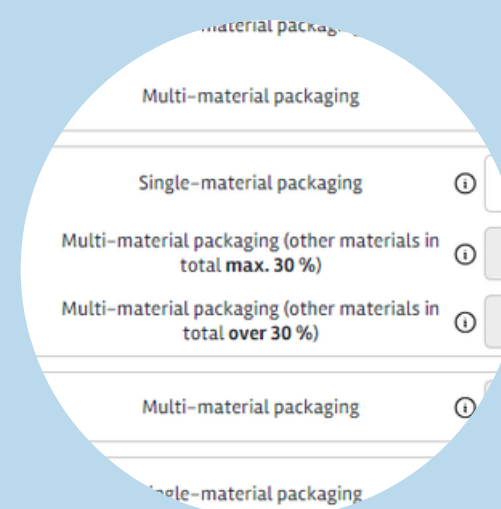
2. Report consumer and B2B packaging in their respective sections. The section for consumer packaging is in the upper part of the tab and the section for B2B packaging in the lower part of the tab.



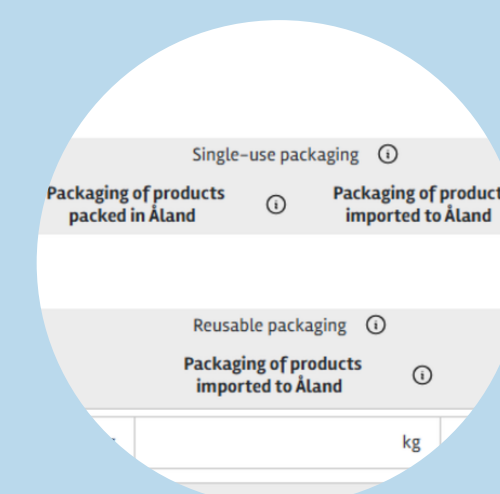
3. Define the reporting category the packaging belongs in. For example, whether a paper fibre packaging is a corrugated cardboard packaging or carton liquid packaging. Each material tab has its own reporting categories i.e. IMaterial-lines.



4. Define whether a packaging is made of a single material or several materials.
 - When a packaging is made of several materials, also the other materials that represent more than 5% of the total packaging weight are reported under the predominant material.



5. Report single-use and reusable packaging in their own columns.
 - Single-use packaging is reported in the section for single-use packaging, either in the column for Packaging used to pack products in Åland or Packaging of products imported to Åland.
 - Reusable packaging is reported in the section for reusable packaging either in the column 1. use, Packaging of products imported to Åland or Reuse.



Material definitions

Paper fibre packaging

Corrugated cardboard packaging is packaging and packaging accessories made of corrugated cardboard. Corrugated cardboard can be identified from its crinkled, wave-like layer combined with one or two smooth surface carton layers. Examples: various cardboard boxes, platforms, displays, layer boards, pallet containers, pallet hoods and pallets.

Cardboard and paper packaging is, for example, cores for toilet paper and kitchen rolls, cereal and biscuit boxes, sweet boxes, paper bags such as sugar and flour bags, paper labels, wrapping for copy paper and fibre-based single-use packaging filled at the point of sale such as hamburger boxes, plates and coffee cups.

Carton liquid packaging is, for example, cartons and containers for milk, cream, sour milk, yoghurt, juice, syrup, seasoning, laundry liquids and fabric softeners. The packaging may contain other substances than liquids, such as powders, spices or foodstuffs.

Industrial fibre packaging is packaging of products delivered to industry. It comprises fibre-based industrial wrapping and sacks as well as industrial cores. Industrial wrapping and sacks are often plastic coated or laminated. These are, for example, wrapping and end labels for paper rolls, wrapping for paper sheets, wrapping laminates for timber, plywood, board and steel industry and paper sacks. Industrial cores are inner cardboard cores for rolls and are used, for instance, in paper, plastic and textile industry.

Material definitions

Plastic packaging 1/2

Plastic packaging is, for example, shrink and other wrapping film, pallet hoods, plastic shopping bags and smaller bags, cups, tubes, bottles, trays and their lid films, closures, caps, canisters, plastic sacks and big bags, strapping, plastic boxes, crates, pallets, trays used for transporting deposit plastic bottles, bubble packaging and polystyrene packaging. Declare also packaging made of biodegradable plastic.

Mono-plastic packaging packaging is made of one plastic type (plastic types are e.g. PET, PE, PP, PS etc.).

- May contain multiple layers of the same plastic type (e.g. LDPE and MDPE).
- Label can be made of same or different plastic type or a different material (e.g. paper).
- Can contain additives (e.g. talcum, lime) or, for example, EVOH-barrier layers.
- Note: PVC/PVDC plastic or biodegradable plastic containing packaging is reported separately.

Multi-plastic packaging is made of several plastic types.

- May contain multiple layers of different plastic types.
- Label can be made of same or different plastic type or of a different material (e.g. paper).
- Can contain additives (e.g. talcum, lime) or, for example, EVOH-barrier layers.
- Note: PVC/PVDC plastic or biodegradable plastic containing packaging is reported separately.

Material definitions

Plastic packaging 2/2

Combination packaging is plastic packaging containing also some other material than plastic.

- If the share of any other single material does not exceed 5% of the total weight of the packaging, the packaging is reported as a single-material packaging.
- If packaging contains more than 5% of another single material, the packaging is reported as a multi-material packaging and quantities of the predominant material and the other materials are reported separately.
- Note: PVC/PVDC plastic or biodegradable plastic containing packaging is reported separately.

Biodegradable plastic packaging is plastic packaging, that is entirely or partially made of biodegradable plastic. Biodegradable plastic can be bio-based or oil-based.

Biodegradable plastic packaging decomposes in a physical, chemical, thermal or biological process so that most of the material is decomposed into carbon dioxide, biomass and water. Biodegradable plastic packaging must meet the requirements of EN13432 or a similar internationally approved standard. Oxo-degradable plastic packaging is not considered biodegradable.

PVC/PVDC-packaging is plastic packaging, that is entirely or partially made of PVC or PVDC plastic.

Shopping bags are large bags regardless of the plastic used in their production. Please note: reusable shopping bags are not reported as they are products, not packaging.

Small bags are those used for fruit and vegetables, for example, as well as small bags used in speciality shops such as pharmacies.

NOTE! Shopping bags and small bags intended for business use are not reported separately, they are included in other plastic packaging.

Material definitions

Metal packaging

Aluminium packaging comprises, for example, aluminium trays and food, aerosol and beverage cans made of aluminium as well as aluminium foil and lids for beakers and trays, bakery trays and aluminium closures such as screw caps for bottles.

Tinplate packaging comprises, for example, food cans, certain aerosol and beverage cans, cigar boxes, paint pails and cans, canisters and closures such as crown caps and lids for glass jars.

Steel packaging comprises, for example, steel drums and containers, metal strapping and bale wiring, various metal transport units such as roller cages, container trolleys, beverage dollies, pallets, metal cores, pressurised casks for carbonated beverages and gas bottles (excl. fire extinguishers).

NOTE! When the predominant material of a packaging is some other metal than aluminium, tinplate or steel, the packaging is reported on the tab for Other packaging.

Material definitions

Glass packaging

Glass packaging - class A

- Conventional packaging glass (soda lime glass) packaging.
- May contain other materials (e.g. plastic, metal, paper fibre, wood etc.) a maximum 5% of each, but not at all stainless steel or CSP (ceramic, stone, porcelain).

Glass packaging - class B

- Soda lime glass packaging, with stainless steel or CSP material.
- Soda lime glass packaging, with over 5% of some other material (e.g. wood, plastic etc.).
- Glass packaging with opal-, borosilicate- or crystal glass.

Material definitions

Wooden packaging

FIN pallets are stamped wooden pallets that conform to the standard (100 x 120 cm).

EUR/EPAL pallets are stamped wooden pallets that conform to the standard (80 x 120 cm).

Rental pallets are different types of pallets that can be rented.

NOTE! Please check whether the pallets you used were new or used when you bought them. If you use rental pallets, check with your pallet supplier in Åland to determine what proportion of the pallets you are using are completely new and being used for the first time, and what proportion have been used before. Report the new ones (First use) and the used ones (Reuse) in the correct columns.

Do not report pallets owned by foreign or Finnish (from the mainland) pallet provider that were used to import products into Åland if you return them empty to another country or Mainland-Finland. Transfers within the same company are not reported either. An internal transfer means that a packed product is transferred in Åland within the same business ID.

Other wooden pallets include other pallets of different sizes, including FIN and EUR-sized single-use pallets.

Cable reels are used to pack various cables.

Other wooden packaging comprises boxes, lids, collars, stickers, bearers, barrels, etc.

Material definitions

Other packaging

Other packaging refers to packaging the predominant material of which is something other than paper fibre, plastic, metal, glass or wood, such as ceramic packaging, jute bags and single-use take-away dishes made from palm leaves.

Report also under Other packaging such metal packaging with a predominant material other metal than aluminium, tinplate or steel (e.g. copper or lead).

Indicate on the form the material of the other packaging.

NOTE!

- Packaging made of biodegradable or bio-based plastic is reported on the Plastic tab
- Packaging made of natural cork is reported as wooden packaging on the Wood tab.

Reporting rhythm for packaging data

Reporting 2026 packaging data

The company will report the full packaging data for 2026 in January 2027. Producer responsibility fees will be invoiced after reporting based on the reported packaging data.

SUP fees follow their own invoicing schedule and are invoiced retroactively once the payments have been determined.

Packaging made available

Packaging made available for the first time in Åland Islands packaging used to pack products in Åland Islands and packaging of products imported (incl. distribution from Mainland Finland and other EU countries) to Åland Islands. Re-use of packaging or cups sold empty to end users are not included.

Only packaging for which your company has producer responsibility is included.

Do you have questions on reporting?
Rinki Business Customer Service is happy to help!

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