

Instructions for the Light declaration form:

Åland Islands

2026 packaging data

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

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

A company can use the Light Declaration Form to report packaging data when

The volume of packaging put on the Åland market by the company is less than 50 000 kg (kg) 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 packaging for which the company has producer responsibility is included. 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.

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.

All companies can choose to report their packaging data on an detailed declaration form, even if they place less than 50 000 kg of packaging on the market per year.

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Reporting on the Light declaration form

What packaging is covered by the reporting?

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 Islands. Import also includes distribution from other EU countries to Åland and from the Mainland Finland to Åland.**

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

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.

Which packaging is NOT reported on the Light declaration form?

- **The re-use of packaging is not reported on the Light declaration form.**

Only the first use of packaging in Åland and packaging of products imported to Åland (incl. distribution from other EU countries) are reported on the Light declaration form. For example, for wooden pallets, only the 1st use of a completely new pallet used for packing in Åland, or the import of the pallet is reported. Subsequent use is not reported.

- **Packaging of products packed for export from Åland Islands (incl. export to Mainland Finland) is not reported.**

- **If the company itself sends the imported products back abroad in their original packaging, these packaging of imported products sent back by the company are not reported, because this packaging was not made available in Åland.**

- **Packaging used in intra-company transfers in Åland Islands** is not reported. An internal transfer means that the packed product is transferred within the same business ID in Åland.

- **Cups cold empty to end user** are not reported.

- **Deposit beverage containers** (plastic, metal, glass) are not reported to Rinki.

Consumer and B2B packaging

Consumer packaging

- Consumer packaging is packaging that ends up to or may end up to consumers or households along with products.
- Consumer packaging is, for example, sales packaging of consumer products and take-away cups and plastic bags offered to consumers.
- Please note that packaging of products sold to businesses are reported as consumer packaging if these packaging finally end up in households. If e.g. your company packs chocolate bars and sells them to retail, these are consumer packaging if the chocolate is finally bought by a consumer

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 (such as milk cartons) that can be sold not only to households but also to restaurants and service companies.

B2B packaging

- B2B packaging is packaging that ends up in companies along with products.
- B2B packaging is, for example, sales, grouped and transport packaging of products intended for businesses. If e.g. you deliver flour sacks to a bakery, this is B2B packaging. B2B packaging is also transport packaging used in deliveries, such as wooden pallets and plastic film.
- B2B packaging is also such grouped and transport packaging of consumer products that do not end up with the product to consumers. Such would be pallets on which consumer products are delivered to retail stores or cardboard trays used in shops to display consumer products.

Instructions for filling in the declaration form

1. **Find out as accurately as possible the actual weights of the packaging.** [Rinkiin.fi](https://rinkiin.fi) website provides examples of the weights of some packaging, but the actual weights of the packaging should be used in the calculation.

2. **Include all packaging and packaging materials used to store, protect, handle, transport and display the product, and separate them by main material.** For example, a product is packed in a sales packaging, the sales packaging in a group packaging and these together are transported in transport packaging. However, do not indicate reuse of packaging (e.g. subsequent use after the importation of the pallet or after the first use).

Packaging is reported on the line corresponding to its predominant material. The predominant material is the material that accounts for the largest proportion of the weight of the packaging.

The packaging may consist of several detachable parts, for example a plastic beaker and an aluminium lid. Packaging parts made of different materials that are easily detachable by hand are reported separately as if they were separate packaging.

The different materials in a packaging that cannot be easily separated by hand are reported on the line corresponding to the main material of the packaging.

NOTE! Include the packaging used to pack or transport your products, even if you buy packaging or logistics services from another company.

3. **Determine whether it is consumer packaging or B2B packaging.**

4. **Report packaging quantities in kilograms,** for example 2 763 kg.
0.5 kg is the smallest reportable packaging volume and is rounded up to one kilogram (1 kg).

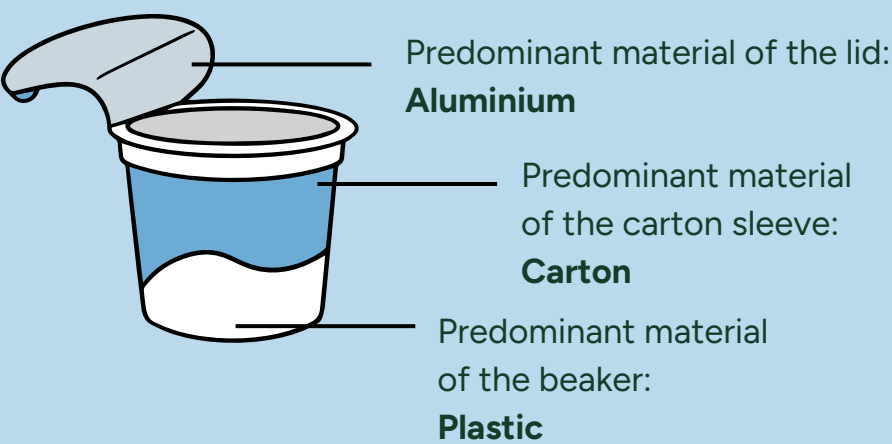
5. **Send the form to Rinki via Extranet.** The form to be filled in can be found on the front page of the Extranet. For more information on how to fill in the declaration form, click on the info icons 



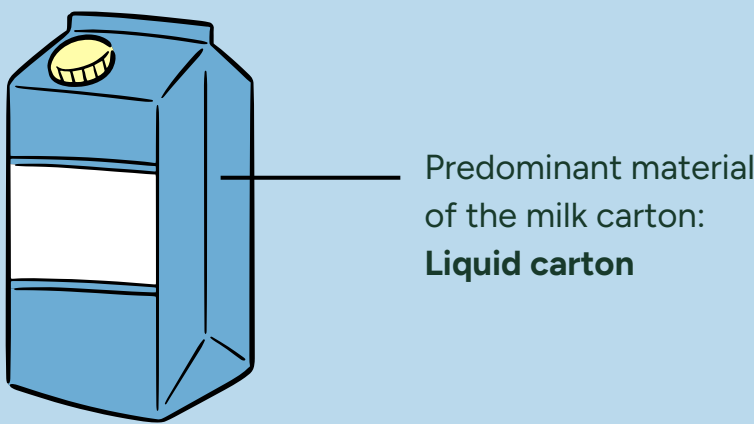
extranet.rinkiin.fi

Example: how to report packaging

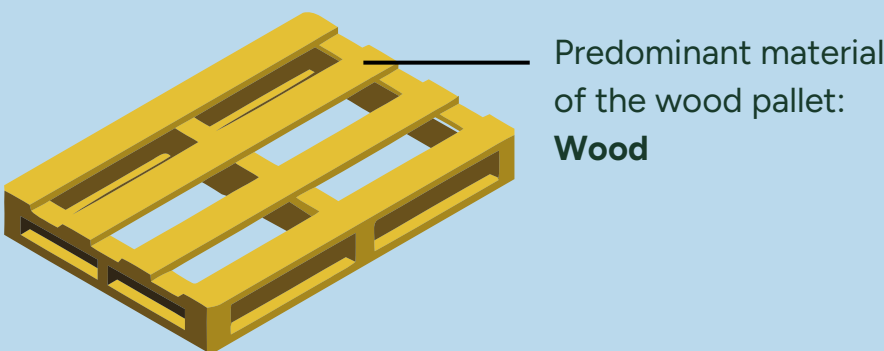
1. Yoghurt beaker, aluminium lid



2. Milk carton, with cap that stays attached to the packaging



3. Wooden pallet



Reporting example

1. The plastic yoghurt beaker is reported on the Plastic packaging row, the carton sleeve on the Paper fibre packaging row and the aluminium lid on the Metal packaging row. Parts of the packaging made of different materials that are easily detachable by hand are reported separately as if they were separate packaging. This yoghurt packaging ends up to consumers, therefore it is reported as Consumer packaging.
2. A milk carton with a cap that stays attached to the carton is reported as a whole on the Paper fibre packaging row. The cap is not intended to be removed from the packaging, so it is reported together with the milk carton according to the main packaging material on the Paper fibre packaging row. A milk carton can end up to consumers, therefore it is reported as Consumer packaging.
3. Wood packaging is reported in the Wood packaging row. Products are imported on a wooden pallet to a company, therefore it is reported as B2B packaging.
- Note! Re-use of reusable packaging (after 1st use or use after import) is not reported on the light reporting form.

CONSUMER PACKAGING			B2B PACKAGING	
Paper fibre packaging	14 856 kg	← Yoghurt carton sleeves and Milk cartons		kg
Plastic packaging	6 488 kg	← Yoghurt beakers		kg
Metal packaging	12 043 kg	← Aluminium lids		kg
Glass packaging	kg			kg
Wood packaging	kg		Wood pallet →	250 kg
Other packaging	kg			kg

Material definitions

The packaging is reported on the line corresponding to its predominant material. The predominant material is the material that accounts for the largest proportion of the weight of the packaging.

Paper fibre packaging

Paper fibre packaging includes packaging made of corrugated cardboard, cardboard and paper, and liquid carton packaging.

Example packaging: milk carton, corrugated cardboard box, paper bag, toilet and kitchen paper roll cores, egg cartons, industrial and inner cores, edge and corner supports.

Plastic packaging

Plastic packaging is packaging the predominant material of which is plastic. Plastic packaging may be made of several different types of plastic or a combination of plastic and another material.

Examples of packaging: stretch films and other wrapping films, pallet hoods, plastic bags and sacks, cups, tubes, bottles, pans and their lids, closures, caps, canisters, plastic sacks and large bags, strapping, plastic boxes, baskets and plastic pallets, trays for transporting plastic deposit bottles, bubble wrap and EPS (polystyrene) packaging. Plastic packaging also includes packaging made of biodegradable plastic.

Metal packaging

The predominant material of metal packaging is aluminium, tinplate or steel.

If the predominant material of the packaging is a metal other than aluminium, tin foil or steel, the packaging is indicated on the Other materials line.

Example packages : aerosol cans, cans for preserves and drinks, aluminium liners, aluminium foil, metal lids for cups and pans, bakery pans, metal closures such as screw caps for bottles, cigar boxes, paint cans, metal cans, metal kegs, metal strapping and baling twine, metal sleeves and pressure vessels for carbonated beverages and gas cylinders, and various metal transport units such as roll cages, trolleys, pallets, beverage dollies and metal pallets.

Material definitions

The packaging is reported on the line corresponding to its predominant material. The predominant material is the material that accounts for the largest proportion of the weight of the packaging.

Glass packaging

Glass packaging includes glass cans and jars and non-deposit glass bottles. Glass packaging can be made of soda glass or, for example, opal, borosilicate or crystal glass. Examples of packaging: glass jam jars, glass cosmetics containers and glass sauce bottles.

Wooden packaging

Wooden packaging is packaging with wood as the predominant wood. Wood packaging is also packaging made of natural cork.

Example packaging: FIN pallets, EUR/EPAL pallets, rental pallets, single pallets, cable reels, boxes, lids, collars, support bars, dividers and barrels and bottle caps made of natural cork.

Other packaging

Packaging with a predominant material other than paper fibre, plastic, metal (steel, aluminium or tin foil), glass or wood. This includes, for example, packaging made of ceramics, jute or natural rubber.

Examples of packaging: ceramic packaging, jute sacks and palm leaf takeaway containers.

NOTE! Natural cork packaging is reported under Wood packaging.

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!

09 6162 3500
on weekdays 8.30-15.30
info@rinkiin.fi

