DEFINITIONS OF MATERIALS

PAPER FIBRE PACKAGING
Corrugated cardboard packaging comprises packaging and packaging accessories made of corrugated cardboard. For example, various cardboard boxes, platforms, display racks, layer boards, corner supports and pallets.

There are separate rows on the form for corrugated cardboard packaging FOR CONSUMERS and FOR FIRMS. See the explanation below for the distinction between these types of packaging.

Industrial wrapping and sacks comprise packaging for products supplied to industry. They are fibre-based and often plastic coated or laminated. For example, wrapping and end labels for paper rolls, wrapping for sheets of paper, edge reinforcements and corner supports, wrapping laminates and paper sacks for the timber, plywood, board and steel industries.

Industrial cores comprise inner cardboard cores for rolls. They are used, for instance, in the paper, plastic and textile industries.

Cardboard packaging comprises, for example, cores for WC and kitchen rolls, cereal and biscuit boxes, sweet boxes, egg boxes, one-way fibre packaging such as hamburger boxes, plates and coffee mugs. Paper packaging comprises, for example, paper bags and wrapping such as sugar and flour bags as well as paper labels and wrapping for copier paper.

Carton liquid packaging comprises, for example, cartons and trays 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.

PLASTIC PACKAGING
Plastic packaging comprises, for example, shrink and other wrapping film, pallet hoods, plastic shopping and smaller bags, mugs, tubes, bottles, trays and their lid films, closures, caps, canisters, plastic sacks and big bags, strapping, plastic boxes, crates, pallets, bubble packaging and EPS (styrox) packaging. Please note: Do not forget to declare packaging made of biodegradable plastic. Plastic IBCs and containers with a volume of over 1000 l should not to be declared.

There are separate rows on the form for plastic packaging FOR CONSUMERS and FOR FIRMS. See the explanation below for the distinction between these types of packaging.

Do not enter shopping bags or small bags on the “Plastic packaging for consumers” row as they have separate rows.

Shopping bags are large bags regardless of the plastic used in their production.

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

Deposit recyclable plastic bottles comprise PET bottles belonging to the deposit scheme for beverage packaging. You should also declare the plastic labels and caps on the bottles.

Note! Declare the trays used in the transport of plastic bottles on the Plastic packaging for firms row.

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.

There are separate rows on the form for aluminium packaging FOR CONSUMERS and FOR FIRMS. See the explanation below for the distinction between these types of packaging.

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.

There are separate rows on the form for tinplate packaging FOR CONSUMERS and FOR FIRMS. See the explanation below for the distinction between these types of packaging.

Steel packaging comprises, for example, steel drums and containers (max. 1000 l), metal strapping and bale wiring, various metal transport units such as roller cages, container trolleys, beverage dollies, pallets, steel shelf supports for wooden pallets, metal cores, pressurised casks for carbonated beverages and gas bottles (excl. fire extinguishers).

Deposit beverage cans comprise the metal cans belonging to the beverage deposit scheme.

GLASS PACKAGING
Deposit glass bottles comprise the glass bottles belonging to the beverage deposit scheme.

Non-deposit glass packaging comprises pots and jars and non-deposit bottles.

WOODEN PACKAGING
FIN pallets: stamped standard wooden pallets.
EUR pallets: stamped standard wooden pallets.
Rental pallets are different types of pallets that can be rented. Please check with your pallet supplier who operates in Finland what proportion of the pallets you have used were completely new and used for the first time, and what proportion have been used before. Enter the data on the correct row. Please note: Do not declare pallets owned by an overseas pallet provider that were used for importing products into Finland if you return them empty to another country. Transfers within the same company are not declared either.

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

Cable reels are used to pack various cables.

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

OTHER PACKAGING
Other packaging includes packaging made of less commonly-used materials such as ceramic packaging and jute sacks. Please note: Declare the material that the other packaging is made of.

Packaging made of biodegradable plastic is entered with the plastic packaging.

DECLARE ALL PACKAGING ON ITS OWN MATERIAL-SPECIFIC ROWS
If a product’s packaging may consist of several types of packaging, they should be separated from one another or of packaging material types.

For example: Microwave soup (plastic bowl and film with carton sleeve and yogurt (plastic cup, cardboard wrap, aluminium lid). COMPOSITE PACKAGING
Composite packaging materials cannot be manually separated from one another. Declare composite packaging on the material-specific row according to the material which is larger by weight.

For example: Composite packaging material which consists of 99% plastic and 1% aluminium should be declared on the row for plastic packaging.

2. PACKAGING USED AT THE POINT OF SALE
Report on the row “Packaging for consumers” for products used to pack products at the point of sale (e.g. in a retail store) such as paper and plastic bags, cardboard and plastic punnets, disposable plates and mugs, film wrap, aluminium foil wrap and corresponding packaging that the consumers take with them. If the packaging remains at the at the point of sale, report this on the row for Packaging for firms. If you are unable to determine the relative distribution, report the quantities on the row for Packaging for consumers.

The form has separate rows for CORRUGATED CARDBOARD, PLASTIC, ALUMINIUM and TINPLATE packaging for consumers and for firms.

PACKAGING FOR FIRMS comprises the packaging for products that are only intended for use in the trade between firms or to display products in retail outlets.

NOTE!
1. PACKAGING FOR CONSUMERS AND PACKAGING FOR FIRMS
If a product’s packaging can be declared on the rows for both Packaging for consumers and Packaging for firms, report both packaging quantities separately. If you are unable to determine the relative distribution, report the quantities on the row for Packaging for consumers.
PACKAGING COMPRISSES AN INTEGRAL WHOLE

It consists of many different types of packaging.

**PACKAGING** has been defined in the Council of State Packaging and Packaging Waste Decree (no.518/2014) and its annex. Packaging preserves and protects a product, enables product handling and transport from producer to consumer or other users. Packaging provides information on the product and helps in the selling and marketing and in-store display of the product. All reinforcement and components of packaging, such as labels, constitute packaging. In addition, any product or one-way product that fulfils the functions of a particular package is considered to be packaging.

**SALES PACKAGING** is intended to be used to pack a product for sale. Examples include milk cartons, cereal packaging, washing agent bottles, food cans, paint pails and herring cans.

**GROUPED PACKAGING** comprises packaging used for product collation in addition to sales packaging. Grouped packaging may either be used at the point of sale or a product line may be sold collated in grouped packaging. Grouped packaging containing products packed in sales packaging may be intended for use by consumers or firms. Examples include corrugated cardboard trays, display racks, and plastic or cardboard wrapping material, such as packs for collating beer cans.

**TRANSPORT PACKAGING** comprises packaging used to transport products in addition to sales and grouped packaging. Examples include wooden, plastic or corrugated cardboard pallets, metal roller cages, corrugated cardboard, plastic or wooden boxes or crates, plastic pallet hoods and metal or plastic strapping.

**Note!** Containers with a volume of over 1000 l used in road, rail, sea or air freight are not classified as packaging.