



DEFINITIONS OF MATERIALS

PAPER FIBRE PACKAGING

Corrugated-cardboard packaging

- Corrugated-cardboard packaging comprises packaging made of corrugated cardboard, such as cardboard boxes, trays, layer boards and corner supports for pallets as well as pallets made of corrugated cardboard.

Industrial wrapping and sacks

- Industrial wrapping and sacks comprise product packaging supplied to industry that is fibre-based and often plastic coated or laminated. This category comprises such items as wrapping and end labels for paper rolls, sheet wrapping, edge reinforcements and corner supports, wrapping laminates and paper sacks used in the timber, plywood, board and steel industries.

Cores

- Cores are the cardboard inner supports for rolls and reels. They are used in the paper, plastic and textile industries, for example.

Carton packaging and paper wrapping

- Carton packaging and paper wrapping comprise, for example, cardboard boxes for cereals and biscuits, sweet boxes, fibre-based covering, such as egg boxes and the inner parts of the packaging, paper bags and wrapping for products like sugar and flour, and paper packaging for foodstuffs, such as fibre-based one-way packaging, for instance, for hamburgers, trays and coffee cups together with fibre-based labelling and wrapping for copy paper.

Liquid carton packaging

- Liquid packaging comprises cartons for liquids, such as milk, cream, yoghurt, juice, syrup, seasoning, clothes-washing liquids and fabric softeners.

PLASTIC PACKAGING

- Plastic packaging comprises all packaging made of plastic, such as film, pallet wrapping materials, plastic bags, bottles, canisters, containers, cups, tubes and styrox packaging as well as packaging accessories, such as closures, bubble packaging, ribbon, boxes, packets, baskets, one-way pallets and limited-life IBCs, whose metal frames belong to metal packaging.
- Recyclable plastic packaging are deposit recyclable PET bottles together with their trays.
- Deposit recyclable PET bottles and trays are listed separately in their own row.
- Over 500 l containers are not mentioned in the questionnaire.

METAL PACKAGING

Aluminium packaging

- Aluminium packaging comprises aluminium trays and items made of aluminium, such as food cans, beverage cans, aerosols, aluminium foil and foil lids, and aluminium closures, such as screw caps etc.

Tinplate packaging

- Tinplate packaging comprises food cans, a part of aerosols and

beverage cans, cigar boxes, paint pails, canisters and closures, such as crown caps and lids of glass jars and so on.

Steel packaging

- Steel packaging comprises such items as steel drums and containers, metal straps and wire, pallet packaging accessories and metal cores.
- Roller cages and carbonated-beverage pressurised packaging belong to the steel packaging category.
- Deposit based beverage cans are listed separately in their own column.
- Over 500 l containers are not mentioned in the questionnaire.

GLASS PACKAGING

- Glass packaging comprises, among other items, bottles and jars.
- Deposit based glass bottles are listed separately in their own row.

WOODEN PACKAGING

- Wooden packaging comprises wooden and plywood packaging such as pallets and similar wooden bases, frames, crates and boxes. In addition wooden packaging includes cable reels, various barrels and containers as well as layer boards and supports.

OTHER PACKAGING

- Other packaging comprises packaging materials less used, such as ceramic packaging, jute sacks and biodegradable packaging (however, not fibre-based).
- The packaging material entered on the "Other packaging" line must always be declared.

COMBINATION PACKAGING

- Combination packaging comprises packaging where materials cannot easily be separated from one another. A plastic coated sack, for example, would be a typical combination packaging.
- Combination packaging belongs to the materials category, for which the quantity of the material is greatest by weight.

NOTE

- A product meant for the end-user is generally packed using packaging of different materials, such as transport, group and consumer packaging or bottles, closures and labels.
Remember to enter all packaging around a product on the questionnaire.
- Refillable or reusable packaging, placed on the market for the first time, should be entered in the "Packed in-house and outsource packed for the domestic market" and/or "Imports" columns on the questionnaire. Only after the first instance of use should they be entered in the "Refilling or reuse as packaging in Finland" column. Wooden pallets and other wooden packaging, deposit glass bottles and plastic crates and boxes are typical packaging that can be refilled or reused. **The user of packaging is not in every case its owner, which means that the user also has to report leasing pallets, for example.**

PACKAGING COMPRISES A WHOLE

It consists of many different types of packaging.

A PRODUCT

- In glass packaging
- Metal closure
- Labels



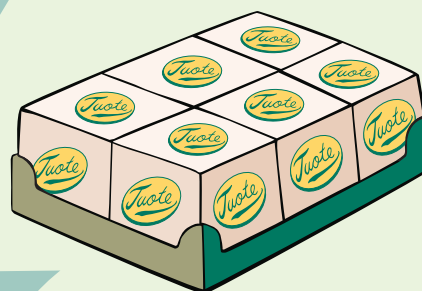
CONSUMER PACKAGING

- In a carton box
- Polystyrene filling



GROUPED PACKAGING

- A corrugated-board tray
- A plastic stretch wrap



TRANSPORT PACKAGING

- A wooden or plastic pallet
- A corrugated-board pallet collar
- Plastic stretch wrapping
- Plastic or metal straps

