

Calculate your declaration based on product sheets

A product sheet describes all the packaging necessary to market a product.

This applies to primary, secondary and tertiary packaging.

You can calculate your total packaging responsibility based on all the product sheets.

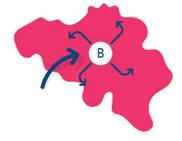
For whom?

For all parties responsible for packaging (all types)

✓ You package goods, or have them packaged, in order to place them on the Belgian market.



✓ You import packaged goods, or have them imported, in order to place them on the Belgian market. You do not unpack or use the goods yourself.



✓ You import packaged goods that you unpack and/or use on Belgian territory. Packaging becomes waste in your company.





What data do you need?

- ✓ A description of the packaging materials used to package, protect and/or import products.
- ✓ The unit weight of all the packaging used.
- ✓ The number of sales units placed on the Belgian market.

How to draw up a product sheet

Let's take an example:

- A Belgian company bottles beverages in 50 cl cans.
- It packages the goods itself and is therefore responsible for packaging type A.
- It uses the following packaging materials for this:
 - ✓ Cans packed in packs of 6 in a plastic film
 - ✓ A <u>cardboard tray</u> that contains 4 packs of 6 cans



- ✓ 48 trays are stacked on a **Euro pallet**
- ✓ The Euro pallet is wrapped in a <u>plastic film</u> to ensure stability during transport.





The packaging materials used each weigh:

Description of packaging materials	Unit weight (in grams)
Aluminium can	16 g
Plastic film surrounding 6 cans	10 g
Cardboard tray for 4x6 cans	<u>80 g</u>
Euro pallet	25 000 g
Plastic film surrounding the pallet	250 g

- The company draws up a product sheet per sales unit of 1 tray with 4x6 cans.
 - ⇒ the unit weights of the other packaging materials are converted into their equivalent weight for 1 tray.
- Next the company makes a distinction between:
 - ✓ primary, secondary and tertiary packaging
 - ✓ single-use packaging and reusable packaging.
- All this information is compiled in the product sheet.

Category	Packaging	Material	Single-use (in grams)	Reusable (in grams)
Primary	Can	Aluminium	384.00 (= 24 x 16g)	
Multipack	Film surrounding 6 cans	Plastic	40.000 (= 4 x 10g)	
Secondary	Tray	Paper/recyclable cardboard	80.000 (= 1 x 80g)	
Tertiary	Film surrounding the pallet	Recyclable plastic	5.208 (= 250g / 48)	
Tertiary	Euro pallet	Recyclable wood		520.83 (= 25000g / 48)



• The company has marketed 100,000 sales units (trays) on the Belgian market. It multiplies this quantity by the weight of the packaging materials used and converts the result into tonnes.

Category	Type of material	Single-use (in tonnes)	Reusable (in tonnes)	To be declared to?
Primary	Aluminium	38.400* (384 g x 100,000) 1,000,000		Fostplus
Multipack	Plastic	4.000 * (40 g x 100,000) 1,000,000		Fostplus
Secondary	Paper/recyclable cardboard	8.000 (80 g x 100,000) 1,000,000		valipac
Tertiary	Recyclable plastic	0.521 (<u>5.208 g x 100,000</u>) 1,000,000		valipac
Tertiary	Recyclable wood		52.083 (520.83 g x 100,000) 1,000,000	valipac

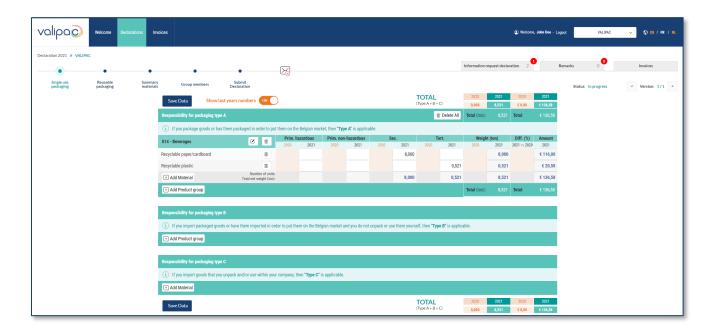
^{*} As the product (beverage in 50 cl cans) is a household product, the company must declare the primary packaging (the cans) and the packaging of the multipacks (the plastic film surrounding 6 cans) to Fost Plus.

- ! Please note: when declaring <u>reusable packaging</u>, we ask you to enter the quantity of packaging used (instead of the weight).
 - ⇒ 52.083 tonnes = 2,083 x 25 kg Euro pallets.

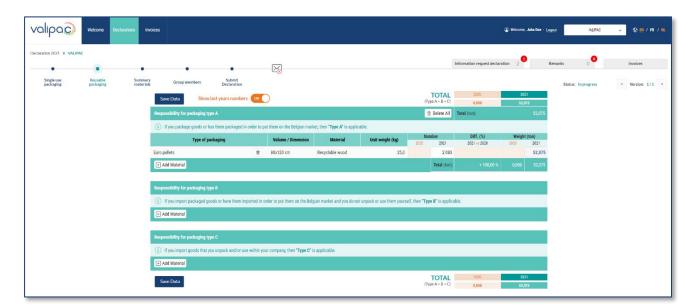


Valipac declaration

• Single-use packaging (responsible for packaging type A)



• Reusable packaging (responsible for packaging type A)







Good to know

- ✓ Draw up all your product sheets in the same way (determine the basis on which you are going to work beforehand: per sales unit, per box, per pallet, etc. and use it for all your product sheets).
- ✓ It is sometimes easier to determine the weight of secondary and tertiary packaging by using alternative methods (for example, a method based on the packaging material used).

Some suggestions if your company has a large number of different products:

- ✓ Apply the 80/20 rule: if you market 100 different products, take as your basis the packaging of 20 products representing 80% of the volume of sales/purchases and extrapolate the result for 100%.
- ✓ Establish a weighted average product sheet per product category.

 Divide your products into several categories. Take the top-selling products for each category and calculate a weighted average of packaging per product category. Then multiply this weighted average by the sales volumes for each category.