Translation from Finnish
Legally binding only in Finnish and Swedish
Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Government Decree on Packaging and Packaging Waste

(1029/2021; amendments up to 534/2026 included)

By decision of the Government, the following is enacted under the Waste Act (646/2011):

Section 1 (534/2026)
Scope of application

This Decree lays down requirements concerning the separate collection, re-use, recycling and other waste management of used packaging and single-use plastic cups for beverages and on the properties and marking of packaging placed on the Finnish market. This Decree also lays down the national provisions necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC.

Section 2 (1321/2022)
Restrictions on the scope of application

Sections 10, 11–13 as well as 16–19, 19a, 20 and 21 of this Decree do not apply to producers of beverage containers carrying out their obligations relating to producer responsibility for beverage containers by establishing a return system for beverage containers referred to in the Waste Act (646/2011) or by joining such a system.

Section 10 of the Decree does not apply to hazardous waste referred to in entry 15 01 10 of the list of waste referred to in section 4 of the Government Decree on Waste (978/2021), hereinafter the *Waste Decree.*

The provisions of this Decree on packaging also apply to single-use plastic cups for beverages referred to in section 48, subsection 1, paragraph 7 of the Waste Act, except for sections 4a–4e of the Decree.

This Decree does not apply to producers of packaging for baled feed if the packaging for baled feed is efficiently collected and recycled together with other agricultural plastics. (534/2026)

Section 3 (534/2026)
Definitions

For the purposes of this Decree:

1) *packaging* means an item specified in Article 3(1), point (1) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation or a component of or ancillary element to such an item;
2) *used packaging* means packaging delivered for re-use and packaging waste;
3) *beverage bottles* mean bottles with a narrow neck or mouth used to contain beverages, including their caps and lids;
4) *cups for beverages* mean typically round and usually bowl-shaped drinking vessels, including their covers and lids, sold empty or containing beverages;
5) *producer of packaging* means a manufacturer, importer or distributor specified in Article 3(1), point (15) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation;
6) *re-use* means an operation specified in Article 3(1), point (27) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation;
7) *composite packaging* means packaging specified in Article 3(1), point (24) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation;
8) *reusable packaging* means packaging that fulfils the requirements specified in Article 11 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Annex I to the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation presents an indicative list of items in the scope of the definition of packaging in Article 3(1), point (1).

Section 4 (1321/2022)
Section 4 was repealed by Decree 1321/2022.

Section 4a (1321/2022)
Requirements concerning the manufacturing and composition of packaging

Packaging shall be manufactured in such a way that the packaging volume and weight is limited to the minimum. However, the sufficient level of safety and hygiene shall be ensured in respect of both the packaged product and the consumer.

Packaging shall be designed, manufactured and placed on the market in such a way that its re-use, recycling or other recovery in accordance with the order of priority referred to in section 8 of the Waste Act is possible and any adverse impacts on the environment of the final disposal of packaging waste or the residue generated from its treatment are minimised.

Packaging shall be manufactured in such a way that that the concentrations of harmful substances and materials and other hazardous substances in the packaging material and packaging components are minimised in order that the landfilling or incineration of packaging waste or the residue generated from its treatment do not cause adverse impacts on the environment.

In addition, provisions on sustainability requirements for packaging are laid down in Articles 5–11 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and on the conformity of packaging in Articles 35–39 of the Regulation. (534/2026)

Section 4b (534/2026)
Requirements concerning the reusable nature of packaging

Provisions on the requirements concerning reusable packaging are laid down in Article 11 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Section 4c (534/2026)
Requirements concerning the recoverable nature of packaging

Compostable packaging waste shall be biodegradable in such a way that it does not negatively affect the separate collection of compostable waste or the composting process or activity where it is used.

Biodegradable packaging waste shall degrade physically, chemically, thermally or biologically in such a way that, in the end, most of the compost generated decomposes into carbon dioxide, biomass and water.

In addition, provisions on requirements concerning compostable packaging are laid down in Article 9 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and on requirements concerning recyclable packaging in Article 6 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Section 4d (1321/2022)

Requirements concerning beverage containers

Single-use plastic beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres that have caps or lids made of plastic may be placed on the market only if the caps and lids remain attached to the beverage containers during the products' intended use stage.

The cap or lid need not, however, remain attached to the beverage container during the product's intended use stage if the product is:

1) a beverage container made of glass or metal that has a plastic cap or lid;
2) a beverage container intended and used for liquid food products for special medical purposes defined in Article 2(2), point (g) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009;
3) a metal cap or lid with a plastic seal.

Section 4e (534/2026)
Presumption of conformity of packaging

Packaging is deemed to meet the requirements referred to in section 4d if it complies with a harmonised standard or a standard notified to the Commission in accordance with Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment and the reference number of the standard has been published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

In addition, provisions of the presumption of conformity of packaging are laid down in Article 36 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Section 5 (534/2026)
Derogations concerning restrictions on substances in packaging and their supervision

Provisions on restrictions concerning substances in packaging are laid down in Article 5 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. Provisions on derogations concerning restrictions on substances listed in paragraph 4 of the said Article are laid down in:
1) Commission Decision 2009/292/EC establishing the conditions for a derogation for plastic crates and plastic pallets in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste;
2) Commission Decision 2001/171/EC establishing the conditions for a derogation for glass packaging in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste.

A party placing packaging on the market shall ensure that the following documents are submitted to the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency for the supervision of derogations referred to in subsection 1:
1) in respect of plastic crates and plastic pallets, the report in accordance with the decision specified in subsection 1, paragraph 1 annually by the end of March;
2) in respect of glass packaging, the report in accordance with the decision specified in subsection 1, paragraph 2, where necessary.

Section 6
Marking of packaging

Packaging placed on the market may be marked to enable the identification the materials used I it. Packaging shall bear the marking either on the packaging or on the label in accordance with Annex 3. The marking shall be clearly visible and easily legible, including after the packaging has been opened.

In addition, packaging may be marked to facilitate its re-use and the sorting and recovery of discarded packaging in accordance with the order of priority.

Provisions on the marking requirements for certain single-use plastic products and their sales and group packaging are laid down in the Government Decree on Certain Plastic Products (1318/2022). (1321/2022

In addition, provisions on the marking of packaging are laid down in Article 12 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and in the implementing acts adopted pursuant to it. (534/2026)

Section 6a (1321/2022)

Minimum content of recycled plastic in beverage bottles

The producers of packaging and the members of a return system for beverage containers shall ensure that the content of recycled plastic is:

1) from 1 January 2025, at least 25% by weight, calculated as an average for all single-use plastic beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres which are manufactured from polyethylene terephthalate as the major component (*PET beverage bottles*) and placed on the Finnish market;
2) from 1 January 2030, at least 30% by weight, calculated as an average for all single-use plastic beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres placed on the Finnish market.

The requirements referred to in subsection 1 above do not apply to:

1) beverage containers made of glass or metal that have plastic caps or lids;
2) beverage bottles intended and used for liquid food for special medical purposes as defined in Article 2(2), point (g) of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council specified in section 4d, subsection 2, paragraph 2.

In addition, provisions on the minimum percentage of recycled material in plastic packaging and the method for calculating the percentage are laid down in Article 7 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on recycled plastic content in single-use plastic beverage bottles. (534/2026)

Section 7 (534/2026)

Overall targets concerning the recycling of used packaging

Producers of packaging and operators maintaining return systems for beverage containers shall ensure that the targets laid down in Article 52(1), points (a) and (c) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation are attained each year.

When assessing the attainment of the targets laid down in subsection 1, the level of the targets may be adjusted by no more than five percentage points by subtracting the average share of

reusable sales packaging placed on the market for the first time in the preceding three years of all sales packaging placed on the market.

An operator maintaining a return system for beverage containers in accordance with section 68 of the Waste Act is considered to fulfil the targets referred to in subsection 1 if the operator fulfils the recycling obligations laid down in the Government Decree on the Return System for Beverage Containers (526/2013). Producers of packaging other than packaging included in a return system for beverage containers shall, for their part, ensure that the recycling targets referred to in subsection 1 are attained.

Section 8 (534/2026)
Packaging waste recycling targets by packaging material

A producer of packaging and an operator maintaining a return system for beverage containers shall organise the separate collection and recycling of packaging waste by packaging material in such a way that targets laid down in Article 52(1), points (b) and (d) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation are attained each year.

When assessing the attainment of the targets referred to in subsection 1, the level of the targets may be adjusted by no more than five percentage points by subtracting the share of reusable sales packaging placed on the market for the first time in the preceding three years of all sales packaging placed on the market containing that material.

An operator maintaining a return system for beverage containers in accordance with section 68 of the Waste Act is considered to fulfil the targets set in subsection 1 if the operator fulfils the recycling obligations laid down in the Government Decree on the Return System for Beverage Containers. Producers of packaging other than packaging included in a return system for beverage containers shall, for their part, ensure that the recycling targets set in subsection 1 are attained.

In addition, provisions on the calculation rules concerning recycling targets are laid down in Articles 53 and 54 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Section 9
Calculation of the recycling rate

When assessing the attainment of the targets set in section 7, subsection 1 and section 8, subsection 1, only such packaging discarded in Finland may be taken into account in the weight of recycled packaging waste that is actually recycled and processed into new products, materials or substances in Finland or in another country and from which waste materials unsuitable for recycling have been removed by means of necessary preliminary treatment measures. The calculation may, however, take into account the weight of wooden packaging that is repaired for re-use and the weight of metals separated and recycled after incineration of waste in accordance with the share of packaging waste of the incinerated waste.

Composite packaging and other packaging made of more than one material shall be calculated and reported according to each material contained in the packaging. Derogation from this is allowed if the share of a material in the packaging is no more than five per cent by weight of the total mass of the packaging. In such cases, the total weight of the packaging is calculated and reported on the basis of the main material of the packaging.

Packaging waste exported from the European Union for preparing for re-use or for recycling may be taken into account in the calculation of the weight of packaging waste prepared for re-use or recycled if the data on waste required for the calculation of the recycling rate is obtained and the exporter is able to demonstrate the appropriateness of the shipment in accordance with section 117b of the Waste Act.

In addition, the calculation of the recycling rate shall comply with the calculation rules laid down in Article 6(a) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste and in Commission Decision 2005/270/EC establishing the formats relating to the database system pursuant to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste, hereinafter the *Commission Decision on database formats*. (1321/2022)

Section 10
Organisation of reception

In the reception of residential packaging waste organised by a producer in accordance with section 49, subsection 1 of the Waste Act, the producer shall ensure that the following minimum requirements for service level and accessibility are fulfilled:

1) the network of reception points covers the whole country in such a way that reception points are also available in areas other than those where the collection and management of waste are the most profitable;
2) reception points are available equally across areas, taking account of population density and any property-specific separate collection of packaging waste organised in the area in accordance with section 49a of the Waste Act;
3) reception points are located in conjunction with convenience goods shops or other regularly used services or along commonly used routes;
4) there are a minimum of 1,000 reception points for the separate collection of glass, metal, plastic and paper and cardboard packaging waste in such a way that they serve, as well as possible, properties that fall outside property-specific separate collection carried out under section 18 of the Waste Decree or section 91, subsection 3 of the Waste Act.

In addition, a producer shall in accordance with section 49 of the Waste Act organise a sufficient number of reception points for the separate collection of packaging waste other than residential packaging waste as well as for the reception of packaging waste collected separately from residential properties. The reception points shall be located equally across areas in such a way that they serve well the reception of packaging waste collected from properties.

Provisions on the obligation of municipalities and packaging producer responsibility organisations to organise property-specific separate collection of packaging waste are laid down in section 49a of the Waste Act and in section 18 of the Waste Decree. The general requitements for the setting up, maintenance and management of waste reception points are laid down in section 10 of the Waste Decree.

Section 10a (1321/2022)
Separate collection obligation for beverage bottles

The producers shall organise the separate collection for recycling of single-use plastic beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres and their caps and lids in such a way that the annual collection rate from 1 January 2025 is at least 77% by weight and from 1 January 2029 at least 90% by weight of the quantity placed on the market in the year in question. The separate collection obligation does not apply to glass or metal beverage bottles that have plastic caps or lids or beverage bottles intended and used for liquid food for special medical purposes as defined in

Article 2(2), point (g) of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council specified in section 4d, subsection 2, paragraph 2.

The aggregate quantity of beverage bottles separately collected by producers for recycling may be counted as separately collected beverage bottles. The calculation of the separate collection rate shall comply with the calculation methods laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on the separate collection of waste single-use plastic beverage bottles.

An operator maintaining a return system for beverage containers referred to in section 68 of the Waste Act is deemed to comply with the targets set in subsections 1 and 4 if the operator fulfils the re-use and recycling obligations laid down in the Government Decree on the Return System for Beverage Containers. The producers of beverage bottles other than those included in a return system for beverage bottles shall, for their part, ensure that the separate collection obligations are fulfilled. (534/2026)

The producers shall organise the separate collection for recycling of single-use plastic bottles and metal beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres in such a way that the annual collection rate from 1 January 2029 is at least 90% by weight of the quantity placed on the market in the year in question. Provisions on the calculation method for the separate collection rate of beverage containers referred to in this subsection are laid down in Article 56(1) and 56(7) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

Section 11
Obligations concerning keeping used packaging separate

The separate collection of used packaging shall be organised in such a way that:
1) packaging delivered for separate collection is emptied and, if necessary, cleaned so that it does not contain significant amounts of residues of food or other substances;
2) other wastes are included in separate collection only if the producer receiving the used packaging has allowed the reception of such wastes.

Section 12
Payment contributions of producers

All payment contributions referred to in section 63a of the Waste Act made by producers to carry out their producer responsibility obligation shall, where possible, be determined for each packaging material in accordance with the following basic principles:

1) payments are made pro rata based on the quantity of packaging placed on the market by the producer in such a way that the total quantity of packaging placed on the market by the producer does not affect the unit charge paid for the product;
2) payments provide an incentive to promote the order of priority laid down in section 8 of the Waste Act, in particular, by providing an incentive to reduce the quantity of waste in such a way that payment contributions are lower for packaging that is durable, reparable and reusable;
3) the recyclability and other properties of discarded packaging are taken into account in the determination of payment contributions;
4) payments are higher for packaging which has factors that negatively affect sorting, which is not recyclable, which is only partly recyclable, or which contains hazardous substances or hampers the functioning of existing recycling systems;
5) payments are lower for packaging that contains recycled material, while still taking account of the other properties of the packaging in accordance with the principles presented in paragraphs 1–4;
6) payment for reusable packaging is collected only when the packaging is placed on the market for the first time;
7) the total amount of the payment contributions by packaging material of all of producers belonging to the producer responsibility organisation covers the total costs arising from carrying out the obligations laid down for the producer responsibility organisation in respect of the packaging material in question;
8) the criteria used for the payment contributions are public, transparent and clearly verifiable for each product.

Paragraphs 2–5 of subsection 1 do not apply to administrative charges.

In respect of administrative charges derogation is allowed from the provision of subsection 1, paragraph 1 on making payments pro rata based on the quantity of packaging placed on the market by the producer. In such cases, administrative charges shall be determined in such a way that their share is not unreasonably high compared with the quantity of packaging placed on the market by the producer and with the payments arising from its waste management and other producer responsibility obligations.

Provisions on the cost responsibility of producers for certain waste management and cleaning-up measures carried out by municipalities are laid down in section 48b of the Waste Act. (1321/2022)

Section 13 (534/2026)
Obligation of a producer to provide information

Provisions on the obligation of the producer to provide information on the prevention of packaging waste being generated and packaging waste management are laid down in Article 55 of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

In addition, the producer shall provide operators collecting used packaging with the information on the separate collection, transport and handling of used packaging necessary for the proper functioning of the reception as well as on quality check and other procedures relating to the reception.

Provisions on the obligation of the producer to disclose information on the fulfilment of the obligations concerning the separate collection and recovery of waste are laid down in section 54 of the Waste Act. Provisions on the obligation of producer responsibility organisations to disclose information on their owners and members and on the general principles and procedures to be complied with in their service procurement are laid down in sections 63 and 66 of the said Act.

Section 14 (1321/2022)
Obligation of an authorised representative to provide information

An authorised representative authorised by an operator established in another country that supplies packaged products, service packaging or farm packaging to the Finnish market by means other than distance selling directly to end users shall, without delay, provide information about the authorisation it has received and its acceptance into a producer register or its joining a producer responsibility organisation, as well as about any amendment or cancellation of the authorisation or acceptance to a producer that in the absence of the authorisation received would be responsible for the producer responsibility obligations for that packaging. If the above-mentioned producer on whose behalf the authorised representative carries out the producer responsibility obligations for the packaging concerned is a member of a producer responsibility organisation, the authorised

representative shall, in addition, inform the producer responsibility organisation without delay of its authorisation and the date of the authorisation.

The provision of information referred to in subsection 1 above shall contain information on the provider of the authorisation and on the type, nature and quantity of the products placed on the market, and state how compliance with producer responsibility obligations has been organised. The producer responsibility organisation shall, in addition, be informed of who in the absence of the authorisation received would have been responsible for the producer responsibility obligations for the said products.

Section 15
Report on financial arrangements and action plan on organising re-use and waste management

By the end of June each year, the producer responsibility organisation or the producer designated by the Finnish Supervisory Agency under section 64, subsection 2 of the Waste Act shall submit to the Finnish Supervisory Agency the report referred to in subsection 1 of the said section on its sufficient financial arrangements and an action plan on organising re-use and waste management. (1318/2025)

The report on financial arrangements shall include the adopted financial statement for the most recent financial period, the budget for the current financial period and, where necessary, an interim financial statement or a financial statement forecast. If the said documents cannot be submitted, other reliable proof shall be provided of sufficient financial arrangements.

Section 16 (1321/2022)
Application of a producer for acceptance into the producer register

An application of a producer for acceptance into the producer register shall contain:
1) the name, contact details and business identity code of the producer;
2) the name and contact details of the contact person;
3) information on the packaging placed on the market by the producer and an estimate of its quantity in tonnes per year broken down by packaging material;

4) information on single-use plastic cups for beverages and on single-use plastic packaging referred to in the Annex to the Waste Act placed on the market by the producer and an estimate of their quantity in tonnes;
5) information on the separate collection and reception point network, transport, pretreatment, re-use, recycling and other types of recovery and on disposal of used packaging organised by the producer broken down by packaging material;
6) information on the separate collection of beverage bottles referred to in section 10a organised by the producer;
7) an estimate of the quantity in tonnes of used packaging by packaging material included annually within the scope of the re-use and waste management organised by the producer in accordance with the Commission Decision on database formats;
8) an account of the provision of information about packaging and used packaging;
9) an account of agreements concerning the organisation of re-use and waste management and of the environmental permits and management systems for environmental matters of the contractual partners;
10) a list of the Member States to which the producer sells packaged products by distance selling directly to users and the names of authorised representatives in those Member States;
11) the self-monitoring plan;
12) the date on which the application was made;
13) a declaration stating that the information provided is true.

In addition to the information referred to in subsection 1, the application of an authorised representative shall contain information on the provider of the authorisation as well as on the producers that in the absence of the authorisation would be responsible for the producer responsibility obligations for the products to which the authorisation applies. In addition, the application shall contain a declaration stating that the authorised representative was appointed under a written authorisation in accordance with the provisions of section 66b, subsection 1 of the Waste Act.

Section 17 (1321/2022)
Application of a producer responsibility organisation for acceptance into the producer register

An application of a producer responsibility organisation for acceptance into the producer register shall contain:

1) information on the producer responsibility organisation and its activities equivalent to section 16, subsection 1, paragraphs 1–2 and 5–13;
2) information on the packaging placed on the market by the producers belonging to the producer responsibility organisation and an estimate of its quantity in tonnes per year broken down by packaging material;
3) information on single-use plastic cups for beverages and on single-use plastic packaging referred to in the Annex to the Waste Act placed on the market by the producers belonging to the producer responsibility organisation and an estimate of their quantity in tonnes;
4) the name, business identity code and sector of activity of each founder of the producer responsibility organisation;
5) the names and business identity codes of the producers belonging to the producer responsibility organisation and the dates on which they joined the producer responsibility organisation;
6) the names and business identity codes of the authorised representatives belonging to the producer responsibility organisation and the dates on which they joined the producer responsibility organisation as well as information on the provider of the authorisation and the producers who in the absence of the authorisation would be responsible for producer responsibility obligations in respect of the products which the authorisation concerns;
7) an account of the division of obligations between the producers and of how a new producer can agree on the carrying out of producer responsibility with the producer responsibility organisation;
8) the report referred to in section 15 on sufficient financial arrangements of the producer responsibility organisation for the appropriate organisation of its activities; (534/2026)
9) an account of lodging the financial guarantee referred to in section 61, subsection 3 of the Waste Act. (534/2026)

Section 18
Notification of changes in activities

The notification referred to in section 106 of the Waste Act concerning substantial changes in activities and changes of members of the producer responsibility organisation shall be submitted within one month of any change.

Provisions on when the report on sufficient financial arrangements and the securing of activities and the action plan if the activities of the producer responsibility organisation substantially change shall be submitted are laid down in section 64 of the Waste Act.

Section 19 (1321/2022)

Notification of monitoring data

By the end of June of each year, a producer or a producer responsibility organisation acting on behalf of the producers belonging to it shall notify the Finnish Supervisory Agency of the following information on its activities during the previous year: (1318/2025)

1) the quantity in tonnes of packaging placed on the Finnish market broken down into sales packaging and other packaging;
2) the quantity in tonnes of single-use plastic packets and wrappers made from flexible material and single-use plastic beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Annex to the Waste Act placed on the Finnish market;
3) the quantity in tonnes of single-use plastic food containers and single-use plastic cups for beverages referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Annex to the Waste Act placed on the Finnish market broken down into the weight of the plastic contained in these products and the total weight of the product;
4) the quantity in tonnes of used packaging collected separately in Finland;
5) the quantity in tonnes of re-used packaging separately broken down into:
   a) the quantity of reusable packaging placed on the market for the first time;
   b) the number of trips of re-use;
   c) the quantity of reusable sales packaging;
   d) the quantity of all reusable packaging;
6) in respect of discarded packaging delivered to waste management organised by the producer, the quantity in tonnes of recycled and in other ways recovered and disposed of used packaging calculated in accordance with section 9 broken down by packaging material and by treatment facility and the name and location of the treatment facility;
7) the attained re-use or recycling rate and other recovery rate and an estimate of the recycling rate of discarded sales packaging;
8) the assessment and calculation principles for data referred to in paragraphs 1–7 and an assessment of the reliability of the data;
9) the provision of information about packaging and used packaging;
10) information on the measures and audits required by the self-monitoring plan;
11) information on any changes in the organisation of reception under section 10, subsections 1 and 2.

Producers of plastic carrier bags shall report the quantities of single-use plastic carrier bags placed by them on the market separately broken down into bags with a wall thickness below 15, between 15 and 50 and above 50 microns. Carrier bags made of plastic with or without handle which are supplied to consumers at the point of sale of goods and products are considered as such plastic carrier bags.

By the end of June of each year, a producer of beverage bottles or a producer responsibility organisation acting on behalf of the producers belonging to it shall report to the Finnish Supervisory Agency data on the single-use plastic beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres including their caps and lids it placed on the market during the previous year and on the content of recycled plastic broken down into PET beverage bottles and other plastic beverage bottles, as well as on the quantity of separately collected discarded plastic beverage bottles. Provisions on the specifications for the reporting of the data referred to above and on quality checks on the data are laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on the separate collection of waste single-use plastic beverage bottles. (1318/2022)

The data referred to in subsection 1, paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 above shall be broken down by packaging material. In addition, provisions on the specifications for the reporting referred to in subsections 1 and 2 and on quality checks on the data are laid down in the Commission Decision on database formats and on the specifications for the reporting referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 3 and on quality checks on the data are laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 162/2022 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting on the reduction in the consumption of certain single-use plastic products and the measures taken by Member States to achieve such reduction.

Section 19a (1321/2022)
Lighter reporting of monitoring data

A producer responsibility organisation shall permit the lighter reporting of monitoring data by producers of packaging that place on the market less than 50 tonnes of packaging per year. In such cases, the producer shall report to the producer responsibility organisation the following information on its activities during the previous year:
1) the quantity in tonnes of packaging placed on the Finnish market by material;

2) the quantity in tonnes of single-use plastic products referred to in the Annex to the Waste Act and of single-use plastic cups for beverages placed on the Finnish market in accordance with section 19, subsection 1, paragraphs 2 and 3.

By way of derogation from the criteria for payment contributions laid down in section 12, subsection 1, paragraphs 2–5, the producer responsibility organisation may collect the producer responsibility contributions of a producer of products referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 1 on the basis of the average payment contribution for products made of corresponding packaging materials. The reduction of administrative costs arising from the lighter reporting of monitoring data shall be taken into account as a reducing factor when determining the administrative charges referred to in section 12.

In its reporting of monitoring data, the producer responsibility organisation shall estimate the quantities of packaging referred to in subsection 1 placed on the market by producers in accordance with section 19. The estimate may be computed on the basis of monitoring data of other producers.

Section 20 (1321/2022)
Self-monitoring

The plan for self-monitoring referred to in section 53a of the Waste Act shall contain:
1) an account of the compilation of the monitoring data referred to in section 19 of this Decree by packaging material and an assessment of the reliability of the data and a plan for improving the reliability of the data;
2) an account of the compilation of the monitoring data on the separate collection of beverage bottles referred to in section 10a of this Decree and an assessment of the reliability of the data, and an account of the quality check system of the waste management operators reporting the data;
3) an assessment of the fulfilment of the producer's cost responsibility referred to in sections 46 and 49b of the Waste Act broken down by packaging material;
4) an account of the fulfilment of the cost responsibility referred to in section 48b of the Waste Act broken down by product group and a plan on monitoring the costs and developing the procedure;

5) an account of the producer's payment contributions referred to in section 63a of the Waste Act and in section 12 of this Decree and of the criteria for their adaptation as well as of their monitoring;
6) procedures for the regular reassessment and development of the payment contributions and their adaptation referred to in paragraph 5 of this section;
7) a plan for the implementation and organisation of self-monitoring and for audits conducted to support self-monitoring.

The auditor carrying out an audit referred to in section 53a of the Waste Act shall have the necessary knowledge, skills and other qualifications for the performance of the task. Audits may be conducted in multiple parts, taking account of the special expertise of the auditor, or included in another equivalent external audit of the activities of the producer responsibility organisation. If the producer has a certified management system, the audit may be incorporated into that system.

Section 21
Submitting a summary of an agreement between a producer responsibility organisation and municipalities

By the end of June each year, a producer responsibility organisation shall submit to the Finnish Supervisory Agency a summary referred to in section 49d of the Waste Act of agreements concluded with municipalities in the previous calendar year and their implementation broken down by packaging material. (1318/2025)

The auditor referred to in section 49d, subsection 1 of the Waste Act shall be an impartial third party independent of the producer responsibility organisation and its owners and of municipalities. The auditor shall have the necessary knowledge, skills and other qualifications for the performance of the task.

Section 22 (1318/2025)
Compilation of monitoring data and reporting it to the Commission

In order to monitor and supervise compliance with the obligations laid down in this Decree, the Finnish Supervisory Agency shall annually compile and check the monitoring data referred to in section 19 and estimate the quantity of used packaging generated in Finland and the attained re-use, recycling and recovery rates, and the separate collection of rate of plastic beverage bottles

with a capacity of up to three litres and the content of recycled plastic pro rata to all such beverage bottles placed on the market.

The Finnish Supervisory Agency shall annually report the data in accordance with the Commission Decision on database formats and the Commission Implementing Decisions specified in section 10a, subsection 2 and in section 19, subsection 4 of this Decree to the European Commission within 18 months from the end of the calendar year for which the data has been compiled.

Section 23
Market surveillance

The market surveillance authority for packaging referred to in section 24a of the Waste Act supervises compliance with sections 4a–4e and 6 of this Decree and of Articles 5, 6, 8–12, 14, 24–26 and Article 7(1), point (d) and Article 7(2), point (d) of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. (534/2026)

Provisions on market surveillance are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 as well as in the Act on the Market Surveillance of Certain Products (1137/2016).

Section 24 (1318/2025)
Cooperation and exchange of information with other Member States of the European Union

To ensure the appropriate implementation of section 66a of the Waste Act and the provisions of this Decree, the Finnish Supervisory Agency shall, for its part, ensure cooperation and a sufficient flow of information with relevant authorities of other Member States of the European Union. The cooperation shall include granting access to relevant documents, information and audit results, unless otherwise provided in the Act on the Openness of Government Activities (621/1999), the Data Protection Act (1050/2018) or Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). To promote the implementation and supervision of the registration procedure the Finnish Supervisory Agency shall publish on its website links to the producer

registers or the websites of the authority supervising producer responsibility of the other Member States of the European Union.

Section 25
Entry into force

This Decree enters into force on 1 December 2021. However, its section 10 only applies from 1 July 2023 and section 23 from 1 January 2022.

This Decree repeals the Government Decree on Packaging and Packaging Waste (518/2014) in such a way, however, that the repeal of its section 9 enters into force on 1 July 2023, the repeal of its section 7, subsections 2 and 3 and section 8 enter into force on 1 January 2025 and the repeal of its section 21 enters into force on 1 January 2022.

In case of any references elsewhere in the law to the Government Decree on Packaging and Packaging Waste in force upon the entry into force of this Decree, this Decree shall be applied instead.

Annex 1

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA RELATED TO THE DEFINITION OF PACKAGING

Sales packaging is conceived so as to contain a unit sold to final user or consumer at the point of sale (*sales unit*).

Grouped packaging is packaging used in addition to sales packaging conceived so as to contain a grouping of sales units at the point of sale irrespective of whether the grouping is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether the packaging is only used at the point of sale, and which can be removed without affecting the characteristics of the sales unit.

Transport packaging is packaging used in addition to sales or group packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of sales units, in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Containers used in road, rail, maritime and air transport are, however, not considered to be transport packaging.

The following additional criteria shall also be taken into account when defining packaging:

Additional criterion 1

Items shall be considered to be packaging if they fulfil the definition of packaging referred to in section 3, subsection 1 without prejudice to any other functions of the packaging, unless the item is an integral part of a product and it is necessary to contain, support or preserve that product throughout its lifetime and all elements are intended to be used, consumed or disposed of together.

Examples of packaging that meets additional criterion 1 include:

– sweet boxes;
– film overwrap around a CD case;
– mailing pouches for catalogues and magazines (with a magazine inside);
– cake doilies sold with a cake;
– rolls, tubes and cylinders around which flexible material (e.g. plastic film, aluminium, paper) is wound, except rolls, tubes and cylinders intended as parts of production machinery and not used to present a product as a sales unit;

– flower pots intended to be used only for the selling and transporting of plants and not intended to stay with the plant throughout its lifetime;
– glass bottles for injection solutions;
– CD spindles (sold with CDs, not intended to be used as storage);
– clothes hangers (sold with a clothing item);
– matchboxes;
– sterile barrier systems (pouches, trays and materials necessary to preserve the sterility of the product);
– beverage system capsules (e.g. coffee, hot chocolate, milk) which are left empty after use;
– refillable steel cylinders used for various kinds of gas, excluding fire extinguishers.

Examples of packaging that does not meet additional criterion 1 include:
– flower pots intended to stay with the plant throughout its life time;
– tool boxes;
– tea bags;
– wax layers around cheese;
– sausage skins;
– clothes hangers (sold separately);
– beverage system coffee capsules, coffee foil pouches, and filter paper coffee pods disposed of together with the used coffee product;
– cartridges for printers;
– CD, DVD and video cases (sold together with a CD, DVD or video inside);
– CD spindles (sold empty, intended to be used as storage);
– soluble bags for detergents;
– grave side lights (containers for candles);
– mechanical quern (integrated in a refillable recipient, e.g. refillable pepper mill).

Additional criterion 2

An item that is designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale and a disposable item that is sold, filled or designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale shall be considered to be packaging provided it performs a packaging function.

Examples of packaging that meets additional criterion 2 if it is designed and intended to be filled at the point of sale include:

– paper or plastic carrier bags;
– disposable plates and cups;
– cling film;
– sandwich bags;
– aluminium foil;
– plastic foil for cleaned clothes in laundries.

Examples of packaging that does not meet additional criterion 2 include:
– stirrer;
– disposable cutlery;
– wrapping paper (sold separately);
– paper baking cases (sold empty);
– cake doilies sold without a cake.

Additional criterion 3

A component of packaging and an ancillary element integrated into packaging is considered to be part of the packaging into which it is integrated. An ancillary element hung directly on or attached to a product that fulfils a packaging function is considered to be packaging, unless the product in question is an integral part of this product and its all elements are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.

Examples of packaging that meets additional criterion 3 include:
– labels hung directly on or attached to a product.

Examples of products integrated into packaging that meet additional criterion 3 include:
– mascara brush which forms part of the container closure;
– sticky labels attached to packaging item;
– staples;
– plastic sleeves;
– device for measuring dosage which forms part of the container closure for detergents;
– mechanical quern (integrated in a non-refillable recipient, filled with a product, e.g. pepper mill filled with pepper).

Examples of packaging that does not meet additional criterion 3 include:

– radio frequency identification (RFID) tags.

Annex 2 (1321/2022)

Annex 2 was repealed by Decree 1321/2022.

Annex 3

MARKING OF PACKAGING

This Annex establishes the numbering and abbreviations to be used in the identification system for packaging materials for the purpose of indicating the type of packaging materials and specifying the materials to which the identification system applies.

Numbering and abbreviations in the identification system

Material	Abbreviation(*)	Numbering
1. Plastic		
Polyethylene terephthalate	PET	1
High-density polyethylene	HDPE	2
Polyvinyl chloride	PVC	3
Low-density polyethylene	LDPE	4
Polypropylene	PP	5
Polystyrene	PS	6
2. Paper and fibreboard		
Corrugated fibreboard	PAP	20
Non-corrugated fibreboard	PAP	21
Paper	PAP	22
3. Metals		
Steel	FE	40
Aluminium	ALU	41
4. Wood materials		

Wood	FOR	50
Cork	FOR	51
5. Textile materials		
Cotton	TEX	60
Jute	TEX	61
6. Glass		
Colourless glass	GL	70
Green glass	GL	71
Brown glass	GL	72
7. Composites		
Paper and fibreboard/miscellaneous metals	(**)	80
Paper and fibreboard/plastic		81
Paper and fibreboard/aluminium		82
Paper and fibreboard/tinplate		83
Paper and fibreboard/plastic/aluminium		84
Paper and fibreboard/plastic/aluminium/tin plate		85
Plastic/aluminium		90
Plastic/tinplate		91
Plastic/miscellaneous metals		92
Glass/plastic		95
Glass/aluminium		96
Glass/tinplate		97
Glass/miscellaneous metals		98

(*) Only capital letters are used.

(**) C plus abbreviation corresponding to the predominant material (C/).

Entry into force and application of the amending statutes

1321/2022:

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2023.

Section 4d of the Decree, however, applies only from 3 July 2024 and the reporting obligation of section 19, subsection 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 and section 19, subsection 3 applies for the first time to reporting on products placed on the market in 2023.

1318/2025:

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2026.

534/2026:

This Decree enters into force on 12 August 2026.