Calculate your declaration based on packaging waste

This method is also known as the container method.

For whom?

In principle, this method is applicable to those responsible for packaging type C:

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

What data do you need?

✓ The volume (in tonnes) of selectively collected **industrial packaging waste**.
  ❗ **Office and/or production waste must not be declared**.

✓ The ratio between packaging from goods purchased abroad and in Belgium (you are in fact only responsible for packaging that you import).

How to determine the data

✓ You can obtain the volume of the quantities collected from your waste collector. This information may be provided in m³. The table below will help you to convert this data into kg.

Waste stream collected in wheelie bins	kg/m³
Paper/cardboard	50.0
EPS (collected in wheelie bins or plastic film collection bags)	7.5
Plastic film (collected in wheelie bins or in collection bags for plastic film)	25.0
Mixed waste (residual waste)	90.0

Example 1:

➢ A company uses a 1100 l **selective wheelie bin** for **paper/cardboard**. The container is emptied 1x week.
➢ The waste collector informs the company that **57.20 m³** (1100 l x 52 weeks) of paper/cardboard have been collected in the past year.
➢ In kg that is: 57.20 m³ x 50 kg = 2,860 kg (= 2.86 tonnes) of paper/cardboard.

Example 2:

➢ A company uses 400 l **bags** for the collecting **plastic film**.
➢ The waste collector informs the company that **80 m³** (200 x 400 l bags) of plastic film have been collected in the past year.
➢ In kg that is: 80 m³ x 25 kg = 2,000 kg (= 2 tonnes) of plastic film.

If the waste in the container is not 100% industrial packaging waste, it will be necessary to determine the percentage of packaging waste for each waste stream using a distribution key.

✓ Determine the ratio between packaging of products purchased abroad and in Belgium using the purchase invoices. By dividing the total foreign supplier invoices by the total purchase invoices, you will obtain the distribution key/ratio.

Let's take an example

- A Belgian company manufactures cosmetics.

- It purchases 50% of its raw materials abroad and 50% in Belgium.

- It has:

    ✓ 2 selective containers (one for paper/cardboard, one for plastic)

    ✓ 1 dumpster for residual waste

- The company has also determined the ratio of packaging waste collected in selective containers:

    ✓ The paper/cardboard container contains 90% industrial packaging waste

    ✓ The plastic container contains 100% industrial packaging waste

- For each flow, the company obtains a statement of the quantities of packaging waste collected from its waste collector.

- All this information allows the company to determine the tonnage of industrial packaging.

a) Industrial packaging waste collected in selective containers.

Waste stream selective containers	Quantity collected (in tonnes)	Ratio (%) packaging waste	Quantity of packaging waste (in tonnes)	Ratio (%) purchases abroad	Packaging waste (in tonnes)
Paper/cardboard	100	90%	90	50%	**45.000**
Plastic	20	100%	20	50%	**10.000**

b) Industrial packaging waste collected in mixed containers (residual waste).

Analyses have shown that residual waste from companies still contains a certain percentage of industrial packaging:

⇨ a dumpster still contains 6% packaging waste on average
  o 3% plastic
  o 2% paper/cardboard
  o 1% wood

⇨ for a wheelie bin this represents 4.4%
  o 2% plastic
  o 2% paper/cardboard
  o 0.4% wood

The company uses a dumpster for its residual waste. The share of industrial packaging waste in this container represents:
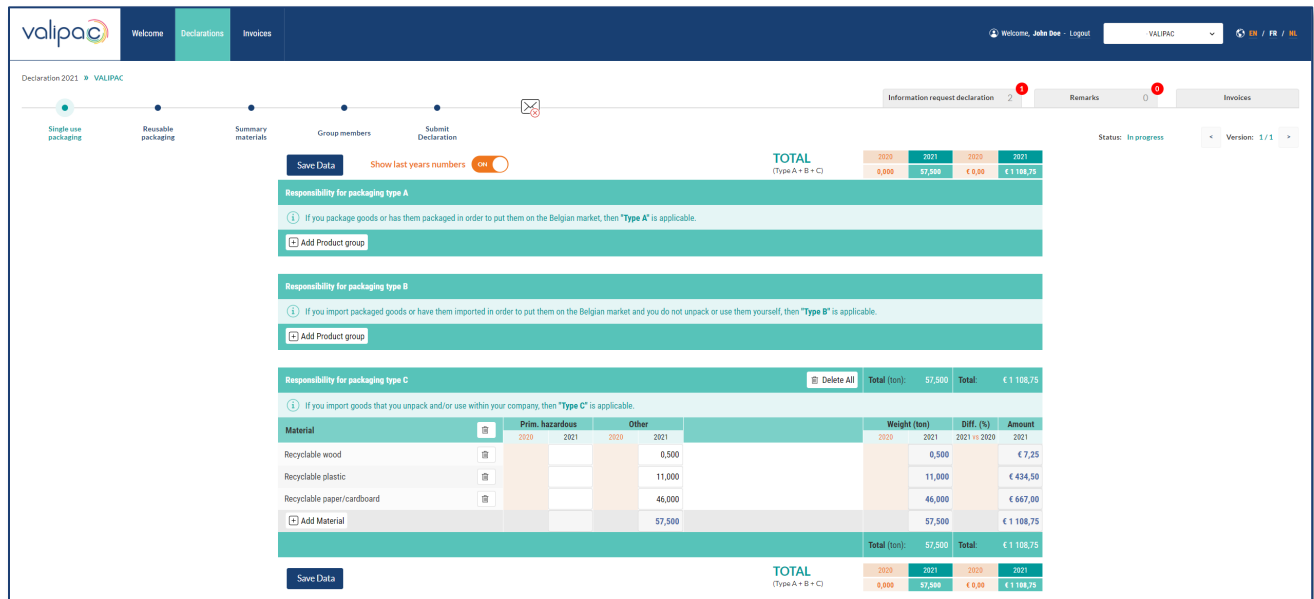
Waste stream mixed container	Quantity collected (in tonnes)	Ratio (%) packaging waste	Quantity of packaging waste (in tonnes)	Ratio (%) purchases abroad	Packaging waste (in tonnes)
Residual waste	100				
Plastic Paper/cardboard Wood		3% 2% 1%	3.000 2.000 1.000	50% 50% 50%	**1.500** **1.000** **0.500**

- In brief, this produces the following declaration:

Packaging material	Packaging waste in selective containers (in tonnes)	Packaging waste in the mixed container (in tonnes)	To be declared (in tonnes)
Recyclable paper/cardboard	45.000	1.000	**46.000**
Recyclable plastic	10.000	1.500	**11.500**
Recyclable wood	0	0.50	**0.500**

Valipac declaration

- Single-use packaging (responsible for packaging type C)

Good to know

✓ Limit yourself to packaged supplies (raw materials, spare parts, packaging, etc.). You do not have to report bulk deliveries.

✓ You do not have to declare industrial packaging waste from Belgian suppliers. Your suppliers are responsible for this packaging.

✓ For the declaration of packaging responsibility type C, you do not have to distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. Only the primary packaging of hazardous products must be declared separately.