Methodology for the Quarterly Statement



Version 25 - 1

Table of Contents

Introduction – statement formats, methods of sending, purpose	
of statements	3
What is packaging – definitions and characteristics	5
What packaging flows should we record?	6
When should we keep records of packaging within the company	7
Packaging means – beverage cups and food containers	8
Front page of statement	9
Structure of statement	10
Sheet encoding	11
Navigation toolbar	12
One-way and reusable packaging	13
JX – XX Single-use packaging	13
OX – XX Reusable packaging	13
Paid, pre-paid, non-paid and exported packaging	14
X1 – XX Paid packaging	14
X2 Pre-paid packaging	15
X3 Non-paid packaging	16
X4 Exported packaging	17
Trade beverage, Trade non-beverage packaging and industrial packaging	18

XX – 1X Trade non-beverage packaging	18
XX – 2X Trade beverage packaging	19
XX – 3X Industrial packaging	20
Sales packaging, group and transport packaging	21
XX – XA Sales packaging	21
XX – XB Group and transport packaging	22
XX – XK Composite packaging	23
SX Statistical sheets	29
S1 Reusable packaging – discarded packaging out of circulation	29
S2 Statistical records of plastic crates and pallets, reusable packaging	30
L Littering packaging	31
Statement columns	32
Statement rows	33
Examples of record keeping	34
Glossary of terms	47
List of links	51
Personal consultation	52
Contacts	53

Introduction

Statement formats, methods of sending, purpose of statements

The following methodology relates to the Contract on collective compliance between the authorised packaging company EKO-KOM, a.s. and a company which place on the market or put into circulation packaging or packaged goods, in other words, an obliged person.

A quarterly Statement about packaging production is a part of the Contract on Collective Compliance as its annex (No. 2). The structure of statements meet the requirements of the Packaging Act No. 477/2001 Coll. as amended by later regulations, Decree No. 30/2021 Coll. and authorization conditions under which the Ministry of the Environment issued its decision on authorization to EKO-KOM, a.s on March 28th 2002. Decree, Packaging law and authorization conditions applicable to an authorized packaging company can be amended or elaborated by the Ministry of the Environment which might result in changes of the structure of packaging production statements for clients of an authorized packaging company. That possibility of change is also specified in the Contract on Collective Compliance. It is very easy to check whether the structure of the form is still valid. You can easily make sure that the statement is up-to-date by checking the version of the statement in the upper left-hand corner of the front page and comparing it to the current version at:

www.ekokom.cz/en/clients/quarterly-statements.

The current version of the statement will be emailed to your contact person registered in the EKO-KOM, a.s. company system after the end of every calendar quarter. The statement contains a pre-completed introductory page. Please check the specified information carefully (e-mail address for receiving invoices, contact person, etc.) and correct or complete it if necessary.

On the following pages, please fill in only numerical values in tonnes to the nearest kilogram, i.e., rounded up or down to 3 decimal places. Do not include the unit (t), write only numbers.

• The statement is prepared as a file in the MS Excel (XLSX) and 602 XML Filler (ZFO) formats.

• It is designed so that the individual sheets are arranged one after the other in an Excel worksheet. You can switch between individual sheets using the tabs at the bottom of the window

• If a cell in the statement turns red after a value has been filled in, this indicates that you have filled in a negative value. The statement shows sales of packaging that you have introduced onto the market or into circulation, and therefore the values will always be positive. We recommend checking the TEST sheet after completing the report.

Possible methods of sending statements



We recommend sending statements by electronic means (email). Your quarterly statement will be automatically processed once it has been received, and you will subsequently receive two email messages informing you whether processing has been successful.

If you send your statement by email, we will automatically send you **confirmation of receipt** on average within 10 minutes after we receive it. Confirmation will be sent to the email address of the sender.

As soon as your statement has been processed (and provided that your company owes no outstanding payments to EKO-KOM), **confirmation of successful processing** will automatically be sent to your contact person's email address (as contained in our information system) within 48 hours. If your company has not made all payments due to EKO-KOM, invoicing for delivery of the quarterly statement will be suspended until all payments have been made.

These two messages mean that your company's Packaging Production Statement is formally correct and that it will subsequently be accounted for. You will receive an invoice (tax document) together with a pro-forma invoice for the next calendar quarter. After the advance payment has been credited to EKO-KOM's bank account (No. 1000366402/3500), we will send you a tax document within 15 days.

If you do not receive these two confirmation messages,





please double-check the statement that you have sent to us, then either resend the statement or contact our reporting department by calling (+420) 729 848 430 or (+420) 729 848 431.

If you send a completed quarterly statement about packaging production in paper form by post or by fax, please make sure that all 26 pages of the statement are complete.

Completed statements serve for:

- calculating fees for ensuring collective compliance with the obligations of take-back and recovery by the authorised packaging company EKO-KOM, a.s. This calculation is performed using a Remuneration structure which sets an amount in CZK per unit of measure (1 tonne). The Remuneration structure is also included in the Contract as Annex No. 3. You can also find the current version of the Remuneration structure on our website here: <u>www.ekokom.cz/</u> en/clients/fees/
- 2. purposes of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic (MECR), where they are submitted in a consolidated form based on the current wording of the Decree on the Implementation of Certain Provisions of the Packaging Act. This data is sorted according to material in order to prove the required recovery and recycling rates.

What is packaging

definitions and characteristics

To determine whether or not a particular product is packaging, you should first read the definition of packaging as specified in the Packaging Act. Criteria and illustrative examples clarifying the term packaging may also be helpful, and if you are still not sure, you can ask the Ministry of the Environment for an opinion.

DEFINITION OF PACKAGING

(Section 2 of Act No. 477/2001 Coll. as amended)

a) Packaging is a product consisting of any type of material and serving for the purpose of holding, protecting, handling, delivering or possibly presenting a product(s) designated for the consumer6) or another end user, provided that it should also serve the following purposes:



1. to create a sales unit for consumers or other end users (hereinafter referred to as **"sales packaging"**) at a point of sale,

2. to create a group of a certain amount of sales units at the sales location, whether this group of products is being sold to the consumer or to another final user or whether such a group

of products only serves as a tool for the placement of merchandise on the shelves at the sales location and can be removed from the product without affecting its quality (hereafter referred to as **"group packaging"**);

3. Enable the easier handling of a certain number of sales units or group packaging and in that manner, enable transport in order to prevent physical damage during shipping and handling (hereafter referred to as **"transport packaging"**); the criteria and illustrating examples specifying the definition of packaging

are provided in Annex 1 to this Act.



CRITERIA AND ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES CLARIFYING THE TERM "PACKAGING" (Annex No. 1 to Act No. 477/2001 Coll.)

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT ISSUES OPINIONS

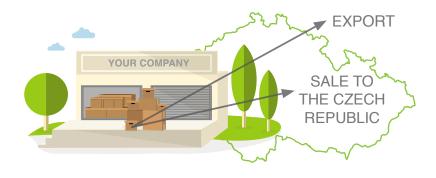
If you are unsure as to whether or not a certain product constitutes packaging, you can contact the MECR for an opinion.

ADVICE: You can find previously published opinions on the website of the Ministry of the Environment: <u>www.mzp.cz/cz/stanoviska_mzp</u>

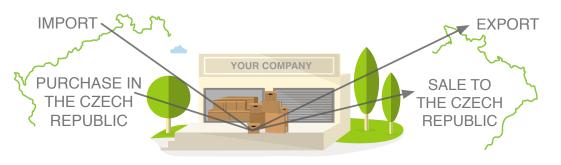
ADVICE: Even though the MECR is the only body authorised to issue opinions, call our info line and we will be happy to offer you advice as to whether your product constitutes packaging based on our practical experience.

What packaging flows should we record?

1. PRODUCTS



2. GOODS



3. RAW MATERIALS, SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS, PACKAGING MATERIALS, etc.



ADVICE: Packaging from raw materials, semi-finished products, packaging materials, etc. from a Czech supplier ending up in waste in your company is not registered.

ADVICE: Be aware that introducing packaging into the market also includes imports of packaged raw materials, semi-finished products, packaging materials, etc., even if the packaging of such raw materials finishes as waste from your company.

ADVICE: Do you import packaging materials which you then use to package your products? Do not forget to record the packaging in which you import packaging materials for your company.

ADVICE: Import means cross-border transport both from countries within the EU and outside the EU.

When should we keep records of packaging within the company?



ADVICE: Advantageous, for example, for stretch film purchased in the 1st quarter, you no longer record the next consumption period.

ADVICE: Advantageous, for example, for packaged goods that are registered in your accounting, logistics program.

Packaging means which are from Part D of Annex No. 4 of the Packaging Act

Beverage cups and food containers

Amendment to the Packaging Act No. 244/2022 Coll. includes some so-called packaging means in the packaging regime. Specifically, pursuant to Section 15b, Paragraph 1 of the Packaging Act, the rights and obligations of a person placing **single-use plastic packaging means listed in Part D of Annex No. 4** to the Packaging Act with respect to such packaging means shall apply similarly to the person placing packaging onto the market or into circulation as set out in Sections 10 to 13 of the Packaging Act.

PART D OF ANNEX NO. 4 OF THE PACKAGING ACT

- 1. Cups for beverages, including their caps and lids.
- 2. Food containers, i.e. receptacles such as boxes, with or without a cover, used to contain food which:
- a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or takeaway,
- b) is typically consumed from the receptacle, and
- *c)* is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating, including food containers used for



fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food.

RECORDS

The above-mentioned packaging means shall be recorded on the statement sheets relating to sales packaging (J1-1A, J1-1K, J1-2A, J1-2K, J2, J3, J4, L). These are packaging means (beverage cups and food containers) which are made wholly or partly of plastic.

NOTE

The above-mentioned obligations already arise when placing packaging means on the market (production/importation of an empty beverage cup or empty food container).

▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

Front page of statement



QUARTER Pre-completed.

ADVICE: There is a new version of the statement for every quarter.

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR RECEIVING INVOICES

Fill in if you only wish to receive invoices by email.

YOUR ORDER NUMBER

This box is voluntary. If you require an order number to be specified in the invoice, enter the data here.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE PERSON WHO FILLS IN THE STATEMENT

BILLING ESTIMATE

This box automatically calculates the fee to be billed for a particular time period (excl. VAT); the calculation is only made from sheets J1-1A, J1-1B, J1-2A, J1-2B, J1-3 and L.

ADVICE: After filling in the statement, check the amount.

EKCOKOM	
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Statement about packaging production

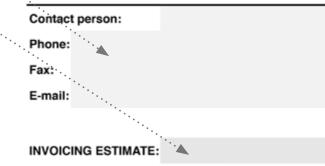
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er.		
61.	Company:	
••••••••••••••	Address:	
	E-mail for receiving invoid	iei · 📐
······	Business identification numbe	V.A.T. identification number
	Order number	EKOKOM-ID:

Methodology for this statement you can find on www.ekokom.cz

EK-

Please check: ICO (must have 8 digits); EKOKOM ID (must start with one letter and must have 9 digits)

Filled out statement send to: vykazy@ekokom.cz



CORRECTIVE STATEMENT

Enter the word CORRECTIVE into this box only in the case that you are sending a corrective statement.

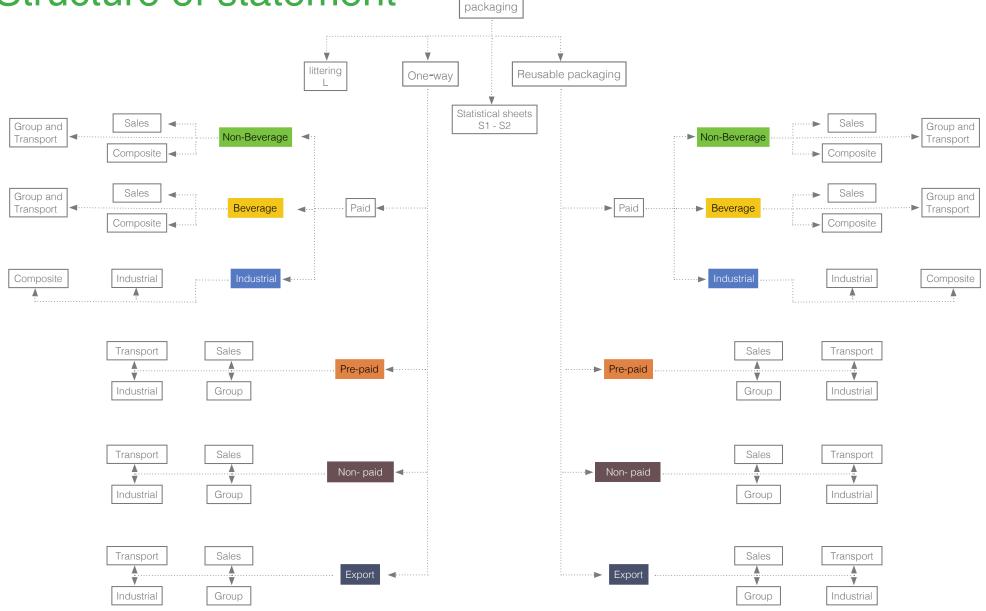
ADVICE: If you are not sending a corrective statement, leave this box blank.

EKO-KOM ID

identification of your company. This identifier always begins with a letter and continues with 8 numerals. *Example: F12345678*

> **ADVICE:** You will obtain this client number in your Certificate of integration in the EKO-KOM Collective Compliance System, or we will provide you with the identifier by telephone.

Structure of statement

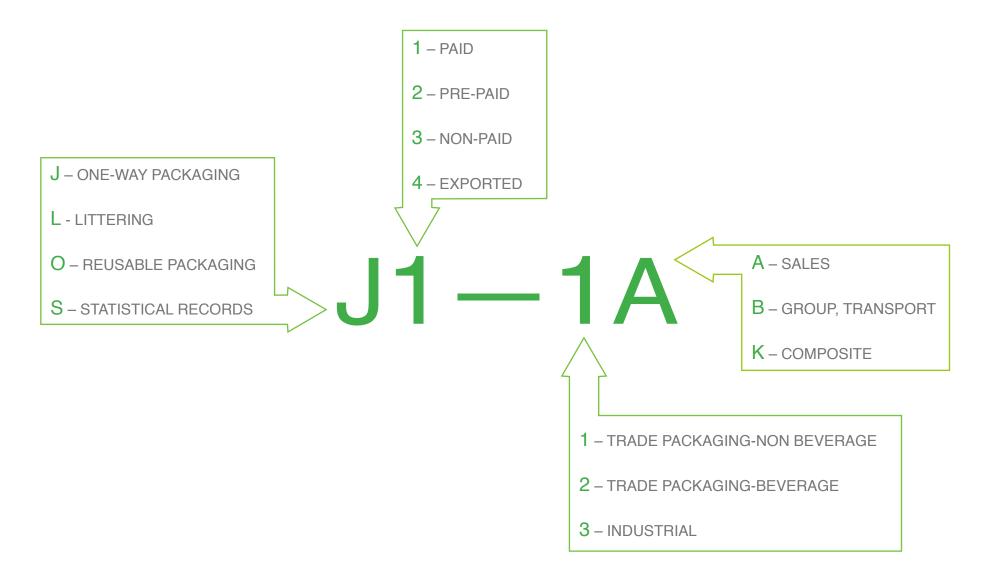


▲Table of Contents

Sheet encoding

First, we will take a look at the structure of the whole statement.

The following disambiguation, an explanation of the numbering of individual sheets of the report, may help.



Navigation toolbar

The navigation toolbar situated on sheets of the statement will also

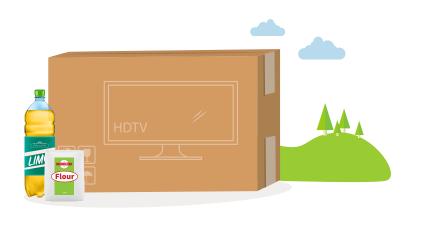
help you to find your way around the statement quickly.

VIGATION TOOLBAR		one-	way				paid				non	-bever	age		1	group	and tra	insport	t
		bout non-b	aging ₍₁₎ - paic everage ₍₂₎ pack		group	and tr	anspo	t pack	aging	placed	on the	marke	t or				IČO: quarte	er:	
				TRADE PACKAGING (3)															
							Gro	pup							Trans	sport			
					Soft, fl	exible			Ri	gid			Soft, f	lexible			Riç	gid	
	Fill in t	the weight	in tonnes	virg	in ₍₄₎	recyc	led (5)	virg	in (4)	recyc	led (5)	virgi	n (4)	recyc	led (5)	virgi	in ₍₄₎	recyc	led (5)
				produce d, bought in Czechia	d to	produce d, bought in Czechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d, bought in Czechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d, bought in Czechia	d to	produce d, bought in Czechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d, bought in Czechia	importe d to Czechia	d, bought	d to	produce d, bought in Czechia	d to
		PET	clear transparent (
		PEI	colour (7)																
		PE	clear transparent (
		FE	colour (7)																
		PP	clear transparent (
			colour (7)																
		PS	clear transparent (
		F3	colour (7)																
		XPS	clear transparent (
	Plastics	AF5	colour (7)																
	Plastics	EPS	clear transparent (
		EFO	colour (7)																
		PVC	clear transparent (
	Úvod	J1-1A	J1-1B Sheet	1 J1	I-1K	J1-2A	J1-	8	J1-2K	J1-3	J	I-3K	J2	J	3	J4			01-1A

One-way and reusable packaging

JX – XX One-way packaging

Packaging which does not meet the criteria of Section 13 Par. 3 of Act No. 477/2001 Coll. (reusable packaging) and is therefore only considered suitable for one use, such as biscuit packets, yoghurt pots and shampoo bottles.



J1-1A J1-1B J1-1K J1-2A J1-2B J1-2K J1-2B J1-2K

J2

J3 J4

OX – XX Reusable packaging

Reusable packaging is packaging that meets the conditions stipulated in Section 13 Par. 3 of Act No. 477/2001 Coll. For example EUR pallets, plastic crates and beer bottles.



O1-1A O1-1B O1-1K O1-2A O1-2B O1-2K O1-2B O1-2K O2 O3 O4

Paid, pre-paid, non-paid and exported packaging

X1 – XX Paid packaging

Use these sheets of the statement to state the quantity of packaging and packaged products for which your company pays a fee into the EKO-KOM collective compliance system. These sheets are intended both for the billing of fees themselves, and for records to be submitted to the Ministry of the Environment



▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

X2 Pre-paid packaging

Use this sheet to specify the quantity of packaging and packaged products for which your suppliers have already paid a fee into the EKO-KOM system; you must have written confirmation of this information, for example, in an invoice, delivery note or contract.

You can find a list of companies participating in the EKO-KOM system together with their ID (identification number) here: <u>www.ekokom.cz/cz/klienti/seznam-klientu</u>.



Records of materials in this sheet

- In the case of a combination of two different materials (e.g. a combination of plastic and aluminium), packaging is considered to be made from a single material if one of these materials predominates by at least 95 % by weight.
- Packaging consisting of a combination of polymers
 (e.g. PE and PP) is considered to be made from
 a single material if one of these materials
 predominates by at least 70 % by weight.
- Other packaging must be recorded in this sheet broken down into individual materials.

▲ Structure

02

▲ Table of Contents

We recommend that clients of EKO-KOM provide mutual information on packaging charges when invoicing each other:

FEES

EKCCKOM

For the packaging of the above-specified packaged products, a fee for the provision of take-back and recovery of packaging waste has been paid to EKO-KOM, a.s. under identification number EK-....

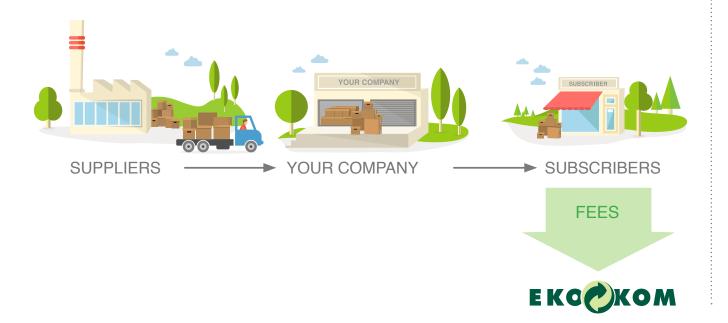
.12

This will make it easier to prove your packaging records in relation to accounting documents for possible audits. To inform others about chargeable packaging, you can also use the Declaration of Packaging Charges: www.ekokom.cz/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Prohlaseni o zpoplatneni v systemu EKOKOM 22-03.doc

X3 Non-paid packaging

Use these sheets to state the quantity of packaging and packaged materials for which the fee will be paid into the EKO-KOM system by your subscriber.

You will need to make a mutual agreement on payment with your subscriber and have this information confirmed in writing, in contract.



Records of materials in this sheet

 In the case of a combination of two different materials (e.g. a combination of plastic and aluminium), packaging is considered to be made from a single material if one of these materials predominates by at least 95 % by weight.

Packaging consisting of a combination of polymers
 (e.g. PE and PP) is considered to be made from a single
 material if one of these materials dominates by at least
 70 % by weight.

• Other packaging must be recorded in this sheet broken down into individual materials.

X4 Exported packaging

17

EKQ

жом

Use these sheets to state the quantity of packaging and packaged materials which you export for sale abroad.



J4

Records of materials in this sheet

 In the case of a combination of two different materials (e.g. a combination of plastic and aluminium), packaging is considered to be made from a single material if one of these materials predominates by at least 95 % by weight.

 Packaging consisting of a combination of polymers
 (e.g. PE and PP) is considered to be made from a single material if one of these materials predominates by at least 70 % by weight.

• Other packaging must be recorded in this sheet broken down into individual materials.

▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

04

Trade beverage, non-beverage packaging and industrial packaging

XX – 1X Trade non-beverage packaging

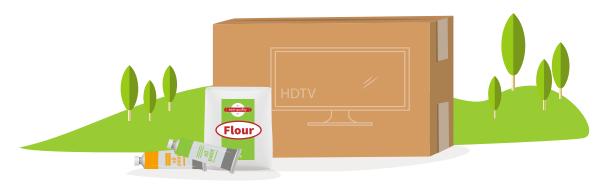
Use these sheets to record packaging for distribution to shops that **does not contain beverages** (i.e. any trade packaging except packaging for beverages: including beer, wine, drinking water, liquid refreshments, juices and nectars, milk or instant drinks intended for direct consumption without the necessary mixing with another product or other treatment).

Goods contained in such packaging are intended for consumers.

J1-1A J1-1B J1-1K

In this category, the term "beverage cartons" also serves for recording packaging of products such as tomato purée. Although the packaging is generally referred to as a beverage carton, in such cases it is used to package products that cannot be considered beverages.





01-1A 01-1B 01-1K

▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

XX – 2X Trade beverage packaging

Use these sheets to record packaging for distribution to shops that **contains beverages** (beer, wine, drinking water, liquid refreshments, juices and nectars, milk or instant drinks intended for direct consumption without the necessary mixing with another product or other treatment).

Goods contained in such packaging are intended for consumers.





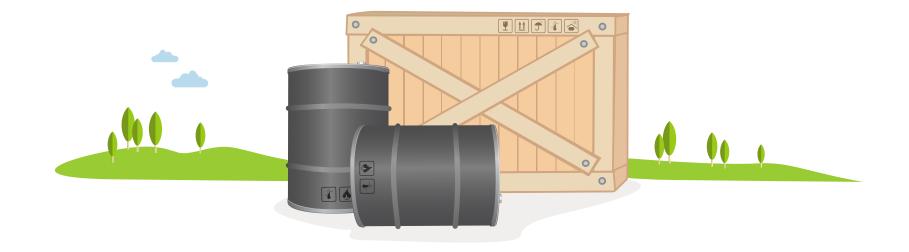
▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

XX – 3X Industrial packaging

Use these sheets to record packaging, divided into non-beverage and beverage packaging, used exclusively for the delivery of goods for production (i.e. for another end user).

The goods in this packaging are intended exclusively for companies for business purposes.

The packaging materials listed in part D of annex No. 4 to the Packaging Act No. 477/2001 Coll., on packaging (beverage cups and food containers) are also recorded on these sheets.



▲ Structure

▲ Table of Contents

Sales packaging, group and transport packaging

XX – XA Sales packaging

Use these sheets to record sales packaging. Sales packaging is used to protect a single sales unit, the smallest possible sales units.

They create a sales unit for consumers at a point of sale.



▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

XX – XB Group and transport packaging

Use these sheets to record group and transport packaging.

Group packaging group together multiple goods items – more than one sales unit.

They can be removed from a product without affecting its properties.

Transport packaging is used to make handling of sales units or multi-packs easier.



▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

XX – XK Composite packaging

Use these sheets to record composite packaging. Composite packaging means packaging composed at least of two or more layers of different materials, which cannot be separated manually and form a single integral unit consisting of an inner container and an outer casing, which is filled, stored, transported and emptied as such.

These pages are not used for keeping separate records of composite packaging, but for their additional division into the individual materials which make up composite packaging. This additional division must comply with the implementing regulation of the Packaging Act and is essential for fulfilling the registration obligation towards the MECR. This means that the weight of the paid composite packaging must be first correctly registered on the sales, group, transport and/or industrial packaging sheets. And then this weight needs to be broken down into individual materials on the sheet for composite packaging.

Pre-paid, Non-paid and exported composite packaging is only recorded in the given sheets as a breakdown by materials. The Decree on the Registration of Packaging does not recognise composite packaging, therefore materials must be registered separately.

J1-2K

J1-3K

J1-1K

▲ Structure

01-3K

01-2K

01-1K

Table of Contents

The following may help you to correctly determine whether packaging is composite or single-material

If the individual materials can be manually separated, then we assess each part of the packaging separately.

In the example below, we will register the Fe lid and the glass (including the label) separately.



The exception is the PET beverage bottle (see pages 27 and 34), where we consider the components of these packages to be inseparable by hand.

2

For packaging consisting of **two different materials** (e.g. plastic and metal) to be considered a single material, one of the materials **must predominate by at least 95 %** by weight.



4.

A combination of subgroups of a material in the case of plastics, glass and paper

e.g. plastics: PE and PP as part of a single material.



3

A combination of two different materials

(e.g. plastic and metal).



5.

A combination of subgroups of a material in the case of metals

e.g. Al and Fe as part of a single metal material.



24 EKQ KO I

Examples of classification of composite materials

2. 3 Combination of two materials Combination of subgroups of materials Combination of subgroups of materials Example: PE plastic and AI metal PLASTICS, GLASS, PAPER METAL Example: PE and PP Example: Al a Fe PE plastic PE plastic Al metal 95 % 95 % Plastics composite 70 % 70 % Plastics Composite Composite composite material AI

25 EKC KOM

Specifics of beverage packaging

Categories of beverage containers and their subcategories - Beverage bottles and Composite beverage packaging



GLASS OR METAL BEVERAGE CONTAINERS that have caps and lids made from plastic caps

BEVERAGE CONTAINERS INTENDED AND USED FOR FOOD FOR SPECIAL MEDICAL PURPOSES

as defined in point (g) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council that is in liquid form

Requirement of an attached cap or lid

This requirement applies to: Beverage containers

From 01.07.2024, a cap or lid made of plastic must remain attached to the container (beverage container with a capacity of up to 3 L)

for the duration of the product's use. A metal cap or lid with a plastic seal is not considered to be made of plastic.

Section 4, paragraph 6 of the Packaging Act 477/2001 Coll.

How to fill it in the statement

Based on the text above, fill in the weight of the beveradge container and the lid together into the statement (for example fill in a PET bottle up to 3 L + PE lid together as PET).

The following obligation must also be fulfilled.

Mandatory content of recycled plastics in packaging

This requirement applies to: Beverage bottles

Section 12a, paragraph 1 of the Packaging Act 477/2001 Coll.

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683

From 1 January 2025, the new obligation stipulates that single-use PET beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres must contain at least 25 % recycled plastics. From 1 January 2030, all beverage plastic bottles with a capacity of up to 3 litres (regardless of polymer) must contain at least 30% recycled plastics.

Note:

The recycled plastic content of the packaging must be demonstrated, for example, by a specification / technical data sheet.

How to fill it in the statement

The weight of all parts of the beverage bottles (bottle + lid + cap + label or shrink sleeve) are filled in together (for example PET bottle + PE lid + PE label or PET shrink sleeve is filled in as rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L - PET). Next step is to devide the weight of the material to columns for virgin or recycled material.

Example

	Weight	The content of recycled plastics in the packaging according to the specification/ technical data sheet	The weight of recycled plastics	The weight of virgin plastics
bottle	27 g	30 %	8,1 g	18,9 g
lid	5 g	0 %	0 g	5 g
label	0,3 g	0 %	0 g	0,3 g
IN TOTAL	32,3 g	25,07 %	8,1 g	24,2 g

Accorging to the specification/technical data sheet is the content of recycled plastics 30 %, which is 8,1 g. Into the statement is filled this:

- 8,1 g column Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L recycled material
- 24,2 g column Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L virgin

The content of the recycled plastics in this case is 25,07%.

When calculating the content of recycled plastics in the packaging, all components of the packaging must be taken into account.



You can find an illustrative example on page 34.

28 EKC KOM

SX Statistical sheets

Statistical sheets S1 and S2 clarify kinds of packaging (e.g. materials, types, quantities, etc.) introduced in the previous statement sheets. In these cases, packaging is presented in statements twice.

S1 Reusable packaging discarded out of circulation

This statement is a record of **reusable packaging that your company** has taken out of circulation.

Such as a filling line in a brewery, a filling line in a soft drinks factory, etc.

List such broken and subsequently discarded packaging in tonnes here according to the type of use. For example, beer bottles taken to a glassworks in the Czech Republic will be entered into the column "Recycled in Czechia".





S2 Statistical records of plastic crates and pallets, reusable packaging

Use this sheet to specify the quantity of reused plastic crates and pallets in tonnes and number of units at the moment of place on the market or put into circulation. Filling in this sheet is voluntary.

Used packaging – the quantity of reusable packaging that was placed on the market or put into circulation within the monitored period. Records are entered in tonnes according to the type and colour of crate according to the individual shades of plastics that the packaging is made from. When including "your" packaging, select the colour that is closest to that of your packaging. Records are supplemented by an indication of the weight of one piece of used packaging and the average number of cycles of one piece of used packaging during the monitored period. The average number of cycles expresses the number of cycles of one piece of used packaging during the monitored period, i.e., the number of cycles of reuse, which includes the processes of filling, emptying and recovery.

Newly manufactured packaging – the weight and quantity of crates and pallets newly place on the market or put into circulation within the monitored period. These statistics show all selected packaging that is newly manufactured and place on the market or put into circulation, thus increasing the total quantity of packaging in circulation.

Discarded packaging – all reusable packaging that is withdrawn from circulation and will not be reintroduced into circulation during the monitored period. Specify such broken and subsequently withdrawn packaging in tonnes according to the type and colour of carrier.



L Littering packaging

You should report plastic packaging, which is subject to the obligation to reimburse municipalities for the **costs incurred for cleaning up waste from these single-use plastic packaging.**

What kind of packaging is littering?

The obligation applies to single-use sales plastic packaging for food and beverages, which are made entirely or partly from plastic and plastic carrier bags:

part C Annex No. 4 to the Act No. 477/2001 Coll.

Type of the packaging	Limits	
Packets and wrappers made from flexible material	≤ 3 L containing food that is intended for immediate consumption from these packets or wrappers without any further preparation	
Beverage containers with a capacity up to 3 litres	≤ 3 L for beer, wine, drinking water, liquidrefreshments, juices and nectars, instant drinks or milk (i.e. receptacles used to contain liquid, e.g. beverage bottles, including their caps and lids, and composite beverage packaging, including their caps and lids)	
Plastic carrier bags	< 50 microns	

part D Annex No. 4 to the Act No. 477/2001 Coll.

Type of the packaging	Limits
Cups for beverages	including their caps and lids
Food containers	S 3 L including their caps and lids i.e. receptacles such as boxes, with or without a lid, used to contain food which: a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or to take away, b) is typically consumed from this receptacle, and c) is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating, including food containers used for fast food or any other meal ready for immediate consumption, except for beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food

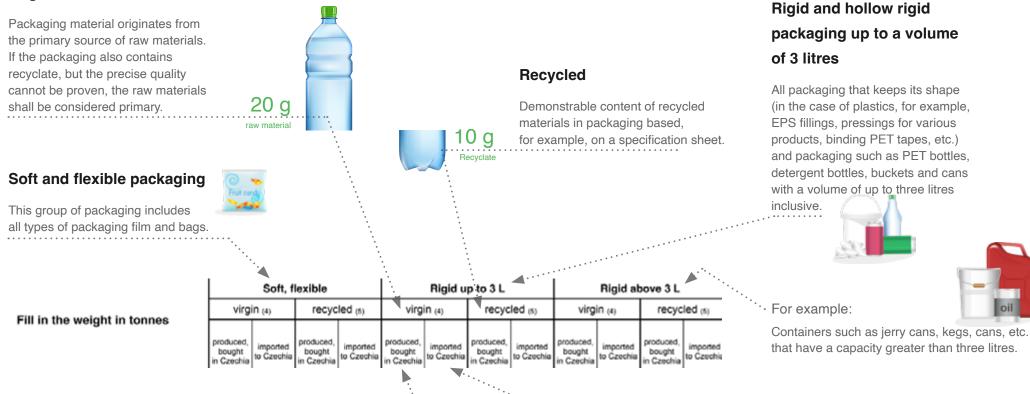
For more information about littering see the below link - Littering Methodology: https://www.ekokom.cz/en/clients/littering/



▲ Structure ▲ Table of Contents

Statement columns





Produced, bought in Czechia

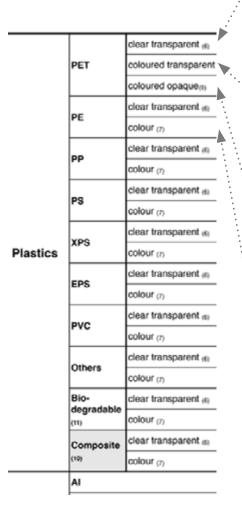
Use the "Produced, bought in Czechia" column to record all packaging that your company places on the market and packaging that your company purchases from Czech suppliers and then further distributes; in other words, all produced packaging that your company puts into circulation.

Imported to the Czech Republic

Use the "Imported to the Czech Republic" column to record packaging place on the market regardless of the country of origin. Entering information on the weight of a certain type of packaging (e.g. sales packaging) into the "Produced, bought in Czechia" column or into the "Imported to the Czech Republic" column does not affect the amount of packaging charges.

Statement rows

Fill in the weight in tonnes



. Clear transparent

Fully transparent packaging made from materials with no visible colouring.

• PET – coloured transparent

PET packaging which is coloured (pigmented) but transparent.

PET – coloured opaque

PET packaging which is coloured (pigmented) and entirely opaque.

Coloured

Transparent packaging with tinting or fully coloured (pigmented).



Types of plastic (PET, PE, PVC, PP, PS, etc.)

Although many types of packaging are marked with a material designation, such information on the packaging is now voluntary in the Czech Republic.

numerical code	Letter code	Most common uses	Properties and examples
1	PET	bottles, blister packs	clear and glossy, rigid and slightly malleable – blister packs and bottles (for beverages, washing-up detergents, bubble bath)
2	PE-HD (high-density)	bottles, boxes	opaque, pigmented or misted, flexible, malleable for detergents, shampoo, bubble bath and boxes for dehydrated foodstuffs
2	PE-HD (high-density)	bags	rustling bags and carrier bags
4	PE-LD (low-density)	film	flexible and malleable – stretch foil, water multi-packs, high-quality carrier bags
5	PP	bags	mostly matte, but also glossy (for example packaging of confectionery, various bars, biscuits, crisps, coffee, dried fruits, dehydrated foodstuffs) – these have good barrier properties and good print quality
6	XPS	thermoboxes, hot drink cups	extruded polystyrene foam; packaging most commonly used for food thermoboxes and drink cups
6	EPS	protection of fragile products	polystyrene foam packaging most commonly used as a filler and for protecting fragile products
3	PVC		Used as flexible and malleable film – mostly for meat products
	Bio-degradable		aerobic or anaerobic digestion of packaging waste; oxo-degradable plastic packaging is not considered to be biodegradable packaging

Examples of record keeping

Illustrative examples of packaging records



1. Transparent blue PET bottle (volume 1,5 L) with a drink with a lid attached to the PET bottle and a PVC shrink sleeve (with perforation) 6 pcs in a foil, on a EUR pallet, fixed on a pallet by a stretch foil.

The company produces and sells beverages in the Czech Republic, which the company packs into PET bottles. 6 pieces of bottles are wrapped in a group foil.

Сар

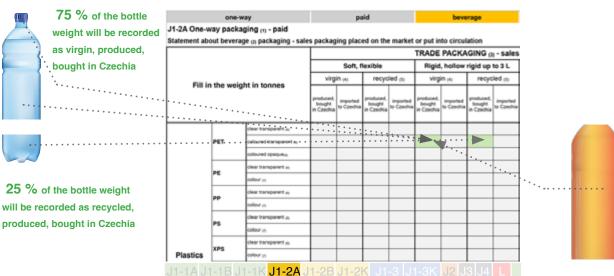
Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - sales Material type: rigid PE plastic Recycled content: 0 % Colour: blue

Evidence: Sheet **J1-2A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PET; coloured transparent

Bottle

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - sales Material type: rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L, PET Recycled content: 25 % Colour: transparent, blue

Records: Sheet **J1-2A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin and Recycled; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PET; coloured transparent



PVC shrink sleeve

Do not regard manual separability here, always record together with the bottle. **Type of use:** one-way packaging **Type of packaging:** trade - sales **Material type:** soft PVC plastic **Recycled content:** 0 % **Colour:** colourful **Records:** Sheet **J1-2A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PVC;

Littering - PET bottle, PE cap and PVC shrink sleeve

Records: Sheet L: beverage containers - charged - Total weight of PET bottle including cap and shrink sleeve - total weight in tons

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a h			

		one-way				beverage/non-	beverage	
	L - Littering packaging	g and packaging means ₍₁₎						IĈO;
		se plastic packaging and packaging a kaging waste according to Section 10						1. quarter 2023
				Paid		Pre-paid	Non-paid	Exported
ł			weight of plastic in tonnes	total weight in tonnes	quantity in pieces	total weight in tonnes	total weight in tonnes	total weight in tonnes
J	Beverage containers g			·				
	Statement to record single the costs of cleaning up pr Beverage containers go Packets and wrappers Qups for beverages Food containers Plastic carrier bags go							
	Curre for hereines	made from plastic (#)						
• •	Cohe to neserables	made partly from plastic $_{\rm fo}$						
	Statement to record single-u the costs of cleaning up pack Beverage containers ₍₂₎ Packets and wrappers ₍₂₎ Cups for beverages Food containers	made from plastic (j)						
		made partly from plastic $\rho_{\rm j}$						
	Plastic carrier bags en	Lightweight plastic beg 16 < 60 microns						

		one-w	ay				paid				b	everag	e			group	and tra	insport		
	J1-2B One-w	ay packag	ing (1) - paid													IČO:				
	Statement abo put into circula		e (2) packaging	- group	and t	anspo	rt pack	aging (placed	on the	marke	t or					quart	er:		
											TRADE PACKAGING (3)									
							Gro	зup							Transport					
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		PET	colour ₍₇₎																	
	••••••	PE	Oldar transparent y																	
			colour (r)																	
		PP	clear transparent ;																	
			colour (h																	
	J1-1A			J1	-2A	J	1-2E	J J	1-2ł	<										



Foil which contents 6 PET bottles

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - group Material type: soft plastic PE Recycled content: 0 % Colour: transparent

Records: Sheet **J1-2B**; Trade - Group; Soft, flexible; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PE; transparent clear

	paid						beverage						group and transport								
1-2B Reus	sable pack	aging (1) - paid														IČO:					
tatement at ut into circu	out beverag	pe (2) packaging	- grou	p and	ranspo	ort pac	kaging	places	d on th	e mark	et or					quart	er:				
			TRADE PACKAGING (3)																		
	Group										Tran	ransport									
	Soft, flexible				Rigid				Soft, flexible				Rigid								
Fill in the weight in tonnes			virgin (4)		recycled (5)		virgin (4)		recycled (5)		virgin (x)		recycled (5)		virgin (4)		recycled d				
			produce d, bought in Czechia	d to	produce d. bought in Caechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d, bought in Czechia	importe d No Caechia	produce d. bought is Catchia	importe d No Czechia	produce d. bought in Caechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d. bought in Czechia	importe d to Czechia	produce d. bought in Caechia	importe d to Czechia	produce 6. bought in Czechia	imp G Cat			
	[~~~	colour (7)																			
Plastics		clear transparent																			
	EPS	colour (7)																			
	PVC	clear transparent																			
		colour (7)																			
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	Others	colour (7)																			
	Bio- degradable (8)	clear transparent																			
		colour (7)																			
	Composite	clear transparent																			
	(1)	colour (7)																			
	AI																				
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Infectoria	Composite Al (n)																				
Composite Fe		Fe _(R)																			
Composite	material (9))																			
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Fill in the weight in tonnes							l					virgin (4)				recycled (5)					
			virgin (K)			recycled (5)			-	119	m (4)		recyc		NN (5)						
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Paper	Corrugated board																				
~	Moulded fibre																				
	Composite m																				
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EUR pallet

Type of use: reusable packaging Type of packaging: trade - transport Type of material: wood

01-1B 01-1K 01-2A 01-2B 01-2K 01-3 01-3K 02-0

Records: Sheet **O1-2B**; Trade - Transport packaging; virgin, produced, bought in Czechia; Wood; Wood and chipboard

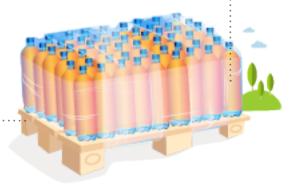
one-way				paid						beverage					group and transport				
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		TRADE PACKAGING (3)																	
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			virg	ín (4)	recyc	recycled (5)		virgin (4)		recycled (5)		virgin (4)		recycled (1)		virgin (4)		recycled (1	
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		colour (7)																	
	PE	clear transparent (
		colour m										• .							
		clear transparent (· · ·							
		3 J1-1K				1-28								10	J3				

Foil, stretch foil that fixes the product on a pallet

Type of use: one-way packaging

Type of packaging: transport Material type: soft plastic PE Recycled content: 0 % Colour: transparent

Records: List **J1-2B**; Trade - Transparent, Soft, flexible; Primary; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PE; clear transparent



2. Transparent blue PET bottle (volume 1,7 L) with a fabric softener (non-beverage) with a lid not attached

to the PET bottle and an all-over glued (manually non-separable) PE label

The company produces and sells a fabric softener in the Czech Republic, which the company packs into PET bottles.

Lid

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - sales Material type: rigid PE plastic Recycled content: 0 % Colour: blue

Evidence: Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PE; Coloured



Bottle

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - sales Material type: rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L, PET Recycled content: 25 % Colour: transparent, blue

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin and Recycled; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PET; Coloured transparent

PE Label

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade - sales Material type: soft PE plastic Recycled content: 0 % Colour: colourful



Records: Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PET; Coloured transparent

3. Box with medicines in a blister pack

The company produces and sells medicines in the Czech Republic. The medicines are packed into blisters and then into paper boxes.



•

J1-1A

Box:

Type of use: one-way packaging

Type of packaging: trade sales

Material type: paperboard

Recycled content: N / A (in case of unknown amount of recycled material, the material is considered as Virgin)

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging, Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Paperboard

11-14 One-way	1A One-way packaging (t) - paid											IĆO:		
		age (2) packaging - sai	es pack	anina nla	ced on t	the mark	t or out	into circ	ulation			quarter		
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				in (4)		cled (h)		íñ _H	-	sted (th)	vier	iñ in	recycled (t)	
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	PET	coloured transparent m												
		coloured spague _{re}												
		clear transparent _{dt}												
	PE	colour (n												
		clear transparent 41												
	PP	colour m												
		clear transparent _{dt}												
	PS	colour (n												-
		clear transparent as				<u> </u>								-
Plastics	XPS	colour (h				-								-
		dear transparent												-
	EPS	colour m				-								-
		dear transparent .e.												-
	PVC	colour or				-								
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	010	dear transparent at			-	-		-				-		-
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Glass	Colour (7)													
	Composite	08												
	_			_										
	Paperboard													
Paner				-										

38 EKC KOM

one-way				paid non-beverage								sales				
1-1A One-way												IČO:				
tatement abou	t non-bevera	age 🙊 packaging - sa	les pack	iging plu	ced on t	he mark	et or put	into circ	ulation			quarter	:			
							TRADE	PACKA	GING (7	- sales						
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	-m.	oolaur in														
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Metals	Fo							· · · .								
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J1-1A	J1-1E	3 J1-1K	J1-2	2A	J1-2	в	J1-2I	<	J1-3	1.1	1-3K	Jź	2 J3	3 J4		

Blister

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade sales Material type: 90 % PVC, 10 % aluminium (Al) Recycled content: 0 % Colour: silver

Records: Due to the fact that it is a composite packaging, we must register such packaging on two different sheets:

Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; Plastics; Composite; coloured

Further:

Sheet **J1-1K**; Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PVC; 90 % by weight of the package

Sheet **J1-1K**; Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Metals; Al; 10 % by weight of the package

If PVC plastic predominates

by more than 95 %, then we record

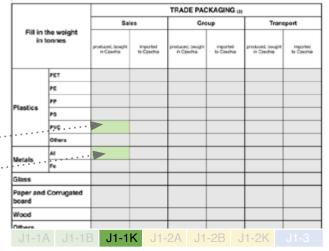
the weight of the entire package as PVC plastic.



one-way

J1-1K One-way packaging (1) - paid

Supplementary statement about non-beverage a packaging - sales, group and transport - composite packaging placed on the market or put into circulation



sales, group and transp

39 EKC KOM

4. Barrel with chemicals - industrial packaging The company produces and sells chemicals in the Czech Republic, which they pack in metal barrels.

This chemical product is not intended for consumers.



Barrel

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: industrial, volume 10 L Material type: metals FE Recycled content: 0 %

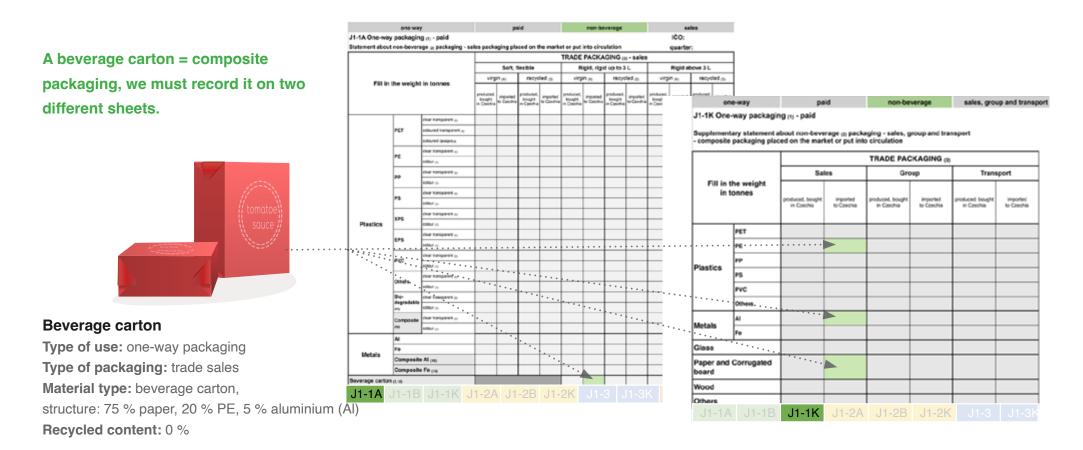
Records: Sheet **J1-3**; Industrial; Non-beverage; Rigid; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Metals, Fe

one-way J1-3 One-way packaging (t) - paid						paid					ndustri			non	-bever	IČO:	a peve	1.05
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			-	Soft 1	lexible				gid		Soft, flexible Rigid						nid	_
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	PP	colour ₍₇₎																Γ
	PS	clear transparent (Γ
	0	colour ₍₇₎																Γ
	XPS	clear transparent ,																
Plastics	APS	colour ₍₇₎																
Plastics	ED0	clear transparent ,																
	EPS	colour ₍₇₎																
	PVC	clear transparent ,																
		colour ₍₇₎																
	Others	clear transparent ,																
	Unite's	colour ₍₇₎																
	Bio- degradable	clear transparent ,																
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metans	Composite /																	
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ſ					Non-bey	verage (I)		Beverage							
				virgi	n (o	recyc	ied (6)	virg	in (4)	recycled (5)					
	Fill in the weight in tonnes		produced, bought in Czechia	imported to Czechia											
ſ		Clear transparer	nt												
	J1-1A		J1-1K	J1-2A	J1-2E	3 J1-2	K J1∹	3 J1-3							

5. Beverage carton filled with tomato purée, packed by 6 pieces in a corrugated board box

The company imports from Italy and sells tomato puree packed in a beverage carton in the Czech Republic. 6 pcs are packed in a corrugated board box. According to valid legislation in the Czech Republic, tomato puree is not considered as beverage.



Records: Due to the fact that it is a beverage carton, is composite packaging, we must record it on two different sheets:

The whole weight of the package: Sheet **J1-1A**; Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, rigid up to 3 L; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Beverage carton

Further disintegration by materials: Sheet **J1-1K**; Trade packaging; Sales; Imported to Czechia; Plastics; PE; 20 % by weight of the package Sheet **J1-1K**, Trade packaging; Sales; Imported to Czechia; Metals; AI; 5 % by weight of the package

Sheet **J1-1K**, Trade packaging; Sales; Imported to Czechia; Paper and corrugated board; 75 % by weight of the package

Corrugated board boxes

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: group Type of material: corrugated board Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet **J1-1B**, Trade packaging; Group; Virgin; Imported to the Czechia; Paper; Corrugated board



packaging (h) - paid on-beverage (a) pack n adjust in tonnes dear transparent (obour (h) dear transparent (aging	Soft, f	lecible		pup	Aging Ri- in (4) importe d D Czechia	TRAD	E PAG	KAGI	NG (3) Soft, f	recycl			_	gid recyc	led in
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Import for own consumption = placing packaging on the market

6. Barrel with chemicals, packed by 4 pcs on a disposable pallet, barrels are fixed with a metal binding tape

The company imports raw material in 50 L disposable plastic barrels into the Czech Republic. The raw material is processed by this company and the barrels end up as a waste of this company.

Barrel and cover

Type of use: one-way packaging Packaging type: industrial Material type: hollow rigid plastic PE Colour: white opaque Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet **J1-3**; Industrial; Non-beverage; Rigid; Virgin; Imported to Czechia; Plastics; PE; Coloured

Pallet

EKC (C)KOM

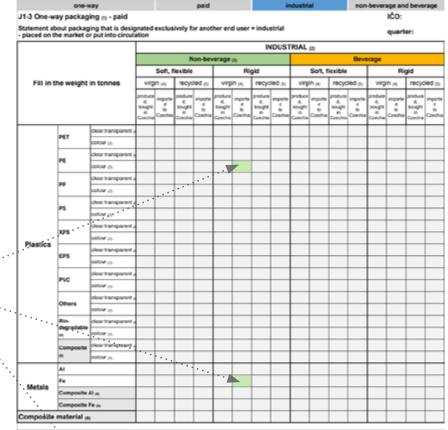
Type of use: one-way packaging Packaging type: industrial Type of material: wood Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet **J1-3**; Industrial; Nonbeverage; Virgin; Imported to Czechia; Wood; Wood and chipboard

Binding tape

Type of use: one-way packaging Packaging type: industrial Material type: Fe Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet J1-3; Industrial; Nonbeverage; Rigid, hollow rigid; Virgin; Imported to Czechia; Metals; Fe



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7. Fruit snack

The company produces a snack packed in a pocket. The pocket is closed with a plastic lid. Snack is not a drink.

Littering - pocket and lid

Records: List L: food containers - charged Total weight including lid - total weight in tons

Proportion of plastic from the entire bag including the lid - weight of plastic in tons



proportion of plastic from

the entire bag including the lid

Type of material: composite plastic (PET, PE, Al and other materials)

The sum of plastic materials predominates by more than 70 %,

so we classify the packaging as Composite plastic.

Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**: Trade - Sales packaging; Soft, flexible; Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia, Plastics; Composite; Coloured

As this is composite packaging, we have to record such packaging on two different sheets:

Sheet **J1-1K**; Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PET; 14 % by weight of the package

Sheet **J1-1K**, Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PE; 69 % by weight packaging

Sheet **J1-1K**, Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Metals; Al; 11 % by weight of the package

Sheet **J1-1K**, Trade packaging; Sales; Produced, bought in Czechia; Others; 6 % by weight of packaging

jedno použiti

vyrobené z plastu "x

yrobené z plastu "

15 < 50 mikronů

< 15 mikronů

Lehké plastové tašky

ryrobené částečně z plastu _{(*}. • Lehké plastové tašky

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sahuji/neobsahuji nápoje

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v tunách

L - Litteringové obały a obalové prostředky (1) Výkaz pre avišenci jedenrazných plastových obalo a obalových prostředků, na které se vztahují povinností úhrady nákladů na úšile depute z obalů de § 16 a zákona č. 4.777001 5b., o obalech.

plastu

Zpoplatně

celková

hmotnost

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množství

v kusech

IČO: 1. čtvrtleti roku 2023

elková hmotní

v tunách



8. Television packed in a corrugated board box

The company imports televisions from abroad, they are packed in corrugated board boxes. The box contains PE bags and polystyrene parts for better product protection.

Box

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade sales Type of material: corrugated board **Recycled content:** 0 %

Records:

Sheet J1-1A: Trade - Sales packaging; Virgin; Imported to Czechia; Paper, corrugated board

Polystyrene parts

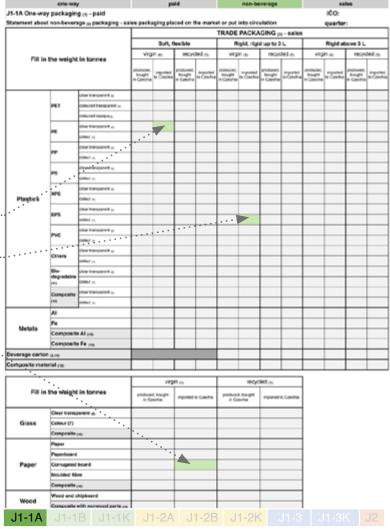
Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade sales Material type: EPS **Recycled content:** 0 % Colour: White

Records: Sheet J1-1A, Trade - Sales packaging; Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L, Virgin; Imported to Czechia, Plastics, EPS, coloured

PE bags

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: sales Material type: PE **Recycled content:** 0 % Colour: clear

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**, Trade packaging; Sales, Soft, Flexible, Virgin; Imported to Czechia; Plastics; PE; Clear transparent



45 EKCCKOM

9. Egg case 30 pcs

The company packs and sells eggs in the Czech Republic, placed in 30 pieces liners, wrapped in PE foil, with a loosely inserted paper label.

Interpolation

Type of use: one-way packaging Type of packaging: trade sales Type of material: moulded fibre Recycled content: 100 % (for an illustrative example, we present 100 % recycled material, use the packaging specification)

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**, Trade - Sales packaging; Recycled; Produced, bought in Czechia; Paper; Moulded fibre

Paper label

Type of use: one way packaging Type of packaging: sales Material type: paper Recycled content: 0 %

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**, Trade packaging; Sales, Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Paper; Paper

Foil

Type of use: one way packaging Type of packaging: sales Material type: PE Recycled content: 0 % Colour: clear

Records: Sheet **J1-1A**, Trade packaging; Sales, Soft, Flexible, Virgin; Produced, bought in Czechia; Plastics; PE; clear transparent

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Glossary of Terms



Term	Explanation
AI	Aluminium packaging where aluminium predominates over another material by at least 95 %.
Beverage carton	Packaging composed of several material layers (most commonly paper, plastic and aluminium), which is intended for drinks and foodstuffs (such as milk, juice, cream, etc.).
Beverage	Packaging containing beverages including beer, wine, drinking water, liquid snacks, juices and nectars, milk or instant drinks intended for direct consumption without necessary mixing with another product or other treatment.
Bio-degradable	Packaging where a bio-degradable material predominates at least 70 % by weight over a plastic polymer, or at least 95 % by weight over another material; biodegradation means aerobic or anaerobic digestion of packaging materials.
Chipboard	Packaging made of chipped wood, most often in the form of boards.
Clear transparent	Fully transparent packaging made from materials with no visible colouring.
Coloured opaque PET	PET packaging which is coloured (pigmented) and entirely opaque.
Coloured transparent PET	PET packaging which is coloured (pigmented) but transparent.
Composite Al	Composite packaging made up of aluminium and iron, where aluminium predominates. Or aluminum predominates by at least 70 % and does not reach 95 % over other material.
Composite Fe	Composite packaging made up of iron and aluminium, where iron predominates. Or iron predominates by at least 70 % and does not reach 95 % over other material.
Composite material	Composite packaging where none of the materials predominates by more than 70 % by weight.
Composite with non-woodparts	Composite packaging in which the wood or chipboard part predominates by weight by at least 70 % over the other material but does not exceed 95 %.
Composite paper	Composite packaging with a paper part that predominates at least 70 % by weight over another material, but accounts for less than 95 %.
Composite plastics	Composite packaging with a plastic part that predominates at least 70 % by weight over another material, but accounts for less than 95 %.

Littering	Loosely disposed waste, or waste left in a place that is not reserved for its disposal.
Corrugated board	Packaging consisting of at least one corrugated layer and one or more smooth layers of paper, where corrugated board predominates at least 70 % by weight over another paper material, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
EPS	Polystyrene foam packaging most commonly used as a filler and for protecting fragile products, where EPS predominates at least 70 % by weight over another plastic polymer, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
Exported	Packaging which your company places on the market outside the Czech Republic, i.e., exports; such packaging is exempt from fees, because it is not subject to the take-back and recovery obligation; only registration obligations apply.
Fe	Iron packaging where iron predominates over another material at least 95 % by weight.
Group	Packaging such as PET bottles, detergent bottles, buckets, cans, etc., with a volume in excess of 3 litres.
Hollow rigid above 3 L	Packaging which forms a group or certain quantity of sales units, regardless of whether such a group of items is sold to a consumer or end user whole, or whether the container serves only to facilitate the placement of items on shelves at a point of sale and can be separated from the products before sale without affecting their properties.
Imported	Cross-border transport of packaging regardless of whether from within or outside the EU.
Industrial	Packaging intended solely for packaging a product intended exclusively for other end users. Other end users are entrepreneurial legal persons or individuals who buy packaging or packaged products for their business activities and do not put them into further circulation.
Manually separability	If packaging composed of multiple materials which can be separated manually, the materials must be recorded separately with exceptions (beverage bottle).
Moulded fibre	Packaging made from wood pulp or recycled waste paper, such as egg and fruit cartons, protective carton filling, shipping pallets, etc., where moulded fibre predominates at least 70 % by weight over other paper materials, or at least 95 % by weight over other materials.
Non-beverage	Packaging not containing beverages including beer, wine, drinking water, liquid snacks, juices and nectars, milk or instant beverages intended for direct consumption without necessary mixing with another product or other treatment.
Non-paid	Packaging is considered non-paid if your company and your customer have concluded Contract on Collective Compliance . Your company and your customer have agreed that the packaging fee will be paid by your customer for packaging that you supply, and you have clearly stated this in writing in your business conditions.
One-way	Packaging made from other materials that predominate at least 95 % by weight, for example, ceramics.
Others	Packaging which does not meet the criteria of Section 13 (3) of the Packaging Act, i.e., packaging that is not suitable for re-use in an organisational manner in accordance with point B. 1 or B. 2 of Annex 2 to the to the Packaging Act, and which is therefore considered single-use packaging.

Others plastics	Packaging made from other types of plastic polymers than those specified above, where such plastics predominate at least 70 % by weight over other plastic polymers, or at least 95 % by weight over other materials.
Packaging	Any products made of a material of any nature, which are intended for the containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of products intended for consumers (citizens) or for other end users.
Packaging product	A product or material which is used to make packaging, or which is a part of packaging consisting of multiple parts. For example, an empty bottle, box or can.
Paid	Packaging for which your company pays a fee into the EKOKOM system. Currently, only the types of packaging specified in sheets J1-1A; J1-1B; J1-2A; J1-2B and J1-3 and L have an impact on the fee amount
Paper	Paper packaging with a grammage of up to 150 g/m2, where paper predominates over another paper material at least 70 % by weight, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
Paperboard	Cardboard packaging with a higher grammage created by wet machine pressing from two or more layers of paper; the grammage ranges from 150 g/m ² , where paperboard predominates over another paper material at least 70 % by weight, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
PE	Polyethylene; packaging which exists in various kinds, such as high-density (HD-PE) or low-density (LD-PE), where PE predominates at least 70 % by weight over another plastic polymer, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate; packaging where PET predominates over another plastic polymer at least 70 % by weight, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
Plastics	A range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds, polymeric materials.
PP	Polypropylene; packaging where PP predominates over another plastic polymer at least 70 % by weight, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
Pre-paid	Packaging is considered pre-paid if a company from which your company purchases packaging already has concluded Contract on Collective Compliance and pays a fee for the supplied packaging into the EKOKOM system.
Produced, bought in Czechia	Packaging materials made and used for packaging your own products (goods), or pre-packaged products (goods) purchased from a partner in the Czech Republic.
PS	Packaging where the PS predominates at least 70 % by weight over another plastic polymer, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride; packaging where PVC predominates over another plastic polymer by more than 70 % by weight, or more than 95 % by weight over another material.
Recycled	Demonstrable content of recycled materials in packaging based, for example, on a specification sheet.
Reusable packaging	Reusable packaging is packaging for which reuse has been organisationally ensured in the manner specified in point B. 1 or B. 2 of Annex No. 2 to the Packaging Act; when such packaging is newly introduced onto the market or into circulation, take-back and recovery shall be ensured if at least 70 % by weight of the packaging can be reused.

Rigid, hollow rigid up to 3 L	All packaging that keeps its shape (EPS fillings, pressings for various products, binding PET tapes, etc.) and packaging such as PET bottles, detergent bottles, buckets and cans with a volume of up to three litres inclusive.
Sales	Packaging which forms a sales unit for consumers or other end users at a point of sale.
Soft, flexible	The soft packaging group includes all types of packaging films and bags, sacks.
Trade	Packaging used for distribution to shops; goods contained in such packaging are intended for consumers.
Transport	Packaging which is designed to facilitate the handling and transport of a specific quantity of sales units or multi-packs so that they do not suffer any physical damage during handling and transport.
Virgin	Packaging material originates from the primary source of raw materials. If the packaging also contains recyclate, but the precise quality of the recyclate cannot be proven, the raw materials shall be considered primary.J1-1A; J1-1B; J1-2A; J1-2B a J1-3.
Wood	Wood packaging, where wooden or chipboard parts predominate at least 95 % by weight over other material.
XPS	Extruded polystyrene foam; packaging most commonly used for food thermoboxes and drinks cups, where XPS predominates at least 70 % by weight over another plastic polymer, or at least 95 % by weight over another material.

List of links

CURRENT QUARTERLY STATEMENT AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT:

www.ekokom.cz/cz/klienti/ctvrtletni-vykazy



Ministry of the Environment: www.mzp.cz/

Opinions in case of doubt whether a certain type of product is or is not packaging: <u>www.mzp.cz/cz/stanoviska_mzp</u>

Ministry of Industry and Trade: www.mpo.cz/

Department of Agriculture: www.eagri.cz/public/web/mze/

Czech Trade Inspection Authority: https://www.coi.cz/

State Agricultural and Food Inspection: www.szpi.gov.cz/

Czech Environment Inspection: <u>www.cizp.cz/</u>

Customs bodies of the Czech Republic: www.celnisprava.cz/en/Pages/default.aspx

Personal consultation

We will be happy to advise you during a personal consultation. There is no need to make an appointment in advance. We are available to you every working day from 8:30 to 16:00 at the address below.

address:

EKO-KOM, a. s. Na Pankráci 1685/17 140 21 Prague 4 Czech Republic

GPS:

50°3'42"N, 14°25'35"E

Municipal public transport:

The best way is to use the underground, the EKOKOM, a.s. Company's premises are near "Vyšehrad" station on route C. Walk in the direction of Prague Congress Centre from the underground station. You will pass the older building (formerly the Palace of Culture) to your left and you will see the new building in front of you. There is a glass pylon in front of the building entrance bearing the EKOKOM logo.

(This route is marked in red on the map)



By car:

If you are travelling in the direction from the centre of Prague, turn off Magistral Road at the first exit after Nuselský Bridge. If you are travelling in the direction towards the centre of Prague, turn off Magistral Road at the exit in the direction of Vyšehrad. You will reach a roundabout from both Magistral exits, turn off the roundabout into the underground car park at Prague Congress Centre (you will see an OMV fuel station to your left). (This route is marked in blue on the map)

52 EKQ KOM

Contacts

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Joining the EKO-KOM system

phone: +420 729 848 444, +420 261 176 256, +420 729 848 445, +420 261 176 257 e-mail: info@ekokom.cz

Packaging records, statement about packaging production phone: +420 729 848 430 e-mail: evidence@ekokom.cz Invoicing, urgency of payments phone: +420 729 848 450 e-mail: pohledavky@ekokom.cz

Requirements for packaging placed on the market, labelling of packaging phone: +420 729 848 460 e-mail: kolar@ekokom.cz