the time of the insertion such that the value of the counter $C_1$ equals $v_{g_i(y)}$. In both cases, $C_1$ is incremented by $v_{g_i(x)}$. To be able to recover the two increments from $C_1 = v_{g_i(x)} + v_{g_i(y)}$, we store a value $z \in [1, L-1]$ on $C_2$. We compute $z$ as follows: If $v_{g_i(x)} - L + 1$ is smaller than $L$, then $z = v_{g_i(x)} - L + 1$. Otherwise, if $v_{g_i(y)} - L + 1$ is smaller than $L$, then $z = v_{g_i(y)} - L + 1$. Finally, if none of the above holds, then set $z = 1$. We explain how together with $c_1$ the value of $z$ enables to recover the two increments stored in $C_1$. First, we check if