

EMBALLAGERETUR

INTRODUCTION TO REPORTING OF 2024 QUANTITIES & RETURPORTALEN

23-04-2025

www.emballageretur.dk/en/



WELCOME

- 1 Reporting of actual quantities for 2024
- 2 The task you need to start to be able to report
- 3 How to map out your responsibility
- 4 Data collection
- 5 Returportalen
- 6 Self-inspection

THE PRACTICALITIES

You are more than welcome to ask questions!

Write your question in the chat:

We will be answering questions in the chat throughout the webinar and will wrap up by addressing as many remaining questions as possible at the end of the webinar.

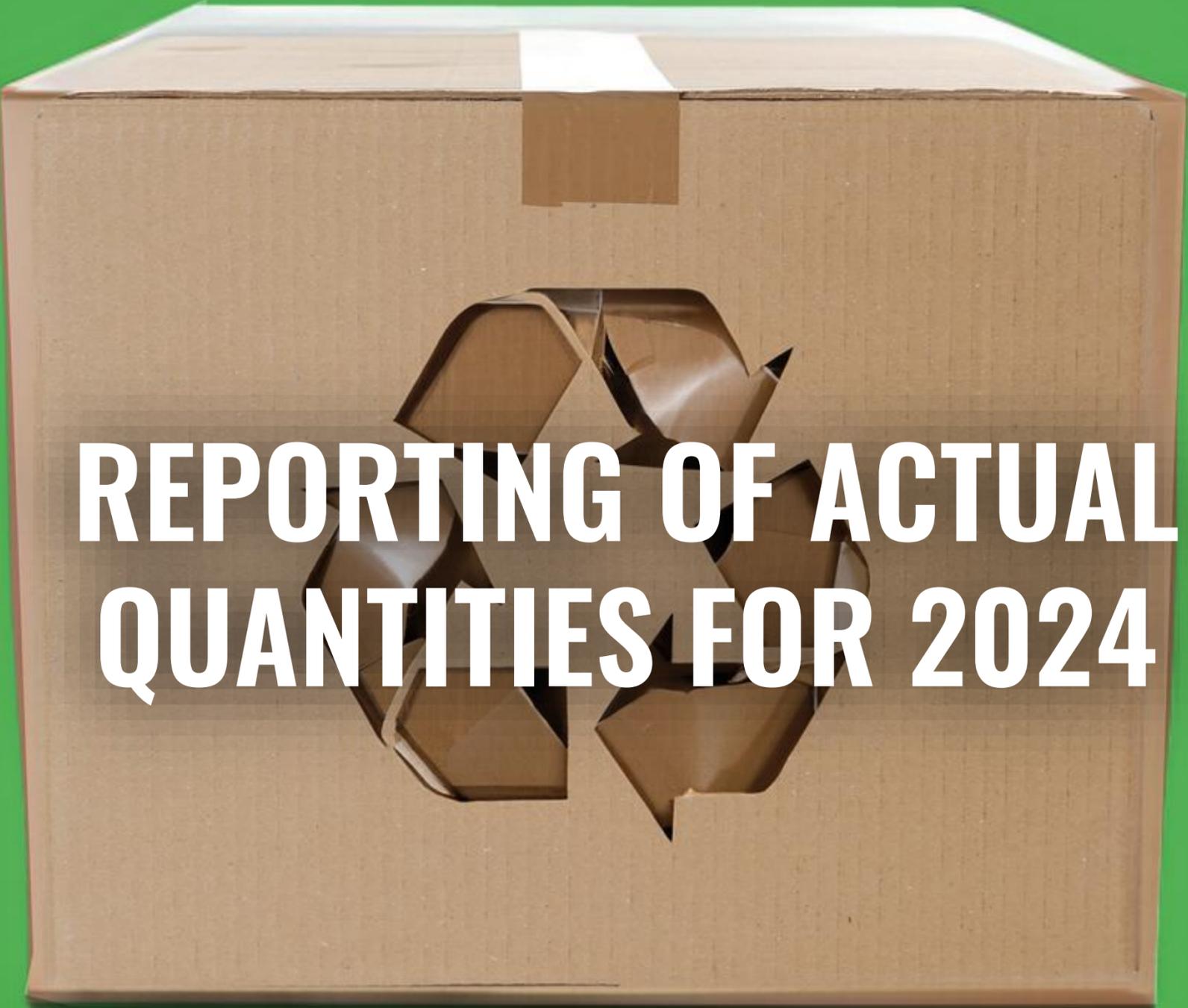
CONTACT US

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Call us: +45 33 36 91 98

Visit us: www.emballageretur.dk/en/



A photograph of a brown cardboard box centered against a solid green background. The box has a large, irregular cutout in the center of its front face, shaped like a recycling symbol (a triangle of arrows). The text "REPORTING OF ACTUAL QUANTITIES FOR 2024" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the box, partially obscuring the cutout. The box is slightly shadowed on the green surface below it.

**REPORTING OF ACTUAL
QUANTITIES FOR 2024**

TODAY'S TOPIC

2024

REPORTING OF **EXPECTED**
QUANTITIES FOR 2024



2024

REPORTING OF
ACTUAL QUANTITIES
FOR 2024



2025

AS OF OCTOBER 1ST:
**THE EXTENDED PRODUCER
RESPONSIBILITY TAKES
EFFECT**



KEY DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

All should today have received a link to enter our portal.

New registration of members after **May 15th – 31st 2025** will not be able to report numbers in Returportalen.

Returportalen is now open for reporting. It closes for reporting: **May 15th.**

Deadline for registering actual quantities in DPA is **May 31st 2025.**

WHAT NEEDS TO BE REPORTED?

Reporting of actual quantities made available in 2024

The amount of single-use packaging that has been made available in 2024.

The amount of reusable packaging made available for the first time, intended for a number of trips or cycles, in 2024.

1 kg

Distributed by material categories:

1. Cardboard
2. Paper
3. Ferrous metals
4. Aluminium
5. Glass
6. Plastic
7. Food and beverage cartons
8. Wood
9. Textiles
10. Porcelain
11. Cork
12. Ceramics
13. Other

Whether it is household or commercial packaging

Whether it is single-use or reusable packaging

Packaging that is not easily separable should be reported based on the total weight of the material that the packaging mainly consist of.

Indication of whether the packaging should be sorted as **hazardous waste** or **residual waste**.

NOTE!

For quantities made available under 8 tons, you can choose to report the total amount made available, broken down by household and commercial waste!

Single-use packaging vs reusable packaging

SINGLE-USE PACKAGING

Packaging that is not reusable packaging.



REUSABLE PACKAGING

Packaging that has been designed, created, and placed on the market with the intention of undergoing a number of trips or cycles during its lifetime by being refilled or reused for the same purpose it was originally designed for.



Household packaging vs commercial packaging

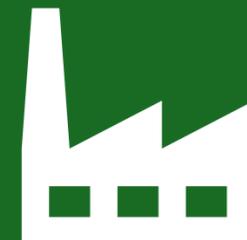
HOUSEHOLD

Packaging where a household is likely to be the end user.



COMMERCIAL

Packaging that is not household packaging.



Reporting of packaging that cannot be separated

WEIGHT BASED

Report all your packaging under the material category that constitutes the largest weight share of the entire packaging.



Reporting of waste for recycling, residual waste, and hazardous waste



- Packaging that can be recycled within its material stream without contaminating other materials in the waste stream.



- Residual waste includes waste that is not covered by other established collection or disposal schemes, i.e., waste that is not recyclable, not hazardous, or not subject to a producer responsibility scheme.

03. Other household waste and similar commercial, industrial, and institutional waste

- 20 03 01 - Residual waste (mixed household waste and similar commercial, industrial, and institutional waste)



- Hazardous waste can include, for example, chlorine-based cleaning agents, paint, and spray cans, etc.
- Hazardous waste must not contain products that could pose a danger during collection and treatment.
- Waste is considered hazardous if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics HP 1 to HP 15 (Regulation No. 1749 of 30/12/2024).

15. Packaging waste, etc.

- 15 01 10 - Packaging containing residues of or contaminated with hazardous substances.
- 15 01 11 - Metal packaging containing a hazardous, solid, porous substance (e.g. asbestos), including empty pressurized containers.

REPORTING FORMAT

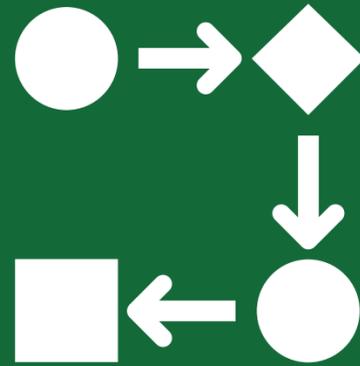
Single-use packaging and reusable packaging

Packaging categories	Household waste			Commercial waste		
	Packaging waste for recycling (kg)	Packaging in residual waste (kg)	Hazardous packaging waste	Packaging waste for recycling (kg)	Packaging in residual waste (kg)	Hazardous packaging waste
Cardboard						
Paper						
Ferrous metals						
Aluminium						
Glass						
Plastic						
Food and beverage cartons						
Wood						
Textile						
Porcelain						
Cork						
Ceramics						
Other						

THE TASK YOU NEED TO START IN ORDER TO REPORT



THE PROCES YOU NEED TO START



STEP 1

Map out your producer responsibility



STEP 2

Collect and process your packaging master data



STEP 3

Report your actual quantities made available for 2024 to Emballageretur

STEP 1

HOW TO MAP OUT YOUR

PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY



MAP OUT YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Uncover your packaging flow for your entire value chain – consider the following:

1) Packaging that ‘enters’ your company.

- Where do they come from?
- A Danish established company or a company established abroad?
- If the packaging comes from foreign-established companies, you must assess whether the packaging you receive ends up as waste in your company or if it is passed on in the value chain to become waste?

2) Packaging that ‘exits’ by your company.

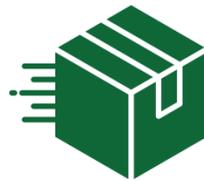
- Are they sent under your own name or trademark, or are they sent under the customer's own trademark (private label)?
- Do the packages end up as waste in Denmark, or are they sent abroad?
- Do you sell packaged goods to micro-enterprises?



COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE OF DK



Companies **established outside of Denmark** may have producer responsibility in Denmark.



Companies may have **producer responsibility for all types of packaging.**



Companies incur producer responsibility if they conduct **distance selling directly to a final consumer in Denmark.**

EXAMPLE



RULE OF THUMB

When goods are imported to Denmark, **the producer responsibility is determined by where the packaging waste from the purchased products ends up.**



MEANING THAT...

If the purchased goods become packaging waste **at a third party in Denmark**, it is the Danish importer who holds the producer responsibility.

However, if the goods become packaging waste **at the Danish importer**, it is the foreign supplier who holds the producer responsibility.



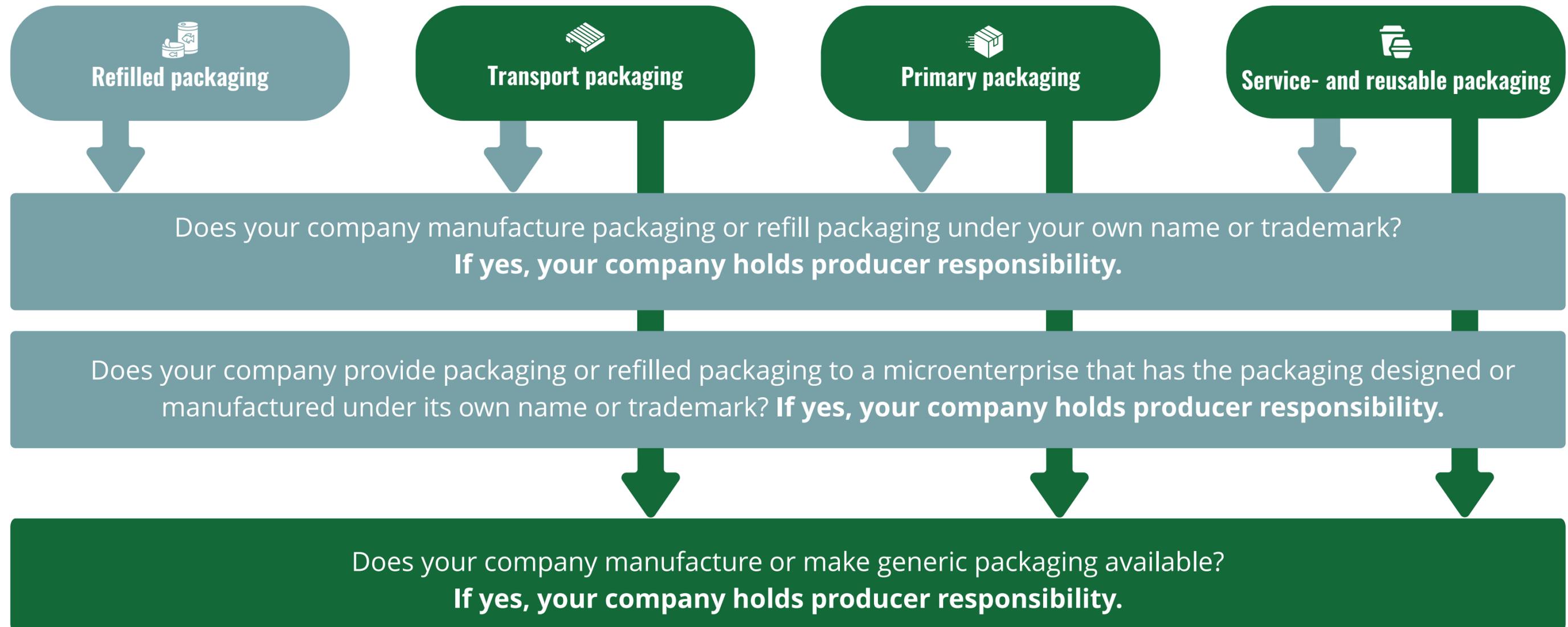
WHY?

These rules have been introduced to ensure that the environmental impact of packaging waste is managed effectively, and that the companies that first make packaging available on the Danish market take full responsibility for its lifecycle.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPANIES ESTABLISHED IN DENMARK

Companies that first make packaging available on the Danish market have producer responsibility.

– but the responsibility may vary for companies established in Denmark, depending on the type of packaging.



EKSEMPEL



RULE OF THUMB

As a general rule, **it is ALWAYS the company that has packaging manufactured under its own name and trademark** that holds producer responsibility.



HOWEVER

If you are a microenterprise and order packaging with your own trademark, **the company that manufactures the packaging** holds producer responsibility.



WHY

Because the company that manufactures the packaging is the one that **first introduces the packaging to the Danish market** under the respective name and trademark.

EKSEMPEL



RULE OF THUMB

A company that **imports or manufactures transport packaging** without its own name and trademark holds producer responsibility.



MEANING THAT...

A Danish company that purchases transport packaging from another Danish company, which either manufactures or imports the transport packaging itself, **does NOT hold producer responsibility.**



WHY?

Because producer responsibility lies with the company that **first makes the transport packaging available on the Danish market**, regardless of subsequent internal trade between Danish companies.

NEXT STEP

- ➔ Start mapping your company's responsibility by looking at the entire value chain.
- ➔ Start your description of the packaging you are responsible for in your company's value chain(s).



4.1 BESKRIVELSE AF VIRKSOMHEDENS ANSVAR I LEVERANDØRKÆDEN

Eksempel

Virksomhedens aktiviteter dækker over både import og salg varer både indenfor og udenfor Danmark.

Ved import:

- Emballerede varer der importeres og pakkes ud i egen virksomhed, er ikke medregnet i opgørelsen, da vores udenlandske leverandør laver et fjernsalg direkte til slutbruger.
- Andre importvarer sælges til 3. part.:
 - For produkter der ikke ompakkes inden videre distribution inkluderes alle emballager i opgørelsen.
 - Produkter der videresælges til et andet land opgøres ikke i denne rapport.
 - For nogle produkter gælder, at varerne sælges som enkeltprodukter, for disse kategorier medregnes transportemballagen ikke i opgørelsen jf. fjernsalg til slutbruger. Øvrige emballager på disse kategorier opgøres.

Salg af varer i DK og udenfor DK:

- Varer der produceres under eget navn og varemærke, der sælges i DK, inkluderes alle i opgørelsen.
- Varer der bestilles af kunder, som får produceret i deres eget navn og varemærke i DK, der inkluderes salgsemballagen som udgangspunkt ikke i opgørelsen. Det er primært virksomheder der ikke defineres som mikrovirksomheder, der ordrer under eget varemærke. Ved kontraktindgåelse af produkter i kundens eget varemærke, oplyses der om at såfremt kunden er en mikrovirksomhed, skal vi modtage oplysning om at vi har producentansvaret på de ordrede produkter, ellers forudsætter vi at kunden har producentansvaret for egne emballager. Transportemballager der benyttes, er medregnet i denne opgørelse.
- Varer der bestilles af kunder, som får leveret under deres eget navn og varemærke uden for DK, medregnes ikke i opgørelsen.

Transportemballager til forsendelse af egne produkter fra eget lager:

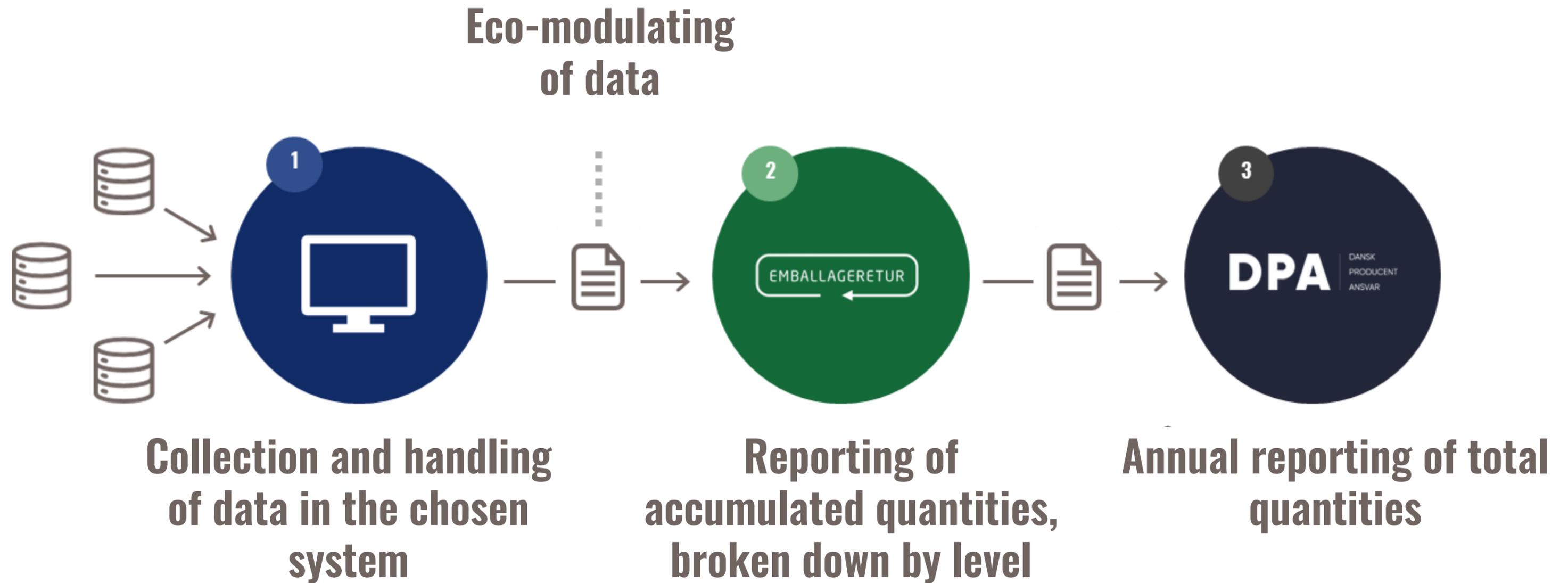
- Alle transportemballager (pakkasser) der købes ved dansk leverandør, uden eget logo er ikke inkluderet i opgørelsen.
- Tape påtrykt eget logo, som importeres fra udenlandsk leverandør, er inkluderet i opgørelsen.
- Hjørnekanter, strips og transportfolier, mm. importeres fra udenlandsk virksomhed og medregnes i opgørelsen.

4.1 DATAINDSAMLING

Eksempel

- Data indsamles via leverandører, som ved kontraktindgåelse bliver bedt om at udfylde en excel-fil, som sendes tilbage i samme format.
- Filen bedes suppleret med relevante datablade med dokumentation for emballagens sammensætning.
- Filen uploades herefter i eget ERP-system. Den medarbejder, der modtager og uploader filen, tjekker om daten stemmer overens med de tekniske datablade.
- Registreret kategorier erhverv: plast, pap, papir og træ.
- Registreret kategorier i husholdning: plast, pap, papir.

DATA FLOW THROUGH THE 'SYSTEM'



COLLECTION OF DATA FOR 2024

- ✓ **You must collect data on all the packaging you are responsible for!**
- ✓ **No types of packaging are exempt!...**
- ✓ **However, there is no need for very specific master data or exact knowledge about the composition of the packaging!**

WHAT TYPES OF PACKAGING



Sales packaging
(Primary packaging)

Multipack
(Secondary packaging)

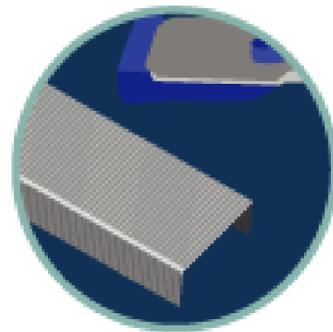


Transport packaging
(Tertiary packaging)

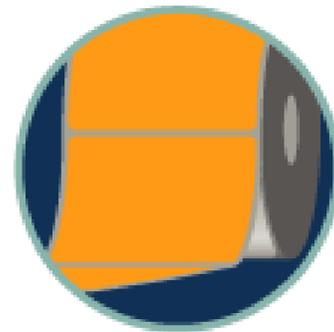
TYPES OF PACKAGING - EXAMPLES



PALLET LID



STAPLES



LABELS



TAPE



STRIPS



STRETCH FILM



SINGLE-USE PALLET



RFID
(AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION METHOD)
- COVERED BY THE EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELECTRONICS



INTER-LAYER



PLASTIC SLEEVE FOR PALLET FRAME



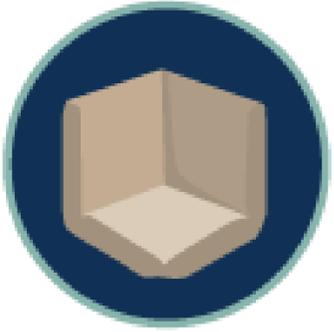
BOXES



TRANSPORT STRAP



INNER PACKAGING

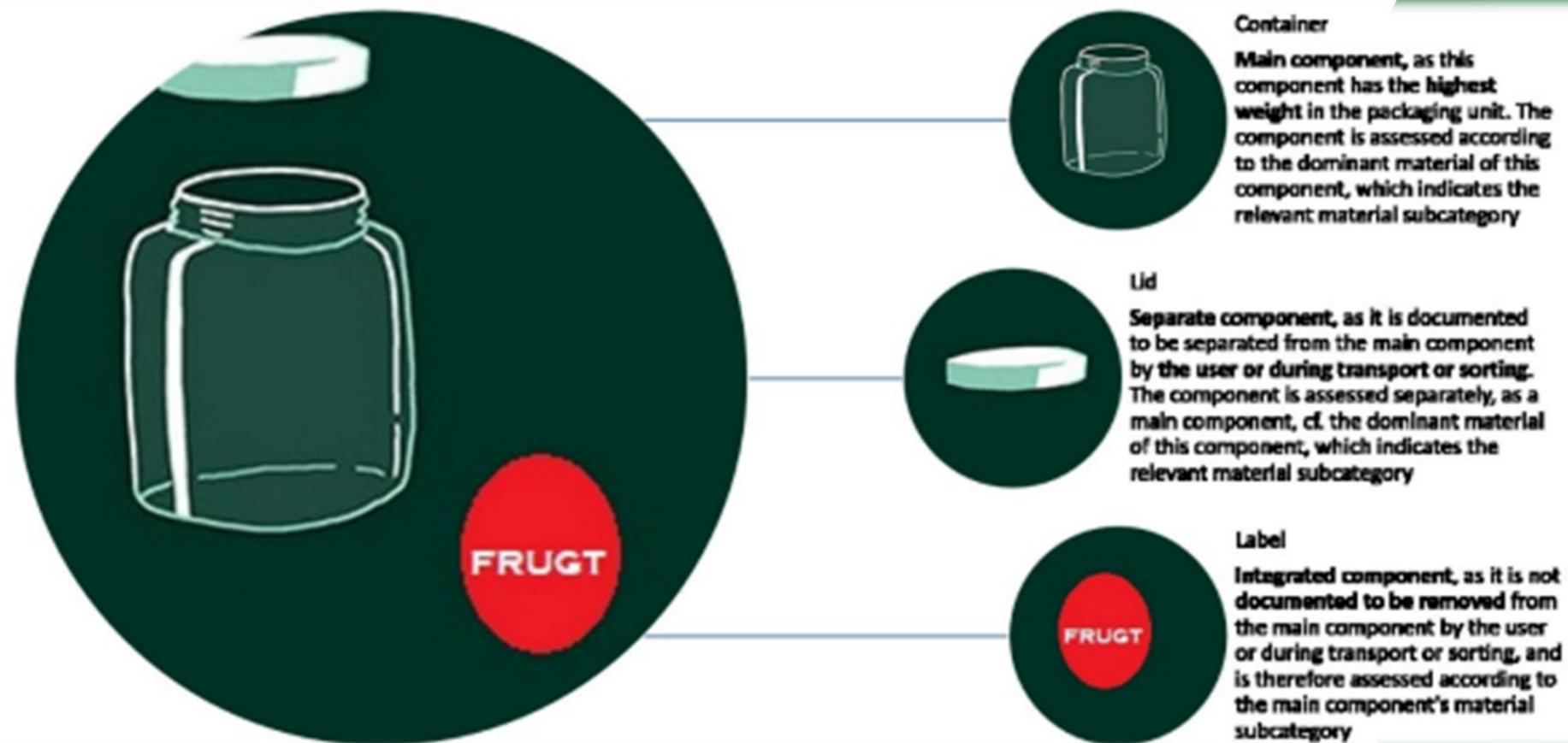


CORNER PROTECTORS

REPORTING (2024) - EXAMPLE

Packaging consist of several components:

- one *main component* and any *separate components*,
- The main component and any separate components can have *integrated components*



How do you report your actual amounts of packaging for 2024?

The packaging consists of three parts total.

Report:

The total quantity (weight) for all 3 parts in the category to which the main component belongs.

Glass + lid + label = total packaging unit (weight)

Reported as glass.

STEP 3

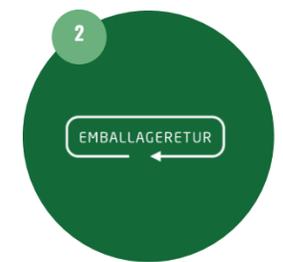
REPORT TO EMBALLAGERETUR

EMBALLAGERETUR



RETURPORTALEN

What can be reported?



Kategori	Type	Periode	Status
Markedsførte mængder	WEEE	2025	Åben
Budgettal	WEEE	2025	Åben
Tilbagetagne og behandlede mængder	WEEE	2025	Lukket
Re-eksporterede mængder	WEEE	2025	Lukket
Markedsførte mængder	BAT	2025	Åben
Budgettal	BAT	2025	Åben
Tilbagetagne og behandlede mængder	BAT	2025	Lukket
Markedsførte mængder	WEEE	2024	Lukket
Budgettal	WEEE	2024	Lukket
Tilbagetagne og behandlede mængder	WEEE	2024	Åben
Re-eksporterede mængder	WEEE	2024	Åben
Markedsførte mængder	BAT	2024	Lukket

Markedsførte mængder
Budgettal
Tilbagetagne og behandlede mængder
Re-eksporterede mængder

2025
2025
2025
2025
2024
2024

SELF-INSPECTION



SELF-INSPECTION

- ✓ You are required to carry out self-monitoring to ensure the quality of the collected and reported data.
- ✓ Producers of recycling and take-back schemes must also ensure:
 - Financing of take-back and handling of packaging waste
 - Financing of the information obligation towards end users
 - The quality of collected and reported waste data
 - Ensuring compliance with waste transfer requirements.



SELF-INSPECTION

Self-inspection for producers of single-use packaging:

- At least once a year.
- Must prepare a written description of the procedure and documentation of its implementation.
- The description and documentation must be available to the Environmental Protection Agency upon request.

Self-inspection for producers of reusable packaging and producers with take-back schemes:

- At least once a year.
- Must prepare a written description of the procedure and documentation of its implementation.
- The description and documentation must be available to the Environmental Protection Agency upon request.
- Producers who outsource the task of collection and treatment must include weigh tickets or other documentation.
- Producers may be exempt from parts of the self-inspection if the obligations are taken over by a collective scheme.

**THANK YOU FOR
PARTICIPATING!**



WEBINARS

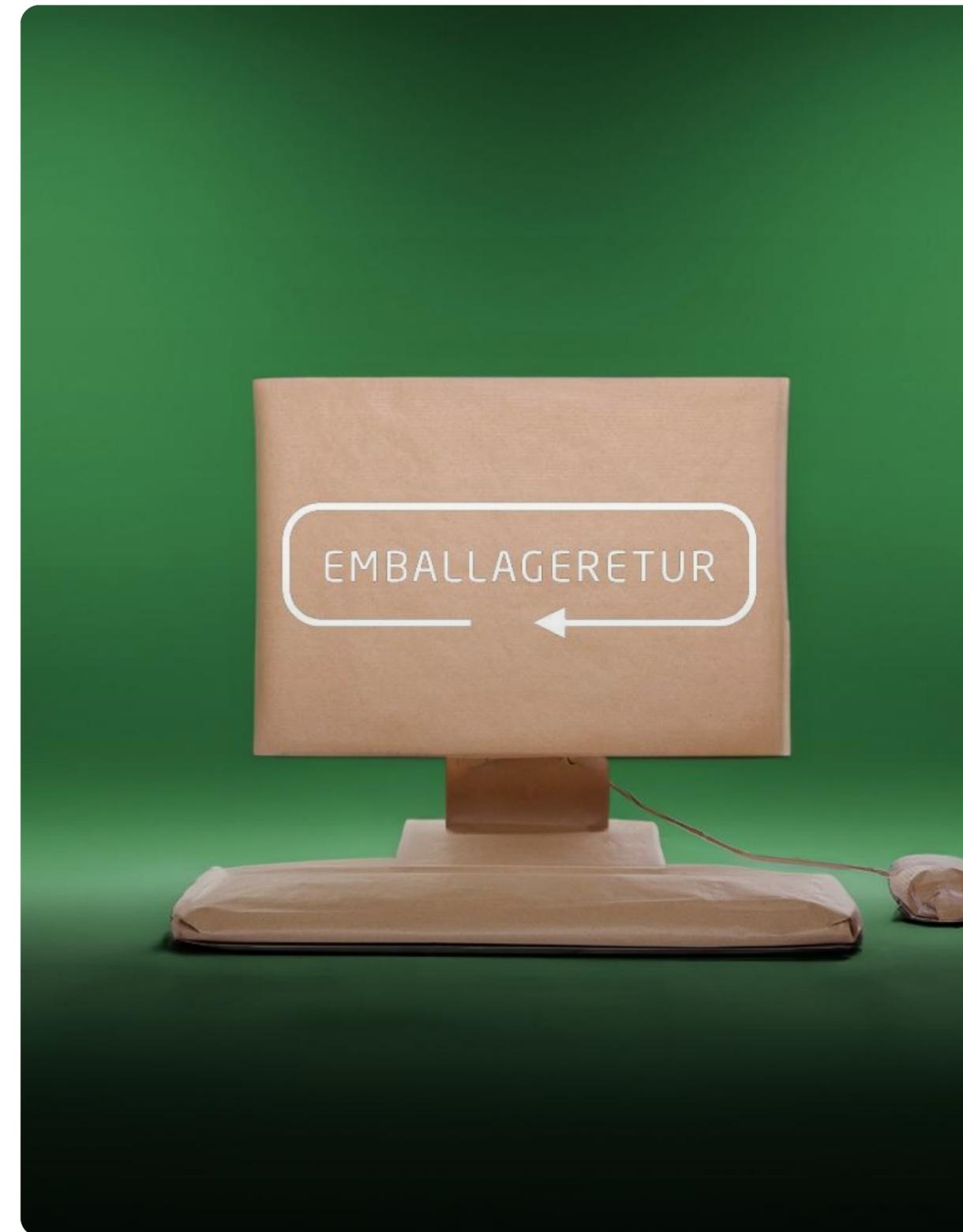
Webinars

We have published new webinars in English, where we dive into the various aspects of the producer responsibility for packaging and help you prepare to manage your company's producer responsibility.

We also have a webinar on eco-modulated fees.

View the webinars and register here:

<https://emballageretur.dk/webinar/>



CONTACT

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