

EMBALLAGERETUR

Reporting

26-08-2025

www.emballageretur.dk



What will we talk about?

- 1 The framework and rules for reporting
- 2 Reporting format – what and when should you report?
- 3 What prerequisites do you need to know in order to report?
- 4 How do you handle your packaging master data and which data is required for eco modulation?
- 5 Documentation and self-monitoring



Reporting framework

Reporting requirements

Reporting deadlines by June 1st of each year, producers must report:

- Quantities of disposable and reusable packaging made available in the previous calendar year in kg.
- Amounts of packaging waste collected via take-back schemes in kg (from 2026).

Reporting types and requirements

§ 27 – Packaging quantities made available

Type of producer	Reporting	Details
'Ordinary' produceres - producers of single use packaging	Quantities made available for the first time on the Danish market	Divided by material category, commercial/household, single use/reuse and type of waste
Producers of reuseable packagning	Quantities made available for the first time on the Danish market that are designet for more loops on the market - only first time	Divided by material category, commercial/household, single use/reuse and type of waste. (Requires take-back system)
New producers (after deadline 1st of june)	Expected quantities for the year	By registration
Produceres lacking reporting	Quantities for the period with lack of reporting	Reporting must be retrospectiv for the period where the pack

Reporting requirements

§ 28 – Changes in reports

Prerequisite for change	Conditions
Change of reported quantities i kg	Must be reported collected for the past year
E.g. mistakes or export out of Denmark	Only for the past year
Export of packaging	Requires a digital declaration, that must be forwarded to DPA. Must be completed by the entity that made the packaging available outside Denmark

§ 29 – Take-back schemes (from 2026)

Reporting	Details
Quantities of collected packaging waste in kg	Must be divided in waste fractions, commercial/household, single use/reuse
Combine	Only quantities of packaging waste must be reported.

Simplified reporting

Producers with less than 8 tons of packaging/year can simply report the total weight, divided into household and commercial.

Reporting format

Applies to both disposable and reusable packaging

Eco-modulated categories

Material Category	Green Level (kg)			Yellow Level (kg)			Red Level (kg)		
	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL
Hard plastic									
Soft plastic									
Foam plastic									
Hard PET									
Food and beverage cartons									

Material Category	Green Level (kg)			Red level (kg)		
	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL
Glass						
Cardboard						
Paper						
Ferrous metals						
Aluminium						

Reporting format

Applies to both disposable and reusable packaging

Non-eco-modulated categories

Material Category	Quantities (kg)		
	RESIDUAL	HAZARDOUS	NORMAL
Wood			
Textile			
Cork			
Ceramics			
Other			

Samlet indberetning (gælder kun ved under 8 tons årligt)

Material category	Quantities (kg)
Household packaging	
Business packaging	

Reporting format – take-back solution

Applies to both disposable and reusable packaging

Waste fraction*	Collected quantities (kg)	
	Household waste	Commercial waste
Cardboard waste		
Paper waste		
Metal waste, including iron and aluminium waste		
Glass waste		
Plastic waste		
Food and beverage carton waste		
Wood waste		
Residual waste		
Hasardous waste		

**When the waste fractions contain packaging waste*

YEARLY CYCLE

EMBALLAGERETUR

EMBALLAGERETUR

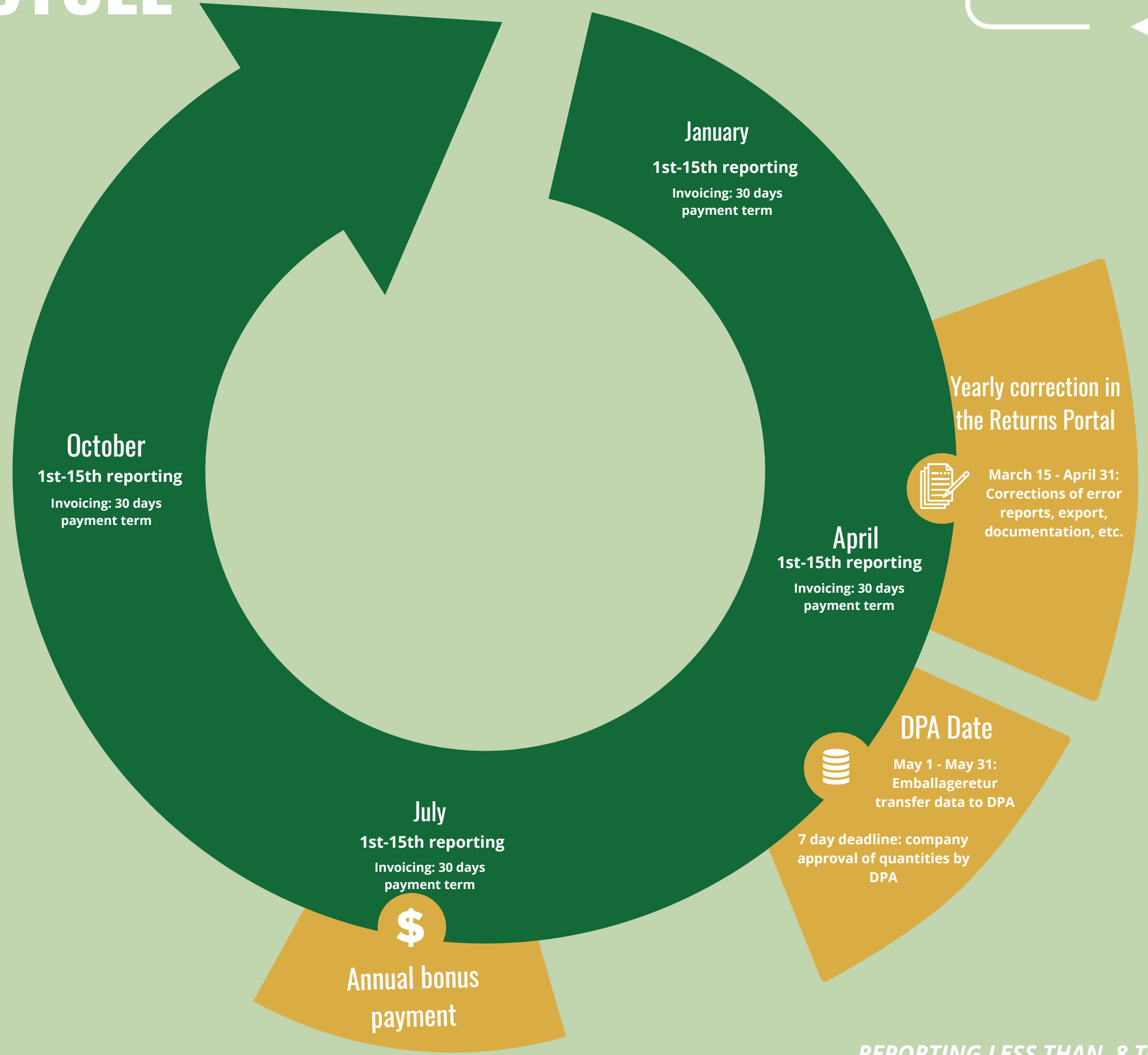


REPORTING MORE THAN 8 TONNES

YEARLY CYCLE

EMBALLAGERETUR

EMBALLAGERETUR



REPORTING LESS THAN 8 TONNES

Prerequisites for reporting



Prerequisites

- 👉 You need to know your responsibilities: who is the producer responsible and when?
- 👉 You need to know your packaging type: single use packaging vs. reusable packaging
- 👉 You need to know your end user: household vs. commercial
- 👉 You need to know your 'sorting': general waste, residual waste and/or hazardous waste
- 👉 You need to know your packaging: does it consist of several components - integrated or separate?

Who is producer responsible when?



Manufacturer

Any natural or legal person who:

Type:

- a) Manufactures packaging or filled packaging.
- b) Have packaging designed or manufactured under your own name or trademark, regardless of who produced it.
- c) Provides packaging to a micro-enterprise, which has it manufactured under its own name or trademark - specifically applies to transport, reusable, primary, service, sales or multipack packaging.



Distributor

An actor in the supply chain who is not a manufacturer or importer, but who makes packaging or filled packaging available on the Danish market.



Importer

A company established in the EU that makes packaging from a third country available on the EU market.

Who is producer responsible when?

+ Producer responsible

A company is considered a manufacturer if it makes packaging or filled packaging available on the Danish market for the first time - regardless of the sales method (including distance selling).

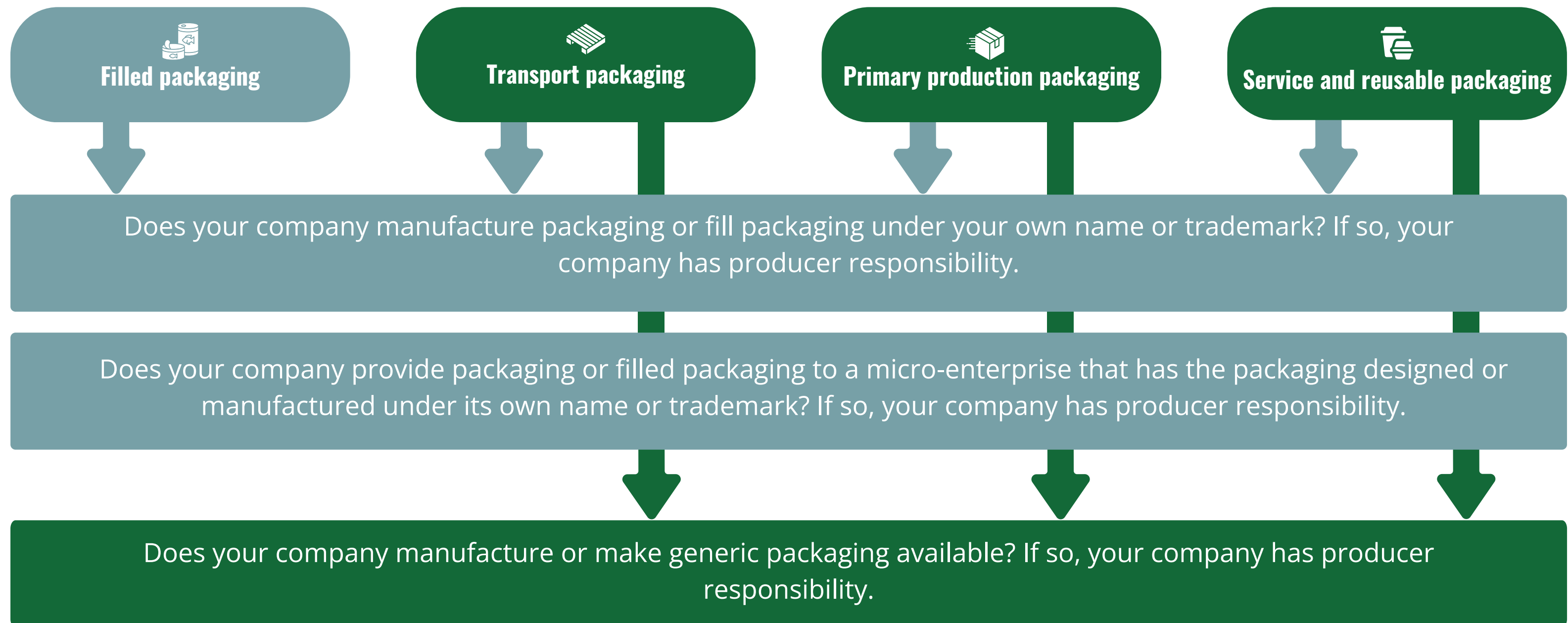
A distinction is made between three types of producers:

Type	Description
a)	Company established in Denmark, and for the first time makes available: transport packaging, reusable packaging, primary production packaging or service packaging.
b)	Company established in Denmark that makes filled packaging or packaging other than mentioned in a) available for the first time.
c)	Company established outside Denmark (EU or third country) that makes packaging available directly to end users in Denmark via distance selling.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DANISH ESTABLISHED COMPANIES

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

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



News about custom-designed packaging

There has been a new interpretation of who is responsible for custom-made packaging:

- It continues to apply that packaging that is manufactured and made available under one's own name or trademark has producer responsibility for the packaging.
- ...but if you receive custom-made packaging that is not made available under your own name and trademark, then the party that either produces or imports the packaging for the first time will be responsible.

Example 1: Custom-made packaging



A Danish company has asked a Danish packaging manufacturer to produce a very specific type of transport packaging, including content of 30 percent recycled content, thickness of the foil and color, and set requirements for the type of adhesive on the tape.

The producer responsibility will fall on the packaging manufacturer, as the packaging is considered generic despite being manufactured for one specific customer.

Example 2: Custom packaging with logo



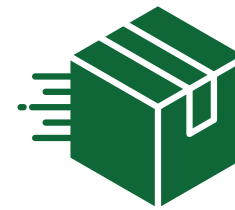
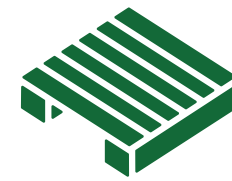
A Danish company has asked a Danish packaging manufacturer to produce a very specific type of transport packaging, including a content of 30 percent recycled content, thickness of the foil and color, as well as requirements for the type of adhesive on the tape. In addition, the company wants to have its logo placed on the packaging.

The producer responsibility will fall on the company itself, as the packaging is made available under the company's name and trademark.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE DK



Companies established outside Denmark may have producer responsibility in Denmark.



Companies can have producer responsibility for all types of packaging.



Companies are subject to producer responsibility if they make a distance sale directly to an end user in Denmark.

Map out your responsibilities

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

1. Packaging that comes 'into' the company.

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

1. Packaging that is sent 'out' of the company.

- Are they shipped under your own name or trademark or are they shipped under the customer's own trademark (private label)?
- Does the packaging end up as waste in Denmark or is it sent out of the country?
- Do you sell packaged goods to micro businesses?



Single use packaging vs. reusable packaging

SINGLE USE PACKAGING

Packaging that is not
recyclable.



REUSABLE PACKAGING

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



More information about reusable packaging

- The obligations for reusable packaging differ from those for disposable packaging.
- Reusable packaging is defined as: "...packaging that has been conceived, designed 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 for which it was conceived."
- The definition is cumulative - all three elements must therefore be met: 1) designed for reuse 2) put into circulation a number of trips 3) refilled for a given purpose).
- The placement of producer responsibility follows the definition of producer in Section 3, Section 36.

Example 1: EUR pallet



A Danish company imports goods that come on EUR pallets. The EUR pallet is part of an 'open' recycling loop, which means that there is no single owner of the pallet.

The producer responsibility will fall on the company that imports the EUR pallet, and must therefore meet the requirements for producer responsibility for reusable packaging.

Example 2: CHEP pallet



A Danish company imports goods that come on CHEP pallets. The CHEP pallet is owned by CHEP and this pallet is therefore made available under CHEP's name and trademark.

Producer responsibility will fall to CHEP, and must therefore meet producer responsibility requirements for reusable packaging.

There is an obligation to:

- Take back the packaging when it becomes waste.
- Information on how users dispose the packaging.
- Financing the treatment of packaging when it becomes waste
- Reporting of quantities made available and quantities that are collected

Household packaging vs. commercial packaging

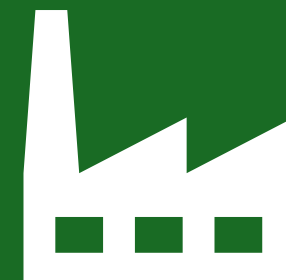
HOUSEHOLD

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



COMMERCIAL

Packaging that is not household packaging.



Reporting of packaging: general, residual waste and hazardous waste



- Packaging designed for recycling in their material stream, without contaminating other materials in the waste stream.



- Waste that is not covered by other established collection or allocation schemes is sorted as residual waste, i.e. waste that is not recyclable, not hazardous or not covered by 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-containing cleaning agents, paint and spray cans, etc.
- Hazardous waste must not contain products that may pose a hazard during collection and treatment.
- Waste is considered hazardous if it exhibits one or more of the properties HP 1 to HP 15 (BEK no. 1749 of 30/12/2024).

15. Packaging waste etc.

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

Reporting as unit or per component

Category

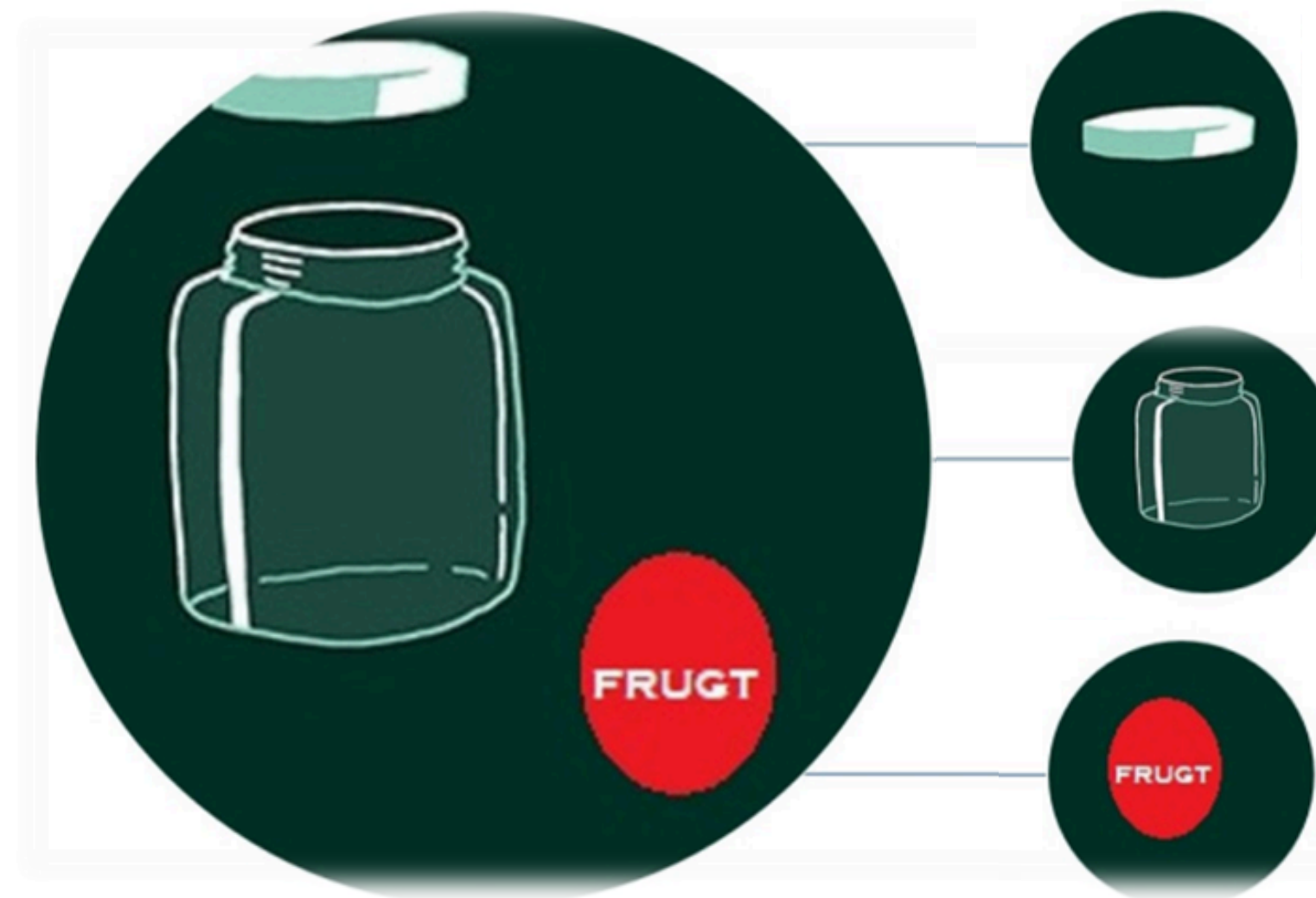
Report your packaging in the material category that makes up the highest weight share of the entire packaging, if not separable. If the components can be separated, you can report per material category of the main component.



Packaging categorization

A package consists of several components:

- a main component and maybe separate components,
- the main component and separate components may have integrated components



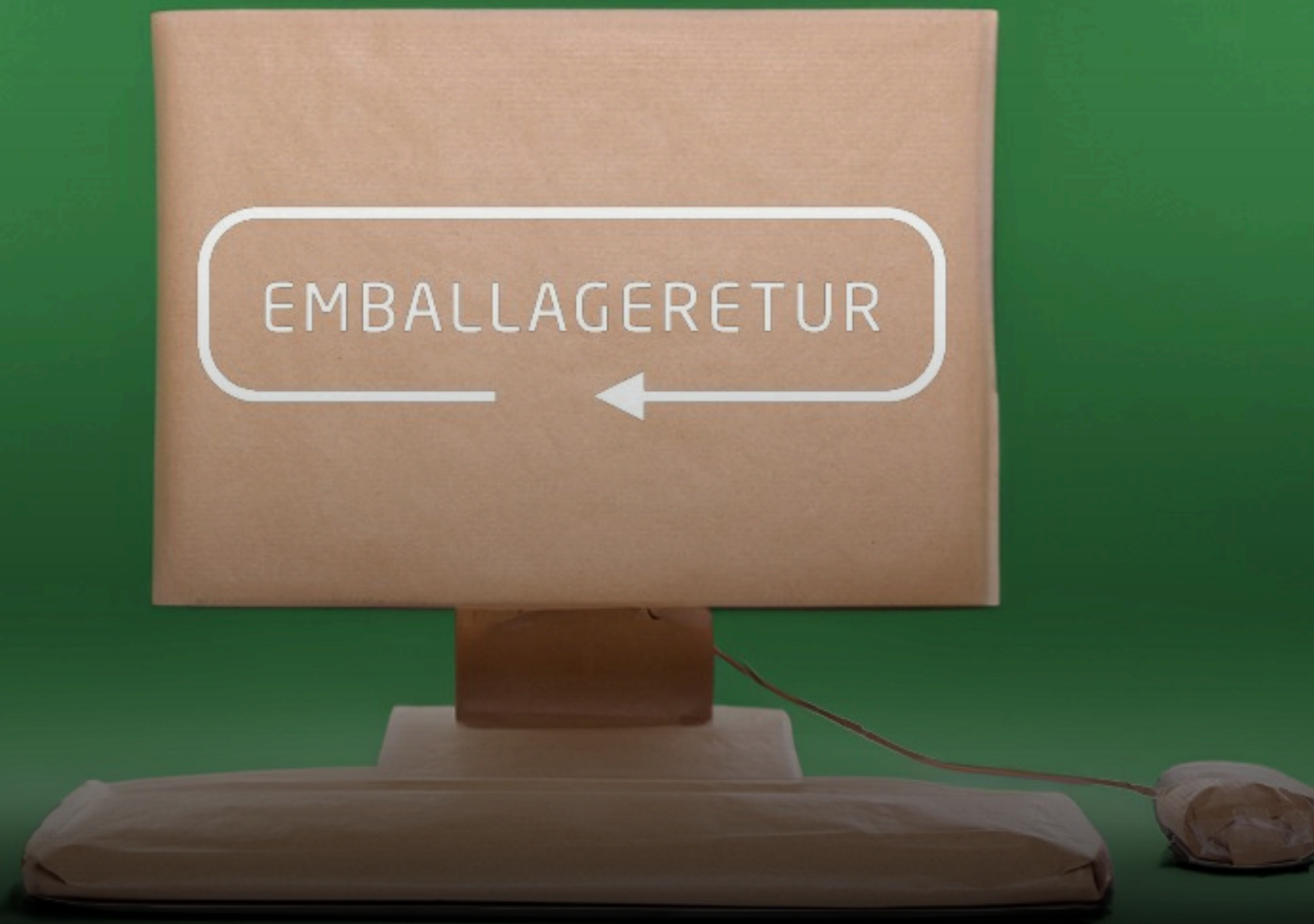
What is a component?

- A component is a part of the packaging unit that can usually be separated from each other by hand or simple tools, e.g. lid, seal, label, etc.
- In contrast, glue, pressure barrier, coating, etc. are not a component, but a constituent part of the component.

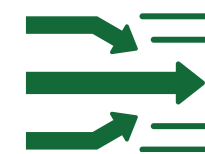
How is packaging categorized?

- If the components can be documented to be separable, then the packaging is categorized based on each component independently of each other - according to dominant material (weight).
- If separation cannot be documented for a separate component, it is categorized in the same material category as the main component - the weight counts here.
- An integrated component is documented separately when it is separated from the component with which it is integrated by simple mechanical action during transport or sorting.

Data and eco modulation



THE PURPOSE OF ECO MODULATION



Ensure that manufacturers take full responsibility for designing their packaging according to the environment.

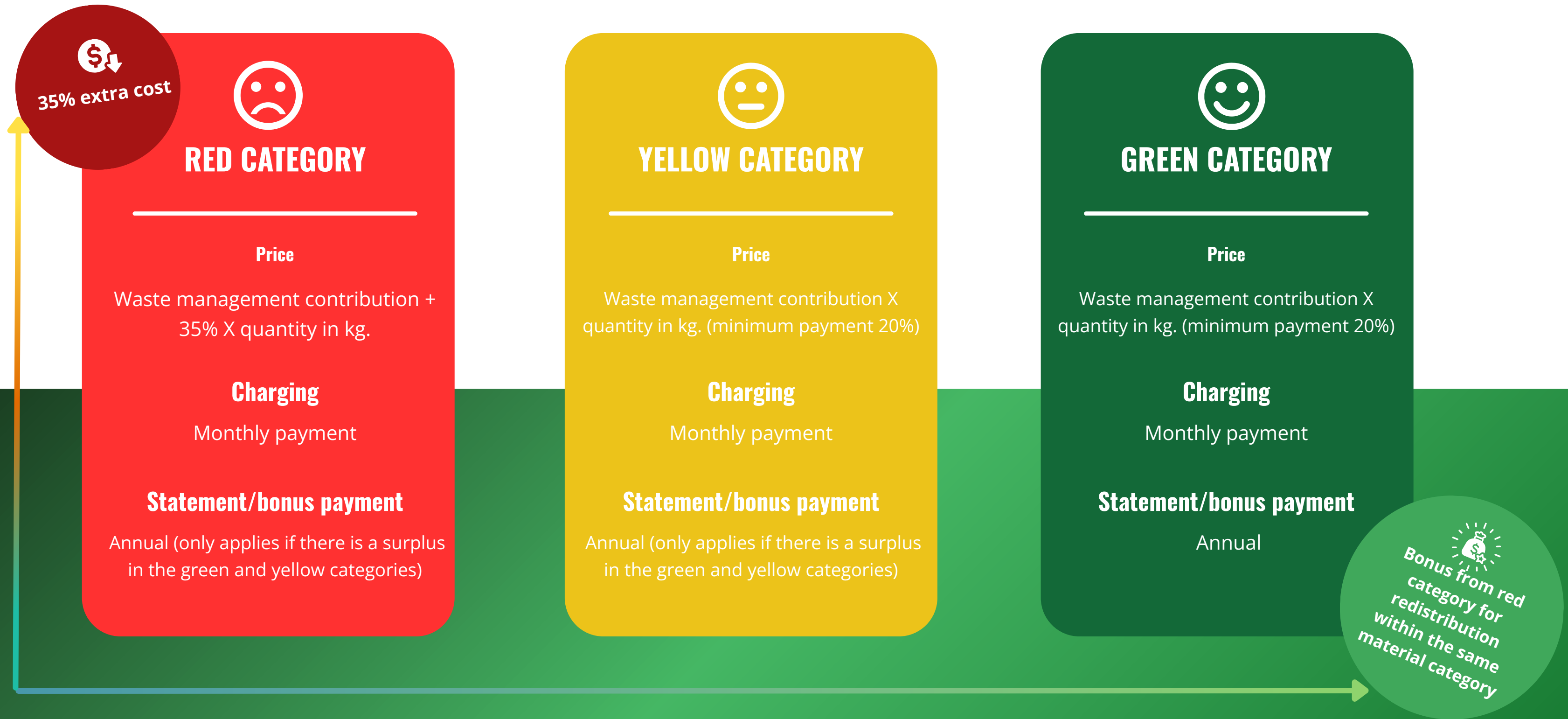


Strengthen the quality of recycling by ensuring that the packaging placed on the market can be maintained in a circular flow, with a minimal need for new additions of virgin resources.



Create an economic foundation and market for recycled materials.

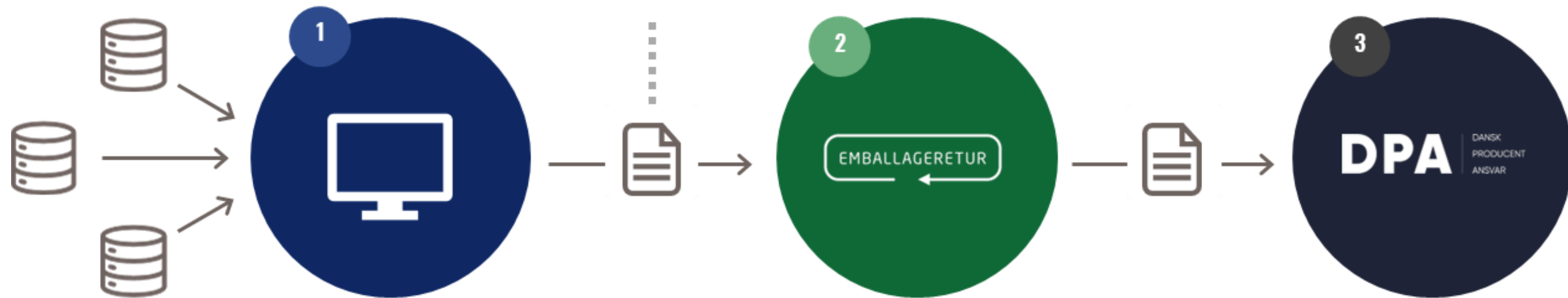
ECONOMIC MODEL FOR CONTRIBUTION



NOTE: The total charge cannot exceed 100% of the calculated operational costs - regardless of category.

DATA FLOW THROUGH 'THE SYSTEM'

Eco modulation of packaging data



Collection and handling of data in chosen system

Reporting of accumulated data in Returportalen

Yearly reporting of total quantities to DPA

Data

✓ Checklist: How to get your packaging data under control

🔧 1. Choose a packaging master data system

- Do you have a central system for registering packaging types and quantities?
- Does the system support the reporting requirements (material, weight, type)?
- Can the system be integrated with ERP, PIM or other data sources?
- Is it possible to export data in the correct reporting format for Packaging Return?

🔄 2. Set up a data collection process

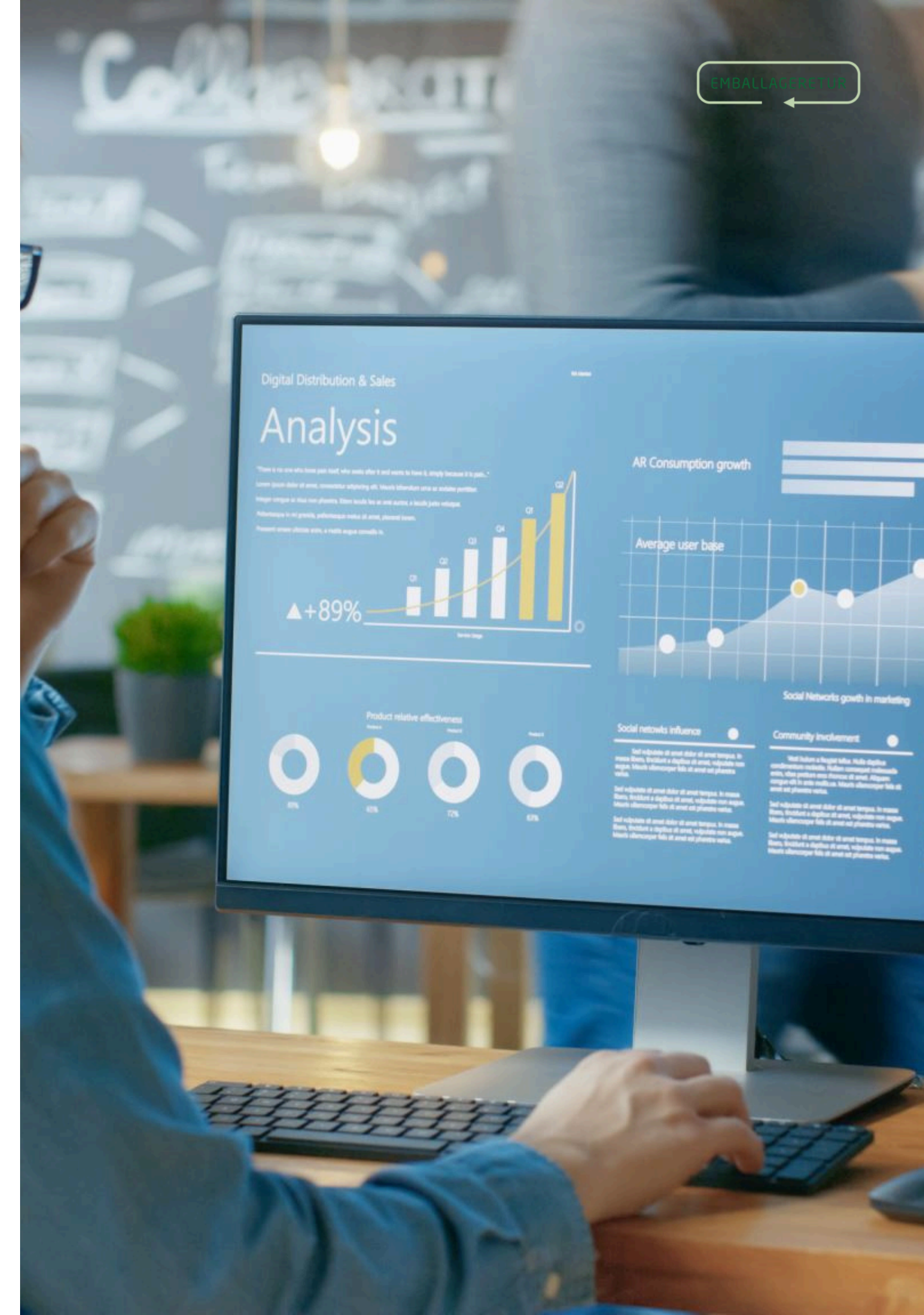
- Is there a clear process for collecting packaging data from internal departments and external suppliers?
- Are roles and responsibilities for data quality and updating clearly distributed?
- Is there a fixed cadence for updating and validating data?
- Is there documentation for data sources and data processing?

📐 3. Determine the level of detail for data

- Have you assessed whether you are below or above 8 tons of packaging/year and, if so, how you will report?
- Have you decided whether you want to eco-grade all or part of your packaging?
- Do you have control over the categorization of the packaging?
- Do you know whether you need to register reusable packaging and returned quantities?
- Do you need to be able to differentiate between packaging types?

📄 4. Compliance and future-proofing

- Do you have control over your self-control?
- Do we have a plan for handling changes in regulations and reporting requirements, e.g. as a result of PPWR?



Data

Cardboard and paper

<p>Main component and integrated component</p>	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Weight percentage of fiber material (excluding tape): _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>Addition of PFAS or mineral oils saturated with hydrocarbons (MOSH) or with aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH): YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Poorly soluble additives: YES _____ NO _____</p>
<p>Coating</p>	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Weight percentage of fiber material (excluding tape): _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>Addition of PFAS or mineral oils saturated with hydrocarbons (MOSH) or with aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH): YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Poorly soluble additives: YES _____ NO _____</p>

Data

Flexible plastic	
<p>Main component</p>	<p>Material type: _____ Weight: _____ (g) Weight percentage between PP and PE: _____ (g/pct) Density: _____ (g/cm³) Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Color: No added color _____ Added color without carbon black _____ Added color containing carbon black or not NIR-sortable: _____</p> <p>Barriers: None _____ Type _____ Weight percent of the entire main component: _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>For metallization: _____ (µm)</p> <p>For adhesives for multilayer materials: Weight percentage of total weight of main component: _____ (g/pct)</p>
<p>Main component and integrated component</p>	<p>Printing ink for labels and foil decoration: No printing _____ Complies with the current EuPIA list of printing inks: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Recycled content from PCR plastic: Percentage by weight of recycled plastic of total weight of packaging: _____ (g/pct).</p>

Data

Rigid plastic	
Main component	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Weight percentage of PP and/or PE: _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>Density of PP or PE: _____ (g/cm³)</p> <p>Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Color: No added color _____ Added color without carbon black _____ Added color containing carbon black or not NIR-sortable: _____</p> <p>Barriers: None _____ Type _____</p> <p>Compatible binder _____ Incompatible binder _____ Weight percentage of binder of the entire main component: _____ (g/pct)</p>
Integrated component (all)	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Density: _____ (g/cm³)</p> <p>Metallization: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p>
Main component and integrated component	<p>Recycled content from PCR plastic: Percentage by weight of recycled plastic of total weight of packaging: _____ (g/pct).</p>

Data

Foam plastic	
Main component	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Possible coating: Material: _____ Weight percentage of main material: _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Additives: None _____ Type _____</p> <p>Color: No added color _____ Added graphite _____ White, gray or black _____ Color _____</p> <p>Printing color: None _____ Complies with current EuPIA list of printing inks: YES _____ NO _____ Coverage (percentage of outer surface coverage) _____ (percentage)</p>
Integrated component (all)	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p>
Main component and integrated component	<p>Recycled content from PCR plastic: Percentage by weight of recycled plastic of total weight of packaging: _____ (g/pct).</p>

Data

Rigid PET	
Main component	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Weight percentage of PET: _____ (g/pct)</p> <p>Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Additives: None _____ Type _____</p> <p>Color: No added color _____ Added color without carbon black _____ Added color containing carbon black or not NIR-sortable: _____ Metallic color _____</p> <p>Barriers: None _____ Type _____</p>
Integrated component (all)	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Density: _____ (g/cm³)</p> <p>Biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____</p>
Main component and integrated component	<p>Recycled content from PCR plastic: Percentage by weight of recycled plastic of total weight of packaging: _____ (g/pct).</p>

Data

Glass	
Main component	<p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Weight: _____ (g)</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>Metallization: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Light transmittance _____ (pct.) at wavelength _____ nm at the darkest point</p> <p>Color that is NIR-sortable: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Glue:</p> <p>None _____ Water washable: YES _____ NO _____</p>
Integrated component (label)	<p>Label/sleeve or alike:</p> <p>None _____</p> <p>Sleeve attached: YES _____</p> <p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Percent coverage of outer surface: _____ (percent)</p> <p>Sleeve is crimped so that the foil goes under the bottom of the bottle: YES _____ NO _____</p> <p>Label attached: YES _____</p> <p>Material type: _____</p> <p>Percent coverage of outer surface: _____ (percent)</p>

Data

Food and beverage cartons

Main and integrated component

Printing color:

None: _____ Contains printing inks listed on the EuPIA list: YES _____ NO _____

Laminates and barrier films:

Material type _____ Weight percentage _____ (pct.) Contains biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____

Closure or lid:

None _____ Material type _____ Contains biodegradable plastic: YES _____ NO _____

Data

Ferrous metals	
Main and integrated component	Material type _____ Weight percentage of ferrous metals, of the total weight: _____ (g) Contains aluminum or aluminum alloy: YES _____ NO _____

Aluminium	
Main component	Packaging type: Aerosol container: YES _____ NO _____
Main and integrated component	Material type _____ Weight percentage of aluminum, of the total weight: _____ (g) Contains ferrous metals or alloy of ferrous metals: YES _____ NO _____

Data

Methods for eco modulating your data:

Manual handling – the collected packaging data is reviewed based on the criteria set out in the packaging executive order.

Suitable only for very few data points.

System management – make use of an external data system that has built-in eco modulation in the platform.

For example: Varefakta and GS1 have developed digital platforms for handling packaging data, including an eco modulation tool.

This means that you can easily and simply have your master data eco modulated and accumulated into the correct reporting format in Emballageretur.

Design requirements – example cardboard

Hovedkomponent og integreret komponent:

	Grønt niveau	Rødt niveau
Materiale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Består af mere end eller lig med 95 vægtprocent fibremateriale, af den samlede vægt. Hovedkomponent + integreret komponent, hvor tape ikke tæller med. og - Ikke forsætligt tilsat PFAS eller mineralske olier i form af enten mineralske olier med mættede kulbrinter (MOSH) eller mineralske olier med aromatiske kulbrinter (MOAH). Kravet omfatter ikke tilsætning ved brug af genanvendt indhold og - Ikke tilsat tilsætningsstoffer der gør pappet svær opløselig jf. ISO standarden 5263 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Består af mindre end 95 vægtprocent fibremateriale, af den samlede vægt (hovedkomponent + integreret komponent, hvor tape ikke tæller med) eller - forsætligt tilsat PFAS eller mineralske olier i form af enten mineralske olier med mættede kulbrinter (MOSH) eller mineralske olier med aromatiske kulbrinter (MOAH). Kravet omfatter ikke tilsætning ved brug af genanvendt indhold eller - Tilsat tilsætningsstoffer der gør pappet svær opløselig jf. ISO standarden 5263
Overfladebehandling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ikke overfladebehandlet med voks eller paraffin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overfladebehandlet med voks eller paraffin



Categorize your cardboard box:

- ✓ Start by looking at the red level and assess whether you can answer NO to all criteria.
- ✓ If you can answer no – assess whether you can answer YES to all criteria in the green level.
- ✓ If you can answer YES to all criteria in green, your packaging will be categorized in the green level.
- ✗ If there is just one criterion you cannot meet, you will end up in the RED level.
- ✗ If you cannot document that you meet all criteria, you will end up in RED level.

Design requirements – example hard plastic

Hovedkomponent:

	Grønt niveau	Gult niveau	Rødt niveau
Materiale	- Mere end eller lig med 95 vægtprocent PP eller - Mere end eller lig med 99 vægtprocent PE	- Mindre eller lig med 30 vægtprocent PE i PP hovedkomponent eller - Mindre eller lig med 5 vægtprocent PP i PE hovedkomponent	- Bionedbrydelig plast og/eller - Alle andre materialer af mono eller blandede materialer
Densitet	- Densitet af PP eller PE på mindre end eller lig med 0,97 g/cm ³	- Densitet af PP eller PE på mindre end eller lig med 0,97 g/cm ³	- Densitet af materiale på mere end 0,97 g/cm ³
Farve	- Ufarvet eller - Tilsat farve uden indhold af carbon black	- Ufarvet eller - Tilsat farve uden indhold af carbon black	- Tilsat farve med indhold af carbon black
Barriere	- Ingen barriere Eller en eller flere af følgende: - AlOx - SiOx - EVOH uden binder eller med kompatibel binder, mindre end eller lig med 6 vægtprocent af hele hovedkomponenten	- Andre barrierer end specificeret i "grønt" eller "rødt" og/eller - EVOH med kompatibel binder, på mere end 6 vægtprocent af hele hovedkomponenten	En eller flere af følgende: - PA - PVC - PVdC - EVOH med ikke-kompatibel binder

Integreret komponent:

	Grønt niveau	Gult niveau	Rødt niveau
Alle	- Ingen integreret komponent eller - Integreret komponent af samme materiale som hovedkomponent med densitet af integreret komponent på mindre end 1 g/cm ³ og/eller - Materiale af etiket i PE til PP hovedkomponent eller PP etiket til PE hovedkomponent skal fjernes ved vask ved mindre end eller lig med 40 grader Celsius.	- Materiale af integreret komponent i PE, PP eller PE/PP med densitet mindre end 1 g/cm ³ og/eller - Materiale med densitet mere eller lig med 1 g/cm ³ fx PET, PETG, PLA, PS	- Materiale af andet plast med densitet mindre end 1 g/cm ³ og/eller - Materiale med metal eller metallisering og/eller - Materiale med fiber eller papir - Og/eller - Materiale med PVC og/eller - Bionedbrydelig plast

Hovedkomponent og integreret komponent:

	Grønt niveau	Gult niveau	Rødt niveau
Genanvendt indhold fra PCR plast	- Mere end eller lig med 20 vægtprocent genanvendt plast af samlet vægt af emballagen undtaget kontaktfølsomme produkter	- Mindre end 20 vægtprocent genanvendt plast af samlet vægt af emballagen undtaget kontaktfølsomme produkter eller - Ingen	



Categorize your plastic packaging (hard plastic):

- ✓ Start by looking at the red level and assess whether you can answer NO to all criteria.
- ✓ Can you answer NO – assess whether you can answer YES to all criteria in the yellow level.
- ✗ If you cannot answer YES to all criteria in the yellow level, you will end up in the red level.
- ✓ If you can answer YES to all criteria in yellow, you will move on to the green level.
- ✓ If you can answer YES to all criteria in green, your packaging will be categorized in the green level.
- ✗ If you cannot answer yes to all criteria in green, your packaging will end up in the yellow level.
- ✗ If you cannot document that you meet all criteria in either the green or yellow category, you will end up in the RED level.

DOCUMENTATION AND SELF-MONITORING



Documentation

Documentation is required to report your packaging in the green and yellow level material categories.

Types of documentation:

- **Declaration of Conformity**
 - serves as assurance that the member has adhered to the design criteria
 - the member must have all the technical documentation that the packaging complies with the requirements
 - upon request from KO or MST, the member must provide the relevant documentation within a reasonable time
- **Technical documentation**
 - According to PPWR, manufacturers are obliged to prepare technical documentation that documents that the product complies with applicable legislation.
- **Documentation of separate components with and without test requirements**
 - For components that are obvious, no testing is required
 - For components where there may be doubt, testing and documentation of disassembly is required.
- **NIR-sortable**
 - Documentation that a color that contains, for example, carbon black can be NIR-sorted (a CEN standard will be developed in the future)

SEPTEMBER 16TH 2025 KL. 13:00-14:00

WEBINAR: DOCUMENTATION FOR ECO-MODULATED FEES

The financial framework for producer responsibility for packaging is based on a bonus/malus system. Your company will receive a bonus on its producer responsibility fees by choosing packaging types that are easier to reuse and/or recycle. Likewise, your company will incur a penalty if your packaging is harder to recycle or reuse.

This is known as eco-modulated fees, and in Emballageretur's webinar, *Documentation for Eco-modulated Fees*, we will dive into the documentation your company needs to provide in order to determine the applicable eco-modulated fees.

During the webinar, we will cover:

- Documentation requirements, including data requirements and technical specifications
- How the documentation process will work in practice
- Emballageretur's verification procedures and how data is submitted to the authorities

At the end, there will be a Q&A session, where you'll have the opportunity to get answers to your specific questions.

SEPTEMBER 16TH 2025 KL. 13:00-14:00

REGISTER

Company

E-mail Phone no.

First name Last name

Title

I want to receive newsletters from Emballageretur and get regular updates about producer responsibility.

I have had access to and have become familiar with Emballageretur's personal data policy and accept these. [Read the conditions and personal data policy here.](#)

Please fill out all fields before registering.

Do you want more information about documentation and the procedure in Emballageretur?

...Then join our webinar the 16th of september

Self-monitoring

- ✓ You are obligated to perform self-monitoring, amongst other with the purpose to secure the quality of your conducted and reported data.
- ✓ Producers of reusable packaging and producers with own take-back solution must further also ensure:
 - financing of the take-back solution and the waste handling of the packaging when it becomes waste
 - financing the duty to inform the end-users
 - the quality of the collected and reported waste data
 - to ensure compliance with waste transfer regulations

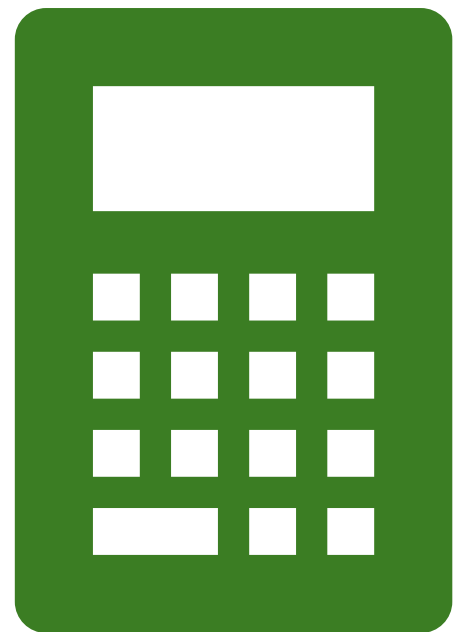




Tools & knowledge

DIGITAL TOOL - THE PRICE INDICATOR

The price indicator gives companies an indication of how much producer responsibility will potentially cost.



1. Provides a qualified estimate of the cost impact of Producer Responsibility for packaging at the product level.

2. Can be used to compare packaging choices in the design phase.

3. Provides a qualified estimate of the cost impact of Producer Responsibility for packaging on the company's total packaging consumption.

Is being updated

The Packaging Return Price Indicator can be used by our members.
It can be accessed via our member pages at www.emballageretur.dk.

WEBINARS AND KNOWLEDGE

Webinars

We are constantly publishing new webinars where we delve into the different aspects of producer responsibility for packaging and prepare you to handle your company's producer responsibility.

We have, among other things, a webinar on environmentally graduated contributions.

Watch the webinars and register here:

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

Knowledge

Find guides, good advice and reusable knowledge at www.emballageretur.dk.

See more and sign up for Emballageretur at www.emballageretur.dk.



CONTACT

Emballageretur's team is always ready to help you get a handle on producer responsibility and answer your questions.



info@emballageretur.dk



+45 33 36 91 98



www.emballageretur.dk