

# Guide: Reporting of packaging volumes 2024

# **Registration and reporting obligations 2024**

From the period 1 April to 31 August 2024, companies covered by the producer responsibility for packaging in Denmark are obliged to:

- 1. Register company
- 2. Report expected available packaging volumes in Denmark in 2024 (this guide)

Both registration and reporting are done in VANA's Member Portal, after which VANA handles the reporting to Dansk Producentansvar (DPA). The Member Portal opens on March 25.

The reported quantities will form the basis for the allocation of municipalities to the PROs (Producer Responsibility Organisations), which will apply from 1 July 2025. There will be no payment for the quantities in 2024.

Guide to the actual registration of a company can be found on our website, read more <u>here</u>.

In addition to registration and reporting, the company must carry out self-monitoring. Read more <u>here</u>

**NOTE:** We are awaiting clarifications in relation to, among other things, the requirement to report distance sales to other EU/EEA countries, and therefore there may be updates to the guide.

## Step-by-step guide to reporting

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# 1. Household or commercial waste

Packaging quantities must be categorised according to whether **you expect** the end-user of the packaged product to be **households** or **businesses**.

This does not mean that you must indicate whether you *sell* to households or businesses, but that you must give your best guess as to whether the packaging *ends* up in household or commercial waste **when the packaging becomes waste.** 

Read more about waste treatment of household and commercial waste here.

#### Definitions:

End user: The one who turns the packaging into waste.

Household: the packaging ends up as waste in a private household.

Business: the packaging ends up as waste at a company.

## 2. Below 8 tonnes

If your total expected available packaging quantities are less than 8 tonnes, you can choose to report only the quantities by household and commercial and not by material categories.

The 8 tonnes are the **total amount of** available packaging deducted packaging covered by the deposit refund system and reusable packaging, which does not have to be reported until 2025. <u>NOTE:</u> Remember that reusable packaging is only packaging which is collected and refilled or recycled in the same form.

#### Reporting:

(	O Registration by material category, end user and waste type.							
	<ul> <li>Registration of total quantity distrib</li> </ul>	uted by end user (only for under 8.000 kg).						
		Packaging for households		Packaging for business				
	Category	Forecast amounts	Total	Forecast amounts	Total			
	Total amounts (only under 8,000 kg.)					^		

You can choose voluntarily to report by material categories. Then click in the field "*Registration by material category, end user and waste type*" in the portal and see instructions below.

# 3. Above 8 tonnes – reporting by material categories

Packaging is reported by material categories for general sorting, divided into household and commercial. If packaging is to be sorted as residual or hazardous waste, this must be stated. The quantities must be expressed in kilograms. See section 4 for a review of packaging for general sorting, hazardous and residual waste.

#### Reporting:

Registration by material category, end user and weste type.     Registration of total quantity distributed by end user (only for under 8000 kg).									
	Packaging for households				Packaging for business				
Category	General waste	Residual Waste	Hazardous W	Total	General waste	Residual Waste	Hazardous W	Total	
Cardboard									
Paper									
Ferrous metals									
Aluminium						-	-		
Glass									
Plastics									
Food and drink cartons									
Wood									

If the packaging consists of several materials, which cannot easily be separated, the combined weight must be reported in the material category of which the packaging **mainly** consists of.

In other areas of implementation, the authorities have defined weight as the decisive factor. Until there is a guide, we would therefore recommend that you evaluate "mainly" based on the material that weighs the most in the packaging.

# 4. Definitions: General sorting packaging, residual waste, and hazardous waste (waste types)

#### Packaging for general sorting

The starting point is that all packaging is reported in this category. It is only in cases where a package is designed in such a way that it must be sorted as residual or hazardous waste according to the sorting instructions that it does not have to be reported in the category of ordinary sorting.

Most packaging in this column will therefore probably have to be categorised and divided into the following material categories:

- 1. cardboard
- 2. paper
- 3. ferrous metals

- 4. aluminium
- 5. glass
- 6. plastics
- 7. food and beverage cartons
- 8. wood.

#### Packaging for residual waste

Waste, which is not recyclable, not hazardous, or not subject to another producer responsibility scheme. It could e.g. be pizza boxes. See the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's sorting guidelines <u>here</u>

The packaging must be designed to fall into this category. It does not matter what you expect the end user to do with the packaging.

#### Packaging for hazardous waste

Substances, materials or products which have reached the end of their life, such as chlorine-containing detergents, paints and aerosols, etc., see the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's sorting guidelines <u>here</u>

Hazardous waste must not contain products which may present a hazard during collection and treatment e.g. fireworks.

The packaging must be designed to fall into this category. It does not matter what you expect the end user to do with the packaging.

## 5. **Distance selling**

Dansk Producentansvar (DPA) requires companies subject to the producer responsibility in other EU/EEA countries to register the country and the authorised representative they use.

This field should only be filled in, in cases where you know for sure that you are subject to the producer responsibility in another country and have an agreement with an authorised representative.

If not, answer no.

#### 6. Brand

Dansk Producentansvar allows companies to fill in under which brand they make packaging available.

This is not a requirement in the legislation and therefore you do not need to fill it in.

# 7. Packaging quantities have been submitted to VANA –what now?

Your statutory registration is not complete until you have:

- 1. reported in VANA's Member Portal here
- 2. approved the report with DPA (you will receive a message in the company's e-boks).
- 3. paid the installation charge to DPA (1,000 DKK/500 DKK).

When you have finished reporting in the Member Portal, it may take a few days before you are finished with the registration at DPA.

#### How it works

We will send your final report in the Member Portal to DPA within 24 hours. Then DPA will send a message to the company's e-Boks with information on how to accept what has been reported to DPA. Once you have accepted the reporting with DPA, DPA will send an invoice for the registration fee in the authority register. Registration is not complete until this invoice has been paid.

#### Problems logging in to DPA

Go to https://mitid-erhverv.dk/

Log in and see if you are assigned the right *"Producer responsibility: Company"*. This right is used for fishing equipment and packaging. The right *"Producer responsibility W/E/B/F: Company"* is used for electronics, batteries, filters.

Consult DPA's guide on how MitID administrator finds and assigns the rights here:

https://producentansvar.dk/produkter-og-ansvar/registrering/adgang-til-vores-register/

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Version 2

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