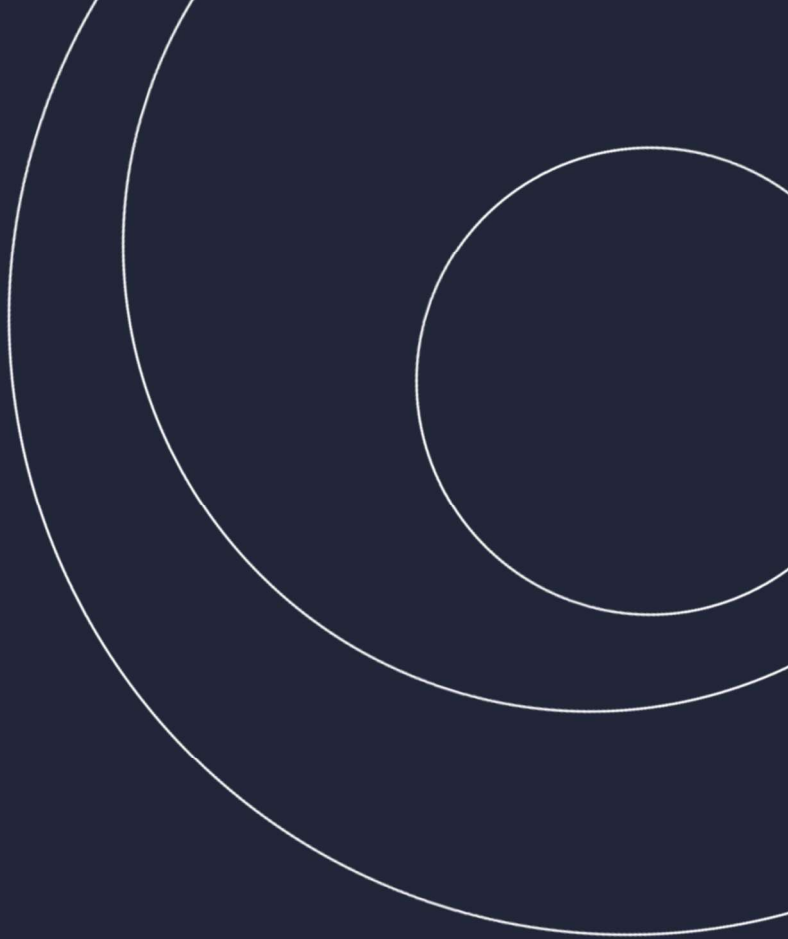


DPA

DANSK
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Procedure for allocation scheme: Packaging

Dansk Producentansvar, August 2026

DPA is short for Dansk Producentansvar (Danish producer responsibility). DPA is in charge of administrative tasks associated with the rules on producer responsibility under Danish environmental law regarding electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, vehicles, commercial fishing gear, single-use plastic products, packaging as well as payment of scrapping premium for vehicles.

The producer responsibility has authority in the Danish Environmental Protection Act.

Producer responsibility rests on the principle that each producer or importer assumes a life-cycle based responsibility for their products - from design until the products have reached their end of life and must be managed in an environmentally correct manner. The purpose is to promote a circular economy where production and environmental treatment must take place with the highest possible consideration and recovery of hazardous, but also valuable resources contained in this type of products.

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Calculation method and allocation criteria

In pursuance of the rules on producer responsibility, this document describes procedures, calculation formulas, and other criteria used in DPA to calculate the collective schemes' share of packaging waste to be collected in the municipalities and subsequently subjected to environmental treatment (allocation with transfer of waste) or for which the collective scheme must finance collection and treatment, even if collection and treatment is carried out by a municipality or a waste-producing company (financial allocation). The distribution of who is to carry out collection and treatment or financing of collection and treatment of packaging waste in the municipalities is called "the allocation scheme".

The allocation scheme – in general

In pursuance of the rules on producer responsibility producers and importers of packaging are obliged to collect/treat/finance a proportionate share of packaging waste from citizens or waste-producing companies in the municipalities. The proportionate share is based on the collective scheme's share of quantities put on the Danish market per end-user (household or business) and per waste type of packaging categories sold on the Danish market. When the packaging categories become waste, they are referred to as waste fractions.

Overview of packaging categories and waste fractions cf. legislation

Packaging 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

Packaging waste fractions:

1. Cardboard packaging waste
2. Paper packaging waste
3. Metal packaging waste, including ferrous metal packaging waste and aluminium packaging waste
4. Glass packaging waste
5. Plastic packaging waste
6. Food and beverage carton waste
7. Wood packaging waste
8. Packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste
9. Packaging waste in hazardous waste

General principles behind the allocation:

- Cf. statutory requirements, the producer must affiliate to a collective scheme to have that scheme assume administrative and practical tasks associated with the collection and subsequent environmental treatment. However, each producer may in parallel establish own systems for collection of the waste - this is called "own collection".
- DPA calculates the allocation for each collective scheme against the background of producers affiliated to the schemes at that time when DPA extracts data from the producer register, which generally will be just after the end of a reporting period. Therefore, if a producer's affiliation to a collective scheme is to be changed, DPA recommends that this is not done until the completion of the annual reporting of the producer's data.
- Waste fractions allocated to the producer must to the greatest extent possible correspond to the categories put on the market by that producer in order that the allocation is as precise as possible. This does not apply to several material categories when in the waste stage they are collected commingled and not separated before this waste is transferred to the producers. This means that for the allocation of packaging waste transferred by the municipalities to the producers, there can only be an allocation of commingled waste fractions. This also means that the shares calculated against the background of quantities put on the market in some cases are the result of a calculation of total market shares for the material categories that are part of a commingled waste fraction.

Collection of packaging waste

Packaging waste is normally collected in the following ways:

1. Through municipal collection sites (bring systems) or collect services where waste is collected from households.
2. Through take-back systems organised by an individual producer (called "own collection"), e.g. in connection with a sale at the point of sale where the packaging can be dropped.
3. Through waste producing companies entering agreements with recycling industries on pick-up and treatment of packaging waste originating from the producers.

The term "collected quantities" is used for quantities transferred from municipalities to collective schemes and for quantities collected through producers' own collection, respectively. Quantities for which the collective schemes only have a duty of financing are called "refund quantities".

Allocation units

Allocation takes place at municipal level, i.e. the smallest geographic allocation unit is a municipality. One or more waste fractions are allocated in the municipality to a collective scheme. From this municipality, a transfer of waste takes place, or a duty is allocated of financing of the costs of collection and treatment that is either assumed by the municipality in question or by a number of private waste-producing companies in the municipality which have transferred the waste to recycling industries.

In cases where transfer of waste takes place, a duty of payment is also allocated to the collective schemes which must finance the municipalities' collection of packaging waste from the households.

Allocation period

The allocation period is set out by law. A collective scheme having been allocated a geographic area must in the entire allocation period collect and treat and/or finance transport and treatment of all packaging waste originating from the allocated fraction(s) in the municipality, cf. the allocation types described below.

Allocation types and fractions

Three allocation types are set out by law:

- **Allocation type 1:** Packaging waste from households with transfer of waste from municipalities to collective schemes.
- **Allocation type 2:** Packaging waste from households without transfer of waste, but with a duty of financing by collective schemes and payment to municipalities for their collection and transport. In those cases where waste is not transferred, the collective schemes must also finance the municipalities' costs for treatment of waste.
- **Allocation type 3:** Packaging waste from businesses without transfer to collective schemes, but with a duty of financing for the collective schemes with payment to waste-producing companies.

Note that for all three allocation types, the waste fractions "packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste" and "packaging waste sorted as hazardous waste" will in practice contain all material categories. In the calculation of the collective schemes' share of "packaging in residual waste" and "packaging waste in hazardous waste", respectively, the respective quantities reported in the material categories under each of the waste types of residual waste and hazardous waste are included.

The following waste fractions are allocated:

Allocation type 1 - Households / with transfer
Cardboard packaging waste
Paper packaging waste
Metal packaging waste
Glass packaging waste
Plastic packaging waste
Food and beverage carton waste

For allocation type 1, there is no allocation with transfer of packaging waste for wood packaging waste, hazardous packaging waste, packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste, textile packaging waste, porcelain packaging waste, cork packaging waste, ceramic packaging waste, or other packaging not appearing from the above overview.

Allocation type 2
- Households / financial
Cardboard packaging waste
Paper packaging waste
Metal packaging waste
Glass packaging waste
Plastic packaging waste
Food and beverage carton waste
Wood packaging waste
Packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste
Packaging waste in hazardous waste

The allocation of the duty of financing follows the allocation, cf. allocation type 1. The duty of financing covers the municipal collection.

In addition, a separate allocation must be calculated for fractions that are not covered by allocation type 1, i.e. wood packaging waste, hazardous packaging waste, and packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste. For these three fractions, the duty of financing covers the municipal collection and the subsequent treatment of packaging waste.

In the allocation, DPA cannot take into consideration municipalities which specifically collect paper packaging waste in combination with other paper that is not packaging; metal packaging waste collected at a recycling centre together with other metal; and plastic packaging waste collected in a bring system which does not have the same combination options that are seen in the collect services for plastic waste from private households.

Allocation type 3
- Businesses / financial
Cardboard packaging waste
Paper packaging waste
Metal packaging waste
Glass packaging waste
Plastic packaging waste
Food and beverage carton waste
Wood packaging waste
Packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste

There is no allocation for textile packaging waste, porcelain packaging waste, cork packaging waste, ceramic packaging waste, nor other packaging not appearing from the above overview.

There is no allocation for commercial packaging waste correctly sorted as hazardous waste.

Calculation of collective scheme allocation

Only collective schemes are subject to allocation, since it is mandatory for producers of single-use packaging to be affiliated to a collective scheme. The collective scheme must take back its proportional share of packaging waste from the municipalities allocated to it.

To calculate the collective scheme's share of the packaging fractions, the collective scheme reports annually to DPA, on behalf of the producers, the quantities put on the market and the quantities collected/financed by the producers for each fraction. A range of data and calculation formulas is used for these calculations. These are described below. The description sets out the components included in the quantitative calculation of the allocation.

The calculations are based on the most recently reported quantities, meaning quantities sold and collected during the two preceding calendar years and reported during the two most recent reporting periods.

The legislation provides for allocation periods longer than 12 months. For allocations from 2026 onwards, the allocation periods cover two years. Consequently, the quantities of products put on the market and collected during the two most recent calendar years are included in the calculation.

To calculate the allocation, including take-back factors, it has been agreed this year that the Danish Energy Agency (formerly the Danish Environmental Protection Agency) will provide data on collected commercial quantities for this purpose. Certain data will also be requested in the coming years. An overview of these data is provided in Appendix 1.

Post-adjustments

Based on the data reported every year in the producer register of DPA in the reporting period, the producer is allocated for a subsequent allocation period set out by law. It may be necessary to post-adjust an allocation for the following issues:

- **Free-rider quantities:** Post-adjustment for producers who after the producer responsibility entered into force have become aware that they are subject to producer responsibility and have been so also in previous years without being registered, and who only later report quantities put on the market for this period. According to the law, producers must assume their producer responsibility retrospectively if they were not registered in due time. This is done by registering deficient quantities in the statutory DPA register. These quantities are called "free-rider quantities".
- **Post-adjustments for incorrect registrations:** Inaccuracies have been seen in quantity data reported for producers during the annual reporting period. These errors or late reports of reduction quantities will only be registered in the reporting period the subsequent year; thus, they are included in the subsequent allocation made after the error has been corrected.
- **Registration of reduction quantities:** Reduction quantities (previously called re-export) are quantities that the producer in the reporting year has sold to a subsequent distributor in the sales chain in Denmark, after which this distributor in the reporting year has exported the quantity out of Denmark. These quantities are deducted in the allocation.

Note that a collective scheme can only get an allocation that as a maximum covers the entire market, i.e. 100%, just as a collective scheme cannot get a negative allocation, i.e. they cannot be allocated less than 0% of the market.

Also note that in the ordinary correction trace no post-adjustment can be made for deficient registration / incorrect registrations for periods more than two years back, i.e. for the reporting year that preceded the present reporting year. Incorrect registrations may be:

- Errors in already registered quantities put on the market, including deduction of reduction quantities not registered previously
 - Errors in registered free-rider quantities
- **Excess/deficient collection:** Compensation for the fact that the collection sites allocated to the collective scheme in the preceding allocation period did not deliver the expected quantity. Or that for other reasons the collective scheme has not collected the allocated quantity or has collected more than the allocated quantity, so the collected quantity deviates from the allocated share. This is called "excess/deficient collection".

Steps in the calculation method

The calculation of the allocation takes place in four steps consisting of the following sub-calculations:

1. Take-back factor
2. Market share incl. correction of reduction quantities and post-adjustments
3. Excess/deficient collection
4. Final allocation quantity/share

Take-back factor

The take-back factor is calculated by dividing the total collected quantity in Denmark with the total quantities put on the market in Denmark in the reporting year per fraction/waste type/end-user. The take-back factor is used to decide the producer's expected collection in the next allocation period.

Definitions

Total put on the market in Denmark, only for reporting year (kilogram):

Total quantity put on the market for all producers with quantities in that category from the *reporting year (calendar year-1)* with a deduction of reduction quantities. This quantity is used for calculating the take-back factor. Neither corrections for last year nor free-rider quantities are included in the calculation, since the take-back factor only reflects how much was taken back in the current reporting year.

Total collected in Denmark, only for reporting year (kilogram):

Total quantity collected or total quantities for which producers have financed collection, for all producers with quantities in that fraction from the *reporting year (calendar year-1)*. This quantity is used for calculating the take-back factor and excess/deficient collection and includes quantities collected by municipalities, collective schemes, and own collection. Neither corrections for last year nor free-rider quantities are included here, since the take-back factor only reflects how much was taken back in the current reporting year.

Calculations

Take-back factor	= Total collected in Denmark, only for reporting year (kilogram) / Total put on the market in Denmark, only for reporting year (kilogram)
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Market share

Definitions

Put on the market, reporting year (kilogram):

Quantity of packaging in kilograms sold on the Danish market within the waste type/category/end-user in question.

Reduction quantities (kilogram):

Quantity of packaging in kilograms that a producer has sold to another Danish company which has subsequently exported the products out of the country. In the calculation of the market share, the reduction quantity is deducted from the quantity put on the market, since there is no longer a take-back duty in Denmark for these products.

Reported reduction quantities are only valid if the exporter has confirmed the export in the producer register.

New producers – expected quantities put on the market in current allocation period (kilogram):

For new producers having entered the market in the current allocation period, the producer's quantities put on the market for the reporting year, in which realised quantities put on the market are reported for the first time, are used for calculating allocation for the period in which the producer did not participate as well as in the subsequent allocation period. This means that those quantities put on the market are included in the allocation the first time multiplied by 2².

Corrections – post-adjustments for incorrect registrations:

In the reporting period it is possible to correct quantities from last reporting year (calendar year-2). Changes for quantities put on the market and reduction quantities are added/deducted in the new allocation. This means that if last year the producer reported a quantity put on the market of 100 kilograms and now has corrected this quantity to 80 kilograms, 20 kilograms will be deducted in the calculation of the new allocation.

² If an allocation period covers more than one calendar year, several years' quantities put on the market must be included in the calculation.

Put on the market in previous years (free-rider quantities):

Quantities put on the market and re-exported for years preceding the reporting year (year-1) that were reported since the end of the last reporting period. An allocation must also be calculated for those years in which the producers have been free-riders. Quantities for these years are included in the next allocation after reporting in the register.

Put on the market, total (kilogram):

Total put on the market in kilograms for the producer. Incl. quantities from the reporting year with a deduction of reduction quantities as well as corrections for last year's quantities and free-rider quantities from previous years.

Total put on the market in Denmark (kilogram):

Total put on the market in all of Denmark. This quantity is used to calculate the producer's market share under the new allocation. The quantity is incl. corrections for last year as well as free-rider quantities and deducted reduction quantities.

Market share, total (%):

For collective schemes having had a geographic/financial allocation in the last allocation period, the market share from the last allocation period is used for calculating excess/deficient collection.

Calculation

Market share, total (%)	=Put on the market, total (kilogram) for the collective scheme / Put on the market, total in Denmark (kilogram)
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Excess/deficient collection

If a collective scheme has taken back more than their calculated market share, this quantity is deducted in the collective scheme's market share for the subsequent period. Correspondingly, a collective scheme having taken back a smaller quantity than their market share will get the deficient quantity of end-of-life products added to their share in the subsequent allocation period.

This post-adjustment has been established to compensate for the deviation arising from the fact that at the start of the year precise future quantities of packaging that will end up as waste in the municipalities *are not* known. In the post-adjustment process, an adjustment is made for the deviation between the collective scheme's calculated market share to be taken back (geographic allocation), or for which the collective scheme must finance take-back (financial allocation) and the quantity that the producer actually collected or financed in the previous allocation period. This deviation is included in the subsequent allocation period.

Definitions

Actually collected/financed, reporting year (kilogram):

Quantity taken back by the collective scheme in the category/fraction in question in the reporting year. This quantity is the sum of quantities collected/financed by the collective scheme and the producer's own collection.

Total collected/financed in Denmark, reporting year (kilogram):

Total collected/financed in Denmark in the reporting year. Quantities from previous years are not included in this quantity, as the quantity is to reflect what was actually collected in relation to last allocation.

Excess/deficient collection (kilogram and %):

First, excess/deficient collection is calculated in % by deducting actually collected/financed share (%) of collective scheme for the reporting year from last year's market share (%) for the collective scheme allocated in last allocation period.

If the collective scheme has collected/financed less than last allocation period's market share, they get a deficient collection that is added to this year's allocated quantity. If the collective scheme has collected/financed more than last allocation period's market share, the result is an excess collection that is deducted from this year's allocated quantity.

Then excess/deficient collection is calculated in kilograms by multiplying excess/deficient collection in % with the total collected/financed quantity in Denmark.

Calculation

Actually collected/financed share, reporting year (%)	=Actually collected/financed, reporting year (kilogram) / Total collected/financed in Denmark, reporting year (kilogram)
Market share, last year (%)	=Market share transferred from last year
Excess/deficient collection (%)	=Market share, last year (%) - Actually collected share, reporting year (%)
Excess/deficient collection (kilogram)	=Excess/deficient collection (%) * Total collected/financed in Denmark, reporting year (kilogram)

Final allocation

Definitions

Expected collection quantity (kilogram):

Is found by multiplying producer's total quantities put on the market (kilogram), incl. corrections and quantities for previous free-rider years with the take-back factor for the waste type/fraction/end-user in question. This is the quantity that the producer is expected to take back in relation to their present market share.

New collective scheme - correction for producers' own collection (kilogram):

For a new collective scheme which has not been allocated in the waste type/fraction/end-user in question, no correction is made for the collective scheme's collected quantity, if any, through the calculation of excess/deficient collection, since they have not been part of the current allocation. Instead, the producers' own collection is deducted from the allocated quantity.

Allocated quantity (kilogram):

Allocated quantity is the expected quantity to be collected, corrected for excess/deficient collection that was collected/financed too much or too little in relation to last period's market share (excess/deficient collection in kilograms), i.e. with a deduction of excess collection, if any, or an addition of deficient collection, if any.

This is the quantity that will be used for calculating the financial guarantee.

Allocated share (%):

Is found by dividing the producer's allocated quantity with the total sum of allocated quantities.

This share is used in the geographic distribution of municipalities.

Positively allocated shares (%):

Due to excess collection, it may be that a collective scheme gets a negative allocated quantity/allocated share. I.e. the quantity collected in excess exceeds the period's expected allocated quantity. When the allocation is distributed among the municipalities, it is not possible to allocate a negative quantity. Therefore, negative shares are removed.

Allocated share, corrected (%):

When the negative shares are removed, the sum of the positive shares will be more than 100%. It is not possible to allocate more than 100%. Therefore, a correction is made among those with a positive share, so that precisely 100% is allocated.

Calculation

Expected collection quantity (kilogram):	=Put on the market, total (kilogram) * Take-back factor incl. corrections for previous years as well as free-rider quantities.
Allocated quantity (kilogram)	=Expected collection quantity (kilogram) + Excess/deficient collection (kilogram) - correction, if relevant, for collected quantity for new collective scheme (kilogram)
Allocated share (%)	=Allocated quantity (kilogram) / Total allocated quantity (kilogram)
Total of positively allocated shares (%)	=Sum of positively allocated shares (%)
Allocated share, corrected (%)	= Allocated share (%) / Total of positively allocated shares (%)

Allocation of municipal collection sites

DPA calculates an expected quantity of packaging collected by dividing the average of the municipality's total, actually collected quantity per fraction and per end-user in the past three years by 3³:

$$\text{Municipality's expected quantity of packaging (3 years' average)} = (\text{collected quantity for year-1} + \text{collected quantity for year-2} + \text{collected quantity for year-3}) / 3$$

Once this calculation has been made, DPA allocates the different geographic areas and associated collection sites to the collective schemes in proportion to their market share for each fraction per end-user. Areas may be one or more neighbouring municipalities, but geographic sub-areas within one municipality are not allocated.

Allocation of the different municipalities is made per fraction per end-user. This is necessary since producers' market shares typically vary from fraction to fraction. The result may be that several producers are allocated the same municipality, but with the responsibility for each their fraction/end-user. In a worst-case scenario this means that there may be several different collective schemes with the responsibility for collecting end-of-life products from each their fraction at the collection sites of the same municipality.

Establishment of new collection sites in the allocation period

If new collection sites are established in an area in the allocation period, the collective scheme responsible for one or more fractions in the municipality must collect the same fractions from the new collection sites.

³In the first allocation no average can be calculated.

Other allocation criteria

As explained, the allocation is based on collective schemes' market shares per fraction as well as an average of three years' collected quantities per municipality. When this calculation has been made, DPA allocates geographically the different municipalities. Allocation of the different municipalities is made per fraction since producers' market shares typically vary from fraction to fraction.

The result may thereby often be that several producers or collective schemes are allocated the same municipality, but with the responsibility for each their fraction.

List of allocation criteria for allocation type 1, transfer of waste from households

Criteria for allocation (priority ranked)		Purpose
Under the below prioritised principles, DPA allocates the geographic areas in Denmark from where producers must collect packaging waste in an allocation period.		
1	Market shares Allocation is made in relation to market shares, which again are based on quantities put on the market per material category. The market share is calculated including adjustments from previous years.	Compliance with statutory requirements
2	Commingled waste fractions To the highest possible extent commingled, waste fractions or waste in other ways mixed in connection with the municipal collection, including collection across municipalities are allocated to the same collective scheme, as the waste is not separated physically before transfer to a collective scheme.	Compliance with statutory requirements
3	Allocation of all waste fractions in the same municipality All waste fractions from one municipality are to the highest possible extent allocated to the same collective scheme.	Compliance with statutory requirements

List of allocation criteria for allocation type 2, financial, payment for collection, transport, and in some cases treatment of waste from households

Criteria for allocation (priority ranked) for fractions under allocation type 2		Purpose
Under the below prioritised principles, DPA allocates the geographic areas in Denmark from where in the next allocation period producers must finance municipalities' costs for collection, transport, and, in some cases, treatment.		
1	Market shares Allocation is made in relation to market shares, which again are based on quantities put on the market per material category. The market share is calculated including adjustments from previous years.	Compliance with statutory requirements
2	Commingled waste fractions Commingled waste fractions or waste in other ways mixed in connection with the municipal collection, including collection across municipalities are to the highest possible extent allocated to the same collective scheme.	Compliance with statutory requirements
3	Allocation of all waste fractions in the same municipality All waste fractions from one municipality are to the highest possible extent allocated to the same collective scheme.	Compliance with statutory requirements
4	Allocation of duty of payment to the same municipalities which are allocated for transfer of waste To the highest possible extent, duty of payment to municipalities is allocated to the same collective scheme which has been allocated with the same municipality through allocation type 1 with transfer of waste.	Compliance with statutory requirements

Criteria for allocation (priority ranked) for the fractions of wood packaging waste, packaging waste correctly sorted as residual waste, and hazardous packaging waste		Purpose
Under the below prioritised principles, DPA allocates the geographic areas in Denmark from where in the next allocation period producers must finance municipalities' costs for collection, transport, and, in some cases, treatment.		
1	Market shares Allocation is made in relation to market shares, which again are based on quantities put on the market per material category. The market share is calculated including adjustments from previous years.	Compliance with statutory requirements
2	Allocation of duty of payment to the same municipalities which are allocated for transfer of waste To the highest possible extent, duty of payment to municipalities is allocated to the same collective scheme which has been allocated with the same municipality through allocation type 1 with transfer of waste.	Compliance with statutory requirements

Cf. the Statutory Order on waste and in addition to the "pure" material fractions, municipalities can sort in the following commingled waste fractions:

- Paper (packaging) and cardboard (packaging) waste
- Metal (packaging) and glass (packaging) waste
- Metal (packaging) and plastic (packaging) waste
- Plastic (packaging) waste and food and beverage carton (packaging) waste
- Plastic (packaging) waste, food and beverage carton (packaging) waste, and metal (packaging) waste

Cf. the Statutory Order on waste, municipalities cannot in a current allocation period introduce commingled collection of waste fractions without giving notice at least one month prior to the start of the next allocation period. However, in a current allocation period and on agreement with the collective scheme being allocated with that municipality, the municipality can introduce commingled collection of waste fractions allocated to the same collective scheme.

List of allocation criteria for allocation type 3, financial, payment for management of waste from businesses

Criteria for allocation (priority ranked)		Purpose
Under the below prioritised principles, DPA allocates duties of payment for the geographic areas in Denmark from where the collective schemes must finance management of packaging waste from waste-producing companies in the allocation period.		
1	Market shares Allocation is made in relation to market shares, which again are based on quantities put on the market per material category. The market share is calculated including adjustments from previous years.	Compliance with statutory requirements
2	Allocation of all waste fractions and end-users in the same municipality The duty of payment for all waste fractions (households and businesses) from one municipality is to the highest possible extent allocated to the same collective scheme.	Compliance with statutory requirements

Publication of allocation

The allocation is published on DPA's website www.producentansvar.dk.

The allocated geographic areas appear from lists and, in some cases, a map of Denmark showing the allocation to the collective schemes for each of the waste types/fractions/end-users set out in the Statutory Order.

DPA informs the collective schemes of the areas and associated collection sites allocated to them. The municipality is also informed of the result of the allocation. This is sent by e-mail to the addresses registered with DPA by the municipality under the different collection sites.

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Appendix 1. Data delivered from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

For use in the calculation of allocation, DPA receives data⁴ from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency cf. the following overviews. Note that the Statutory Order for packaging contains more categories, but as no allocation is calculated for these categories, data is not requested in a first stage.

For households

Municipality	Municipality number	Period	Category	Quantity of ordinary packaging waste	Quantity of packaging in residual waste	Quantity of packaging in hazardous waste
-	-	-	Cardboard	For each category	Total for all categories	Total for all categories
-	-	-	Paper	For each category		
-	-	-	Ferrous metals	For each category		
-	-	-	Aluminium	For each category		
-	-	-	Glass	For each category		
-	-	-	Plastic	For each category		
-	-	-	Food and beverage cartons	For each category		
-	-	-	Wood	For each category		

For businesses (corresponding to households)

Municipality	Municipality number	Period	Category	Quantity of ordinary packaging waste	Quantity of packaging in residual waste	Quantity of packaging in hazardous waste
-	-	-	Cardboard	For each category	Total for all categories	Total for all categories (not delivered)
-	-	-	Paper	For each category		
-	-	-	Ferrous metals	For each category		
-	-	-	Aluminium	For each category		
-	-	-	Glass	For each category		
-	-	-	Plastic	For each category		
-	-	-	Food and beverage cartons	For each category		
-	-	-	Wood	For each category		

⁴The Danish Energy Agency does not deliver data for hazardous waste from businesses.