

3rd webinar | 27th May 2024

Reporting on Directive 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

Materials for reporting and upload of reporting files



**European
Environment
Agency**



Agenda



1 Welcome, where we stand and objectives of the webinar

2 Materials for reporting: website, reporting templates and manual for reporters

3 Member States: some currently used data sources; experience from one Member State

4 Reporting using the EEA infrastructure

5 Any other business (AOB) and next steps

Some housekeeping guidance for online participants.....

1



Don't worry about your **English!** This is a safe space and most of us are non-native speakers 😊



The workshop is being **recorded** for internal purposes only



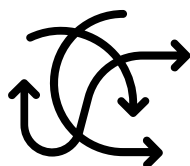
Raise your hand if you wish to speak.
We will **open the floor** for question **after each section**.
Use the **chat** to share materials or for specific comments that are not intended for discussion



In chat messages, **please type your name first, if it isn't clear who you are.**



We would love to see and interact with you! Please keep your **camera on**, and the **microphone mute** unless you want to speak



Technical difficulties? Send a message through the chat, or email to joao.costa@eea.europa.eu AND beatriz.vidal@eea.europa.eu

Team



- › **Julia Roettgerding, DG ENVIRONMENT**
- › **Alena Petrikovicova – de Chevilly, DG MARE**

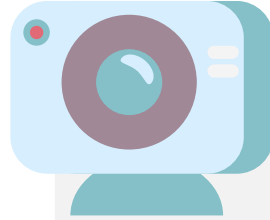


- › **Beatriz Vidal, EEA**
- › **João Costa, EEA**





If you were not in the first and second webinar, please present yourself!



We encourage you to keep your camera on!

- ✓ Your name
- ✓ Your country and institution
- ✓ If you have experience and/or contact with other countries on the SUP reporting topic

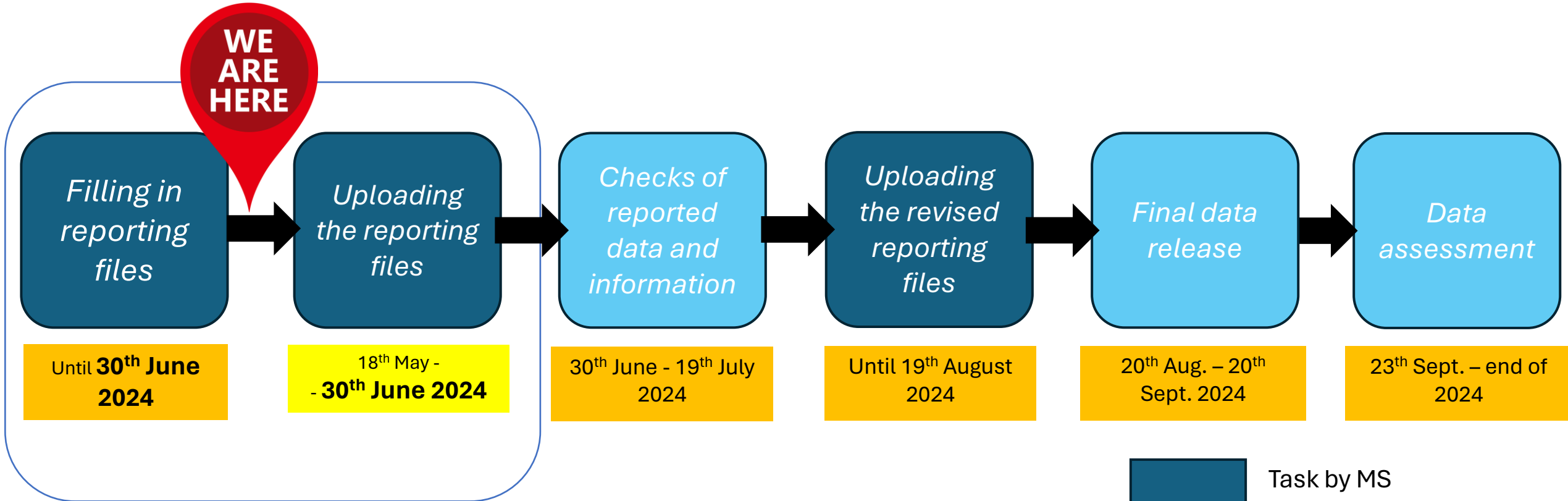
Clarify relevant doubts on:

- ✓ The templates for reporting
- ✓ The manual for reporters and other supporting materials
- ✓ The process to report the data

Be aware of:





- ✓ The next steps and timelines
- ✓ The helpdesk support

The process and where we stand

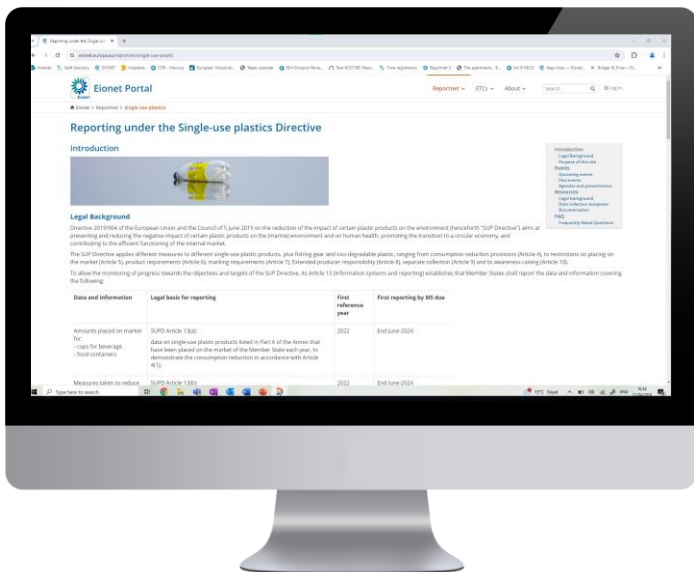


Two remarks:

- Support only in working days
- Please inform about conflicts with holidays plans

-  Task by MS
-  Task by EC/EEA
-  Timing
-  Timing : reporting until reporting deadline

SUPD reporting website: all materials available here



Agendas and presentations

1st Webinar on SUP Directive reporting

4th March 2024

Copenhagen / Online

Agenda: Final event agenda

Presentations: Full slide deck

2nd Webinar on SUP Directive reporting

15th April 2024

Copenhagen / Online

Agenda: Final event agenda

Presentations: Full slide deck

Resources

Legal background

- [Single-use plastics Directive](#)
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/162](#)
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2021/1752](#)
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2021/958](#)
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2023/2683](#)
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2021/2267](#)

Data collection templates

- [Template for items \(a\) and \(b\) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive](#)

Single-use plastic cups for beverages and food containers placed on the market, to demonstrate the consumption reduction in accordance with Article 4(1), and measures taken to achieve reduction in the consumption thereof

- [Template for item \(c\) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive](#)

Single-use plastic beverage bottles placed on the market and waste single-use plastic beverage bottles separately collected, to demonstrate the attainment of the separate collection targets in accordance with Article 9(1))

- [Template for item \(d\) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive](#)

Fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market and waste fishing gear collected.

Documentation

- [Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives](#)
- [Manual for reporters \(Version 1.0\)](#)

Manual for reporters (Version 1.0)

- ✓ Legal basis of the **reporting obligations**
- ✓ Timelines, types of support and contact
- ✓ **Step-by-step guide for reporting** (including login and use of Reportnet3)
- ✓ **Frequently Asked Questions**



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REPORTING PROCESS

Q: What is the deadline for reporting?

A: 30 June 2024 24:00 Central European Time. [NOTE we will only provide support Monday-Friday!]

Q: Which data year is applied in the reporting?

A: In this reporting period, you should provide data for the reporting year 2022.

DEFINITIONS

Q: What is the difference between placed on the market and available on the market?

A: Article 3 (Definitions) of the SUP Directive refers to the following:

(6) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the market of a Member State;

(7) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the market of a Member State in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

The difference is that ‘placing on the market’ is the **first** making available of a product on the market of a Member State. In each Member State, this can happen only once for each product, whereas ‘making available’ can happen several times, e.g. if it is sold by the manufacturer to a distributor, from there to a retailer and from there to the final consumer. However, note that a product can be ‘placed on the market’ in several different Member States, e.g. if the manufacturer in State A sells it to a distributor in State B, it would count as placed on the market in both A and B. Member States are required to report data on products that have been ‘placed on the market’ on their territory.



Q: If the data required are not available or not of sufficient quality, how can this be reported?

A: Please use the templates to report the required data as accurately as possible. If data is unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate, this should be indicated in sections on data verification and control systems / accuracy of the quality check report. You can do this within sheet “QC4” for the reporting of (a) and sheet “QC IV” for the reporting of (c), within the section to describe the main factors affecting the accuracy of the data. For fishing gear, you can do it in sheets “QC4-PoM” and “QC4-Separ.Coll”, within the table on Main accuracy issues. In any of the sheets, you can specify the unavailability of data in the rows to report "Other" factors/issues.

Q: What is the difference between movements and imports/exports?

A: Movements refer to trade within the EU, while imports and exports refer to trade with third countries, i.e. into and out of the EU.



Q: Is the weight of the label of the beverage bottle to be included in the reporting?

A: The inclusion of labels is optional for the reporting of item (c). Article 2(3) of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752 states that “The weight of the waste single-use bottles may include the weight of labels and adhesives only if it is included also in the weight of the single-use bottles placed on the market.”

Q: What does exactly “up to” mean within the definition of “beverage bottles with a capacity of up to three litres, including their caps and lids”?

A: The expression “up to” refers to values that, refer to less than or equal to three liters but not more than that.



Q: Are there targets for fishing gear placed on the market or separate collection of waste fishing gear?

A: Member States shall monitor fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market of the Member State as well as waste fishing gear containing plastic collected and shall report to the Commission in accordance with Article 13(1) of this Directive with a view to the establishment of binding quantitative Union collection targets following the evaluation of the SUP Directive in 2027.

Q: How to deal with the lack of data on the amounts of fishing gear placed on the market, when Extended Producer Responsibility schemes have not been set up?

A: The section of the manual for reporters “Template for item (d) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive” provides information on possible sources of data for fishing gear placed on the market, based on the findings of the [Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives](#).

Please use the templates to report the required data as accurately as possible. If data is unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate, this should be indicated in sheets “QC4-PoM” and “QC4-Separ.Coll”, within the table on Main accuracy issues. In any of the sheets, you can also specify the unavailability of data in the rows to report "Other" factors/issues.

Q: Do we need to consider a plastic content percentage to include/exclude fishing gear from reporting?

A: The definition of ‘fishing gear’ in the SUP Directive (Art. 3(4)) does not include any minimum threshold of plastic content.

Q: How to report data on mix of polymers which would contain also types of fishing gear under A and B?

A: When reporting on mix of polymers which may include parts under column A and parts under column B but are part of a larger mix of polymers, you should report the data under column C "Other plastic-base gear or parts thereof".

Q: Are lobster pots included under the scope of reporting of fishing gear placed on the market and waste fishing gear?

A: Article 3(4) of the SUP Directive defines ‘fishing gear’ as ‘any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing or aquaculture to target, capture or rear marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface and is deployed with the objective of attracting and capturing or of rearing such marine biological resources’. Therefore, lobster pots containing plastics, used to capture or attract marine biological resources, fall under the scope of the Directive.

The [Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives](#) explains the categorisation of fishing gear used by the SUP Directive, developed by gear specialists informed by industry consultation. You can find the full gear taxonomy in section 3.2 of the study (Figure 5 and Table 8 – see here below). Apart from that, in Annex 5 of this study you have a detailed standardised description of gear. If the taxonomy followed in the reporting template does not fully match the data that you can report, you should specify this in the tabs “QC4-PoM” and “QC4-Separ.Coll.”, within table “4.2 Main accuracy issues” are included.

Q: In the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/958, Member States are asked to distinguish between net panels made of thick twine (> 1mm) and those made of thin twine (≤ 1mm). What to do if this distinction does not correspond with the classification used by the producers that we have consulted?

A: The [Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives](#) explains the categorisation of fishing gear used by the SUP Directive, developed by gear specialists informed by industry consultation. You can find the full gear taxonomy in section 3.2 of the study (Figure 5 and Table 8).

Apart from that, in Annex 5 of this study you have a detailed standardised description of gear. If the taxonomy followed in the reporting template does not fully match the data that you can report, you should specify this in the tabs “QC4-PoM” and “QC4-Separ.Coll.”, within table “4.2 Main accuracy issues” are included.

Q: Where can I find conversion factors?

A: If conversion factors have been used to estimate either mandatory or voluntary data, reporters are asked to report the in the sheets “QC3.2-PoM”, or fishing gear placed on the market and in “QC3.2-Separ.Coll.” for waste fishing gear. As referred to in section “Template for item (d) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive” of the manual, section 4.3 of the [Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives](#) provides options how to use conversion factors. That section links to Annex 7 and Annex 5 of the same study, which provide data on, respectively, average densities per plastic type and proportion of plastic type per gear component. The same study states also that methods and conversion factors used will be developed by each MS to account for the circumstances specific to that MS. The conversion factors should be based on empirical studies. The values of the conversion factors, their justification and reference to the source should be provided in the quality report, within the sections indicated above.

Q: When reporting on the data sources (QC3.1-PoM, section 3.1 and QC3.1-Separ.Coll., section 3.1), when surveys have been used that address targets that are referred to as possible options in the built-in list of data sources (e.g. gear producers), shall countries indicate to have used “surveys” or the specific target of the survey (e.g. gear producers)?

A: For the reporting in the sheet QC3.1-PoM and QC3.1-Separ.Coll., when surveys have been used to collect the data from gear producers/traders, reporters should indicate “Yes” both for “Surveys (census or sampling)” and “Gear producers/traders”. Then, reporters should specify in the sheet QC4-PoM – which asks for further details of the surveys used – what was the target of the survey. Similarly, for the reporting in the sheet QC3.1-Separ.Coll., when surveys have been used to collect the data from gear producers/traders, ports or waste management operators, reporters should indicate “Yes” both for “Surveys (census or sampling)” and for any of the targeted actors. Then, reporters should specify in the sheet QC4-Separ.Coll. – which asks for further details of the surveys used – what was/were the target/s of the survey.

Q: How can we account for unsorted fishing gear that goes to landfill?

A: End-of-life and waste fishing gear should be as much as possible collected separately, according to the requirements under the extended producer responsibility where producers should ensure separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance environmentally sound waste management of waste fishing gear, in particular recycling. If waste end-of-life fishing gear is collected as part of passively fished waste (and not sorted), it should be reported under the reporting under the PRF Directive (Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/92 of 21 January 2022).

Q: Are targets by plastic type, by gear type, on recycling or on reduced landfilling envisaged in the coming future?

A: The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of SUP Directive by 3 July 2027. Following the evaluation, the Commission shall submit a report on the main findings of the evaluation and may accompany the report by a legislative proposal. That proposal may set binding collection rates for waste fishing gear and other targeted measures, if deemed appropriate.

Questions?



Break – 10 mins



Template for item (d) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive

Data sources and related considerations

[Study to support the implementation of obligations set out in the Single Use Plastics and Port Reception Facilities Directives \(2020\).](#)

Data: Fishing gear placed on the market

Executive summary

Existing Reporting Obligations & Data sources

The PRODOCOM dataset, with two codes related to fishing gear was considered as a data source that could be used to estimate the type and quantity of **fishing gear placed on the market** in MS. However, these codes do not include the numerous components used in fishing and aquaculture gear. There are also likely to be low coverage rates and confidentiality issues for such a niche manufacturing sector as 'fishing gear producers', which severely limits the utility of this data set to derive realistic totals for fishing gear placed on the market.

Section 2.2.1 Available data on products placed on the market [examples of approaches in different EU countries]

Section 2.1.3.1 Data on products placed on the market [examples of data sources and their limitations]

Data: Waste fishing gear

Executive summary

Existing Reporting Obligations & Data sources

No existing EU reporting obligations require the reporting of waste fishing gear or passively fished waste (including waste fishing gear) delivered to ports.

[While passively fished waste is not covered by the SUP reporting (only by the Port Reception Facilities), passively fished waste includes also waste fishing gear, which MS could use to complement the SUP reporting.] According to the new Port Reception Facilities (PRF) Directive, the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) will receive data on volumes (expressed in m³) of passively fished waste (including waste fishing gear) disposed of by fishing vessels in port facilities. However, there are some important **limitations** identified with this source of data.

To determine the total amounts of waste fishing gear collected for SUP purposes (and so calculate recovery rate), the waste fishing and aquaculture gear that is not collected in a port or at another collection point would still have to be accounted for by other means.

Section 2.1.2.2 Specific waste streams [examples of how placed on the market and waste generated and collected are calculated for other waste streams]

Section 2.1.3.2 Data on waste fishing gear & passively fished waste

Section 2.2.2 Feedback on waste fishing gear [overview of how waste fishing gear is managed across different EU countries]

Template for item (c) under Article 13 of the SUP Directive

Scope

SUP Directive

Article 13 (1)

(c) data on single-use plastic products listed in Part F of the Annex that have been separately collected in the Member State each year. This includes beverage bottles.

Article 13 (2)

The data and information reported by Member States in accordance with this Article shall be accompanied by a quality check report. The data and information shall be reported in the format established by the Commission.

Methodological considerations

SUP Directive

Article 9 (1) [separate collection for recycling and waste generated of SUP beverage bottles as alternative to estimate SUP beverage bottles PoM]

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752

Article 1 (1) [amount of separately collected waste SUP beverage bottles]

Article 2 [Methodology for the determination of the weight of separately collected waste single-use bottles]

Article 3 [Methodology for the determination of the weight of single-use bottles placed on the market]

Additional conceptual clarifications

Commission guidelines on single-use plastic products in accordance with the SUP Directive (2021/C 216/01)

BEVERAGE BOTTLES

Section 4.4.1. Product descriptions and criteria in the Directive

Section 4.4.2. Caps, lids and covers

Section 4.4.3. Product-specific exemptions

Section 4.4.4. Product overview and list of illustrative examples

Section 4.5.1. Key elements to distinguish food containers from beverage containers

Section 4.5.3. Key elements to distinguish between beverage containers, beverage bottles and cups for

Data sources and related considerations

Section to be complemented over time with feedback from MS.

See dedicated Frequently Asked Questions at: [< Reporting of item \(c\) >](#)

SUP Directive: data sources used by Member States (a,c)

	Data from deposit refund schemes	EPR scheme data	Data from central registries on SUP products PoM	Data from municipalities	Surveys	Compositional analyses	Electronic registry	Administrative reporting codes	Production statistics - national codes	Tax statistics	Trade statistics	Industry statistics
Cups for beverages placed on the market	Good	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed	Low	Low	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed
Food containers placed on the market	Good	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed	Low	Low	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Good	Low	Not assessed
Beverage bottles placed on the market	Good	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed	Low	Low	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Good	Low	Not assessed
Beverage bottles placed on the market - based on the weight of the waste generated	Good	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed	Low	Low	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Good	Low	Not assessed
Beverage bottles separately collected	Good	Good	Not assessed	Not assessed	Low	Low	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Good	Low	Not assessed

Except milk. Reliability good

Milk beverage bottles. Reliability of data average

Survey NACE code 22.22 (manufacturers of rubber and plastic products). Next year further coverage. Low score CfB, fair for FC.

Milk bottles out of the EPR systems

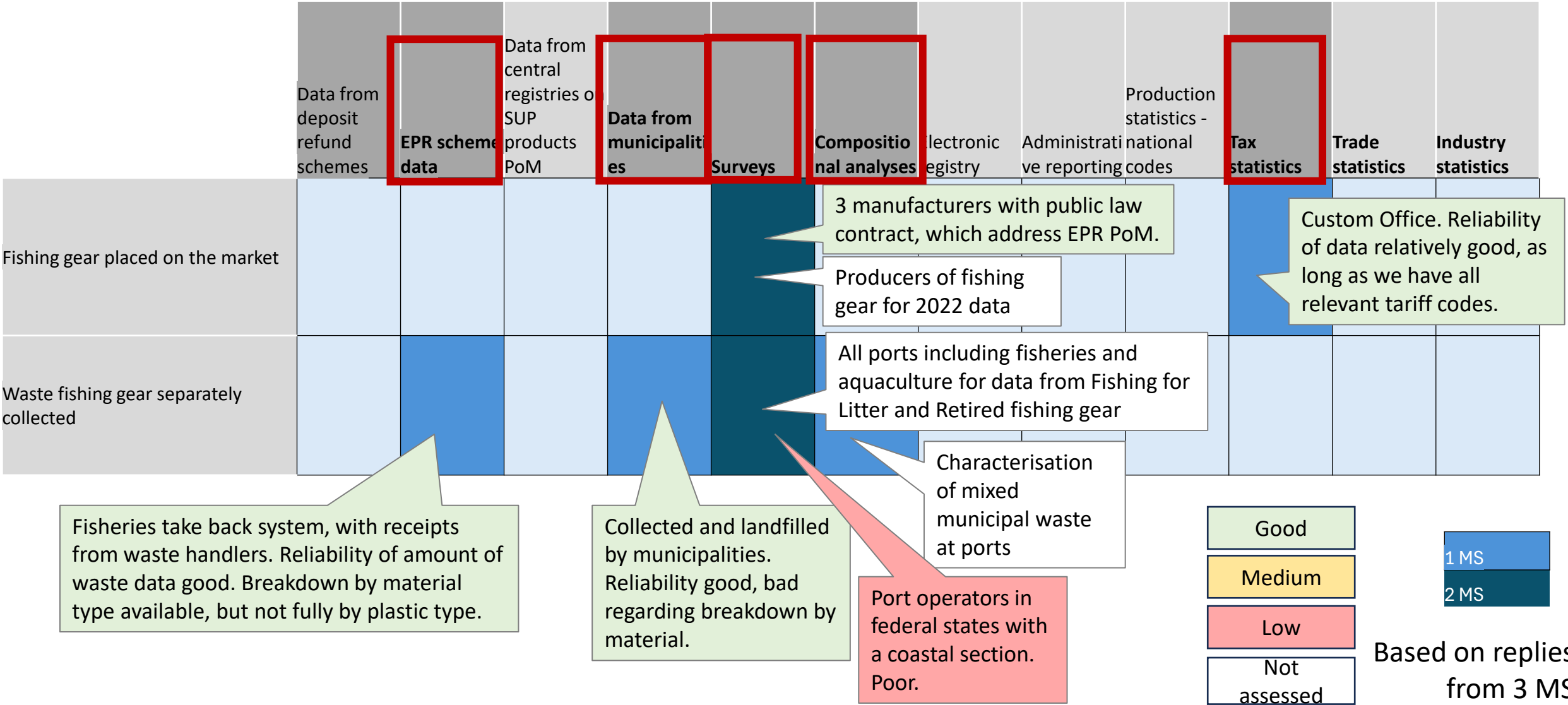
Custom offices. Reliability unknown

- Good
- Medium
- Low
- Not assessed

- 1 MS
- 2 MS

Based on replies from 3 MS

SUP Directive: data sources used by Member States (d)



3 manufacturers with public law contract, which address EPR PoM.

Producers of fishing gear for 2022 data

Custom Office. Reliability of data relatively good, as long as we have all relevant tariff codes.

All ports including fisheries and aquaculture for data from Fishing for Litter and Retired fishing gear

Characterisation of mixed municipal waste at ports

Port operators in federal states with a coastal section. Poor.

Fisheries take back system, with receipts from waste handlers. Reliability of amount of waste data good. Breakdown by material type available, but not fully by plastic type.

Collected and landfilled by municipalities. Reliability good, bad regarding breakdown by material.

The experience from Germany

Cups for beverages and food containers
placed on the market

Trial Data Collection - Consumed SUP Items in Germany in 2020

(a) cups for beverages and food containers

- **Project** – *carried out by a private market research institute*
 - Assess status before national consumption reduction measures are implemented and gather experience for reporting
- **Result** – *report on our website*
 - 355 kt or 36.3 billion SUP items as defined in Article 4 of the SUPD were consumed in 2020 in Germany
 - 79.3 % of the consumption in items is food packaging and 20.7 % is beverage cups
- **Challenge** – *Rough definition framework in the directive and guidelines*
 - Contractors of the project strictly followed the directive and guidelines and tried not make their own interpretation of the definitions.
 - **Example:** Ice-cream plastic container 2,5 litre volume



Type of food container	General criteria		Product-specific criteria			Included in or excluded from the scope of the directive (fulfilment of all general and product-specific criteria?)
	Plastic	Single-use	Intended for immediate consumption	Typically consumed from the receptacle	Ready to be consumed without further preparation	
Ice-cream container made of cardboard with plastic liner, from which the food is typically directly consumed	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Included

*“[...] with regard to beverage containers, a clear **volume and size threshold of three litres** above which the Directive does not apply is established [...] By analogy, **the same volume is suggested to be used as an upper threshold regarding food containers** to determine if a portion typically can be consumed in one meal session.”*

- How did you work with the SUPD definitions when collecting data?

Survey by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany

Experiences from employing the NACE classification to determine the annual number of cups for beverages and food containers placed on the market

Identify the reporting group for the first reporting year

- 2022: Sampling of survey participants primarily based on NACE classification 22.22
- 2023: Data collection by Statistical Offices of the Federal States
- 2024: Recommendation to include the code 17.21 "Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard"

Division	Group	Class		
22	22.1		Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	
			Manufacture of rubber products	
		22.11	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and r	
	22.2	22.19		Manufacture of other rubber products
				Manufacture of plastics products
		22.21		Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles
		22.22		Manufacture of plastic packinggoods
		22.23		Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic
		22.29		Manufacture of other plastic products

NACE classification in the context of official statistics

Pros

- » Systematic identification of relevant statistical units within specific sectors
- » Mandatory data reporting directly by companies

Cons

- » Each NACE sector considers more businesses than relevant for data collection on SUP products
- » Administrative efforts for companies not affected by SUPD

Limitations

- » Businesses from further sectors still missing (e.g. importers)
- » Limited comparability with data from the trial data collection

Which NACE codes are relevant in the context of SUPD?

How to identify only the relevant businesses within a NACE sector before data collection?



Platform for reporting environmental data to the EEA and hosts several reporting tasks for the European Commission



aims at **simplifying and streamlining** the data flow steps across all environmental domains



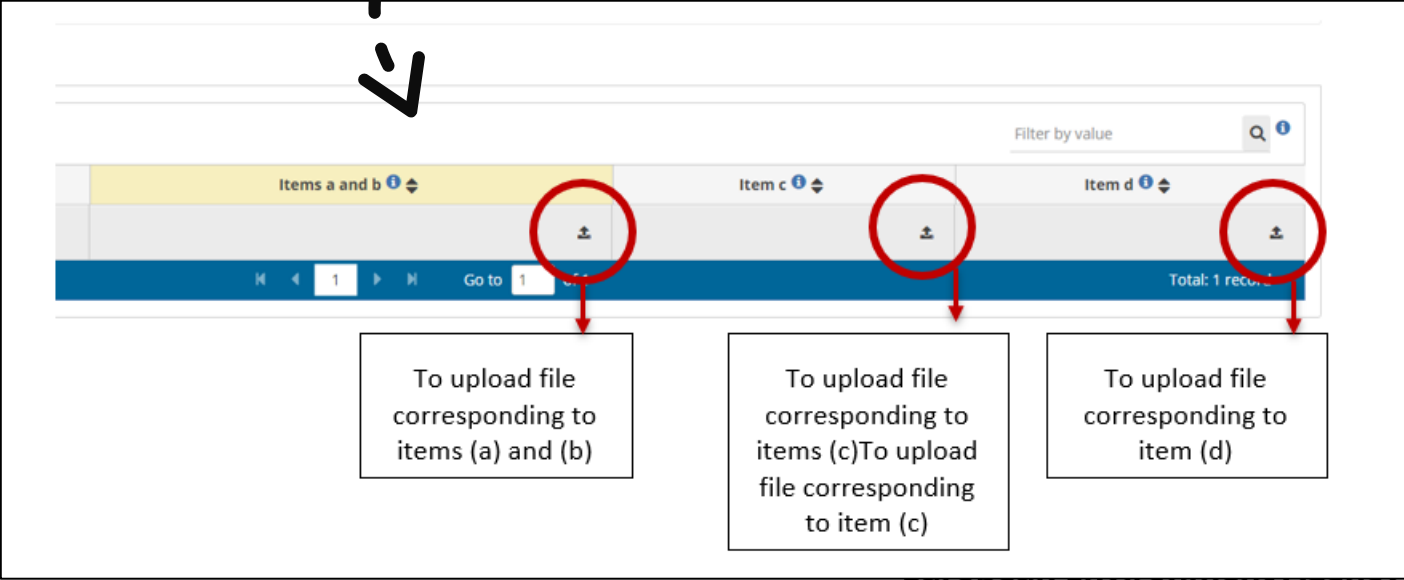
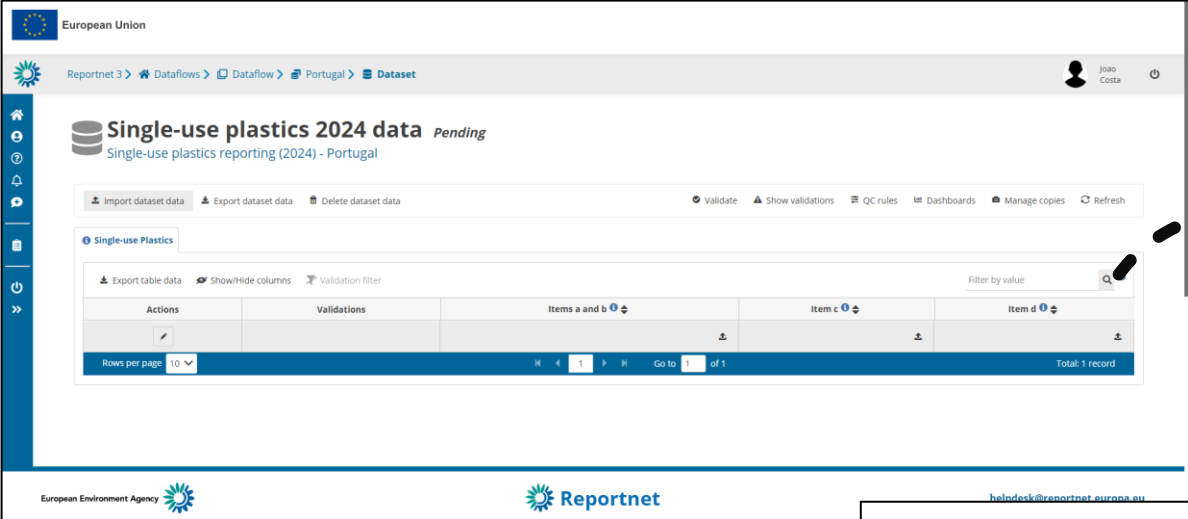
User authentication is carried out on the **EU login** platform



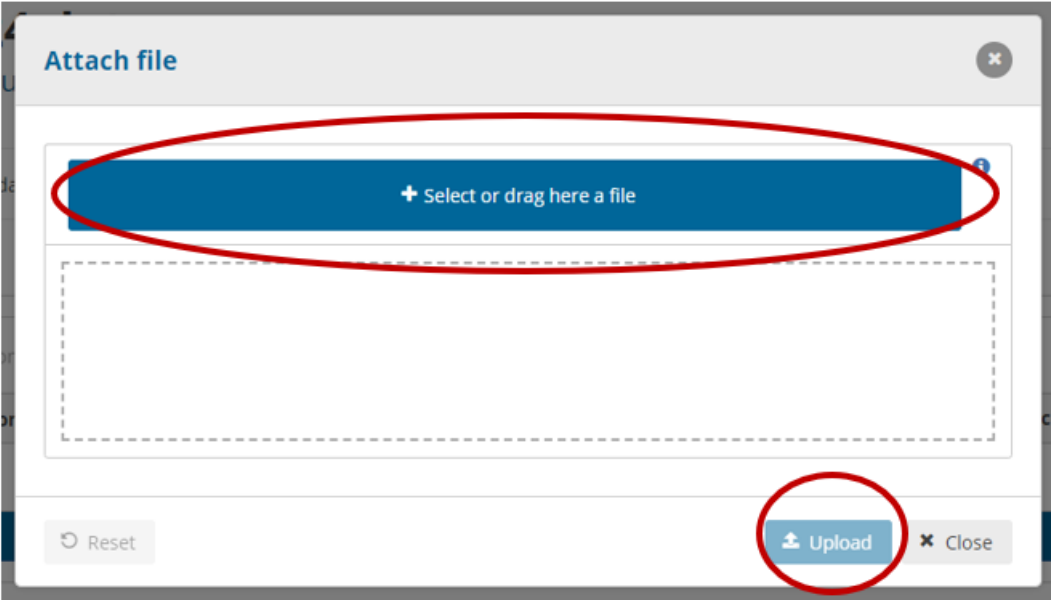
Example of dataflow interface

Live run-through of the reporting

Reporting using the EEA infrastructure – Reportnet 3

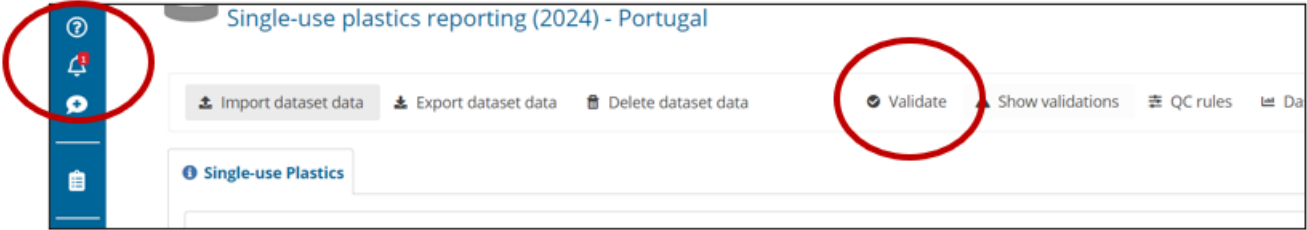


Reporting using the EEA infrastructure – Reportnet 3



Items a and b	Item c	Item d
Single-use plastics 2024 data.xlsx	Single-use plastics 2024 data.xlsx	Single-use plastics 2024 data.xlsx

Go to 1 of 1 Total: 1 record





Q: Can additional reporters be added to access Reportnet3?

A: Yes, the EEA can add supporting reporters. This is done by the lead reporter through e-mailing the helpdesk at sup.reporting@eea.europa.eu.

Q: Will countries have the possibility to see a draft to check the data/information before submitting it?

A: 30 June 2024 is the deadline for the reporting of the data. Differently to what is been done for other data flows, we will be using the Reportnet 3 platform only to exchange files. Therefore, it will not be possible to see a draft of the submission integrated in the platform.

Q: Will countries have the possibility to replace the data if they spot any mistake?

A: 30 June 2024 is the deadline for the reporting of the data. After that, the EEA will need to validate your submission undergoing some data quality control checks, which will take from days to weeks (it is expected that it will take until mid-July). After any issue detected has been addressed by MS, MS should upload the revised reporting files. After a validation, the data will be considered final. If you spot any mistake after your submission, please contact the SUP Directive reporting helpdesk (sup.reporting@eea.europa.eu) as soon as possible. If your data has not been yet considered final, you will be able to do modifications. See section Step 2. Use Reportnet 3 to upload the reporting files for a full overview of this process.

Questions ?



**Do you have questions or
any additional feedback?**

We will move the communication to a helpdesk ticketing system



- Questions or issues regarding reporting process
- Need for clarifications / interpretation
- For questions regarding Reportnet3 usage
- For new users that need reporting rights and access to the dataflow in Reportnet3



› Slides, recording of the webinar and questionnaire* | **Tuesday 28th May**

*Questionnaire MS costs for reporting

› Reportnet platform open for reporting | **until 30th June**

› Helpdesk service at sup.reporting@eea.europa.eu

› Possible revision of the manual for reporters, especially FAQ section

› Feedback from checks to reported files | **until 19th July**

› Uploading the revised reporting files | **until 19th August**

>>> Please let us know if you expect any **issue** to, if needed, revise your files 19th July-19th August

Webinar 3 - Single-use plastics reporting 2024



<https://forms.office.com/e/EiwHne9Aue>

European Environment Agency



Thank you!

You can contact us at:

sup.reporting@eea.europa.eu