

Data and information reported in accordance with Article 13 of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

Information on the database structure and use
2025 dataset (reference year 2023)



Data and information reported in accordance with Article 13(3) of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

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1 About the database

1.1 Reporting obligation, format and timelines for reporting

The Directive 2019/904 of the European Union and the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment ("SUP Directive") aims to prevent and reduce the negative impact of certain plastic products on the environment and human health, promote a circular economy and contribute to a well-functioning internal market.

Pursuant to Article 13 of the SUP Directive, Member States (MS) have to report the information listed in Table 1 (below) within 18 months of the end of the respective reference year, together with a quality check report describing, among others, the methods for the calculations and for data verification and control. The Commission has adopted a series of implementing decisions laying down the methodologies and formats for the data reporting and the quality check reports.

This dataset covers the second data collection point that took place in 2025 and had the reference year of 2023.

Table 1: Reporting obligations according to the SUP Directive ("SUPD").

Data and information	Referred in this report as	Legal basis for reporting	Reference year	Target / objectives
Amounts placed on market for: - cups for beverages - food containers	Item a	SUPD Article 13(a): Data on single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex that have been placed on the market of the Member State each year, to demonstrate the consumption reduction in accordance with Article 4(1) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/162	2023	Ambitious and sustained reduction (2022-2026) In addition, the reported data will feed into the evaluation of the SUP Directive, which will include an assessment of the possibility of introducing binding consumption reduction targets for cups for beverages and food containers.
Measures taken to reduce consumption of: - cups for beverages - food containers	Item b	SUPD Article 13(b): Information on the measures taken by the Member State for the purposes of Article 4(1). Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/162	2023	
Separate collection of SUP beverage bottles	Item c	SUPD Art 13(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, to demonstrate the attainment of the separate collection targets in accordance with Article 9(1). Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752	2023	By 2025, 77% By 2029, 90% (all by weight)
Fishing gear containing plastic: - amounts placed on market - amounts collected as waste	Item d	SUPD Art 13(d): Data on fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market and on waste fishing gear collected in the Member State each year. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/958	2023	No targets, but Member States that have marine waters are required to set their annual national collection rates for waste fishing gear containing plastic for recycling as of 1/1/2025. Additionally, the data reported in 2024 (for 2022) will provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures under the evaluation of the

				SUPD, including potentially setting binding collection rates for waste fishing gear.
Recycled content in SUP beverage bottles	Item e	SUPD Art 13(e): Information on recycled content in beverage bottles listed in Part F of the Annex to demonstrate the attainment of the targets laid down in Article 6(5) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683	2023	By 2025, 25% for SUP beverage bottles made of PET By 2030, 30% for all SUP beverage bottles
Post consumption waste from filters for tobacco products	Item f	SUPD Art 13(f): Data on the post-consumption waste of single-use plastic products listed in Section III of Part E of the Annex that has been collected in accordance with Article 8(3). Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/2267	2023	-

1.2 Reporting obligation

Single Use Plastic Directive - <https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/705>

Temporal coverage: 2023

Units:

Item A	Item B	Item C	Item D	Item E	Item F
Tonnes Number of products	No unit (qualitative reporting – measures)	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes

Geographic coverage:

- EU-27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. (Bulgaria didn't report by the cutoff date of the dataset presented).
- EEA EFTA countries: Iceland, Norway. (Liechtenstein didn't report by the cutoff date of the dataset presented).

1.3 Information concerning reported data

Countries used different data sources and methodologies, and often highlighted accuracy issues. The quality assurance process also spotted frequent consistency issues, which were corrected as much as possible by providing streamlined guidance to reporters. Nonetheless, national reporters may have interpreted the requirements on data and information differently, for instance when choosing the most relevant measures to reduce consumption of SUPs under item (b). Because it was not mandatory to fill in important fields that were necessary to understand certain features and limitations of the data, the quality assurance process may not have identified all relevant data limitations. Therefore, the results from this second-year reporting exercise, while improved in comparison to the first-year reporting, should still be considered with caution. In particular, it is important to refrain from making comparisons of reported data across countries.

Data sources and methodologies

Countries based their data on a variety of sources, often more than one, and some countries reported their data sources using a different classification than the one provided by the reporting format for some of the items.

For **item (a)**, extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems and dedicated surveys were the main data source. In most cases, countries used the same data sources and methodologies for cups for beverages as for food containers, and countries often relied on waste management data. Most countries that used data from EPR systems reported based on weight. Most countries used the same data sources and methodologies as in the previous year, although with some referring to more coverage, less reliance on estimates, improved surveys, better identification of items partly made of plastic, and corrections for free riders.

The following countries, all reported based on the number of products and explicitly declared to have changed the methodology as compared to the one used for the previous reference year: Austria, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, and Sweden. Apart from this, some countries reporting by weight, declared improvements in the methodology: Belgium, Ireland, Slovakia. Denmark and Poland, also reporting based on the weight of products, declared to have spotted mistakes in the data reported last year.

The reporting format for **item (b)** did not ask reporters to specify the methodology followed for the reporting of this item. The diversity of measures reported¹ indicates rather varied methodologies across countries. Reports this year were strongly based on the information provided for the previous reference year.

For **item (c)** (SUP beverage bottles placed on the market and separately collected), most countries reported no methodological changes, continuing to rely on established combinations of deposit return system (DRS) data, extended producer responsibility (EPR) reporting, and waste composition or sorting-output analyses to determine separately collected single-use bottle quantities. Where updates occurred, they mainly reflected the introduction or expansion of DRS in 2023, increased use of EPR data for placed-on-market and collection estimates, replacement of survey-based estimates with official statistics, or revised datasets for separate collection. DRS was sometimes complemented by assumptions or compositional analysis for non-deposit bottles, while EPR remains the primary reporting source, particularly in countries without full DRS coverage. The following countries changed the methodology underpinning the data reported on the amounts placed on the market: Croatia, Germany, Greece, and Malta. Portugal used the values from the previous reporting year, corrected to reflect trends in plastic packaging waste. The following countries changed the methodology for the amounts separately collected: Germany, Poland, and Greece. Hungary reported based on data from both 2022 and 2023, and Ireland and Latvia noted significant changes due to the expansion of DRS data.

For **item (d)** (fishing gear placed on the market and waste fishing gear collected), most countries report no methodological change from the previous year of reporting. The reported quantities were mainly based on trade statistics, surveys, or EPR-related producer information. Some countries mentioned that data on collected fishing gear is frequently not available, or derived from limited sources such as waste operators, ports, beach clean-ups or NGO contributions. Where changes were mentioned, they mostly concerned survey updates, expanded scope, code adjustments, rather than new methodologies.

For **item (e)** (plastic weight and recycled plastic weight in SUP beverage bottles) most countries used data from EPR schemes, followed by countries reporting based on DRS's data. While the reporting format asks countries, according to the related Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683, to report the amounts belonging to bottles manufactured and placed in the country, Data refers to the weight of all bottles placed on the market for all countries ten (Croatia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Latvia and Poland, which reported amounts other than zero; and Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Norway, which reported zero values).

For **item (f)** (post consumption waste from filters for tobacco products), the data sources and methodologies used by countries for this first reporting were rather heterogeneous and the reporting format resulted unclear for many countries. Most countries based their reported data on waste data, generally based on compositional analysis. The remaining countries used market

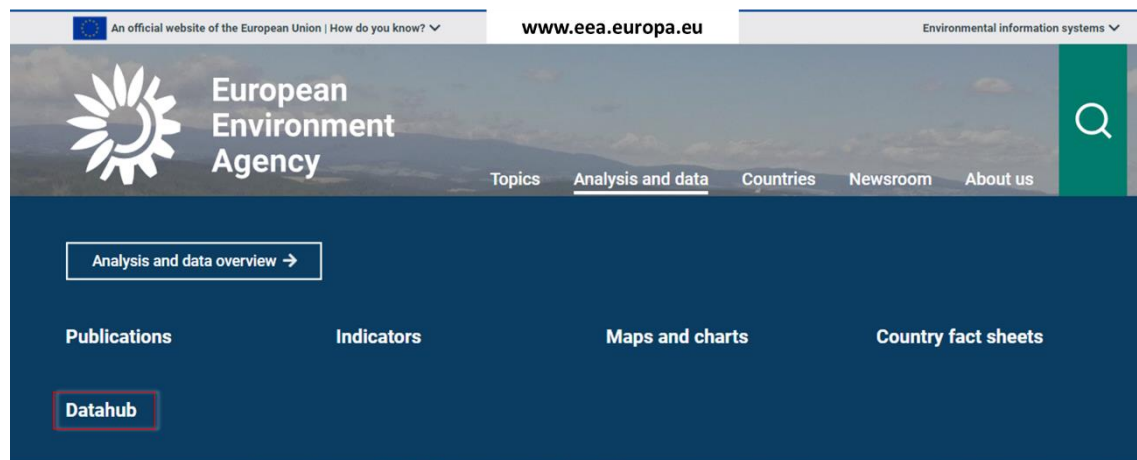
¹ For instance, with different levels of ambition, actors and sectors targeted and geographical scale.

data on the amounts placed on the market or consumption data based on smoker's behaviour studies. Some countries combined waste data with data on marketed products in order to update the main estimates based on sources referring to years previous to the reporting reference year. For instance, Germany reported based on waste data from a 2021 study and then used the change observed in tobacco products tax stamps to correct the waste data value to 2023. Latvia used the opposite approach, using the data on the amounts of tobacco products and the average amount of waste generated from tobacco from years 2018/2019 and waste data to update data to reference year 2023). While data generally relied on one off data, one country (the Netherlands) declared to apply this methodology since year 2008.




Within the descriptive part of the reporting obligation specified in the Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/2267, countries were asked to specify the approach taken to ensure representative sampling of collected waste and to account for humidity and residues of paper and tobacco. Only few countries stated to use data from compositional analysis during different moments in the year, and also few countries provided information about the geographical scope of the underpinning data (for instance the number of municipalities or percentage of the population covered by the waste compositional analysis). Few countries declared to have accounted for humidity and residues of paper and tobacco in their estimates.


2 Content of the EEA Datahub entry

The EEA Datahub (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/datahub>) is the section of the EEA website where datasets are available to the public.



Through the Datahub the user can search for any relevant dataset by using keywords. In order to get the latest version of the Single-use Plastics database, try using the keyword "Single-use Plastics".


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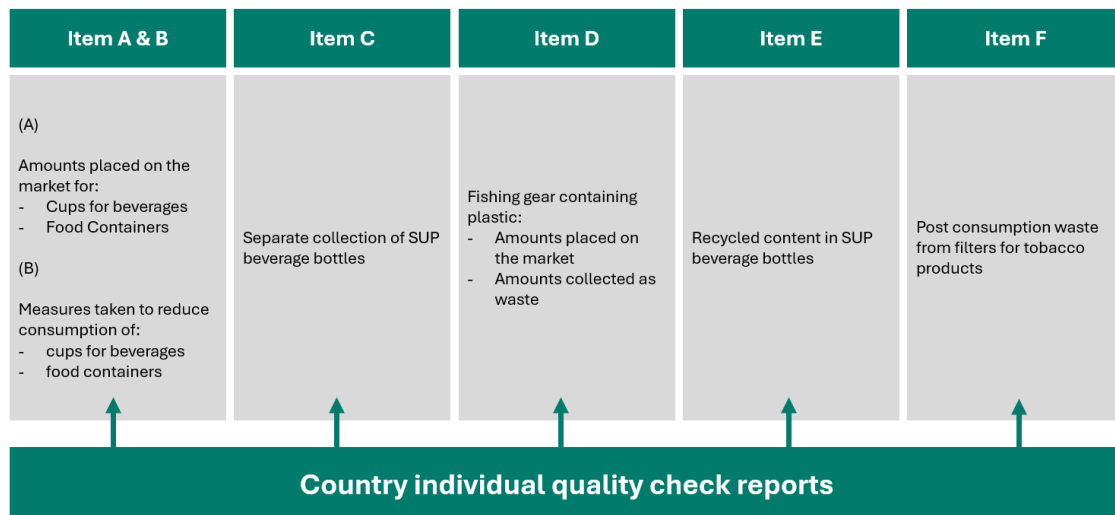
The EEA's knowledge work relies on high-quality data. Through our network and other institutional partners across 38 European countries, we collect, quality-assure and quality-check data on a wide set of topics and legislation related to the environment, climate and sustainability. This datahub allows you to explore and download these data.



Through the Datahub it is possible to download the latest version of the dataset. The user will be able to download the various files that are offered.

3 Format of the published data

The reported data is divided into five different datasets: Dataset **A&B**; Dataset **C**; Dataset **D**; Dataset **E**; and Dataset **F**. In addition, there is an annex containing the country individual quality check reports for each one of the reported items (A&B, C, D, E, F).



All the reported data is presented in an **Excel (.xlsx) file**, with different tabs.

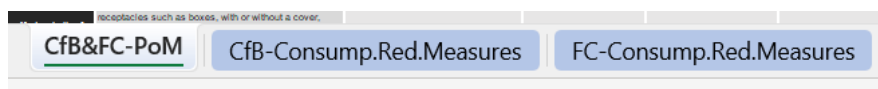
Dataset A&B:

To be noted that for item A & B there are three different tabs:

CfB&FC-PoM - Data on single-use plastic products placed on the market.

CfB-Consump.Red.Measures - Measures to achieve reduction in the consumption of single-use plastic cups for beverages, including their covers and lids, referred to in Part A, point (1), of the Annex to Directive (EU) 2019/904.

FC-Consump.Red.Measures - Measures to achieve reduction in the consumption of single-use plastic food containers, referred to in Part A, point (2), of the Annex to Directive (EU) 2019/904.

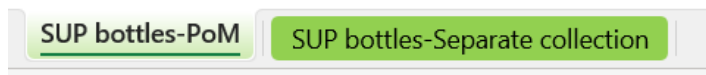


Dataset C:

To be noted that for item C there are two different tabs:

SUP bottles-PoM - Data on weight of single-use bottles in tonnes calculated in accordance with Article 3 of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752, as detailed in its Annex II.

SUP bottles-Separate collection - Weight of separately collected for recycling waste single-use bottles calculated in accordance with Article 2(4) of the Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752, as detailed in its Annex II.



Dataset D:

To be noted that for item D there are two different tabs:

Fishing gear-PoM - Data on fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market, as detailed in Annex 1, part A, of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/958..

Fishing gear-Separ.Coll. - Data on waste fishing gear collected, as detailed in Annex 1, part B, of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/958.



Dataset E:

To be noted that for item E there are two different tabs:

SUP bottles – Plastic weight – Data on the weight of plastic used in beverage bottles placed on the market calculated in accordance with Article 3.

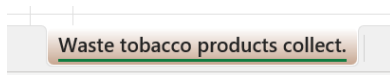
SUP bottles – Recycled content - Data on the weight of recycled plastic used in beverage bottles and PET bottles placed on the market calculated in accordance with Article 4 and proportion of recycled plastic content.



Dataset F:

To be noted that for item F there is one single tab:

Waste tobacco products collect. - Data on the weight of post-consumption waste of tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products collected as litter and through public waste collection systems, as detailed in Annex I of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/2267.



- Information on recycled content in beverage bottles listed in Part F of the Annex to demonstrate the attainment of the targets laid down in Article 6(5).
- Data on the post-consumption waste of single-use plastic products listed in Section III of Part E of the Annex that has been collected in accordance with Article 8(3).