



**AB MÄLARPLAST**

**From single-use to re-usable  
EU directives and legislation**

Sveriges grönaste plastföretag 

# Single-use to **re-usable**

**Plastic is a widely used material with a broad range of applications that plays an important role in society. However, its current use is often unsustainable. Since plastic will remain essential for many critical applications in the future, it is vital to rethink how we produce, use, and recycle it in order to contribute to sustainable development.**

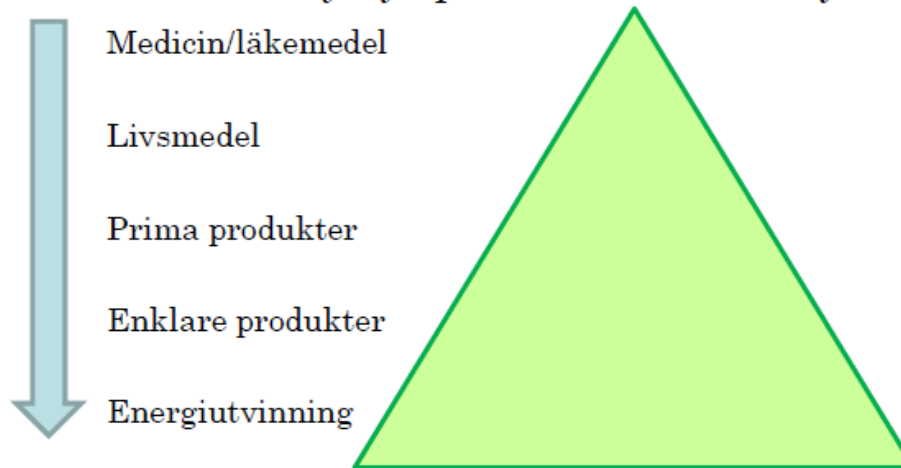
**The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency**

# Plast som används på rätt plats i klimat- och resurseffektiva, giftfria och cirkulära flöden med försumbart läckage



# Plast och återvinning

- Förpackningar samlas in och tas om hand, men inte övrigt plastavfall
- Även förpackningsplasten förbränns i alldeles för stor utsträckning istället för att återvinnas som ny plast
- Hur kan vi utnyttja plastens värdekedja bättre?



- Vi behöver bli bättre på att återanvända högre upp i värdekedjan – detta kräver slutna system och hög kontroll av råvaran.
- Vi behöver också använda mer återanvänt material från högre nivåer i produkter med lägre krav.



# Some important EU directives & regulations for plastics

- REGULATION (EU) No 2006/1907 - REACH and the SVHC list
- DIRECTIVE (EU) 2011/65 on RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances)
- DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/904 on SUP (single use plastics)
- REGULATION (EU) 2025/40 on PPWR (Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation)
- Framework Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 (food contact) and amendmends
- Migration limits on bisfenols (No 2024/3190) – basically banning the use of polycarbonate in food contact products
- CSRD

# REACH (2006/1907)

- EU Regulation (not a directive): Directly applicable across all EU/EEA Member States without national transposition.
- Purpose: Protect human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals, while promoting alternative methods and free circulation of substances in the EU market.
- Scope: covers substances on their own, in mixtures and in articles (products)
- Core pillars:
  - Registration: Manufacturers/importers must register substances  $\geq 1$  tonne/year with ECHA
  - Evaluation: Authorities assess data and risks
  - Authorisation: High-risk substances (SVHCs) require approval for continued use (Annex XIV)
  - Restriction: Certain substances/use cases are limited or banned (Annex XVII)
- SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern):
  - Listed on the Candidate List
  - Trigger communication obligations if  $>0.1\%$  w/w in articles
  - May be moved to Authorisation List
- SCIP database: Articles containing SVHCs  $>0.1\%$  must be notified (waste framework link)
- “No data, no market” principle: Companies are responsible for knowing and managing chemical risks in their products.
- Applies to supply chain: Obligations extend from manufacturers and importers to downstream users and article suppliers.

# RoHS (2011/65)

- Purpose: Restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) to protect human health and the environment.
- Scope: Applies to most categories of EEE, including consumer electronics, IT equipment, lighting, medical devices, and monitoring instruments.
- Restricted substances: Limits concentrations (typically 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials; 0.01% for cadmium) for substances such as:
  - Lead (Pb)
  - Mercury (Hg)
  - Cadmium (Cd)
  - Hexavalent chromium (Cr<sup>6+</sup>)
  - PBB and PBDE (flame retardants)
  - Four phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, DIBP)
- CE marking required: Compliance must be demonstrated via technical documentation and EU Declaration of Conformity (DoC).

# SUP (2019/904)

- In 2019, the Single Use Plastics directive was passed.
- It bans or restricts the use of many single use items made entirely in plastics, like straws, plates and cutlery.
- This directive also stipulate that caps has to be permanently attached to the bottle/jar and sets minimum levels of recirculated plastics in bottles (25% from 2025, 30% from 2030).

# PPWR (2025/40)

- Purpose: Reduce packaging waste, improve sustainability, and harmonise packaging rules across the EU internal market.
- Scope: Covers all packaging (primary, secondary, transport) and all packaging materials, for both B2C and B2B.
- Core objectives:
  - Waste reduction targets (per Member State)
  - Increased reuse and refill
  - All packaging to be recyclable by 2030
  - Reduction of unnecessary packaging
- Producer responsibility (EPR):
  - Producers are responsible for financing and managing packaging waste
  - Applies to entities placing packaging on the market for the first time in a country
- Recyclability requirements:
  - Packaging must meet design-for-recycling criteria
  - Performance grades linked to recyclability

# PPWR (2025/40) cont'd

- Reuse & refill targets:
  - Mandatory targets for certain sectors (e.g. transport packaging, takeaway)
  - Systems for reuse must meet specific operational criteria
- Restrictions:
  - Bans on certain single-use packaging formats (e.g. some takeaway and HORECA uses)
  - Limits on empty space (overpackaging)
- Minimisation requirements:
  - Packaging must be necessary and proportionate
  - Weight and volume must be reduced to the minimum required
- Labelling & information:
  - Harmonised EU-wide labelling for sorting and materials
  - Possible digital information (e.g. QR codes)
- Substances of concern:
  - Restrictions on hazardous substances in packaging
  - Alignment with REACH for chemical safety
- Applies across the value chain – manufacturers, importers, distributors, and service providers all have defined roles
- Goal: Transition to a circular packaging economy with less waste, more reuse, and higher-quality recycling.

# Food contact regulations

- Regulation (EU) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616
  - Recycled material in food contact applications
  - Lists and lays down requirements on recycling operators

# Polycarbonate in food contact applications

## **Single Use:**

You can continue to sell polycarbonate single-use food contact products until 20th July 2026. After this date, no polycarbonate single-use products can be introduced to the market.

## **Repeat Use:**

You can continue to sell new polycarbonate food contact products until 20th July 2027. After this date, no new PC-based products can be introduced to the market. Existing stock can continue to be sold and used until 20th January 2029.

## **Professional Food Production Equipment**

You can continue to sell new polycarbonate professional food equipment until 20 January 2028. After this date, no new polycarbonate equipment can be introduced. Existing stock can continue to be sold and used until 20th January 2029.

# DoC



## Supplier Declaration Declaration of Compliance

We hereby declare that our products are manufactured in the EU and in full compliance with the following requirements:

- Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

Roltex use only quality-assured and food-approved materials in our product range. All articles are completely free from phthalates and PVC and comply with all requirements of EU/EC Regulations 1935/2004, 10/2011 and 2023/2006 and their updates until the date of this declaration. Overall Migration Limits and Specific Migration Limits of volatile substances meet migration limits for food contact articles. The materials used in our products are fully approved for food contact in compliance with EFSA and FDA requirements.

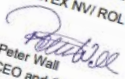
The products do not contain any additives any of the materials as referenced in the subject EU directives. None of these materials are generated during production. Therefore, the requirements of EU Directive 2002/95/EC as amended are fulfilled.

The material used in Roltex products does not contain any biocides or antimicrobial substances, phthalates, PFAS or bisphenols. They are compliant with EU directive 2024-3190 regarding the ban of BPA and other bisphenols in plastics used for food contact.

Furthermore, we hereby confirm that all products fully comply with EU directive 2011/65/EU regarding the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and EU regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 regarding Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Furthermore, they do not contain any substances on the SVHC list above 0,1%.

Roltex Nordic AB is certified according to ISO standards 9001 (quality) and 14001 (environment), ensuring full traceability of all products throughout our manufacturing and procurement processes. Roltex NV is certified according to BRC Global Standard for Consumer Products.

Eskilstuna, January 2026

ROLTEX NV/ ROLTEX NORDIC AB  
  
Peter Wall  
CEO and Chairman of the Board

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