Svensk Plaståtervinning in Motala

Sustainability Report 2025

Towards a circular economy for plastics

Svensk Plaståtervinning

Welcome to a World-Leading Circular Transition

Svensk Plaståtervinning was established in Motala in 2018, with the vision that all plastic packaging should become part of the circular economy. Only then can we reduce emissions and limit the need for new plastic from fossil raw materials. This is a transition that cannot wait.

OUR VISION

All plastic packaging is part of the circular economy.

Contents

This is an interactive PDF. The navigation and section references are clickable.

INTRODUCTION

When High-Quality Plastic Recycling Works at Industrial Scale

2025 was the year we proved that high-quality plastic recycling at industrial scale works. We recycled 50.9 percent of all packaging that arrived at Site Zero — compared with 46.1 percent the year before. That corresponds to 37,819 tonnes of recycled plastic that can be used again. This is concrete proof that the circular economy is not merely an ambition — it is a real industrial strategy for plastic packaging that is already delivering climate benefits and competitiveness. **Yet, the recycling contribution is only part of the picture.** What the recycled material actually becomes determines the true climate benefit. The greatest value is created when the material's function and quality are preserved — when it can replace virgin fossil raw material and reduce the incineration of plastic waste. And that is precisely what we can now demonstrate.

In 2025, for the first time, we systematically mapped what the sorted material actually becomes once it is recycled. The result: 86 percent was recycled at a high quality into new plastic products, with both value and function retained. Of this, 25 percent became new plastic packaging and 61 percent went into high-quality plastic products with a long lifespan — such as suitcases and household sorting bins. This is real evidence that a system focused on quality from start to finish can deliver a circular plastics economy.

The remaining 14 percent was recycled at a lower quality — what the industry calls downcycling — and converted into products such as park benches and pallet collars. This is typically because the material is complex in design or too contaminated for high-quality recycling, and often originates from material recovery facilities. This is why the entire value chain must work together — it is the separate collection of packaging from households that creates the conditions for genuine circularity.

In 2025 we also reached an important milestone in our climate work. Our interim target for 2025 was to reduce the climate impact per recycled packaging by half, compared to our base year 2020. We achieved it — with a reduction of 50.4 percent. This result covers the full scope 1, 2 and 3 footprint, and would not have been possible without active engagement with partners across the entire value chain. Our next target is an 80 percent reduction by 2030, and we are well positioned to get there.

2025 was also an active year for R&D. The research study we conducted together with IVL and the sustainability firm Terra was published in an international scientific journal. The study shows that the climate impact in the modelled system is significantly lower with high-quality recycling — compared with downcycling and incineration. This is a scientific validation of our strategic direction and a confirmation that the investment in Site Zero was the right decision.

During the year we also joined the high-profile CRISP project, led by the Danish Technological Institute, in which we are working alongside several international partners to investigate how PE and PP packaging from households can be recycled into food-contact-approved material — a requirement that will follow from the EU's PPWR legislation when it enters into force in 2030.

Finally: in 2025, Site Zero became the first sorting facility in Europe to be certified under the RecyClass standard for sorting facilities. The certification, carried out by the certification body Ecogrant, enables mechanical sorting and recycling of plastic material for food contact in accordance with EU regulations. This is a concrete step towards a more transparent and reliable recycling chain — and demonstrates that we already meet the traceability requirements that will become mandatory.

With the PPWR and the Circular Economy Act underway, this is a pivotal time for the industry. We are well prepared and will continue to influence the design of the system and the incentives driving the transition towards a circular plastics economy. The issues we are advocating for — making high-quality recycling the norm, improving the quality of collection, and strengthening the competitiveness of high-quality plastic recycling compared with linear treatment methods — are described in more detail in the strategy and governance sections of this report.

"In 2025, Site Zero became the first sorting facility in Europe to be certified under the RecyClass standard for sorting facilities."

Mattias Philipsson
CEO, Svensk Plaståtervinning

About Svensk Plaståtervinning

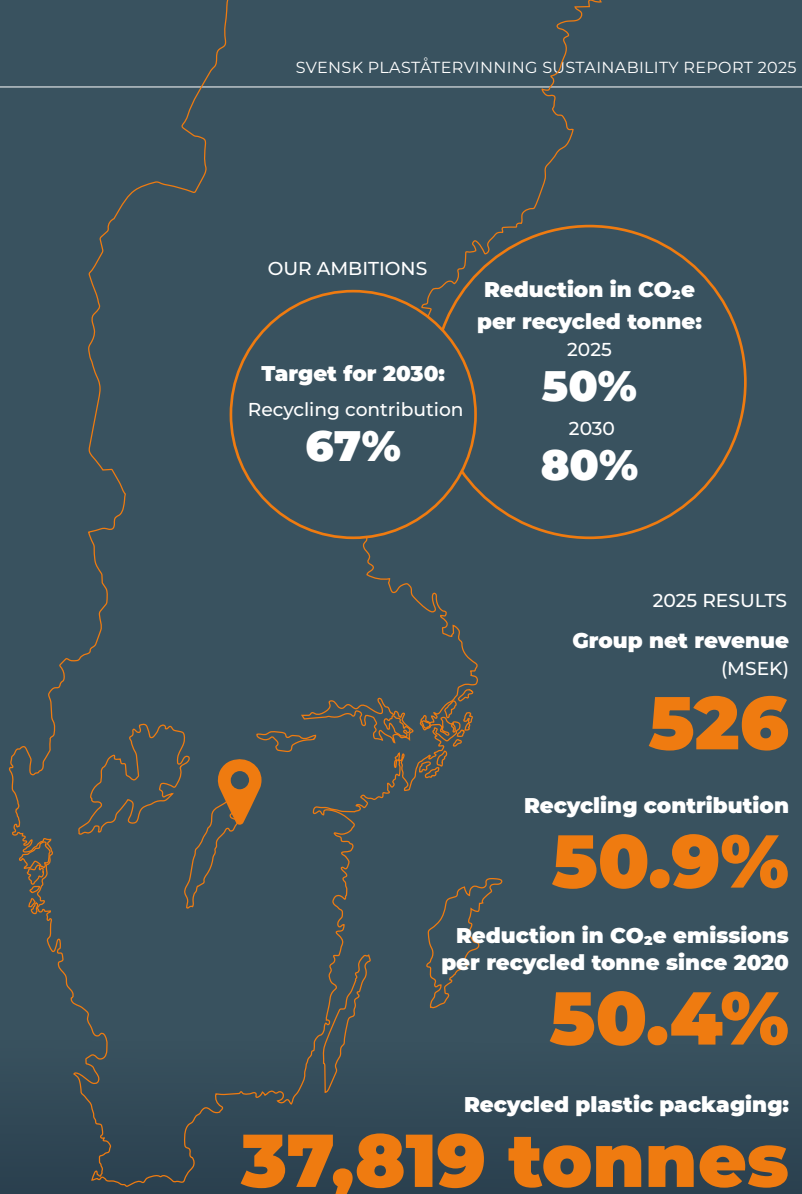
MISSION

To provide an efficient, sustainable and competitive service for sorting and recycling of plastic packaging

Svensk Plaståtervinning was established in Motala in 2018. Our mission is to offer our sorting customers a cost-effective system for the sorting and recycling of plastic packaging, in accordance with the producer responsibility for packaging (Förordningen om producentansvar för förpackningar SFS2022:1274). Our work is essential to creating circular plastic flows and reducing the climate impact of plastic packaging. It is also an important part of our customers' sustainability efforts and value chain.

The extended producer responsibility means that packaging producers are obligated to collect and recycle the plastic packaging they have placed on the Swedish market.

We handle more than 83 percent of all plastic packaging collected from Swedish households. Through advanced sorting and high-quality recycling, we ensure that the plastic retains both its function and its value. In this way, it can be reused in new plastic packaging or plastic products of the same quality, contributing to a circular economy.



Site Zero — The World's Most Advanced Plastic Sorting Facility

All our sorting takes place at Site Zero in Motala — the world's largest and most advanced sorting facility for plastic packaging. The facility has the capacity to receive 200,000 tonnes of plastic packaging per year and sorts up to 1,000 packages per second, equivalent to 42 tonnes of material per hour.

Site Zero is designed to handle plastic packaging from all Swedish households and sort it into separate material streams. This is the prerequisite for high-quality material recycling — each plastic type is recycled in its own loop, preserving the material's value and function.

At the heart of the facility are more than 60 NIR readers, combined with laser equipment and camera technology with AI capabilities. Together, these systems identify and sort plastic packaging with very high precision into twelve separate plastic types — essentially all plastic types found on the Nordic packaging market. This is unique in our industry, and creates the conditions for maximising the share of incoming material that can be recycled at high quality. Site Zero achieves a sorting efficiency of up to 95 percent, with a quality level of 90–98 percent purity per sorted bale.

We continuously make investments and upgrades to the facility to further optimise sorting performance and improve the quality of the sorted material.

SITE ZERO KEY FACTS

Size: 60,000 m²

Capacity: 200,000 tonnes per year

Sorting capacity: 1,000 packages/second, 42 tonnes/hour

Fractions (plastic types): HDPE, LDPE, PP, transparent PET bottles, coloured PET bottles, transparent PET trays, PP-flex, PS, EPS, PVC. Plus two mixed fractions: flexible mixed PO (FMPO) and rigid mixed PO (RMPO).

Technology: 60 NIR readers, laser equipment, AI solutions, camera technology

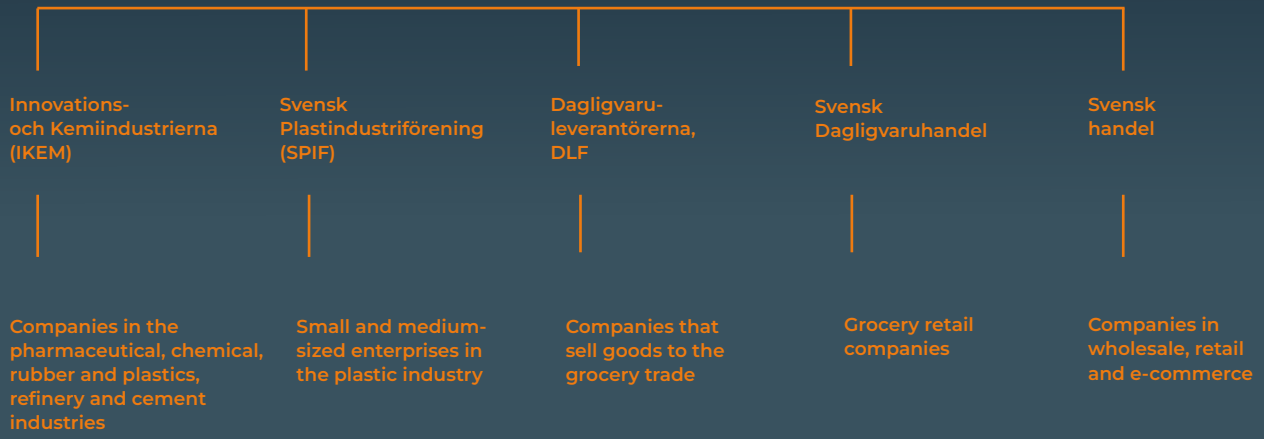
Recycling capability (end of waste): Agglomeration

Our Owners

Svensk Plaståtervinning i Motala AB is a plastic recycling company owned by five industry associations. Several of them are subject to extended producer responsibility.

- Innovations- och Kemiindustrierna (IKEM)
- Svensk Plastindustriförening (SPIF)
- Dagligvaruleverantörerna, DLF
- Svensk Dagligvaruhandel
- Svensk Handel.

IKEM and SPIF hold their shares in Svensk Plaståtervinning through the jointly owned company Plastbranschens Informationsråd.



Company Information

Svensk Plaståtervinning i Motala AB is the parent company of the wholly owned subsidiary Motala Företagspark AB. Motala Företagspark operates in property management and leasing of its own industrial premises. The company owns the property Frysen 3, where Svensk Plaståtervinning conducts its operations. The parent company provides management and administrative staff to the subsidiary.

	Svensk Plaståtervinning	Motala Företagspark
Legal form:	Limited company	Limited company
Industry code:	38.214 Recycling of source separated material	68.203 Rental and management of own or leased, other premises
Total assets:	1,251,576 kSEK	191,594 kSEK
Net revenue:	507,603 kSEK	70,551 kSEK
Average number of employees:	99	The company has no employees.
Country of primary operations:	Sweden	Sweden
Location of facilities/premises:	Motala	Motala

Business Model

Processing Fees for Sorting and Recycling

Svensk Plaståtervinning is a customer-owned, non-profit-distributing company, meaning the business model is designed to maximise systemic benefit rather than financial returns. We offer sorting services on the Nordic market and reach the recycling market within the EU through our recycling customers.

Revenue comes primarily from processing fees that customers pay for the sorting and recycling of plastic packaging. Any surplus is reinvested in the business or used to reduce fees for sorting customers. In 2025, group net revenue totalled SEK 526 million.

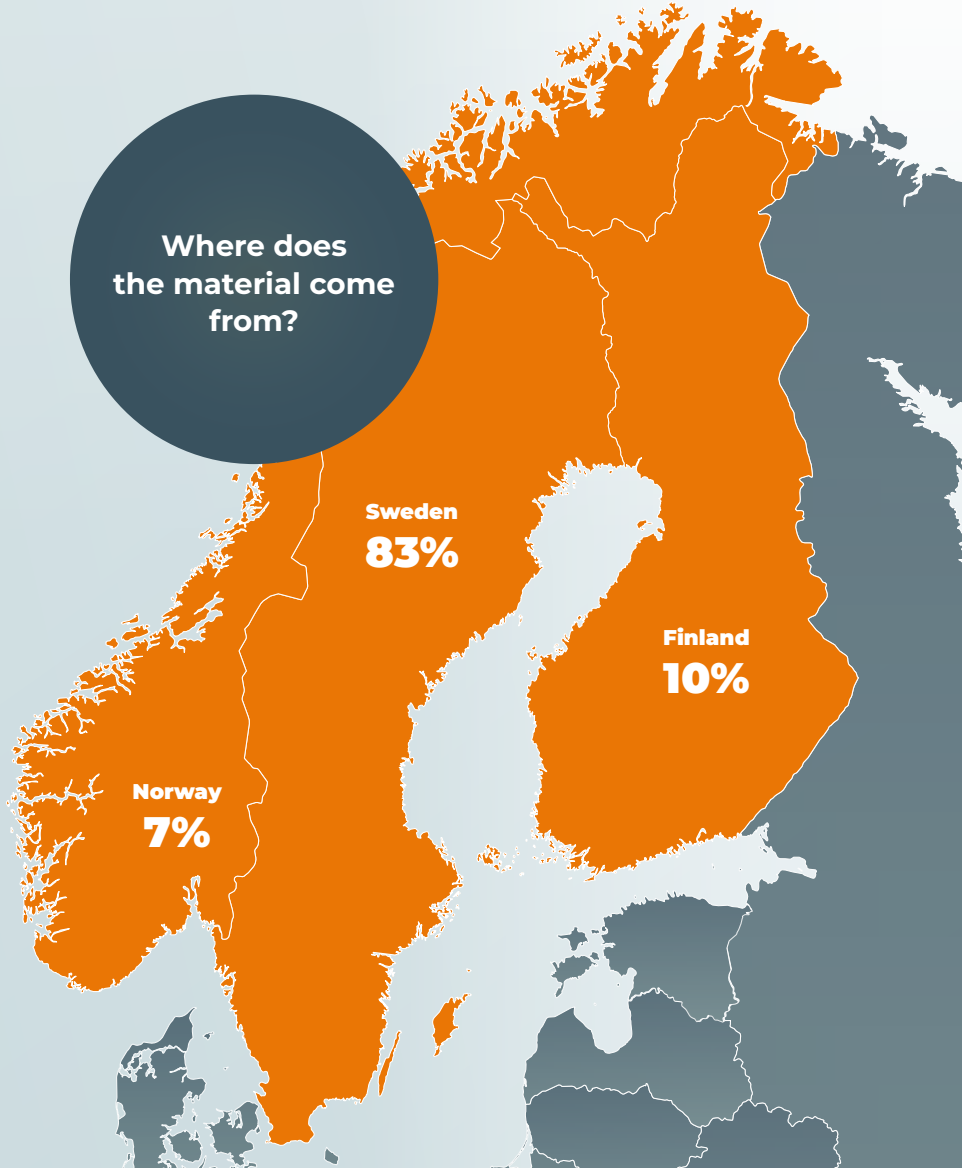
The majority of incoming material — 83 percent — comes from Swedish households. The remaining share comes from Finland (10 percent) and Norway (7 percent). Since 2023, Svensk Plaståtervinning has handled plastic packaging from households in both countries, which lack sufficient capacity and infrastructure required for high-quality sorting and recycling.

Revenue from Buyers of Sorted Plastic

Additional revenue comes from the sale of sorted plastic. Customers are European recyclers with certified facilities that process the plastic into new raw material — in many cases for the production of new plastic packaging and plastic products.

Less Incineration, Lower Costs

Material that cannot be sorted for recycling, or for which there is no available end market, is sent for energy recovery at facilities in the Nordic countries. This entails costs — and the logic is straightforward: the less that goes to incineration, the lower those costs.



Strategy for Increased Circularity

Today's society is built on a linear economy, in which products are often designed for short lifespans and rarely reused or recycled. According to a study[1] by RISE and Circle Economy, Sweden's economy is 97 percent linear — and as a result, Sweden loses approximately SEK 600 billion annually, equivalent to around 57 percent of the national budget. These losses arise when products and materials are discarded prematurely rather than reused and recycled. For plastic packaging, this means that large volumes are incinerated rather than recycled — which is both economically inefficient and unsustainable from a climate perspective.

The circular economy offers the solution. When plastic packaging is designed for recycling, collected after use, and recycled at high quality, plastic can circulate longer in society. This reduces the need for virgin raw materials, cuts emissions, and preserves significant economic value. The EU's ambitions for a circular economy — with design for recycling requirements, efficient recycling systems, and traceability — are being translated into legislation such as the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR). This is the context in which Svensk Plaståtervinning operates.

Why Can't We Simply Stop Using Plastic?

Plastic is a material that is difficult to replace and has become indispensable in many parts of modern society. Its excellent barrier properties extend the shelf life of food and reduce food waste. Thin and lightweight packaging makes transportation more efficient, and plastic's versatility makes it useful across a wide range of applications. However, to continue benefiting from plastic's positive properties, we must ensure that it circulates longer in society.

Our Strategy

Svensk Plaståtervinning works towards a system in which plastic packaging is collected, sorted, and recycled at high quality so that the material can be used multiple times without loss of function. This replaces virgin fossil raw material in the production of new plastic and reduces emissions from incineration. The strategy is grounded in scientific research showing that the climate benefit is greatest with high-quality recycling compared with downcycling and incineration — and this is also the direction indicated by the PPWR.

To get there, three things must be in place: plastic packaging designed for recycling, a functioning collection system, and advanced sorting with high-quality recycling. Svensk Plaståtervinning is not only active in the sorting step — we engage across the entire value chain and seek to influence all three areas.

[1] *RISE and Circle Economy (2025). CGR THE VALUE GAP: SWEDEN. Retrieved 16 April 2026 from https://www.ri.se/sv/nyheter/sverige-forlorar-600-miljarder-kronor-arligen-pa-grund-av-linjar-ekonomi-visar-ny-rapport*

Strategic Focus Areas

DESIGN FOR RECYCLING

Packaging design is complex, as different products have different prerequisites, needs and quality requirements. Svensk Plaståtervinning works closely with producers to support the development of recyclable packaging — through site visits to Site Zero, advisory services, and an advanced testing operation where the sortability and recyclability of packaging is assessed. We also participate in research and development projects with universities, research institutes and partners across the value chain.

To further incentivise design for recycling, we have introduced differentiated processing fees that reward recyclable packaging. The PPWR sets mandatory quotas for recycled content in packaging, and here we can contribute knowledge and tools to help producers meet the legislative requirements.

COLLECTION OF PACKAGING

The collection (source separation) of used plastic packaging is currently the single biggest shortcoming in the recycling system. Whether or not a consumer chooses to source-separate their packaging depends largely on their trust in the recycling system — and myths persist that everything ends up being incinerated anyway. Here we extend our responsibility beyond Svensk Plaståtervinning's core mission, , and contribute to educating consumers about recycling and the importance of source separation, through site visits, media engagement, open house, and participation in selected events and school activities. Kerbside collection (FNI) will increase source separated volumes, but additional measures are needed.

Beyond volume, we are affected by the quality of the collected material. Despite Sweden having one of the most expensive collection systems in the world, quality is lower than in several comparable countries — resulting in, among other things, operational disruptions when incorrect material enters the sorting process. We are working to raise the quality requirements placed on municipalities, which are responsible for collection.

We also receive plastic from material recovery facilities, which is more contaminated than source separated material. This requires adaptations at the facility and makes high-quality recycling more difficult. Here, we maintain ongoing dialogue with stakeholders to improve quality so that the material does not have to end up in in lower-quality solutions.

HIGH-QUALITY RECYCLING

Once the plastic has been sorted at Site Zero, it is transported to certified recycling partners within the EU for washing and granulation. The result is a recycled plastic raw material that can be used to produce new plastic packaging or plastic products. We are able to sort more plastic types and larger volumes than comparable facilities, and maintain a high quality level that enables our material customers to recycle a greater proportion.

Svensk Plaståtervinning maintains close dialogue with recyclers to increase the volume recycled at high quality and to develop markets for all plastic types — including those for which demand is currently limited. This will enable us to meet the quotas arising from the PPWR. To achieve this, we carry out testing and development projects to continually advance quality.

Full traceability is ensured through comprehensive procedures and requirements, including annual visits to recycling partners. We also maintain an ongoing dialogue with the facilities that receive reject material that cannot be sorted or recycled, with the aim of ensuring responsible management and transparency across the entire material flow.

How the Value Chain Works

Plastic recycling takes place within a value chain in which many stakeholders collaborate — from producers and consumers to sorting facilities and recyclers. To increase the circularity of plastic and reduce the climate impact of plastic packaging, Svensk Plaståtervinning is active across several parts of this chain. The following page contains an illustration of the value chain and our engagement within it.

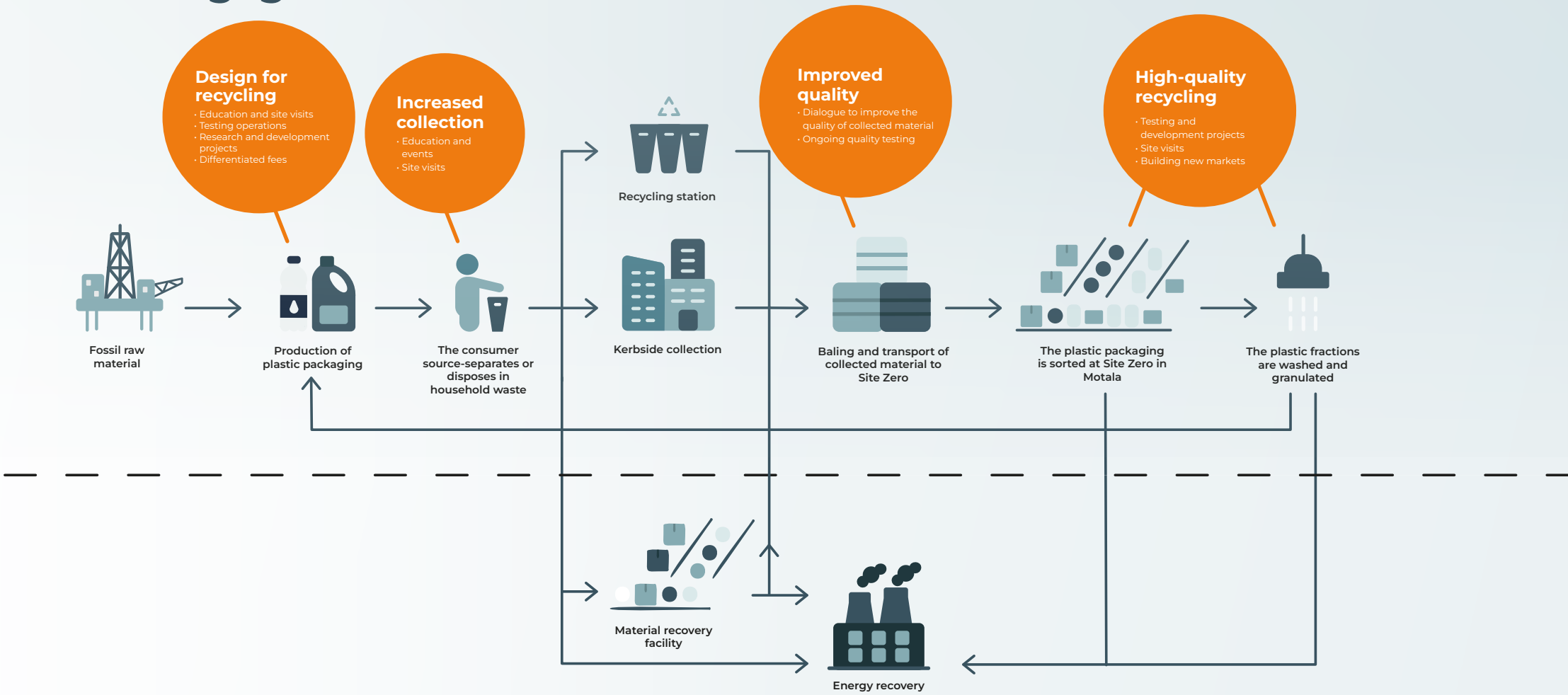
Manufacturing a plastic packaging requires plastic raw material, which is still largely produced from virgin fossil oil. The packaging is placed on the market, the consumer buys a packaged product and uses its contents. Once the packaging becomes waste, Swedish law requires it to be source-separated and collected for recycling.

Once collected — via a municipal recycling station or kerbside collection — the packaging is transported to a sorting facility. In Sweden, more than 80 percent of plastic packaging goes to Site Zero in Motala, where the material is sorted by plastic type and then recycled in separate loops by recyclers within the EU. The recycled raw material is used primarily in new packaging or high-quality products. A smaller proportion is too complex for high-quality recycling and is instead converted into lower-quality products such as pallets or park benches.

For recycling to be possible, the packaging must be designed for the recycling system. If it is not, it will be sent for incineration with energy recovery — the same applies if the consumer throws the packaging in household waste instead of sorting it at source. The material is destroyed in the incineration process, emissions are generated, and new fossil-based raw material is needed to produce the next packaging.

In some locations in Sweden there are material recovery facilities where machines sort plastic out of household waste before it goes to incineration. This should be seen as a complement to increase collection — not a solution. Plastic packaging from household waste is often contaminated and more difficult to sort, and cannot be recycled into new packaging with high quality requirements.

Our Engagement in the Value Chain



What Happens to the Recycled Plastic?

86%

becomes high-quality recycled material

OF WHICH:

25%

becomes new plastic packaging

61%

becomes new high-quality plastic products in which the recycled plastic replaces virgin fossil-based plastic

14%

becomes other products, such as pallets and construction materials, in which the recycled plastic primarily replaces other materials, e.g. wood

Our Offerings

Our ability to identify and sort the right plastic types correctly has an impact across the entire value chain. It gives customers a higher recycling contribution, greater climate benefit, and a more transparent material chain than conventional sorters can offer.

Offering to Sorting Customers

Advanced sorting and high-quality recycling

With Site Zero, we can sort more plastic types more efficiently than conventional sorting facilities — giving sorting customers a higher recycling contribution than traditional sorters deliver.

High-quality offtake

The quality of sorting determines the possible applications for the recycled material. As much as 86 percent of the recycled material in 2025 went into high-quality applications — such as new plastic packaging or high-quality long-life products such as suitcases and sorting bins. This reduces the need for new fossil-based raw material and keeps resources in circulation.

Significant climate benefit

By reducing incineration and replacing virgin raw material, we lower the climate impact of our sorting customers' plastic packaging. The climate benefit is scientifically documented and is greatest with high-quality recycling compared with downcycling and incineration.

Full traceability

Svensk Plaståtervinning has developed a unique traceability process that is reviewed annually by an independent auditor. This enables us to demonstrate how, where, and by whom the sorted material has been handled throughout the entire value chain — well ahead of EU requirements entering into force.

Expertise in circular plastic flows

We work actively across the entire value chain to create the conditions needed for a circular plastics economy — through knowledge, research, development and education in design for recycling, collection, and high-quality recycling.

Offering to Recycling Customers

High and consistent quality

The sorted material maintains a high and consistent quality, which improves recycling yields and reduces costs for our recycling customers. Since market specifications do not fully reflect our standard, we have developed our own quality specifications.

Large volumes and new business opportunities

As the world's largest sorting facility for plastic packaging, we can offer large volumes to the market. Many of the plastic types we sort have not previously been available on the market, creating new business opportunities.

High supply reliability

A steady and stable supply of sorted raw material gives our recycling customers a secure and predictable operation. We therefore work systematically with preventive and corrective maintenance to guarantee high availability and supply reliability.

GENERAL INFORMATION

About the Sustainability Report

This sustainability report is Svensk Plaståtervinning's sixth, and summarises the company's sustainability activities during the financial year 1 January — 31 December 2025. The report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legislation and best practice, and discloses climate calculations in accordance with the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). The sustainability report is published on our website at svenskplastatervinning.se at the same time as the annual report.

Svensk Plaståtervinning is not subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Nevertheless, we have chosen to adapt the format of the report in line with the new European sustainability reporting framework, to ensure structure, transparency and comparability. For 2025, the reporting has also been informed by the extended module of the voluntary reporting standard (VSME), developed by EFRAG to support sustainability reporting in small and medium-sized enterprises not covered by the CSRD.

Scope of Reporting

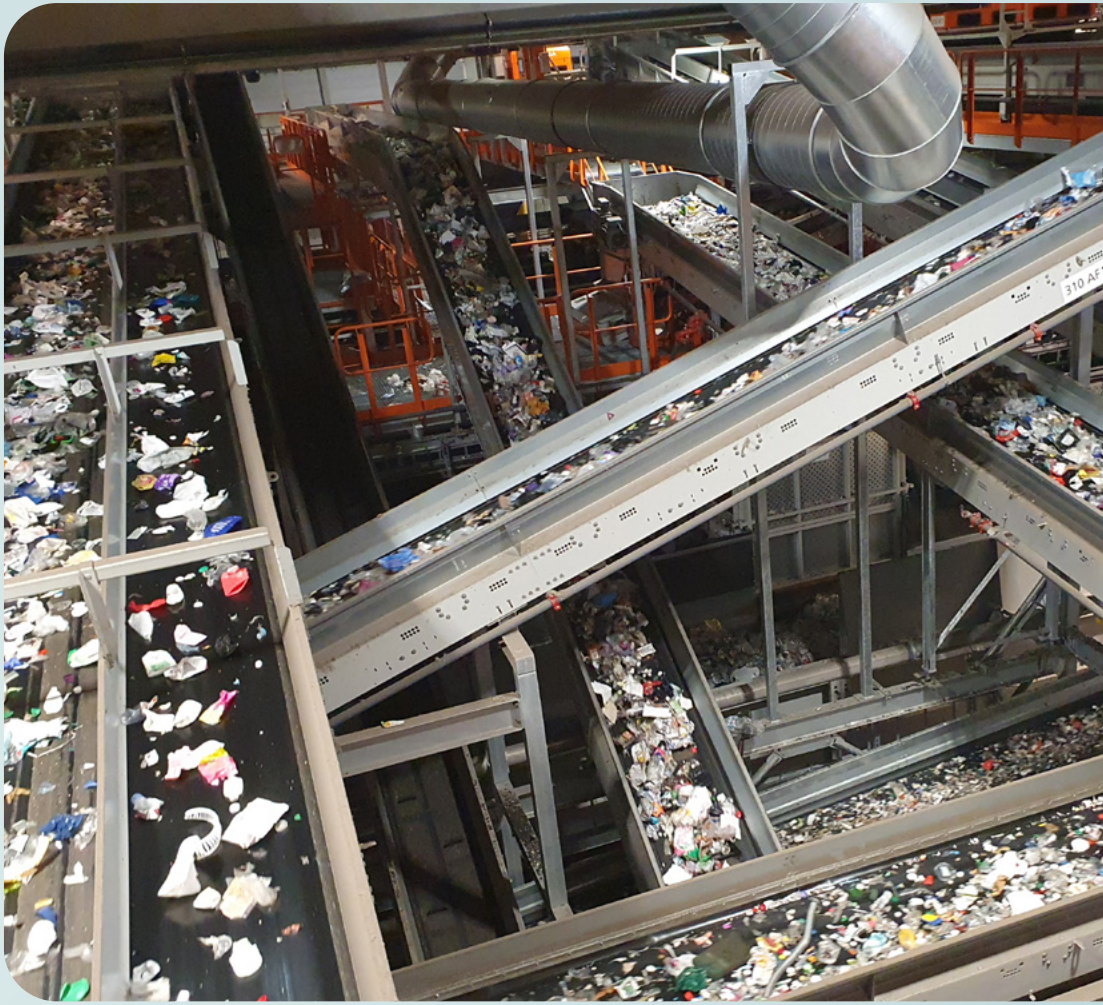
The sustainability report is group-wide, and includes the wholly owned subsidiary Motala Företagspark AB. The scope of consolidation is the same as for the financial reports regarding disclosures related to climate and energy. For other material sustainability matters, the sustainability reporting is limited to the operations of the parent company.

Svensk Plaståtervinning reports on the statutory requirements covering the areas of environment, social and personnel-related matters, respect for human rights, and anti-corruption. In addition, recycling data and climate impact are disclosed for the entire value chain: from the point at which packaging becomes waste through to when the collected volumes of plastic have been turned into recycled raw material. The report also describes Svensk Plaståtervinning's ambitions and strategies for achieving the vision that all plastic packaging is part of the circular economy.

External Review

The sustainability report has been submitted to the company's appointed auditor for review. Beyond this, no external auditing has been carried out.

Questions regarding the sustainability report should be directed to Mattias Philipsson, CEO.



Risk Management and Internal Control over Sustainability Reporting

Reliable and transparent sustainability reporting is central to enabling both internal and external stakeholders to monitor and evaluate our performance. We work continuously to improve and refine the collection and compilation of sustainability-related data from internal systems and external actors. This encompasses everything from spot checks on contracted fuel types in purchased transport, to the development of standardised formats for data reporting from our recycling customers. As we build effective processes for data sharing, we are also able to extend monitoring to additional sustainability areas.

Several key performance indicators are monitored monthly, enabling deviations to be detected during the current reporting year. Results are analysed and reviewed by qualified staff and regularly presented to the management team and board of directors.

Our traceability work is a key part of ensuring that we can account for the handling of the material that passes through our facility, and report accurate recycling statistics to our sorting customers. As part of our risk management, we have voluntarily had our traceability process and the calculation and reporting of recycling rates reviewed by a third party. This is to ensure clarity, verify results, and identify any errors or areas for improvement. You can read more about our traceability process in the Traceability section.

Ensuring Data Quality

The quality of climate and recycling data reported by external parties is assessed through benchmarking and subject-matter expertise. Where possible, the figures are also cross-checked against internal data in our business system. Significant deviations require an explanation from the reporting party. An assessment of the reliability of the reported data is also made based on general risks associated with the industry or geographical area in which the external party operates. Any material uncertainties are flagged in connection with the reporting area to which they relate.

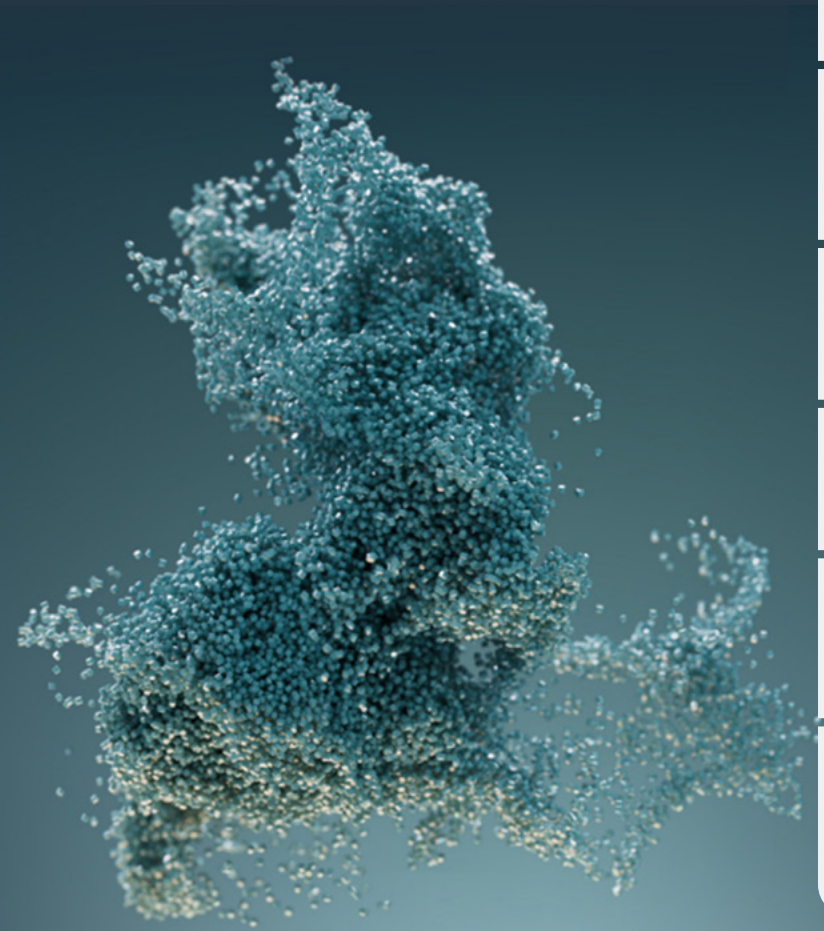
Stakeholders and Stakeholder Dialogue

Our ability to contribute to a long-term sustainable circular economy for plastic packaging is built on close collaboration with the stakeholders across the value chain. These are key stakeholders who both directly and indirectly affect and are affected by our operations.

Our impact on people, society and the environment is managed through continuous dialogue with our stakeholders. Through these exchanges, we identify needs and expectations, as well as risks and areas for development, which form the basis for our sustainability governance. The dialogue provides us with knowledge on how to reduce our negative impact, strengthen positive effects, and ensure that our work remains relevant in relation to external demands.

We also view these dialogues as a tool for challenging and advancing the sustainability ambitions of our suppliers and customers — by requesting and sharing data and knowledge, clarifying requirements, and jointly driving improvements.

Stakeholder group	Expectations and feedback	Stakeholder dialogue
Producers Actors who place plastic packaging on the market are obliged, under the extended producer responsibility, to ensure — via a producer responsibility organisation — that their packaging is collected and recycled.	Seek a high recycling contribution and competitive packaging fees. The climate impact of the recycling system is also important to many producers seeking to design recyclable packaging and reduce their carbon footprint. Traceability is essential to ensure that their packaging is handled correctly.	· Advisory services and site visits in partnership with producer responsibility organisations · Dialogue through packaging-related forums · Producers are represented among Svensk Plaståtervinning's owners and board · Sorting tests for producers' packaging in our test line
Sorting customers Sorting customers are the actors who send material to our facility for sorting. The majority of sorting customers are producer responsibility organisations.	Interested in having sorting and subsequent recycling convert as large a share as possible of plastic packaging into recycled raw material, at a competitive price. They require transparent reporting and traceability to ensure that plastic packaging is handled correctly.	· Annual reporting of recycling statistics · Regular check-ins regarding volumes and quality · Engagement through site visits for affiliated producers
Employees	Our employees want a healthy, safe and equal workplace with good conditions and long-term stability. Many also have a personal stake in the societal value our operations contribute and in how our work can steer the waste management of plastic packaging in a more sustainable direction.	· Performance reviews, safety representative meetings and regular check-ins with line managers · Improvement suggestion system · Targeted projects for improved work environment · Annual eNPS
Recycling customers Actors who receive sorted plastic from our facility for further processing and refinement.	Actors who receive sorted plastic from our facility are interested in high material quality, supply reliability, traceability and competitive prices. They also seek long-term partnerships with companies that have a clear sustainability profile and a stable financial position.	· Ongoing feedback on delivered quality and continuous dialogue on development opportunities · On-site visits at recycling facilities · Annual follow-up on recycling yield and energy use · Annual NPS
Energy recovery companies Actors who receive and process the sorting residues (rejects) generated at our facility.	Svensk Plaståtervinning's operations directly affect the carbon footprint of energy recovery companies. The more plastic packaging we can sort and recycle, the less plastic needs to be incinerated.	· Annual negotiations and ongoing feedback regarding any deviating quality or other significant changes · Dialogue in joint industry forums



Stakeholder group	Expectations and feedback	Stakeholder dialogue
Suppliers Suppliers are other actors, beyond sorting and recycling customers, that provide services and materials to our operations.	Key stakeholders here are suppliers of transport services, spare parts, production materials, maintenance services, and waste treatment for operational waste. Suppliers expect good communication and fair payment and delivery terms.	· Supplier evaluations, requirement-setting, contract negotiations. · Annual reporting of sustainability data to Svensk Plaståtervinning.
Regulatory authorities	The state sets targets for the recycling of plastic packaging, and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) is the supervisory authority for recycling reporting. The Swedish state is required to pay a levy to the EU for every kilogram of Swedish plastic packaging that is not recycled. Motala Municipality is the supervisory authority for our environmental permit, which regulates several local impact aspects. The County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen) is also a key public authority with decision-making authority over our environmental permit.	· Annual reporting of recycling data to Naturvårdsverket, via our Swedish sorting customers. · Regular dialogue in plastic-focused discussion forums organised by Naturvårdsverket. · Inspection visits and ongoing dialogue with Motala Municipality regarding compliance with the requirements of our environmental permit.
Financiers	Lenders require that we hold and comply with the necessary permits and meet the requirements for green finance.	· Collaboration meetings. · Reporting every four months.
Consumers	Climate is a priority issue for many consumers, and whether they choose to source-separate their waste or not depends in part on the level of trust they have in the recycling system. Trust can be built through transparency and knowledge — and of course through evidence in the form of a high proportion of material being recycled with a low climate impact.	· Dialogue and discussions during site visits. · External presentations for e.g. students and NGO:s. · Communication via media, social media, open house, etc.
Local community	The local community in which we operate has an interest in our contribution to local business development, creating secure jobs with good conditions, and projecting a positive image of Motala. Residents living near our facility are concerned that we manage and prevent negative impacts on the local environment, such as noise, odour, and pests.	· Ongoing feedback from neighbouring residents regarding any local impact from our operations. · Open house and site visits from local and regional groups. · Participation in local and regional job fairs.
Media	Scrutinises and reports on matters of public interest. Media expects transparency and accessibility. The issue of plastic and public attitudes towards it are recurring topics in public debate and are of significant general interest.	· Monitoring and responding to media enquiries. · Participation in features, articles, opinion pieces and press releases.

Double Materiality Assessment

In the autumn of 2024, we conducted our first double materiality assessment (DMA), in line with the requirements of the CSRD and ESRS. The double materiality assessment aims to identify the sustainability topics where our operations have the greatest impact on people and the environment, as well as the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that may in turn have material financial significance for our business. This helps us direct efforts where they have the greatest impact — by reducing risks and negative impacts and strengthening our positive contribution.

Ahead of the sustainability reporting for the fiscal year 2025, we reviewed and updated our assessment where relevant, considering changes in the external environment, stakeholder requirements, and available knowledge. The review was conducted by the extended management team. The sustainability topics identified as material in 2024 were still assessed as material.

Methodology

Mapping of Value chain and sustainability topics

Our double materiality assessment covers our own operations as well as key parts of the value chain, both upstream and downstream. We drew on the sustainability topics listed in the ESRS and industry-specific topics from SASB's standard for the waste and recycling sector, and developed a long list of potentially relevant sustainability topics across environment, social responsibility and governance.

To gain a comprehensive picture of impacts, risks and opportunities, we gathered information from both internal and external sources. Internally, multiple functions were involved — including the CEO, HR, sales, logistics and production — to bring in a range of perspectives. The views of external stakeholders were incorporated through our ongoing dialogue with actors across the value chain.

Assessment of Impact and Financial Significance

The assessment was conducted in two steps. First, each topic was evaluated in terms of impact materiality, based on the scope, severity and likelihood of actual or potential impacts on people and the environment. Next, financial materiality was assessed — that is, whether the topic could give rise to material risks or opportunities for our profitability, our brand, or our access to capital in the short, medium and long term.

The analysis was carried out by an internal working group with representatives from management, HR, procurement, sales, production, sustainability, logistics, R&D and finance, supported by an external adviser. The supporting material included internal documentation, existing environmental and risk analyses, media monitoring, stakeholder dialogue, and in some cases supplementary research.

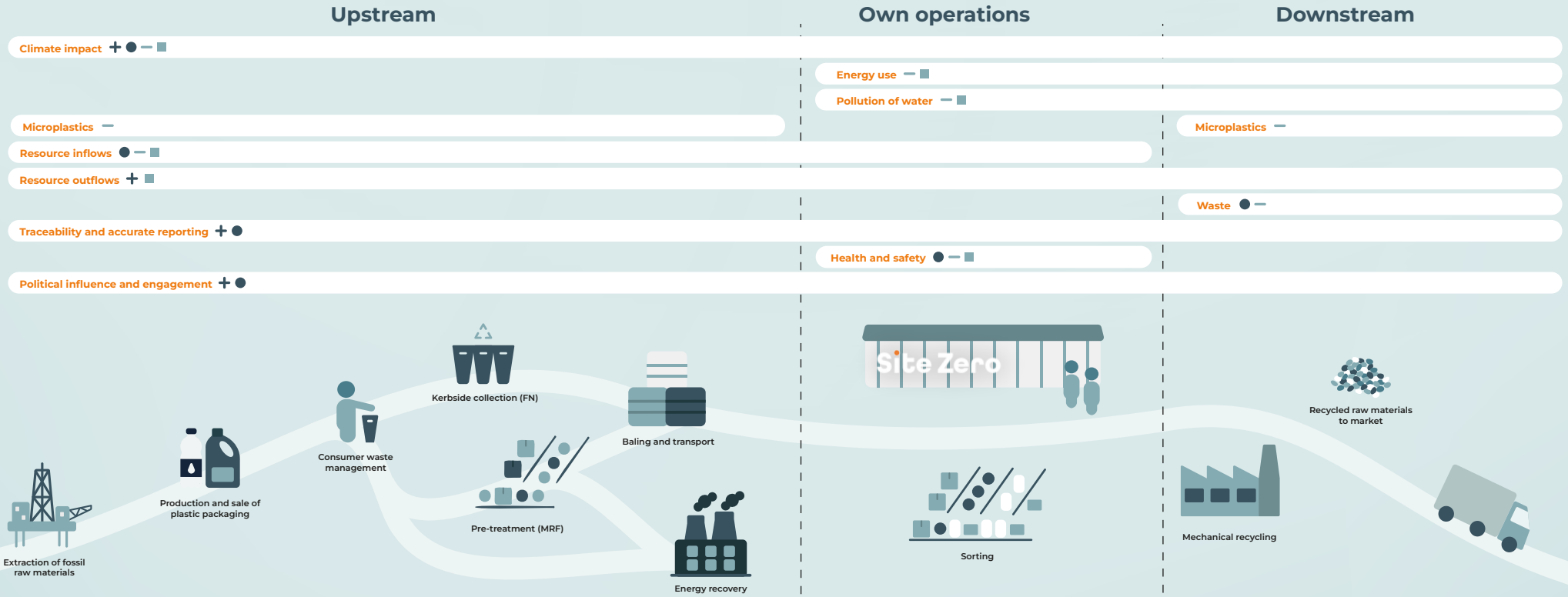
We used a scoring model with exposure limits to determine which topics are material. A sustainability topic is classified as material if it is material from either an impact perspective, a financial perspective, or both. The results were reviewed and confirmed by company management.

All assessments and rationales have been documented, including for topics assessed as non-material, to ensure transparency and enable future reassessment.

Our Material Sustainability Topics

The results of the double materiality assessment form the basis for the sustainability disclosures we make in this report and for the prioritisation of targets and measures in our sustainability work. The sustainability topics identified as material are presented in summary form on the following page. Together, they reflect both the impacts arising within the recycling system and the positive role that the system can play in the transition to more sustainable plastic use.

+ = Positive impact ● = Opportunity — = Negative impact ■ = Risk



E1 Climate Change

Read more in the Climate Impact section, on pages 27–34.

Climate impact

The recycling system generates greenhouse gas emissions but contributes to a greater extent to reduced emissions from incineration and virgin production of plastic.

Energy use

Energy consumption in our own operations and in downstream recycling processes.

E2 Pollution

Read more in the Environmental Pollution section, on pages 35–37.

Pollution of water

Impact related to the discharge of pollutants into water in downstream recycling processes.

Microplastics

Impact from microplastic emissions during virgin plastic production and in connection with downstream recycling processes.

E5 Resource Use and Circular Economy

Read more in the Resource Use and Circular Economy section, on pages 38–45.

Resource inflows

Impact from the production of fossil-based material in new packaging that becomes packaging waste.

Resource outflows

Advanced sorting enabling high-quality recycling for a large share of the packaging material.

Waste

Impact from waste treatment (incineration) of the sorting rejects generated in our operations.

Traceability and accurate reporting

Shifting the industry towards greater transparency and reduced improper waste management.

S1 Own Workforce

Read more in the Own Workforce section, on pages 47–54.

Health and safety

Occupational health and safety risks and potential negative impacts on employees' health.

G1 Governance

Read more in the Governance section, on pages 55–58.

Political engagement and advocacy

Advocacy for a transition towards, and incentivisation of, greater resource efficiency through high-quality recycling.

Sustainability Governance

Our most important sustainability aspects are clearly anchored in our core operations, and are as such an integrated part of the work carried out by the board, group management and the business. This ensures that we have the right resources, knowledge and management information to meet stakeholder expectations and continuously improve our sustainability performance.

The board and management are continuously updated on changes in legislation, market requirements and trends within our industry and relating to our material sustainability topics. The company's sustainability performance in relation to established targets is also a recurring item on the agendas of both management and the Board of Directors. This helps to prioritise efforts and direct resources towards the areas where we believe they will have the greatest impact.

Area	Related sustainability topics	Governance/policy	Key activities in 2025	Monitoring	Reference to results	Ultimate responsibility
Advanced sorting and high-quality recycling	E5 – Resource use and circular economy	· Operational mandate from the board · Targets for recycling contribution	· Testing and development of appropriate recycling processes for new plastic fractions, together with recyclers. · Participation in the CRISP research project, to increase recycling into food-contact material.	· The recycling contribution is compiled and monitored monthly · An annual recycling report is requested from our recyclers	See section Resource Use and Circular Economy	CEO
Climate impact	E1 – Climate change	· Climate targets · Environmental policy · Procurement policy	· Implementation of an energy monitoring system for continuous tracking of SPÅ's energy use. · Expanded mapping and analysis of climate impact linked to indirect procurement. · Agreements negotiated for a shift to fully fossil-free inbound transport of Swedish material. · Compilation of the annual climate disclosure.	· Annual monitoring of performance indicators at management and board level	See section Climate Impact	CEO
Other environmental matters	E2 – Polluting emissions	· Environmental policy · Quality policy	· Certified according to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. · Ongoing sampling for presence of microplastics in stormwater. · Continued measures in accordance with the action plan to minimise disturbance on local environment.	· Monthly monitoring at management level of activities aimed at achieving set targets	See section Environmental Pollution	COO
Occupational health and safety	S1 – Own workforce	· Occupational health and safety policy · Alcohol and drug policy · Diversity and gender equality policy · Governance based on a traditional model for systematic continuous improvement	· Certified according to ISO 45001. · Implementation of an action package to reduce the risk of exposure to micro-organisms in the production premises. · Work environment activities at the facility with an active safety committee for continuous improvement. · Active wellness group.for health-promoting employee activities.	· Monthly monitoring of performance indicators at board and management level and at safety committee meetings	See section Own Workforce	Head of HR
Traceability	E5 – Resource use and circular economy	· Policy that all recycling activities must take place within the EU, with certified recyclers · Policy that all energy recovery from rejects must take place in Sweden	· Certified according to RecyClass's newly developed standard for sorting processes. · Completed a fourth voluntary third-party audit of our traceability work.	· On-site visits · Annual reporting from all recipients of material	See section Traceability	CEO
Human rights and anti-corruption	G1 – Governance	· Anti-corruption policy · Requirement that suppliers comply with the UN Global Compact, and sign our Code of Conduct · Working exclusively with well-established customers and suppliers within the EU	· Development of an anti-corruption policy and associated action plan. · Development of processes for monitoring and ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct among business partners.	· Any corruption incidents are reported to the management team · On-site customer visits and supplier assessments	See section Governance	CEO

ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE IMPACT

Svensk Plaståtervinning plays a central role in reducing the climate impact of plastic packaging in Sweden and the Nordic region. Our recycling capacity directly affects producers' climate foot-print and the possibilities for meeting national climate and recycling targets. With every plastic packaging that is recycled, we reduce emissions from incineration and make more recycled material available to replace virgin plastic.

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

Climate Impact of Plastic Packaging

Recycling plastic packaging requires logistics and processes that currently generate emissions. However, in the bigger picture recycling contributes a significant climate benefit for society at large, by diverting plastic from incineration and reducing the need for the extraction of new fossil oil.

The greatest climate impact within the recycling system occurs when plastic packaging is not recycled. Looking at the entire value chain, the incineration of plastic packaging incorrectly discarded in residual waste represents a significant climate burden. Even for packaging that is collected, the largest climate impact arises from the share — for various reasons — cannot be recycled and is therefore sent to incineration: packaging that is not designed for recycling and ends up as reject material, or that is sorted into a fraction that yet lacks a feasible recycling solution.

By comparison, other emissions in the system — such as collection transports and energy use during washing and granulation — are relatively small. Every packaging that can be redirected from incineration to recycling therefore represents a direct climate benefit. The ability to maximise that benefit depends on the entire value chain: that packaging is designed for recycling, that it is correctly sorted at source by consumers, and that subsequent sorting and recycling are carried out in a resource-efficient manner.

Energy Use

Energy use is a key factor both for climate impact and costs. Within our own operations, the impact arises primarily from electricity consumption in the sorting process. Although the electricity we purchase is from hydropower with guarantees of origin, our electricity consumption affects the total demand in the grid, and thus the production mix needed to meet that demand. Hydropower also entails local environmental impacts, particularly on aquatic ecosystems and species dependent on unobstructed migration routes.

The largest energy use occurs in the value chain, particularly at our recycling customers during the washing and processing of plastic, and in the transport of material. The material recovery facilities that sort plastic from residual waste also account for significant electricity consumption. Which energy source is used determines both the climate impact and other negative environmental impacts associated with that energy use.

Business Risks and Opportunities in the Transition

Evolving regulations — such as increased requirements for recyclability and recycled content in plastic packaging — create long-term opportunities by strengthening demand for efficient sorting and high-quality recycling. Rising costs for emissions also contribute to making material recycling more competitive relative to incineration.

At the same time, there are risks linked to the market's perception of plastic. If producers increasingly opt out of mono plasticspure plastic in favour of complex composite materials, our ability to sort out high-quality fractions is reduced — with a direct impact on our costs and revenues.

Energy and transport costs represent an additional financial risk. Rising energy prices affect both our own operations and the recycling chainour recyclers, particularly for plastic types with more energy-intensive recycling processes. Since logistics already represent a significant cost item, price movements linked to fuels and new transport legislation also have a direct rapid impact. At the same time, energy efficiency improvements and optimised logistics create opportunities to reduce both climate impact and costs over time.

Sustainability topics	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Classification	Value chain / own operations
Climate impact Climate impact includes the greenhouse gas emissions generated by an organisation, both through its own operations and across the entire value chain, which in turn contributes to global warming.	The recycling system generates climate-impacting emissions but contributes to a greater extent to reduced emissions from incineration and virgin plastic production.	Positive and negative impact, short-term risk and long-term opportunity	Entire value chain
Energy use Refers to energy use and energy mix, i.e. how much energy is consumed and what energy sources are used to meet energy needs — such as fossil fuels, renewable energy sources and nuclear power.	Energy use in our own operations and in downstream recycling processes.	Negative impact, risk	Own operations and the downstream value chain

Our Climate Ambitions

A sustainable recycling system is not only about how much is recycled — the recycling must also be carried out with as little climate impact as possible. In an efficient system, emissions per tonne of recycled plastic are low. We therefore have an overarching climate target that drives development in precisely this direction: an 80 percent reduction in emissions per tonne of recycled material by 2030, compared with 2020.

2025 was a milestone. We have reached our interim target — a 50 percent reduction in emissions per tonne of recycled plastic compared with five years ago. This is the result of both an increase in the share of plastic packaging that is actually recycled, and of efforts to reduce climate impact across our value chain. You can read more about our efforts to increase the recycling contribution in the Resource Use and Circular Economy section.

A Higher Share of Fossil-Free Transport

Transport is one of the largest sources of emissions within our climate disclosure. A significant contribution to the 2025 outcome is the continued transition of both purchased and externally managed transport, to more fossil-free alternatives. In 2025, 80 percent of transport activity within Sweden was carried out on fossil-free fuels — the result of increased requirements and ongoing dialogue with our carriers. From early 2026, all inbound transport from Sweden will be fossil-free.

For outbound transport, where the logistics are more complex, work is progressing on several fronts. One of our key transport routes has, as of 2025, largely been shifted to liquefied biogas. We are also exploring possible insetting solutions together with larger freight forwarders, where we could pay for a fuel volume equivalent to our transport activity to be run on fossil-free fuels within the forwarder's total fleet.

During the year, we also tested an insetting solution through Energifabriken's CarbonGo model — an arrangement in which we, as transport buyer, enable another carrier to use certified renewable fuel on our behalf. This is a way of contributing to the transition even where fossil-free alternatives for our own physical transport flows are not currently accessible.

Development has also been positive in the collection stage. Since 2020, the share of transports running on biofuels or electricity has increased significantly, according to data from NPA (formerly FTI). This has a major impact on our results, as collection accounted for more than two-thirds of transport emissions in 2020.

Mapping of procurement emissions

With a larger facility and growing production, the need for spare parts, support services, and production materials has increased. During 2025, we conducted a more comprehensive mapping of our procurements, to gain a better understanding of which procurement areas are likely to be most significant from a climate perspective, who our most important suppliers of products and services are, and how we can work together to improve both our own and our suppliers' environmental performance.

It is our policy to work with local suppliers wherever possible, particularly for services carried out on site. Many of these suppliers are smaller companies. This means we cannot always impose far-reaching sustainability requirements from the outset. In those cases, we need to focus more on dialogue, sharing knowledge and highlighting good examples. As part of this work, we have planned an initial training session for a prioritised group of suppliers in autumn 2026.

Efficiency and Reuse

We strive to apply the same circular principles within our own operations as we advocate for the system as a whole. This means that, whenever possible, we choose second-hand over new, repair equipment, and request recycled materials from our suppliers.

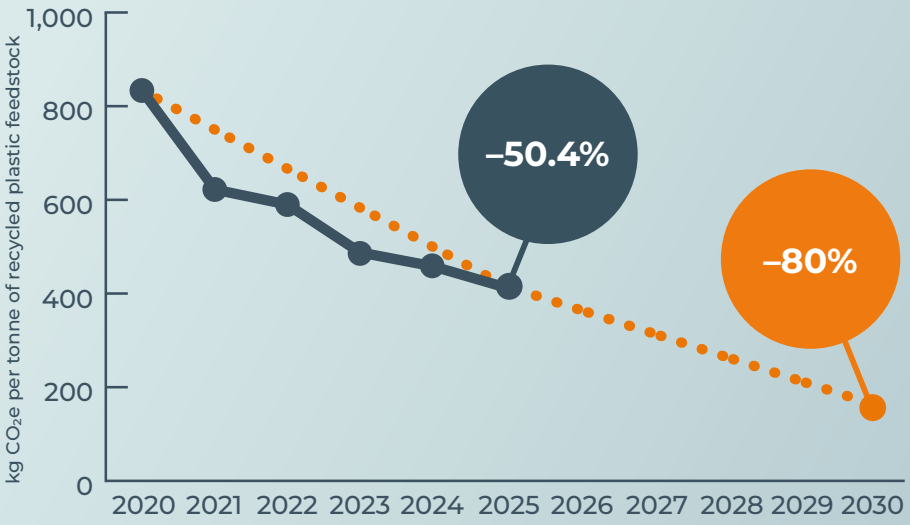
In 2025, we invested in a second-hand boom lift and purchased lego blocks made from returned concrete. These choices have reduced the climate impact of our investments. In parallel, our service and maintenance team continuously works with repairs and refurbishment to extend the lifespan of equipment and reduce the need for new purchases.

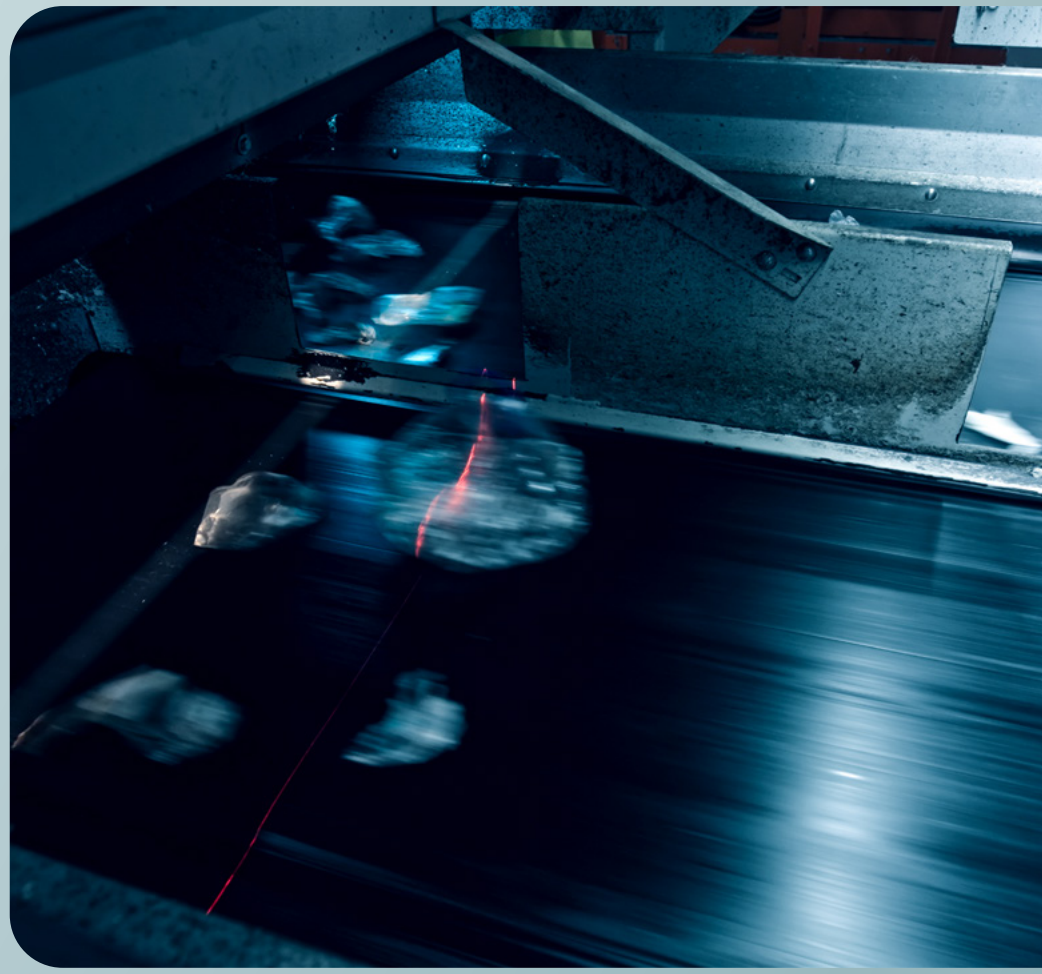
Through clear requirements and follow-ups, we have made significant progress in terms of recycled content and circular solutions for recurring purchases of production materials. The focus is now on material efficiency measures we can implement ourselves. For baling wire — our most significant production material by volume — we are working to optimise usage through improved handling and thinner wire, which reduces both material consumption and transport.

Target: Reduce climate impact from recycling of plastic packaging by 80 percent by 2030, compared with 2020, per tonne of recycled material.

The target covers emissions in scopes 1–3 from Svensk Plaståtervinning's operations. The interim target for 2025 is a 50 percent reduction compared with the 2020 baseline.

Target scope 1–3





Emissions in Our Own Operations

The largest share of our climate footprint does not arise in our own operations, but through the value chain activities that take place before and after the material passes through our facility. This is also where we can contribute to significant emissions reductions, by working towards a recycling system that is efficient both in terms of resources and climate impact. However, reducing emissions from our own operations is an important part of our responsibility, and in many cases also has a clear economic implication in terms of reduced costs or risk exposure.

The target we have set is clear: no greenhouse gas emissions from our own operations by 2030. This means a complete reduction of our absolute emissions within scopes 1 and 2, with an interim target to halve emissions by 2025 compared with 2020.

A Positive Turning Point

For the first time since we began measuring, our scope 2 emissions have decreased. The reduction is partly due to reduced district heating consumption, thanks to implemented heat-saving measures and a milder winter. At the same time, the district heating network in Motala has completely phased out its use of fossil fuels. Since September 2025, the fuel mix has been entirely fossil-free.

Our internal energy group has continued throughout the year to identify, evaluate, and implement new energy efficiency measures. Among other things, we have commissioned a comprehensive technical assessment of the entire industrial property. The analysis identified a comprehensive list of possible measures in the building envelope, ventilation, and electrical systems. The potential for improvement is significant, but several of the measures require substantial investment and therefore need to be budgeted and planned in stages.

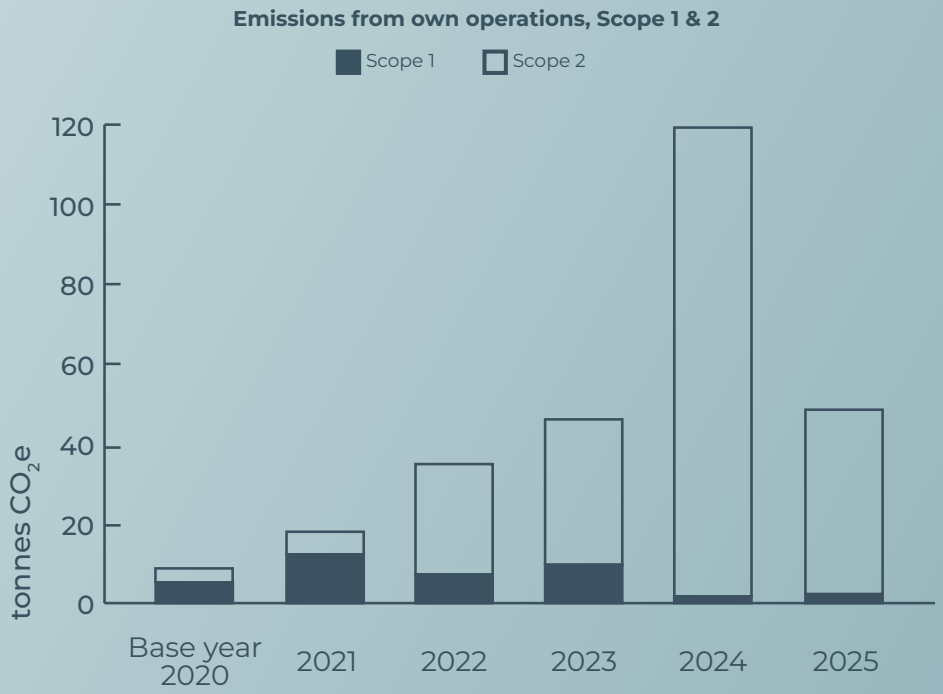
By the end of 2025, we implemented a monitoring system for continuous measurement and tracking of energy use within Svensk Plaståtervinning's operations. During 2026, we also plan to carry out energy audits for both Svensk Plaståtervinning and Motala Företagspark, as part of the implementation of a more structured energy management system.

Energy Use — Svensk Plaståtervinning

Energy Use [MWh]	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Purchased electricity	17,320	16,602	12,468	8,277	8,505	7,466
- of which renewable electricity	17,320	16,602	12,468	8,277	8,505	7,466
- of which fossil electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0
- of which nuclear electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased district heating	5,704	7,388	6,018	1,777	1,136	392
- of which renewable/recovered energy	5,590	7,136	5,958	1,713	1,107	386
- of which fossil energy	68	251	60	64	5	6
- of which supporting electricity from nuclear sources	46	0	0	0	25	0

Target: No greenhouse gas emissions from own operations by 2030.

100 percent reduction of absolute emissions within scopes 1 and 2 by 2030, with an interim target of 50 percent reduction by 2025, compared with the 2020 baseline.



Reduction in CO_2e emissions per tonne recycled plastic, since 2020 (scope 1, 2 and 3)

50.4%

Emissions intensity SPÅ (kg CO_2e/SEK):

0.034

Scope 1 & 2 emissions (tCO_2e):

48.5

(2024: 132)

Measurement for Informed Governance

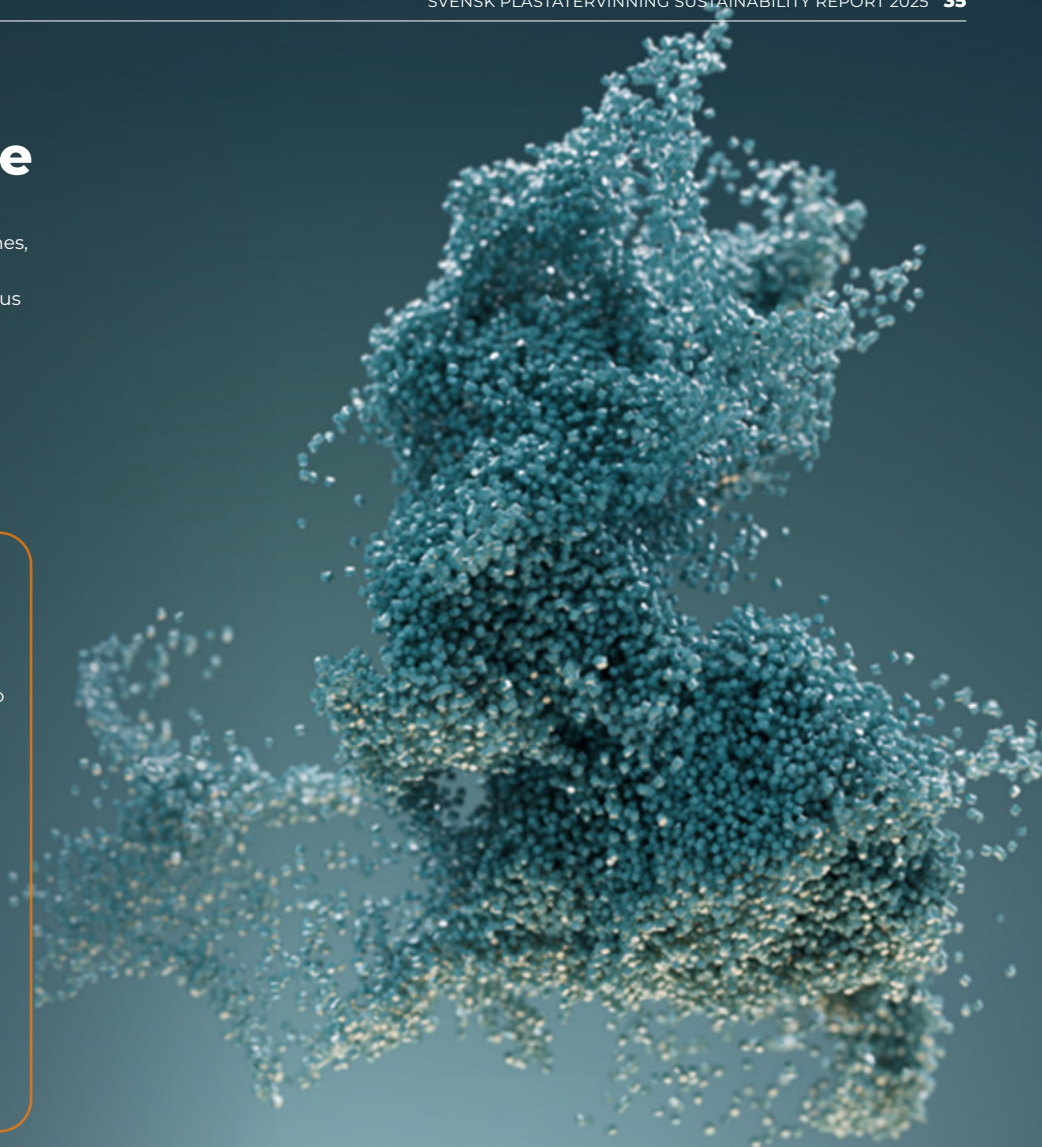
Since 2020, we have compiled an annual climate disclosure in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidelines, to show the climate impact of the recycling system. This disclosure is an important tool for identifying improvement measures in our own operations, influencing other parts of the value chain, and driving progress towards our ambitious climate targets.

In this year's sustainability report, we present separate climate disclosures for the parent company Svensk Plaståtervinning and the subsidiary Motala Företagspark (MFP). The purpose is to increase transparency in the monitoring of our climate targets, which were set before the acquisition of MFP and therefore cover only Svensk Plaståtervinning's operations.

Greenhouse Gas Protocol
Greenhouse Gas Protocol, or the GHG Protocol, is the most widely used climate accounting standard for organisations. It is used by both companies and the public sector, as a framework for understanding, quantifying, and managing greenhouse gas emissions from their own operations and other parts of the value chain. According to the GHG Protocol, the reporting of emissions is divided into three different scopes:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources controlled by the organization itself, such as emissions from own vehicles and refrigerant leakage from own facilities.
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased energy i.e. the emissions generated from the production of the electricity and district heating purchased for the organisation's own operations.
- Scope 3: Other indirect emissions in the value chain, both upstream and downstream of the organisation's own operations. Scope 3 reporting is in turn divided into 15 categories, including e.g. transport, purchased goods and services, and further processing of sold products or materials.

Our reporting covers the value chain from the point at which a packaging is sorted at source or disposed of in residual waste, to the point where collected and sorted packaging has been turned into new recycled raw material, which can be used as an input in the production of new packaging or products.



Climate Disclosure — Svensk Plaståtervinning

In 2025, we received and sorted nearly 123,000 tonnes of collected material — a ten percent increase compared to previous year. Our absolute emissions have also increased, but only by seven percent. The increase is primarily a result of our success in recycling a larger share of the plastic we handled. This entails increased emissions from outbound transport to recycling and, not least, increased emissions from the recycling processes themselves (category 3.10 in scope 3).

Compared with the 2020 baseline, total emissions have increased by just under 14 percent. At the same time, over this five-year period, we have more than doubled the amount of plastic we recycle.

Note 1: From 2025, calculations for emissions in category 3.1 cover a broader range of procurement categories. For comparability, corresponding items have been calculated and added to previous disclosures. Equally, emissions related to cleaning and maintenance of ÅVS facilities have been excluded from all disclosures, as this activity is no longer part of NPA's operations and will not be followed up.

Note 2: From 2024, NPA has collected transport data jointly for both ÅVS and FNI collection. For comparability with previous years, the data from NPA has been recalculated so that the allocation between ÅVS and FNI, and plastic's share of emissions from each collection segment, is consistent.

Note 3: In the 2024 disclosure, part of our waste transport emissions was incorrectly reported in category 3.4. This is now reported under category 3.5, hence the difference from previous disclosure.

Scope 1	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Own and leased vehicles and machinery	0.03	0.04	2.3	6.6	3.3	4.6
Business travel by, rental orcar and private car	2.2	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Refrigerant leakage	0	0	7.2	0	8.4	0
Total emissions scope 1 [tCO_2e]	**2.3**	**1.7**	**9.6**	**7.2**	**12.2**	**5.2**

Scope 2 (market-based)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Purchased facility and process electricity	0.1	0.03	0	0	0	0
Purchased district heating	46	131	42	28	6	4
Total emissions scope 2 [tCO_2e]	**46**	**131**	**42**	**28**	**5.7**	**3.5**

Scope 3	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
3.1 Purchased goods and services [1]	5,949	5,045	3,176	2,864	2,900	1,600
3.2 Capital goods	153	210	999	404	460	777
3.3 Other fuel- and energy-related emissions	54	95	64	89	87	75
3.4 Upstream transport [2]	5,561	5,715	6,539	7,430	7,528	6,825
– insetting through CarbonGo	-166	0	0	0	0	0
3.5 Waste in own operation [3]	607	718	349	648	620	629
3.6 Business travel	6.5	12	7.4	9.8	6.2	0.6
3.10 Processing of sold products	4,991	4,093	2,721	2,182	2,467	5,210
Total emissions scope 3 [tCO_2e]	**17,154**	**15,887**	**13,855**	**13,627**	**14,069**	**15,118**
TOTAL emissions [tCO_2e]	**17,203**	**16,020**	**13,907**	**13,661**	**14,087**	**15,127**

Scope 2 emissions [tonnes CO2e]	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Scope 2 emissions — Market-based	46	131	42	28	6	4
Scope 2 emissions — Location-based	843	1,286	904	604	598	436

§ Accounting Methodology

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated primarily from actual fuel consumption. For passenger vehicle transport (rental cars and private cars used for work) where fuel consumption data was unavailable, emissions have been estimated based on driving distance or cost. Refrigerant leakage is reported in accordance with the annual statutory inspection.

In scope 2, emissions are calculated from actual consumption data from electricity and district heating suppliers. For the market-based method, emissions factors from EPDs for purchased electricity and the environmental report for district heating production in Motala are used. The small emissions in 2.1 derive from electricity consumption in rental cars and are calculated using generic emissions factors.

Emissions from purchased goods and services (3.1) and capital goods (3.2) are calculated primarily on spend. The exception is purchases of production materials and purchases where suppliers have been able to provide environmental reports, EPDs, or LCA data for delivered products/services. For production materials, calculations are based on purchased quantities with supplier information on e.g. recycled content.

Category 3.1 also includes calculated emissions from electricity use in upstream sorting of plastic from residual waste, as well as emissions linked to baling at collection hubs. The latter are compiled and shared by NPA.

Category 3.4 includes emissions from upstream transport, as well as downstream transport that we procure. For purchased transport, calculations are based on reporting from our freight forwarders and information on transport activity from our business system. Emissions from the collection of source-separated plastic in Sweden have been calculated and compiled by NPA, via survey results from a selection of municipal actors.

Under category 3.5, emissions from transport and any final disposal of rejects are reported. This includes emissions from waste sent to landfill, but not emissions from incineration with energy recovery or recycling of rejects (e.g. metal scrap). For the final transport leg, from waste handler to incineration facilities, emissions are calculated based on estimated transport activity between waste handler and reported final destinations.

Emissions in category 3.10 derive from energy use in the recycling processes for our sorted fractions. The calculations are based on reporting from our recyclers on energy use, energy sources, own electricity production, and any contracts for purchase of renewable electricity through Guarantees of Origin. Where such contracts exist, recyclers must also be able to present valid certificates. The market-based calculation method is applied here as well. Emissions from electricity not purchased via specific contracts are thus calculated as the residual mix in relevant country, in accordance with emissions data from AIB.

Climate Disclosure — Motala Företagspark

Motala Företagspark was acquired in August 2021, and in 2024 we took over the management inhouse. For 2021, data distinguishing MFP's energy use from that of its tenants is unavailable. The impact from purchased electricity and district heating is therefore reported as an aggregated figure under leased assets in scope 3. For refrigerant leakage, we have documentation from the point at which we took over operations in 2024.

Since 2023, all electricity within MFP has been purchased through contracts for electricity from nuclear power, with guarantees of origin. This electricity is not entirely fossil-free, which explains the emissions reported under purchased electricity in scope 2. The decline in emissions from purchased district heating is a consequence of the changed fuel mix in Motala's district heating network, which has been entirely fossil-free since September 2025.

Emissions intensity MFP (kg CO_2e/SEK)
0.002

Scope 1	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
1.3 Refrigerant leakage	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total emissions scope 1 [tCO_2e]	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Scope 2 (market-based)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
2.1 Purchased facility electricity	1.5	0.2	0.2	1,506	n/a
2.2 Purchased district heating	6.6	13	5.7	15	n/a
Total emissions scope 2 [tCO_2e]	**8.1**	**13**	**5.9**	**1,521**	**n/a**

Scope 3	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
3.1 Purchased goods and services	62	35	181	142	21
3.3 Other fuel- and energy-related emissions	6.2	10	6.3	8.2	n/a
3.13 Leased assets	56	92	38	1,567	3,631
Total emissions scope 3 [tCO_2e]	**124**	**138**	**226**	**1,718**	**3,652**

TOTAL emissions [tCO_2e]	**132**	**151**	**232**	**3,239**	**3,652**

Scope 2 emissions [tonnes CO2e]	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Market-based calculation method	8	13	6	1,521	n/a
Location-based calculation method	50	133	162	303	n/a

Energy Use — Motala Företagspark

Energy Use [MWh]	2025	2024	2023	2022
Purchased electricity	936	1,724	2,245	4,134
- of which renewable electricity	0	0	0	650
- of which fossil electricity		0	0	0
- of which nuclear electricity	0	0	0	2,559
Purchased district heating	817	739	811	936
- of which renewable/recovered energy	800	714	803	903
- of which fossil energy		251	60	64
- of which supporting electricity from nuclear sources	10	25	8	34

§ Accounting Methodology

In Scope 1, refrigerant leakage is reported based on available refrigerant reports. The company has no employees, and services for facility management and maintenance are procured from external contractors.

Reported emissions in Scope 2 cover MFP's own electricity and district heating consumption for premises that currently have no active tenant. This also includes transmission losses, from the property's connection to the primary district heating and electricity grids, to the metering points for tenants. Emissions are calculated based on actual consumption data from electricity and district heating suppliers. For the market-based calculation method, emission factors from EPDs for electricity with guarantees of origin and environmental report for district heating production in Motala are used.

Emissions from purchased goods and services related to the operation and maintenance of MFP are reported in Category 3.1. The emission calculations are spend-based, with a breakdown between labour costs and material purchases for each procurement category.

Under Category 3.13 Leased assets, emissions from electricity and district heating used by our tenants are included. Emissions are calculated based on billed electricity and district heating consumption, using emission factors from the electricity and district heating suppliers.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Emissions to air and water occur at multiple stages in the recycling system, both from transport and from the processing of the plastic. We actively work to prevent and minimise such emissions from our own operations. Noise, odour, and other impacts on the local environment are also important focus areas in our systematic environmental management.

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

By recycling plastic, we can avoid the environmental impact pollutants associated with the production of new fossil-based plastic. However, recycling is also associated with certain environmental risks. Our assessment is that the most significant are the release of microplastics and other pollutants into water. Which we consider to be most significant in the form of microplastic emissions and other discharges to water.

Microplastics

Microplastics are small plastic particles, typically less than five millimetres in size, that are formed when plastic breaks down. They are already present throughout much of society the environment and have also been found in the human body. Although research has not yet been able to established the exact effectly what impact of microplastics have on human health and the environment, they can be carriers of hazardous substances, and there is growing concern about their widespread distribution.

Microplastics are released emissions arise from many activities and products across society at large and are therefore difficultnot easy to measure. However, some of the most significant sources include tyre wear, abraded road markings, the washing and use of synthetic textiles, accidental releases of plastic pellets, and break down of plastic litter that has entered the natural environment and is breaking down are among the most significant sources. By comparison, emissions from the recycling of plastic packaging are likely to be relatively small.

Within the recycling system, we assess that the greatest risk of impact arises downstream of our operations, particularly in the washing and granulation processes carried out by our recycling customers. Microplastics may also be released through spread via road transport, when the storage of plastics is stored on unpaved surfaces, or where stormwater management for those such surfaces is inadequate. Within our own operations, neither washing nor outdoor storage takes place.

Sustainability topics	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Classification	Value chain / own operations
Water pollution Water pollution refers to the discharge of substances into water bodies that render the water unsafe for human use and disrupts aquatic ecosystems.	Impact related to discharge of pollutants to water in downstream recycling processes.	Negative impact, risk	Downstream value chain
Microplastics Microplastics refers to the release of small plastic particles, typically less than 5 mm. There is growing concern about the presence of microplastics in various parts of the environment (such as oceans and waterways), and their impact on the environment and human health.	Impact from the release of microplastics during virgin plastic production and in connection with downstream recycling processes.	Negative impact, risk	Upstream and downstream value chain

Other Emissions to Water

At our recyclers, water is used together with chemicals — such as detergents and defoamers — to clean the plastic before it is remelted into new raw material. The used wash water also contains contaminants from product residues and other potentially harmful substances washed off the plastic. Although the water is often recirculated, there is a risk of emissions if the wastewater treatment systems are not sufficiently efficient.

Emissions in Our Own Operations

Water Use and Emissions to Water

Water use in our own operations is limited. Water is used primarily for cleaning floors from moisture, product residues, and dirt that enter the facility with the unsorted plastic. We also use water to extinguish fires caused by batteries and other flammable material that has been incorrectly disposed of among the plastic packaging.

The used water is collected in tanks and sent for treatment and recycling. No process water is therefore discharged locally. In 2025, the volume of water used for cleaning and fire-fighting amounted to just over 120 cubic metres. This also includes water that entered the facility with the material in the form of snow and other surface moisture.

Since 2024, we have been washing our workwear in-house. The washing machines are equipped with water recovery units that both recirculate part of the wash water and filter out microplastics from the wastewater. In 2025, we used approximately 110 cubic metres of wash water, of which nearly 13 percent was recirculated. The filtration is also estimated to have captured around three kilograms of microplastics.

Preventive Measures

All loading, unloading, sorting, and storage of plastic takes place indoors in our facility, to minimise the risk of plastic spreading to the surrounding environment. The area around the facility is also cleaned regularly.

To further reduce the risk of micro- and mesoplastics in stormwater, filters have been installed in the stormwater drains closest to the facility. Their condition is checked during our regular environmental inspections.

During 2025, we have continued to measure the presence of microplastics and other pollutants in stormwater, to monitor status and assess the need for additional measures. The measurements show that the implemented routines and measures haveproduced the desired results.

Impact on the Local Environment

To ensure responsible and sustainable operations, we monitor potential disturbances in our local environment, such as noise, odour, and the presence of pests.

Noise is primarily caused by truck transports of material to and from the facility. To reduce impact, transport is scheduled for daytime and evening hours, when the risk of disturbance is lowest. Along the parts of the property bordering the nearest residential areas, we have also installed noise barriers to reduce sound levels.

Incoming plastic material often contains food residues and other organic waste, which can attract pests such as rats and flies, and cause odour — particularly when plastic bales are opened and the sorting process begins. To limit air pollutants, we have an extensive ventilation system with advanced particle filters that capture microplastics and other airborne particles. During summer, this is supplemented with active carbon filters to reduce odour. The filter installation is maintained regularly, and the carbon filters are tested to determine when they need to be replaced. We also carry out regular dust measurements to ensure that emission levels remain low.

During 2025, we have continued to evaluate and implement measures to address the problem with flies, experienced by several residents near our facility. Ahead of the 2026 summer season, we have introduced a new type of chemical treatment that should, at best, be able to eliminate both adult flies and larvae and eggs. We have also upgraded and expanded our light traps, and started control measures earlier in the season to pre-empt the effects of the first period of warm weather.

RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Circular material flows and efficient resource use set the direction for our strategy and daily work: to sort and recycle as much as possible into high-quality raw material, in a cost-effective manner. To succeed, we need a thorough understanding of the materials we handle. We need to know what enters the facility and what leaves it. An essential part of this work is our traceability process, which helps us meet new customer requirements and enables recycled plastic to be used in new packaging.

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

Resource Inflows

Most plastic packaging placed on the European market is still manufactured from new, fossil-based raw material. According to Plastics Europe, the share of recycled plastic in packaging doubled between 2018 and 2022, but still amounts to only 10 percent[1]. A considerably larger share is actually recycled, but since advanced sorting is not yet the norm, much of the recycled plastic is used in products with lower quality requirements — such as in the construction industry — rather than becoming new packaging. This means that our primary resource inflow consists predominantly of virgin fossil-based raw material — a finite resource whose extraction and refining generates significant negative environmental impact.

Negative impact also arises in connection with the production of raw materials and the manufacture of other products we purchase, such as spare parts and machinery for the facility.

Volume and Quality

With Site Zero, we have built the capacity to sort the majority of plastic packaging from Swedish households, but far from all of it is currently collected. Continued competitiveness requires a high level of capacity utilisation, making a stable and sufficient inflow of material essential. The expansion of kerbside collection, and increased sorting from residual waste, are expected to increase the volume of plastic reaching our system in the coming years. In the short term, however, insufficient collection remains a risk.

At the same time, there is significant potential in the trend towards better design for recycling and better access to source separation close to home. More recyclable packaging and improved quality of collected material not only generates increased revenues from sorted material, but also reduces the volume of rejects — and therefore our incineration costs. We are already seeing positive effects from the training and advisory services we offer to the producers affiliated with our sorting customers.

Another significant risk linked to the inflow of material to our facility is the presence of flammable material. Missorted batteries in particular pose a major risk for fires, causing production stoppages and potentially requiring further investment in enhanced fire protection and preventive measures.

Resource Outflows

Through advanced sorting, we can ensure that material leaving our process is of high quality and is largely recycled into new high-quality raw material that can replace virgin plastic. The majority of plastic packaging in the incoming material is sorted into one of our twelve fractions, where a large share ends up in one of our mono-fractions that enable recycling back into the same type of plastic again.

Revenues from our sorted fractions are primarily affected by market prices for recycled plastic, where low oil prices and weak demand put pressure on price levels. Temporary disruptions at our recycling customers can also lead to increased storage or disposal costs.

We also see increasing competition from imported recycled plastic from low-cost countries outside Europe, where traceability is often limited. This creates an uneven playing field for material recycled under European regulations. Within the EU, however, our established traceability process creates competitive advantages — particularly as increased transparency requirements are implemented.

Waste

The waste generated in our operations consists primarily of rejects from the sorting process. This includes material that has been incorrectly sorted at source by consumers, as well as packaging that we have been unable to sort for recycling. Sorted fractions that currently have no recycling solution also become waste that is sent for energy recovery. The incineration of these waste streams currently accounts for the largest climate impact in the part of the value chain over which we have direct control.

Traceability of Material Flows

Our customers — both upstream and downstream — place high demands on information about the material flow through our facility. Sorting customers want to know how much of their material has been recycled. Recycling customers need documentation on the origin and quality of the material. By building a transparent traceability system and having it audited by an independent party, we demonstrate that traceability throughout the value chain is achievable. With this we can put pressure on legislators for stricter requirements, pushing the industry towards better transparency and reduced mismanagement of waste.

[1] Plastics Europe (2024). The Circular Economy for Plastics – A European analysis.

Sustainability topics	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Classification	Value chain / own operations
Resource inflows Resource inflows and resource use refers to the procurement and use of physical resources within an organisation. These resources include products and materials, facilities and equipment.	Impact from the production of fossil-based material in new packaging that becomes packaging waste.	Negative impact, risk and opportunity	Upstream value chain and own operations
Resource outflows Resource outflows related to products and services refers to resources leaving a company's facility, as well as the design of products and materials according to circular principles and human health.	Advanced sorting that enables high-quality recycling for a large share of the packaging material	Positive impact, risk	Entire value chain
Waste Waste refers to resources leaving the organisation's facility and includes substances or objects that the organisation intends, needs or chooses to dispose of.	Impact from waste treatment (incineration) of the sorting reject generated in our operations.	Negative impact, opportunity	Downstream value chain
Traceability and accurate reporting Traceability refers to procedures for monitoring and tracking the material passing through our operations, to ensure it is handled correctly and to enable reliable reporting back to customers and regulatory authorities.	Movement of the industry towards greater transparency and reduced improper waste handling.	Positive impact, opportunity	Entire value chain

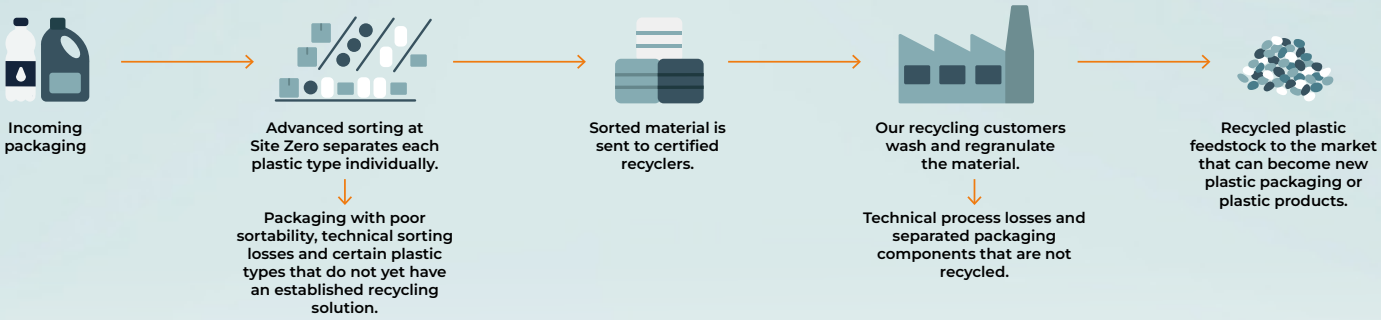
Our Recycling Contribution

Ahead of the review of the 2024 fiscal year, we developed a new metric — the recycling contribution — which more clearly reflects our role in the current system. The recycling contribution describes what share of the plastic packaging entering our facility that ultimately becomes new recycled raw material, in accordance with EU regulations. It also reflects our contribution to the national recycling targets, which are presented in aggregate for household packaging, commercial packaging, and deposit bottles, in each EU country.

Our recycling contribution

The figure explains the Recycling Contribution and how it is calculated. We measure the share of plastic packaging in the material entering the sorting process through ongoing sampling of the material we receive at Site Zero.

Recycling Contribution (%) =



What Drives Our Recycling Contribution?

In practice, the recycling contribution is governed by three factors: how well our sorting performs, whether there are recyclers able to handle the material, and how efficient their recycling processes are. None of these factors is entirely within our control — they are influenced by what happens both earlier in the value chain, at the packaging producers, and later on, in the recycling market. We therefore engage at multiple stages, and drive development in three key areas that affect our recycling contribution:

1. Design for Recycling

The design of packaging is critical for both sorting and recycling. The choice of material must enable recycling, and components such as labels, printing inks, and adhesives must not impede sorting or the subsequent recycling process. Packaging that is not designed for sorting risks not being separable into any of our fractions intended for recycling. Even where sorting is possible, the design must ensure that the material can be recycled with limited losses and maintained quality.

2. Technical Development and Process Optimisation

Site Zero can sort twelve types of plastic — covering most packaging placed on the Nordic market — which enables further development of high-quality recycling through both mechanical and chemical routes. But the packaging market is changing, regulations are becoming stricter, and material flows are evolving. This requires continuous development and optimisation of processes and equipment. The higher the precision in sorting, the lower the losses in the recycling step and the better the quality of the recycled material.

3. Market and Demand

Separating a fraction is not enough — there must also be a compatible recycling process. For some fractions, efficient recycling solutions are still pending. This requires collaboration with other stakeholders to develop both processes and markets. For fractions where the infrastructure is well established, the efficiencies of the recycling processes are decisive for how much of the material actually becomes new raw material.

“The recycling contribution describes what share of the plastic packaging received at Site Zero that has ultimately become recycled raw material”

More Than Half of the Packaging Becomes New Products

During 2025, we recycled 37,819 tonnes of plastic packaging — an increase of more than 7,000 tonnes compared to previous year. In part, this is explained by a higher material throughput, but first and foremost it is the result of successfully recycling a larger proportion.

More than half — 50.9 percent — of the packaging material we handled during 2025 has become recycled raw material used in new packaging and other products. This is nearly five percentage points more than the previous year, and an important step towards our 2030 ambition of a recycling contribution of 67 percent.

This is an outcome of focused internal work and close collaboration with our recyclers, aimed at stabilising operations, optimising and developing sorting, and securing new outlets. Among other things, we have adjusted sorting programmes to increase sorting efficiency for one of our smaller fractions. For another fraction, we have extended sorting to also include laminated packaging, and now have recyclers whose processes can handle the new quality mix.

An important milestone has also been reached, as from the second half of 2025 we have established partnerships with both existing and new customers to enable recycling of one of our two mixed plastic fractions. Key to this work has been refining the quality and obtaining the necessary transport permits to send the material to our recyclers.

With the expansion of kerbside collection to more Swedish households in full swing, we expect an increased volume of Swedish material in the coming years. While awaiting this, we have continued to offer sorting services to our Nordic neighbours, where domestic sorting capacity has been insufficient.

Recycling contribution for plastic packaging (%):

50.9

(2024: 46.1*)

Recycled plastic packaging (tonnes):

37,819

(2024: 30,651)

**The recycling contribution for 2024 has been updated, using the same measurement point as for 2025. The share of plastic packaging in incoming material is now measured based on internal picking analyses of the baled material arriving at Site Zero, as this is how we monitor our performance internally. Packaging fragments smaller than 1.5 cm are not classified as packaging material, as they are in practice too small to be sorted.*

How Is the Recycled Plastic Used?

From 2025 onwards, we are not only tracking how much is recycled, but also what the recycled plastic becomes in its next life. We do this in order to better assess the actual circularity contributed by the plastic leaving our operations contributes to.

In total, 86 percent of the plastic was recycled to high quality, of which 25 percent was used in new packaging and 61 percent in other high-quality plastic products. In both cases, the recycled plastic replaces virgin plastic. A large share of the plastic going into products could technically also have replaced new plastic in packaging. This is ultimately determined by market demand and legislation, which is an important reason why we advocate for new policy instruments and improved market conditions.

Only 14 percent of the material was recycled to lower quality. This volume consists primarily of laminates and other difficult-to-sort packaging that ends up in one of our two mixed fractions. These are used in products such as cable drums and pallets, where the material does not necessarily replace new plastic. Reducing this share is central in our efforts to improve design for recycling and to the development of both sorting and recycling solutions.

Examples: Food trays, beverage bottles, detergent bottles, yoghurt pots, paint cans, shampoo bottles

Examples: Carrier bags, bin liners, flower pots, homecare equipment, large containers, plastic components for household appliances and vehicles

Examples: Pallets, cable drums, building and construction materials, synthetic fibres (textiles)

Faulty Source-separation Reduces System Performance

Mis-sorted Material Affects Recycling

The system of kerbside collection and recycling stations is intended for packaging, made of plastic, paper, glass, and metal. It is financed through the extended producer responsibility and is designed to enable collection and recycling of the packaging material placed on the Swedish market.

In practice, however, significant quantities of other waste end up in the collection for plastic packaging collection — both plastic products that are not packaging and material that is not plastic at all. This affects not only the performance of the recycling system, but also the resources required for handling and waste treatment. For more information onabout the quality challenges in collection, see the *Governance section*.

Plastic Without Extended Producer Responsibility

Approximately one tenth of the material deposited in the plastic packaging collection consists of plastic products that are not packaging, but municipal waste — for example toys, dish brushes, and plastic mats. These are not covered by the extended producer responsibility for packaging and should be deposited at a Recycling Centre (ÅVC).

Plastic products that nonetheless enter the packaging stream can, to some extent, be sorted and recycled together with packaging. In that case, the recycling is financed by the packaging producers. At the same time, these products often lack the design requirements and restrictions on chemical content that apply to packaging, which can create challenges in the recycling process and negatively affect the quality of the recycled plastic.

In our recycling statistics for plastic packaging, we exclude municipal plastic waste to avoid the risk of overstating our recycling contribution. In total, this represents an additional 3,800 tonnes of plastic that we have recycled, beyond our core assignment.

Batteries and Electronics: A Safety Risk

Beyond other plastics, over 10 percent of the incoming material also consists of entirely different types of waste, such as paper, metal, batteries, and electronics. Batteries and electronic products are subject to their own extended producer responsibility and should be handled in separate collection systems. When they are incorrectly discarded in the plastic packaging collection, they pose significant risks to both our staff and our equipment. Batteries in particular can cause fires in the facility, leading to frequent production disruptions and representing an occupational health and safety risk for our employees.

Waste Management of Rejects

The residual fraction remaining at the end of the sorting process — the rejects — consists largely of material that is not plastic. This fraction also includes packaging that is poorly designed from a sorting perspective, as well as our technical sorting losses.

Rejects from Site Zero go to incineration at energy recovery facilities in Sweden. The same applies to volumes of plastic sorted for recycling, that currently lack feasible recycling solutions.

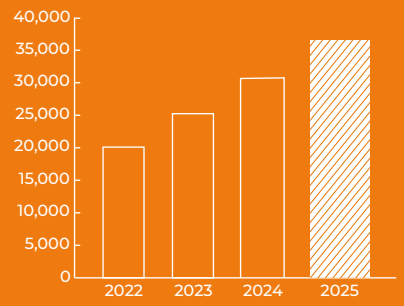
An exception is PVC. We sort out PVC as one of our ten mono-fractions, but only a small share of the PVC we receive actually consists of packaging. The majority consists of other products — such as bath toys, mats, shoes, and material from home healthcare — which should be handled via municipal Recycling Centres.

Due to the mix of different PVC qualities, the material is currently not possible to recycle. Incineration is also unsuitable, as the high chlorine content makes energy recovery problematic. During 2025, we therefore landfilled the PVC fraction, in accordance with applicable Swedish legislation.

Other recycled plastic (tonnes):

3,816

(2024: 3,546)



Traceability

Traceability throughout the value chain is a critical piece of the puzzle for a transition to circular material use. We have therefore developed a process to ensure full traceability for the material we handle, from collection to recycled raw material. It is based on clear requirements for all actors in the value chain and makes it possible to follow the material's journey step by step.

Increasing Requirements for Traceability in the Plastics Value Chain

The Packaging Regulation, PPWR, and the broader circular economy agenda aremean that tightening requirements for transparency and traceability are now being tightened at EU level. PPWR introduces binding minimum requirements for recycled content in plastic packaging from 2030 — between 10 and 35 percent depending on packaging type, with increasing quotas-further tightening in 2040. For producers to meet these requirements, verified and documented information about origin and shareproportion of recycled material is needed, all the way from sorting to finished packaging. This in turn places increasesd demands on transparency from recyclers and sorting facilities.

The regulation also requires that packaging be designed for recycling at scale, and that national extended producer responsibility systems are harmonised with common EU requirements. In parallel, work is under way on digital product passports and traceability markings that will in time make material flows visible throughout the entire value chain. Overall, this means that traceability is no longer a voluntary ambition but a prerequisite for the systems to function.

We welcome this development. We have long advocated for increased transparency and traceability in plastic recycling and worked to raise standards in the industry more broadly. The work we have built up over several years now provides an important foundation for meeting the forthcoming requirements.

Our Work Gains Recognition

It is not only recycling actors who are required to report statistics. At the national level too, EU member states are required to report what share of packaging on the market that is actually recycled. Through careful monitoring and reporting, we make a concrete contribution to Sweden's ability to meet EU reporting requirements. In the spring of 2025, we participated in Eurostat's audit of Sweden's recycling reporting — an important recognition of our work.

In autumn 2025, we took a another decisive step, becoming the first sorting facility in Europe to be certified for our traceability work under RecyClass's new standard. The standard ensures that facilities meet the requirements of EU Regulation 2022/1616, which governs the traceability and origin of recycled plastic intended for food-contact packaging. We were also one of four selected pilot facilities that participated in the development of the standard.

Creating Value for Our Customers

The recycling chain is complex and involves many actors, making it difficult for producers to gain an overview of what happens to their packaging. Our traceability work not only strengthens confidence for our sorting customers, but also minimises the risk of plastic ending up in nature or in landfill. We are one of very few actors in Europe that openly reports how much of the plastic packaging we receive that is actually recycled, and the resulting climate impact from the handling throughout the system. This information can be used by producers in their respective sustainability work, and also creates incentives to design more recyclable packaging.

"In 2025, we became the first sorting facility in Europe to be certified for our traceability work under RecyClass's new standard."

Our Traceability Process in Practice

Material collected by our sorting customers is transported via baling and transshipment stations to Site Zero. Weight and quality are checked both before the material is sent to us and upon arrival.

With our two sorting lines and separate sorting programmes, we ensure that material of different origins can be kept segregated throughout the entire sorting process. This is particularly important for plastic that is to be recycled into new food packaging. Sorted material is regularly quality-tested, and every bale leaving the sorting process is labelled with relevant information about plastic type, origin, and date.

After sorting, the material is sent directly to our European plastic recyclers. Every truck leaving the facility is weighed on departure, and when the material arrives at its final destination it is weighed again. Working directly with the actors who recycle our material — without intermediary brokers — is a central part of our policy for ensuring traceability.

Certified Recyclers

Our recycling customers are selected through a thorough review process based on several fundamental requirements. Recyclers must operate within the EU and thereby comply with EU waste legislation and the waste hierarchy. They must also be certified under RecyClass — an initiative to identify high-standard plastic recyclers where material is handled in accordance with best practice and EU standard EN 15343. The certification places strong emphasis on traceability throughout the entire value chain.

Requirements & Selection

- **RecyClass-certified recycler**
- **Code of conduct**
- **Process testing and quality assurance**

Control & Monitoring

- **Segregated sorting and labelling**
- **Direct delivery without intermediaries**
- **Site visits and verification at recyclers**

Verification & Reporting

- **Reporting of recycling and climate data**
- **Reporting of recycling data to sorting customers**
- **Independent third-party audit since 2022**

Quality Assurance Testing

For every potential new partnership, we conduct tests to ensure that our material is compatible with the relevant recycling process, that process yields are high, and that the quality meets expectations. Even at the test stage, both parties sign an agreement, to minimise the risk of material not being handled properly. Complying with our Code of Conduct is a requirement for entering into a contract, and we favour long contract periods for continuity and stability.

Controls and Site Visits

Once a partnership is established, we carry out site visits to the facilities that receive and recycle our material, to verify proper handling and follow the material through the recycling process. We also monitor the types of applications in which the recycled plastic is generally used. In some cases, we even know which specific products are produced, such as ICA's SKONA detergent bottle, IKEA's product series Hållbar and Fniss, Samsonite's S'Cure ECO edition suitcases, and Andrélon's shampoo, conditioner, and shower gel bottles.

Reporting

On annual basis, our recycling customers report recycling data, which is then audited, compiled, and reported onwards to our sorting customers — the Producer Responsibility Organisations. Our process for measuring and verifying our recycling contribution has been recognised by the EU's statistical agency, Eurostat, as a benchmark for monitoring recycling rates.

As an important part of our climate disclosure, we also collect energy data from our recycling customers' processes. This makes it possible to calculate emissions in the value chain and track how climate impact varies depending on the recycling facilities' energy use and technology choices. In addition to recycling statistics, we can therefore also offer our sorting customers climate data linked to the handling of the material we have sorted and recycled.

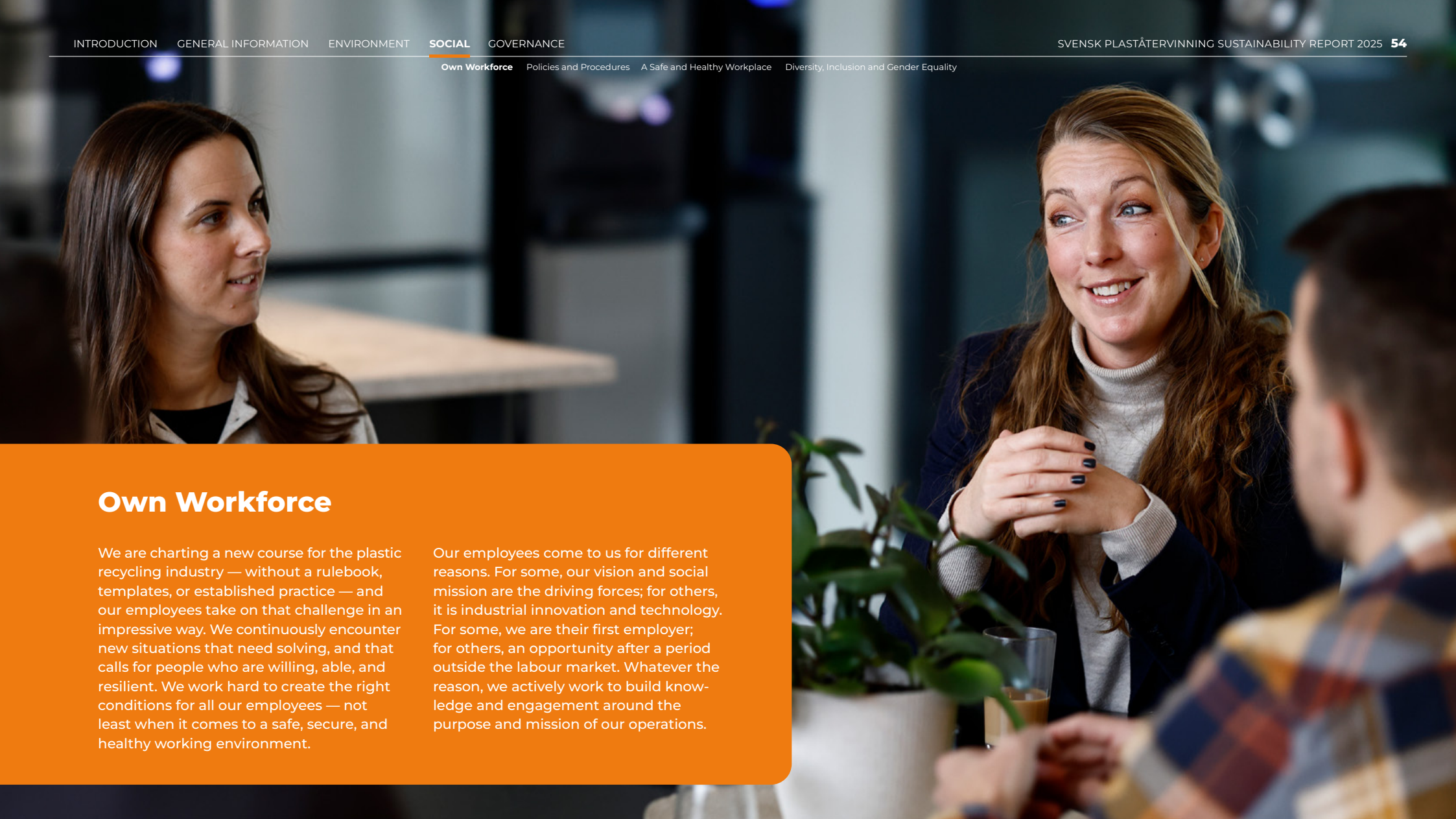
Incineration within Sweden

Material that cannot be sorted or recycled goes to energy recovery. During 2025, we sent material exclusively to Swedish waste incineration facilities. Here too, we require regular reporting and carry out quarterly follow-ups on the volume received by each facility.

Voluntary Third-Party Audit

Since 2022, we have carried out an independent third-party audit of our traceability process and recycling reporting. We do this on a voluntary basis in order to continue developing the process and to ensure that our work meets our own high standards. The 2025 audit confirmed that the traceability work is conducted with a systematic approach and accuracy that provides a reliable basis for our reporting.

SOCIAL



Own Workforce

We are charting a new course for the plastic recycling industry — without a rulebook, templates, or established practice — and our employees take on that challenge in an impressive way. We continuously encounter new situations that need solving, and that calls for people who are willing, able, and resilient. We work hard to create the right conditions for all our employees — not least when it comes to a safe, secure, and healthy working environment.

Our employees come to us for different reasons. For some, our vision and social mission are the driving forces; for others, it is industrial innovation and technology. For some, we are their first employer; for others, an opportunity after a period outside the labour market. Whatever the reason, we actively work to build knowledge and engagement around the purpose and mission of our operations.

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

Ensuring a safe, secure, and healthy working environment is one of our most prioritised sustainability areas, as confirmed by our double materiality analysis. Our operations are conducted in an industrial environment with several potential hazards: moving machine parts, sharp and cutting objects, and exposure to micro-organisms. The fire risk is also particularly high due to mis-sorted material — especially batteries that are incorrectly disposed of in incoming plastic streams.

Without preventive measures, such as clear operating procedures, fire preparedness, and appropriate protective equipment, the likelihood of serious accidents would be high. Thanks to established safety systems and proactive health and safety management, the risk is now significantly lower. We continue to develop our safety practices on an ongoing basis.

Sustainability topics	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Classification	Value chain / own operations
Health and safety Refers to the working environment conditions and terms of employment that apply to employees, such as secure employment and fair remuneration, the right to trade union membership, and health and safety in the workplace.	Occupational health and safety risks and potential negative impact on employee health.	Potential negative impact, risks and opportunities	Own operations

Policies and Procedures

Policies and Governance

To ensure a safe, secure, and healthy workplace, we work in accordance with a well-established health and safety policy — covering all employees, contracted consultants, and contractors.

Health and safety work is conducted systematically and preventively through risk assessments, follow-up, and continuous improvement. The policy covers the physical, organisational, and social working environment, with a focus on participation, responsibility, and an inclusive workplace culture. We actively work to prevent ill-health and accidents, and comply with applicable legal requirements and other commitments. Health and safety work is monitored through clear targets and regular evaluation.

ISO Certifications

We are certified to ISO 9001 (quality), ISO 14001 (environment), and ISO 45001 (health and safety). These certifications ensure that we work in a structured and systematic way with quality, environment, and health and safety, and that we meet international standards and requirements. They form the foundation for our continuous improvement efforts and our commitment to sustainable operations.

Collective Agreements for All

All our employees are covered by applicable collective agreements, ensuring clear and fair terms regarding wages, working hours, annual leave, pension contributions, and other employment benefits.

Health and Safety Integrated Across Operations

We aim to integrate health and safety considerations into all parts of our operations in order to systematically identify and eliminate risks. This is done through safety inspections, risk assessments, safety audits, safety training such as SSG, checklists, and investigative measures. All employees are required to follow safety regulations, use protective equipment, and actively contribute to a safe workplace.

Close Dialogue with Employees

Our operations have grown rapidly and are constantly evolving. This requires close dialogue with our employees to capture feedback, identify challenges, and further develop the business. Each manager oversees a small group of direct reports, which facilitates communication and feedback and allows us to quickly identify both negative and positive effects on our staff.

We maintain an ongoing dialogue through several structured forums. The safety committee meets four times a year, bringing together both employer and employee representatives to discuss health and safety issues and identify potential risks. In parallel, regular union consultation meetings are held. Moreover, regular departmental and staff meetings are held, where employees have the opportunity to raise questions about their working conditions and discuss how changes in the business affect them.

For major changes, such as organisational restructuring or new work processes, dialogues are initiated at an early stage to address any concerns and facilitate a smooth transition.

Channels for Raising Concerns

If any employee experiences discrimination or harassment, established procedures are in place to address the situation immediately. The primary channel is to contact their immediate manager, but for more complex or sensitive matters, HR takes over. Employees can also raise issues through safety representatives or union representatives. For serious misconduct, we also provide an anonymous whistleblower function where employees can report concerns without fear of retaliation.

Challenges in Uncharted Territory

Operating a plastic packaging sorting facility involves unique health and safety challenges for which the industry as a whole has not yet developed established solutions. Dust is generated at several stages of the sorting process and may pose health risks. Organic material accompanying the plastic packaging also creates conditions where micro-organisms can grow — presenting risks for sorting staff as well as contamination of clothing and footwear. This is a new area of occupational health and safety, where research and international benchmarks are limited, and Swedish thresholds for exposure are lacking.

Since our founding, we have collaborated with external experts, including an occupational health engineer from occupational health services, as well as researchers from the Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine in Gothenburg and a research laboratory in Denmark. In the absence of Swedish thresholds, we use reference values from other countries and draw inspiration from food production and healthcare environments, where zoning and cleanliness standards are well-established practices.

Over the past few years, we have implemented a range of measures to improve the working environment:

- improved ventilation systems with air filters and increased air exchange rates
- division into clean and dirty zones with strict procedures for cleaning, changing clothes, and designated eating areas
- investment in powered air-purifying respirators (PAPRs) that supply filtered air
- facility modifications to improve workflows
- forklifts equipped with filtered air systems and dedicated cleaning procedures

Ongoing measurements show clear improvements, and employees report a tangible difference.

EMPLOYEE VOICES

Without a Rulebook — Setting a New Standard for Workplace Safety

When Svensk Plaståtervinning started, there was no established blueprint for how to manage health and safety risks in large-scale plastic sorting. The obvious risks — noise, forklift traffic, cutting injuries — were known. The less visible ones took longer to identify.

"I have previously worked in conventional industries where the risks are already well known. Here, we have had to take things step by step. Dust was the obvious risk, but then we realised that mould was another issue, and that endotoxins were also present in our processes," says Karin Petersson, COO of Svensk Plaståtervinning.

Plastic packaging can be six to seven weeks old by the time it reaches the facility. During that time, in combination with moisture and organic residues, microorganisms can grow. Since research and exposure limits in this area are largely absent in Sweden, we have had to find our own way — with support from external expertise and inspiration from other industries.

The work resulted in zoning, new procedures, and mandatory powered air-purifying respirators in the production area — an investment that is unusual in the industry. Ongoing measurements show clear improvements, and employees report a noticable difference.

But the most difficult challenge has not been a technical one.

"The risk can seem abstract because the consequences usually appear much later. We had to educate employees about the risks and demonstrate the difference that wearing a respiratory protection makes. Our employees have also been actively involved in the project — they know better than we do what works in everyday practice."

Svensk Plaståtervinning aims to set a new standard for occupational health and safety in plastic recycling, and is keen to share its experiences with others in the industry. This is an ambition that extends beyond the company's own facility.

"It is not only about recycling plastic, but also about contributing to knowledge of the working environment in this field. We have worked methodically: mapping risks, assessing them, implementing measures, and following up on results."

"Food companies turned out to be a great source of inspiration. They have the exact same problem as us, but in reverse: they try to keep dirt and bacteria out of production, while we were trying to keep them in.

A Safe and Secure Workplace

Incidents and Accidents

We strive for a workplace where no one is injured. This is a fundamental ambition that permeates our safety work. All incidents and accidents are recorded in our IA system. To make it easy for employees to report events, we provide accessible reporting channels with user-friendly forms and clear routines. Each shift is led by a responsible manager, and when an incident is reported it is assigned to the relevant line manager, who is responsible for investigation and corrective actions directly in the system. As a guideline, all incidents should be investigated, addressed, and closed within 30 days.

In 2025, 95 incidents were reported, which is slightly more than the year before (88). The increase can primarily be explained by the fact that we now have a well-established way of working, with more employees reporting in the system.

The number of accidents was slightly higher than the previous year: 22 in 2025, compared with 17 the year before.

During the year, we introduced a new system for our forklifts (I-Site) to reduce the number of collisions and improve monitoring. Both facilities have been equipped with an expanded sprinkler system and additional fire-fighting equipment.

Sick Leave

We care about our employees staying healthy. Our target is for short-term absence to remain below 3.5 percent and long-term absence below 1 percent. In 2025, short-term absence stood at 4.1 percent and long-term absence at 0.8 percent. We therefore met the target for long-term absence, but fell short on short-term absence.

To reduce short-term sick leave, we continuously work with preventive measures. Welfare conversations are held with employees who have been absent on more than three occasions during a six-month period — a way of picking up early signals and exploring whether there is anything we as an employer can do to support the employee's wellbeing. We also offer health checks to all new employees and voluntary vaccination against seasonal influenza.

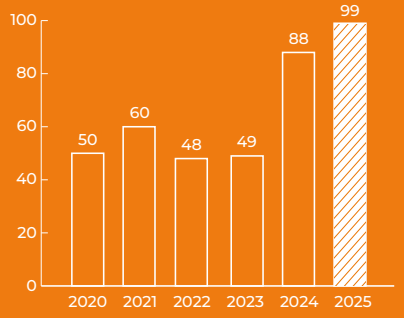
Psychosocial Work Environment

The psychosocial working environment is a priority area. We use employee surveys and pulse surveys to continuously monitor employees' experiences, wellbeing, and health.

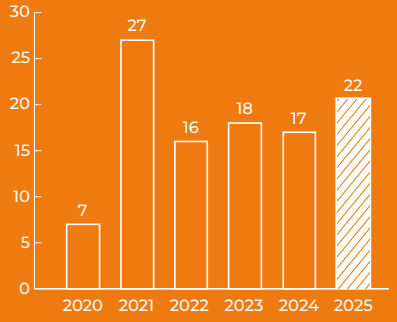
In our most recent employee survey, our eNPS score fell from −2 to −7. This is a result we take seriously. The year was marked by reorganisations and a significant number of new hires — changes that place high demands on communication and leadership. We view the result as a clear indication about what we need to prioritise.

Our goal is to raise eNPS to 7, in line with the industry average. We are working towards this by strengthening dialogue within the organisation, developing leadership, and building shared understanding of our core values: sustainable, engaged, and credible. As part of our leadership initiative, we are running a structured development programme for all managers, focusing on areas including psychological safety and leading through change.

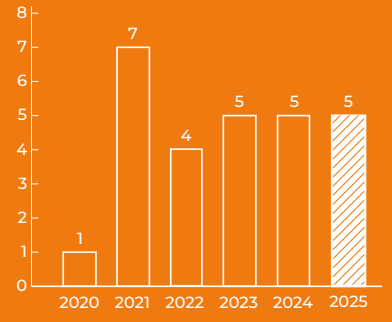
Number of incidents



Number of accidents



Of which LTA
(Lost Time Accidents)



Our Employees

The Workforce

We are a team of 110 people with diverse backgrounds, ages, and competencies — and that is a strength we value.

Our ambition is a workplace that attracts all types of people — the engineer, the forklift driver, the operator, the controller, and the procurement specialist. Those who have worked for 40 years and those who have just entered the labour market. Together we create a dynamic environment and a depth of experience that is difficult to build any other way.

In 2025, we had an average of approximately 15 contracted consultants — both production operators and specialists in professional and administrative roles — providing us with the flexibility to meet the needs of the business.

Employee turnover amounted to 17 percent in 2025. Departures were primarily driven by retirements, as well as younger employees early in their careers moving on to new opportunities, and some more experienced colleagues seeking new challenges. The employee turnover reflects that we are a growing organization, and it is a figure we monitor closely.

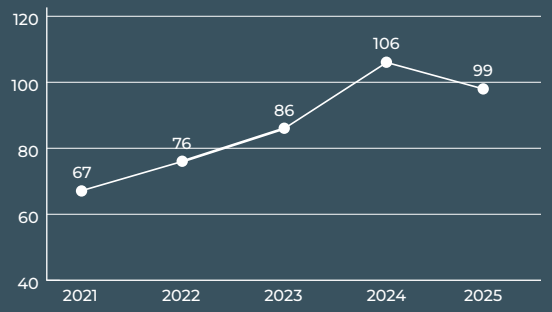
Professional Development and Internal Career Opportunities

Competence development is an important part of our strategy for both individual and organisational growth, and through employee performance and development reviews we capture needs and ambitions regarding next steps.

Our skills development initiatives include vocational training, leadership programmes, safety training, and digital and external learning resources. Our ambition is to offer internal recruitment for new positions and to ensure access to training that strengthens both individual and organisational long-term goals. We also offer flexible working arrangements, such as hybrid working and flexible hours, to help employees maintain a healthy work-life balance and to encourage long-term engagement and retention.

As a young company operating in a new industry, there is no established manual to follow — solutions, routines, and practices are created from within. This creates a climate where curiosity and a solution-oriented mindset are encouraged, individual initiatives are welcomed, and many employee-driven ideas have been turned into reality. This pioneering spirit and culture of intrapreneurship are an important part of who we are, and a key factor in our success.

Average number of employees



99

Average number of employees 2025

Here, the 19-year-old works alongside the 65-year-old, and a large number of nationalities are represented in our workforce.

Age Distribution

The age distribution among our 110 employees reflects our ambition for a diverse workplace: 26 percent are under 30, 54 percent are between 30 and 50, and 20 percent are over 50. The combination of experience and fresh thinking is something we actively nurture in recruitment and organisational development.

EMPLOYEE VOICES

From Forklift Operator to HSE Coordinator

Martin Axelsson came to Svensk Plaståtervinning without big plans. The original plan was to study, but when Site Zero opened he applied for a job anyway. It was in an early phase, and the facility was still in its commissioning stage.

“I started out as a forklift driver but soon became an operator. I got hooked on the technology and was drawn towards running the facility. The sensors and the process as a whole are quite advanced, and to manage it all,” says Martin Axelsson, HSE Coordinator at Svensk Plaståtervinning.

That was where Martin's journey at Svensk Plaståtervinning began. Together with colleagues, he helped create the operating procedures that operators still use today.

“Early on I realised we were constantly running in different directions. So I was part of creating a new working routine. That's something I enjoy: being part of setting a plan and seeing that it works.”

When the fifth shift was due to start up in 2021, Martin seized the opportunity to become a shift manager. He launched a brand-new shift team, with staff from different groups and different ways of working.

“There was always support from management above. And since we worked a lot of weekends, we also found support in each other. The most challenging part was driving a group towards a common goal. Explaining clearly why we do certain things was what got us there.”

In the summer of 2025, he stepped into the role of fire safety manager and HSE coordinator, focusing on health, safety, and environmental development. A role he did not even know existed when he started. The work involves a wide range of tasks and areas of responsibility.

“Right now I am investigating explosive atmospheres — dust explosions — in our operations. We get some support from external expertise, but it is still up to us to implement it: create routines and work permits. A bit like reinventing the wheel, since this area is new to us.”

Constantly finding solutions and new approaches is something Martin appreciates about the job.

"I can see that the company has many development opportunities, and I want to be part of driving that work. Several people who were here from the beginning have taken on new roles — it's good that there are internal opportunities so that you keep developing."

Several people who were here from the beginning have taken on new roles — it is good that there are internal opportunities so that you keep developing.

There is no doubt about why we are here. We do this for the environment. It’s evident in decisions, priorities, and in the way we talk about our mission.

EMPLOYEE VOICES

”When You Are Seen, Opportunities Open Up”

When Andreas Bizipp applied for a job at Svensk Plaståtervinning in 2021, it was a deliberate choice. He and his partner wanted to move back to their home region around Motala, and he brought with him a newly developed interest in the circular economy from his previous work in logistics.

“I came across the concept of the circular economy and found it fascinating. When the role of production team leader appeared, it felt natural to apply. The combination of production, environmental benefit, and circular economy appealed to me straight away,” says Andreas Bizipp, Head of Production at Svensk Plaståtervinning.

He started as a production team leader with responsibility for one shift. As the business grew and the organisation needed clearer structure, he was given the opportunity to take the next step — first as warehouse manager, then as acting head of production, and today as permanent head of production.

— I've never set out with the goal of climbing the career ladder. But I've always wanted to do a good job. Here you are seen, and when your contribution is recognised, new opportunities open up.

Andreas's journey reflects something central to Svensk Plaståtervinning's way of working: building capability from within as the business grows.

He recently had the opportunity to attend a lean training programme at Chalmers University of Technology.

— It gave me practical tools that I use in my day-to-day work. That kind of initiative shows that the company genuinely wants to invest in its employees.

What struck him most from day one was the sense of purpose.

— There's no doubt about why we're here. We do this for the environment. It’s evident in decisions, priorities, and in how we talk about our mission.

And the work offers surprises.

— We never know exactly what will arrive at the facility, which means no two days are the same. Once, for example, we received fireworks.

It is the combination of everything that keeps him engaged.

“The colleagues, the development opportunities, and the meaningful work. Many people first think of rubbish and waste, but when you are here you realise it is about teamwork, operational development, and contributing to something that genuinely makes a difference for the climate.”

Diversity, Inclusion and Equality

At Svensk Plaståtervinning, we build our success on collaboration between people with different experiences, skills, and perspectives. We are convinced that diversity is a strength. We therefore actively work to ensure that all employees have equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities — regardless of gender, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion, different abilities, sexual orientation, and age.

Our values — sustainable, engaged, and credible — also permeate our work on inclusion and equal treatment. Our managers play a key role in holding dialogues with their teams, raising questions about the working environment, respect, and collaboration, and clarifying our guidelines and policies on equal treatment and diversity.

In recruitment, we actively work to increase diversity. Candidates from an underrepresented group are given preference when candidates for a role have equal qualifications and competence. We also carry out an annual pay equity review to ensure there are no unjustified pay differences within the organisation.

A Workplace That Opens Doors

We want to be a local actor that creates opportunities for many people in the surrounding area — the experienced professional, the young person seeking work experience, and those looking to re-enter the labour market after a period of absence. As part of our inclusion efforts, we collaborate with Samhall and the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) through local employment pathways, giving people who are further from the labour market the opportunity for internships and, in many cases, a pathway into employment.

EMPLOYEE VOICES

The Opportunity That Changed Everything

Liselott Ekström and Hanna Grönqvist came to Svensk Plaståtervinning through the Employment Service's employment pathway programme. Robin Östberg came via Samhall, after a period of work training on his way back into working life. None of them quite knew what they had said yes to.

"I had no idea what it was. I pictured people sitting at a table picking plastic. It turned out to be rather bigger than that," Robin laughs.

Liselott is in her fifties and has worked in industry before, but she has lost her job due to site closures more than once. Out of 20–25 applicants at the Employment Service's recruitment event, six were selected to move forward — she was one of them. The programme involved seven weeks of training, including a forklift licence, overhead crane certificate, and safety training, before the placement at Svensk Plaståtervinning began.

“I have been on other employment pathways through the Employment Service and not made it through. And that is disheartening. But now, looking back, I am so glad I ended up here,” says Liselott.

Hanna came through the same programme. For her, almost everything was new from the start.

“At first, you knew nothing and had no idea what you were supposed to do here. But then you got to work with people who were really kind and trained you. Now I can pretty much do most things, actually,” says Hanna.

Robin’s task was to clean up plastic that had spilled from the machines — but he observed, asked questions, and tried to understand more than was required of him.

"I tried to do a bit more than just run around sweeping all day. Observe things, point things out. I tried to be attentive and curious."

It was noticed. He was soon given responsibility for quality controls on the finished sorted material, and after a while realised that the work was too reactive: problems were only spotted once they had already occurred. So he began to take an interest in the machines and the sorting process instead. In 2023 he moved into production technology and is today an NIR technician, responsible for ensuring that the sorting facility's optical readers work optimally.

Robin has a history of social phobia and panic attacks. It is nothing he hides, but it is also not something that defines him at work today.

“I was more or less rehabilitated when I started. The only thing left was to work full-time for a longer period. It went really well — I was on full hours after a month, and I am very happy here.”

Liselott, on her side, is looking ahead. She has already told her manager that she can see herself in the operator role — a more advanced and technical position.

"I think you grow with the tasks. With responsibility. It's rewarding to have your own area of responsibility."

What all three highlight when describing their workplace is something Svensk Plaståtervinning works hard to achieve: being listened to, belonging to a team, and everyone feeling included and welcome.

— I sometimes joke that I'd rather work with rubbish than have rubbish colleagues, says Robin.

Hanna agrees. "Everyone treats everyone the same. Really great, actually."

And Liselott, who took the chance when it was offered: "It feels like I've ended up exactly where I should be."

Gender Equality — More Women in Industry

Svensk Plaståtervinning actively works to increase the proportion of female employees, particularly in production. This is done through a long-term recruitment strategy and strengthened work on culture and values.

In total, 20 percent of employees are women, an increase from 19 percent in 2024. Among managers, the proportion is 27 percent, and in the management team 67 percent are women and 33 percent are men. These are figures we are proud of — and that we continue to try and improve, not least in production, where the industry as a whole still has a long way to go.

EMPLOYEE VOICES

“I Feel I Have Landed Where I Am Meant to Be”

Emma has worked at both large and small companies, in male-dominated environments and in close-knit team settings. She knows what she likes and what makes her thrive. When the question came up about whether she was interested in the warehouse side at Svensk Plaståtervinning, she did not hesitate for long.

— I thought: why not, what do I have to lose?

What she was looking for was something she had experienced before and had a hard time finding again: the sense of family. The feeling of colleagues supporting one another, of laughing together, of feeling seen.

This is especially evident in her own team.

“My team here is absolutely wonderful. Everyone supports each other, everyone pitches in. We laugh both with and at each other. Even though we work with waste — not the nicest working environment, really — my colleagues make me forget about that. That says a lot.”

Emma is warehouse manager and one of few women in a leadership position in production. She has worked in male-dominated environments before and has no illusions that it is problem-free, but she describes the culture at Svensk Plaståtervinning as genuinely inclusive.

— Many of the women here have pretty thick skin. But I don't feel like you notice it's so male-dominated. You become part of the team regardless of whether you're a woman or a man.

At the same time, Emma is clear that more women would bring positive values.

— There's a different kind of calm in a group when you mix women and men. We definitely want more of that.

That is an ambition Svensk Plaståtervinning shares and works hard towards.

They have managed to keep the family feel even though the company has grown quickly and is now quite large.


PET TRAYS
Recipe number :8
Receptnamn : MIX PLASTIC 2D
Fyllningsposition
Fotocell
Stor
Medium
Små
Ovan
Ner
Ned ovanför
Små påfyllningsposition från restlängd
Klämdrift
X 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1011
Slät
Vanligt
Våt
Mellanfyllningsposition från restlängd
Special driving
On
Tryck på plattan upp till
Lacing position
Förpressningsposition
TOUCH
Recept 1
Recipe 1
Recept 2
Recipe 2
Recept 3
Recipe 3
Recept 4
Recipe 4
Recept 5
Recipe 5
Recept 6
Recipe 6
Recept 7
Pump 1
Pump 2
Lamptest
Check lamps

GOVERNANCE

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

Political Influence Driving Progress

Svensk Plaståtervinning is owned by its customers — organisations within the extended producer responsibility system for plastic packaging — and industry representatives sit on our board. This means the strategic priorities and positions we develop are not formulated alongside the industry, but together with it. This grounding gives our advocacy work a legitimacy and impact that extends further than what a single company could normally achieve.

Through active engagement in policy and advocacy work, we contribute to shaping the future regulatory framework for plastic recycling, both nationally and at EU level. We are regularly invited to consultations, industry dialogues, and standardisation work where our experience and knowledge are sought. This way, we contribute to a more ambitious regulatory framework for recycling and also have the opportunity to influence the design of policy instruments and industry standards, promoting fairer and more transparent competitive conditions. At the same time, we monitor how the issues we advocate for evolve in legislative processes and adjust our priorities based on where we believe our voice makes the greatest difference.

We conduct our advocacy work by participating in consultation processes, engaging in industry forums and working groups, maintaining dialogue with authorities, and hosting policy-makers and other key stakeholders at our facility.

We also promote our positions through participation in seminars, conferences, opinion articles, and media, and build a knowledge base through active involvement in research and development collaborations.

Through our CEO's chairmanship of the Delegation for the Circular Economy (Delegationen för cirkulär ekonomi), we also contribute to raising the need for shared responsibility and collaboration along the entire value chain in order to achieve truly circular material and resource flows.

Competitive Advantages and Long-Term Value

The trend towards increased requirements for traceability and accurate reporting favours actors who already apply high quality standards and documented processes — something we see as a potential competitive advantage. During the year, Svensk Plaståtervinning became the first certified sorter in Europe under RecyClass's new traceability standard for mechanical recycling into food-contact plastic packaging. This demonstrates that we already meet the traceability requirements under the PPWR.

A clearer regulatory distinction between different types of recycling — where high-quality recycling is rewarded through differentiated economic incentives — would also create opportunities for better market positioning. This would enable us not only to steer the industry in a more sustainable direction, but also to create long-term business value.

Sustainability topics	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Classification	Value chain / own operations
Political engagement and advocacy Political engagement refers to a company's active participation in political processes and decision-making in order to influence policies and legislation that may have a direct or indirect effect on its operations and interests.	Impact towards transition to and incentivisation of increased resource efficiency through high-quality recycling.	Positive impact, opportunity	Entire value chain

Political Engagement and Advocacy

Just a few years ago, few people talked about the circular economy, but it is now becoming just as central to the transition as fossil-fuel independence. However, to achieve circular plastic flows in practice, current national recycling targets for packaging are not enough. A shift in mindset regarding recycling is needed — one where the ambition is not only to recycle as much as possible, but where the resources we return to the market also retain a high quality. The EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) now makes precisely this distinction, marking a concrete breakthrough for what we have long advocated.

High-Quality Recycling Must Become the Norm

Svensk Plaståtervinning conducts advocacy work with the goal of making high-quality recycling of plastic packaging the norm. With scientific backing, we have demonstrated that high-quality recycling delivers greater climate benefits than both low-quality recycling and incineration — and Site Zero has proved it is achievable in practice.

We work to build understanding of the differences between conventional low-quality material recycling — where material quality is degraded — and high-quality recycling, where plastic retains its original properties and can circulate in applications of the same quality class multiple times. We also push for advanced sorting and high-quality recycling to be incentivized, both through clearer rules and through economic policy instruments. We believe it is not enough for plastic to be recycled: requirements must also be set for the quality of the recycled material, and the market frameworks we operate within should be designed to promote development and investment in infrastructure that preserves the value and function of plastic.

Waste incineration is currently an economically competitive alternative to high-quality recycling in Sweden. We work to increase the competitiveness of high-quality recycling against linear treatment methods, and the purpose is clear: to increase volumes going to high-quality recycling and to supply the market with high-quality recycled raw materials.

All the Links in the Chain Must Work

A prerequisite for achieving circular plastic flows is that all actors — from design and collection to sorting and recycling — do their part. If one link in the chain fails, circularity collapses. Success requires that those with responsibility and authority within the waste system's value chain is provided with the right incentives. Circularity needs to be rewarded at every stage of the system.

The biggest challenge today is collection — both in terms of volume and quality. Experience has shown that Sweden generally has lower quality in its collected material than other EU countries. An important issue for us is therefore that Swedish policy instruments and quality requirements for collection are aligned with — or ideally exceed — the rest of the EU. This is needed to achieve a larger share of high-quality recycling.

Increased collection is another important issue. In Sweden, the collection rate for plastic packaging remains significantly lower than for other packaging materials, and much of the focus to date has been on handling plastic packaging that has been disposed of incorrectly — for example through material recovery facilities for municipal residual waste and investments in CCUS. This is an attempt to repair the damage afterwards, and risks leading to higher costs and worse outcomes from a climate and resource perspective than targeted measures to ensure that packaging is sorted correctly from the outset. More material of better quality needs to reach the recycling system via the right route, in order to preserve the value of plastic and meet the market's demand for food-grade recycled raw materials.

We drive change in:

- Clear legislative distinction between recycling methods (high-quality vs. low-quality)
- Incentivising high-quality recycling over incineration
- Quality requirements for recycled material
- Increased collection of plastic packaging
- Improved collection quality
- Increased traceability and transparency throughout the system

Human Rights and Anti-Corruption

We strive to conduct our operations with high integrity and work to minimise the risk of corruption and human rights violations in our value chain. We do this by seeking and developing collaborations with established and reputable actors, both on the supplier and customer side.

Risk Assessment and Risk Management
We primarily handle material from Swedish households but also operate on the European recycling market through our recycling customers. Procurement from foreign suppliers may entail indirect risks of human rights violations and inadequate working conditions in the supply chain. The level of risk is influenced by the industry, the origin of raw materials, and where and how goods or services are produced. By prioritising suppliers and partners in Sweden and other low-risk countries, we seek to limit these risks.

Recurring purchases of production materials and spare parts are made through a limited number of suppliers, the most significant of which operate in northern Europe. The same applies to our recycling customers, all of whom use approved and certified recycling processes within the EU.

Our transport flows are primarily carried out within Sweden through Swedish freight forwarders, and our key service and maintenance contracts are largely procured locally, close to Site Zero.

Waste streams from our own facility are handled exclusively within the Nordic region, primarily in Sweden, which provides good control and high traceability. Traceability is a key factor at every stage of our operations — not only to ensure quality and sustainability, but also to guarantee that we work with reliable and responsible actors. You can read more about our traceability work in the Traceability section.

Ethical Guidelines and Supplier Assessments

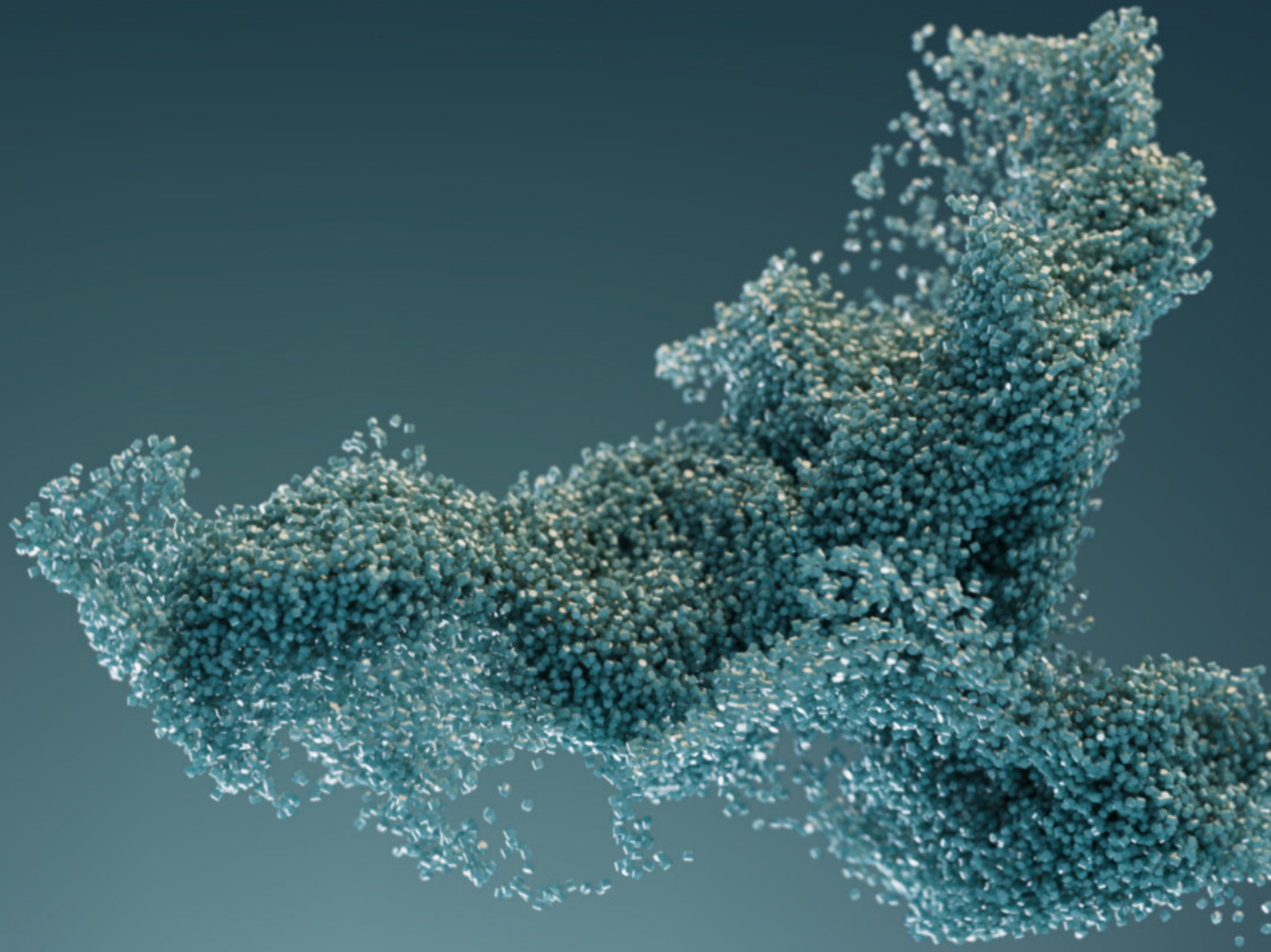
To prevent corruption and ensure ethical business conduct, we set clear requirements for our partners. We avoid business relationships with actors who display unethical behaviour or have been involved in corruption or human rights violations. When entering into agreements, we require all parties to sign our Code of Conduct, which is based on the ten principles of the UN Global Compact relating to human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption.

We prioritise suppliers with certified environmental and health and safety management systems, and follow up on our requirements through ongoing dialogue and regular site visits — particularly with our recycling customers. New and recurring suppliers undergo supplier assessments, and for material recipients an annual evaluation is conducted. By choosing local actors on the procurement side — wherever possible — we strengthen transparency and build long-term, trust-based relationships with our suppliers.

Anti-Corruption Policy and Action Plan

As part of our efforts to clarify our anti-corruption work for both employees and external stakeholders, we developed an anti-corruption policy with an associated action plan in 2025. The policy outlines our approach and our expectations of everyone who directly or indirectly represent Svensk Plaståtervinning. The action plan, in turn, provides clear guidance on how to handle and respond to suspicions of corruption, and helps to prevent future incidents. All employees have a responsibility to report any suspected irregularities, bribery, or other ethical violations — either through internal channels or via our anonymous whistleblowing function.

During the year, we received no reports, indications, or other grounds to suspect that corruption or violations of human rights have occurred.



Svensk
Plaståtervinning