



EUROPEAN DECLARATION ON PAPER RECYCLING 2021-2030





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TARGETTING 76% PAPER RECYCLING BY 2030: THE PAPER VALUE CHAIN APPROACH TO THE EUROPEAN CIRCULAR ECONOMY.

Recycling has formed an increasingly important part of the paper manufacturing process, linking directly or indirectly to a large number of sectors in the European economy. The voluntary European Declaration of 2021 promoting paper recycling by setting concrete recycling targets aims to make a positive contribution to this process. The paper and board industry have always been supporters and partners to the European Commission, and are now also contributing to the EU Green Deal and Circular Economy Action Plan goals for a clear and more competitive Europe.

The industry has already increased recycling rates to high levels. However, different patterns in consumption, new technologies, and diversified applications of paper-based solutions make it challenging to maintain recycling rates, which are now starting to reach a theoretical maximum, with the European recycling rate reaching 73.9% in 2020. This Declaration suggests a 76% recycling rate as the new recycling target by 2030.

Even though recycling rates are levelling out, the industry remains committed to continuously improving in an increasingly challenging context. For example, the demand for complex packaging solutions is expected to increase and there will be more multi-material products placed on the market. The more complex products become, the more

important is a joint approach along the value chain to best address recyclability and recycling. The paper value chain suggests, instead of simply “shrinking consumption”, making paper consumption more sustainable. This will preserve the significant contribution of the value chain to green growth and job creation in Europe. Furthermore, in order to preserve the efficiency of the paper recycling process and the high paper recycling rates, we need a reliable supply of clean and high-quality secondary raw materials and this can only be achieved with an EU-wide implementation of separate paper collection.

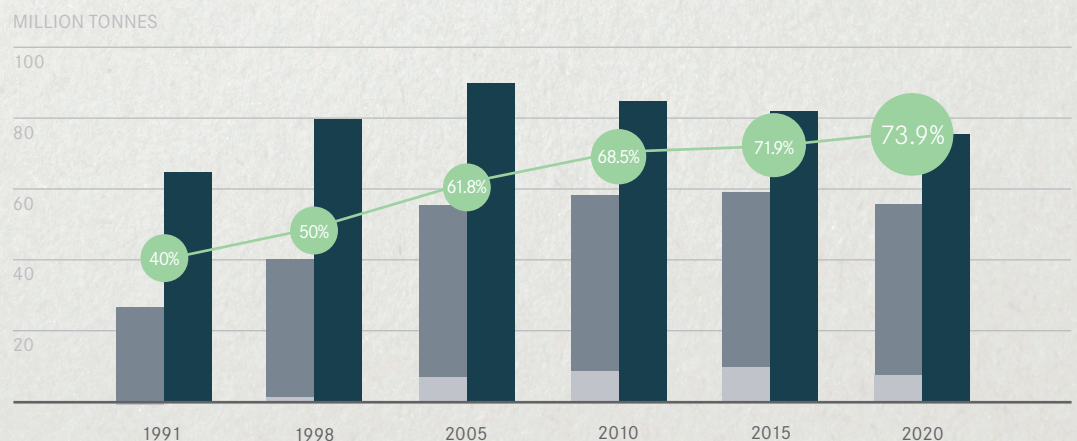
Consequently, all Signatories and Supporters of this Declaration are willing to ensure that efficient systems are in place to encourage paper recycling, building on the very positive progress made by the preceding European Declarations on Paper Recovery and Paper Recycling between 2000 and 2030 (see www.paperforrecycling.eu).

Together these sectors will continue on a sustainable path in paper recycling, making it possible to reach the new target of a 76% paper recycling rate by 2030.

EUROPEAN RECYCLING 1991-2020

Source: Cefi 2020

- Recycling outside Europe
- Recycling inside Europe
- Paper and Board consumption in Europe
- Recycling Rate



GENERAL

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The European Declaration on Paper Recycling (the Declaration) will continue to set out measures to optimise the management of paper throughout the value chain from paper and board manufacturing, converting and printing through to the collection, sorting, transportation and recycling of used paper and board products back into the paper loop.

Signatories and Supporters of the Declaration voluntarily accept to undertake a number of complementary actions contributing to this target, wherever technically possible and economically viable.

Priority is given to the prevention of waste including its environmental impact during the manufacture of paper and board products, through collection and recycling of paper. In exceptional cases where recycling is not possible, other options in the Waste Hierarchy¹ may be considered. These measures ensure that the quantity of used paper-based products destined for final disposal is reduced.

Close attention will be paid to improving the recyclability of paper products and – where applicable – the deinkability of paper-based products. Combining these goals with continuing efforts to improve the quality of Paper for Recycling (PFR) will undoubtedly help to reinforce the status of PFR as a valuable secondary raw material for the paper industry. Thus, PFR also becoming key in ensuring our transition to a Circular Economy. The paper value chain has been very successful in maximising the utilisation of PFR in the production of new paper and board products².

The industry aims to make optimum use of the characteristics inherent in different grades of Paper for Recycling, matching their properties with the requirements of the end product. At the same time, the drive towards high levels of recycling and recyclability should also take into account the efforts expected from specific industry sectors to meet the requirements of environmental legislation.

1.2 PARTIES TO THE DECLARATION

1.2.1 The following European associations are Signatories of the Declaration:

ACE – The Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment
Cepi – Confederation of European Paper Industries
CITPA – International Confederation of Paper and Board Converters in Europe
EMFA – European Moulded Fibre Association
ETS – European Tissue Symposium
FEPE – European Envelope Manufacturers Association
INGEDE – International Association of the Deinking Industry
INTERGRAF – European Federation for Print and Digital Communication

1.2.2 The following European associations are Supporters of the Declaration:

AFERA – The European Adhesive Tape Association
EuPIA – European Printing Ink Association, a sector of CEPE
FINAT – Worldwide Association for Self-Adhesive Labels and Related Products
RadTech Europe – European Association for the promotion of UV and EB curing technology

1.2.3 Observers of the Declaration:

The European Commission is a permanent observer of the Declaration.

1.3 ACCESSION OF OTHER PARTIES

The Declaration is open to other European associations whose members are directly or indirectly involved in the paper value chain.

1.4 SCOPE – COVERAGE

The Declaration covers all paper and board products.

It applies without prejudice to relevant European Union and national legislation, which currently covers a number of issues related to the production, utilisation, recovery and recycling of paper and board.

The Declaration covers 30 countries: the 27 European Union Member States, as well as Norway, Switzerland, and the UK. In the event of any countries joining the EU before 2030, they will be included in the Declaration's scope and their paper consumption and recycling statistics will be included in the annual reporting. If countries leave the EU before 2030, their data will continue to be included.

All commitments are fixed at a European level as defined by this Declaration. The integration and cooperation between all the parties to the Declaration aim to guarantee that the commitments are met at European level. Therefore, none of the commitments are intended to only apply to single countries, individual organisations or individual companies.

The Declaration aims to provide complementary measures designed to ensure an environmentally sustainable paper value chain and good communication between the relevant stakeholders. The Declaration does not attempt to harmonise national systems or prejudice against them.

¹ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 4 (1)

² EPRC annual Monitoring reports

1.5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

An agreed terminology is needed to provide a broad and common understanding of the Declaration in Europe. This has been partly drawn from pre-existing definitions in European Union legislation and is partly based on terms used in industrial and commercial activities within the European paper value chain. Paper for Recycling is an established term provided in the EN 643, whereas Recovered Paper is often used within the paper market.

The full list of definitions comprising this agreed terminology can be found in the Glossary at the end of this document.

1.6 HARMONISED CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

A harmonised calculation methodology is important to compare performance between materials, sectors and countries. For the purpose of this Declaration, the calculation methodology for the paper recycling rate will remain as follows: The Recycling Rate is the ratio between the recycling of used paper, including the net trade of Paper for Recycling, and paper and board consumption (see Glossary).

The EU harmonised calculation methodology is now closer to the EPRC calculation methodology, as Member States will have the obligation to calculate only the PfR entering the calculation points³, and not the collection of PfR, as was the practise in the past.

As a general rule, waste that enters a recycling operation should be used for the calculation of the recycling targets for 2025, 2030, and

2035, and the recycled waste is to be measured at the point where the waste enters the recycling operation⁴.

Thus, EPRC Signatories and Supporters expect that the agreed EU harmonised methodology will produce recycling rates that are closer to the ones produced and presented in the Declaration.

In addition, Member States will have to calculate and report on the recycling targets for composite packaging and other packaging composed of more than one material, per material contained in the packaging (when a material is exceeding 5% of total mass)⁵.

In the case of composite packaging this means that the recycling rates should be reported separately for each material.

Regarding non-paper materials it is important to keep in mind that they are allowed to enter a recycling operation provided that they are permissible to the specific recycling operation:

“The amount of municipal waste entering the recycling operation shall include targeted materials. It may include non-targeted materials only to the extent that their presence is permissible for the specific recycling operation.”⁶

³ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004, Recital (2)

⁴ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004, Recital (2).

⁵ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/665, Article 6c, 2

⁶ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/665, Article 6c (1).

ENABLING CONDITIONS

2

Achieving the targets and commitments set out in this Declaration is conditional to meeting enabling conditions beyond the control of parties to the Declaration. These enabling conditions cover areas such as waste targets, collection systems, trade trends, energy policy and policies impacting on recyclability. These areas have partly been addressed in the Circular Economy package and continue to be addressed in the new Circular Economy Action Plan. The creation of sectoral dialogues would also be beneficial to achieving the targets and objectives outlined in this Declaration.

2.1 WASTE TARGETS

The EPRC Signatories and Supporters have always been strong advocates of separate collection of waste, the end of landfilling for all waste suitable for recycling, and of ambitious recycling targets. Recent developments in EU legislation have imposed obligations to Member States towards that end;

Member States have the obligation to ensure as of 2030 that all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery, in particular municipal waste, is not accepted in a landfill⁷. The EPRC endorses and congratulates the EU legislators. Nevertheless, further attention should be drawn to the implementation process via enforcement and monitoring the attainment of the target.

Enabling Condition:

→ *Separate collection of recyclable materials should be implemented to ensure that separately collected recyclable materials are not landfilled and to preserve the quality of materials.*

Material recycling is a priority over energy recovery. Energy policies including the promotion of energy from waste and use of renewable energy should be aligned with the Waste Hierarchy. The incineration of unsorted waste should be strongly restricted to minimise the conversion of recyclables into energy instead of recycling.

Supporting the Waste Hierarchy, Member States shall make use of economic instruments and other measures to provide incentives to ensure its application⁸. Under the obligations of the Waste Framework Directive, Member States shall set up a separate collection for paper⁹ and take the necessary measures designed to achieve the preparing for recycling of paper at least to a minimum of overall 50% by weight, from households and other origins when the waste streams are similar to waste from households by 2020¹⁰.

Furthermore, Member States shall ensure that by 2025 the preparing for recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 55 % by weight¹¹. Waste obligations are also in place for the waste treatment of packaging. Member States shall take the necessary measures to recycle 75% of weight of all paper and cardboard based packaging waste by 31 December 2025¹².

Enabling Condition:

→ *The Waste Hierarchy must be implemented, including in energy and renewable energy policy.*

2.2 SEPARATE COLLECTION OF PAPER¹³

In May 2018 the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)¹⁴ was published. The new Directive mandates separate collection of waste, including paper, with stricter obligations for Member States. The previous separate collection targets set for 2015 were not met and commingled collection¹⁵ in some Member States is still a reality.

The revised Waste Framework Directive specifies in a more strict tone that waste has to be subject to separate collection and should not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties¹⁶. Member States still have the obligation to take measures to promote high-quality recycling and to set up separate collection of waste, at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass¹⁷.

In addition, Member States now have the obligation to regularly review derogations from separate collection of waste (commingled collection), taking into account good practices¹⁸, and by 31 December 2021 have to submit a report to the European Commission on the implementation of separate collection of municipal waste¹⁹. Member States will also have to take measures (economic incentives or legislation) addressed to waste holders targeted by Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes to make sure they assume responsibility to deliver their waste into the separate collection systems²⁰.

In order to attain the ambitious targets for the recycling of waste materials set under the Waste Framework Directive, the European Commission is investigating the possible harmonisation of waste collection and to improve the performance of waste management systems. On behalf of the European Commission (DG ENV), the Joint Research Centre (JRC) is conducting a study on the separate collection of municipal waste. The JRC started preparations in early 2021 and will run the study until the end of 2022. Policy recommendations on separate collection of waste may be produced as an outcome of the study.

7 Council Directive 1999/31/EC, Article 5 (3a).

8 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 4(3)

9 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 11(1)

10 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 11(1) a.

11 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 11(1) c.

12 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 94/62/EC, Article 6(1) g.

13 Separate collection: collection of paper and board separately at the source from other recyclable materials, such as plastic, metals and glass. Where appropriate, a further quality increase can be reached through separate and selective collection, whereby in addition, paper and board are collected by main paper type (graphic and packaging)

14 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC

15 Commingled collection: paper collected together with other recyclables.

16 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 10 (2)

17 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 11 (1)

18 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 10 (3)

19 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 10 (6)

20 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2008/98/EC, Article 8 a (2)

Separate collection of paper ensures that fibres are not lost and that they return in the paper loop and it enhances the quality of fibres by avoiding soiling of material from the source to the sorting line. By keeping material clean, the economic value of PfR increases, which in turn can support more efficient EPR schemes. Furthermore, overcoming the discrepancies found at the national and/or regional level will foster a reliable flow of PfR both in terms of quality and quantity.

Enabling Condition:

→ *Separate paper and board collection and sorting should be mainstreamed in Europe. Commingled collection has proved to be less efficient in terms of quality and cost of the complete paper recycling process when compared to separate collection of paper. It risks deviating paper to recovery options ranking lower in the waste hierarchy.*

2.3 TRADE OF PAPER FOR RECYCLING

Next to the 49.6 million tonnes of PfR recycled in Europe, the net export of PfR to third countries outside the commitment region of EU-27, the UK, Norway, and Switzerland was 6.2 million tonnes in 2020. Although until recently China has been the country importing the most European PfR, it has eliminated its imports. Thus, in 2020 the biggest importing countries were India, Indonesia, Turkey, and Thailand. Overall, the net export of PfR is expected to continue to decrease.

Imbalanced imports of paper and board by companies outside Europe have a negative impact on the paper recycling value chain in Europe, putting at risk the achievement of the target for European recycling rates.

The Commission Communication on Raw Materials (COM(2011)25 final) highlights the importance of the enforcement of the Waste Shipment Regulation and further actions to prevent illegal exports and ensure environmentally sound treatment of waste.

All parties to the Declaration support the Commission Communication on Raw Materials (COM(2011)25 final) and commit to increasing the collection of PfR to maintain volumes at higher levels.

2.4 RECYCLABILITY & CIRCULARITY

Product-related policies should ensure paper can be recycled into high quality secondary fibre-based paper or board at the end of its life cycle. The paper value chain has already made significant progress on the recyclability of paper products. In some cases, European and/or national legislation has objectives that conflict with improving recyclability.

→ *Conflicting policies and legislation imposing unnecessary barriers to an already well-functioning and self-regulated market of PfR should be reviewed.*

2.5 REPORTING ON A DOMESTIC RECYCLING RATE (EXCLUDING NETTRADE)

In this edition of the Declaration, a reporting on domestic recycling rate excluding net trade in Europe will be added. The reporting will only take into consideration PfR utilisation in Europe divided by paper and board consumption, excluding the net trade. The domestic recycling rate was 65% in 2020 (2019: 63,9%, 2018: 61,8%, 2017: 60,9%, 2016: 60,3%, 2015: 60,4%). The European paper industry is set to further invest in paper capacities in Europe and increase the utilisation of Paper for Recycling in Europe.

Monitoring and reporting on domestic recycling rates will enable the industry to better monitor the supply of secondary raw materials in the European market and prevent the risk of overreliance on external and sometimes volatile markets for their supply. This is securing investments in Europe which in turn provide outlets for the PfR collected in Europe. In support of EU policy-related developments on recyclability and recycled content of products placed on the EU market, the reporting on domestic recycling rates demonstrates the strong uptake of recycled material in paper and board products overall. Increased domestic recycling in Europe secures financial investment in the European recycling market and ensures the European paper recycling loop provides social, environmental, and economic benefits for Europe. Last, with domestic recycling rates, recycling compliance to European standards on recycling processes can be guaranteed.

ACTIVITIES

3.1 ENSURING QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF PAPER FOR RECYCLING IN THE VALUE CHAIN

3.1.1 Collection & Recovery

Signatories and Supporters will continue to promote the collection of paper and board separately from other recyclables and from residual waste in order to reach the targeted recycling rate at EU level. This is particularly valid for countries where separate collection remains to be developed and countries where household waste is predominantly collected through commingled collection.

The member companies active in the collection of PfR will continue to commit themselves to maintaining high collection rates. Companies involved in the collection and recovery of paper will continue supporting separate collection to preserve quality and increase the recovery of used paper into EN 643 compliant paper grades. Separate collection ensures the quality of PfR, by keeping the materials clean, and enabling fibrous materials to return to the paper loop.

3.1.2 Final Recycling

The European paper industry, together with all concerned parties to the Declaration, and subject to the development of international market conditions, will endeavour to take the necessary measures to achieve a 76% recycling rate by 2030 for the paper and board products consumed in Europe.

Challenges:

This target is to be set against the fact that the share of non collectable and/or non-recyclable paper and board products such as most hygiene papers has increased significantly over the recent years.

Due to these non-collectable or non-recyclable paper products, the current theoretical maximum paper recycling rate is not 100%, but in fact only 78%.

There are also paper products which are collected after use, but then used as material in applications outside the paper recycling loop, such as insulation materials. In addition, consumption patterns develop in a way that some products that are recycled at a high rate such as newspapers are used less. In contrast, the use of complex products or technical papers, which in most cases require specialised recycling processes, may increase.

Due to these expectations on market developments and consumption patterns, it is necessary to factor in a margin of $\pm 1.5\%$ in the target recycling rate for 2030.

3.1.3 Recyclability/Ecodesign:

When correctly used for their intended purpose, printing inks do not place workers or consumers at risk. Concerned parties to the Declaration are committed to comply with the EuPIA Exclusion

Policy for Printing Inks and Related Products²¹ stating that toxic raw materials are not used by default, including raw materials known to be carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction. Where appropriate, concerned parties to the Declaration will provide advice as to the suitability of recycled material for relevant applications.

The EPRC Signatories and Supporters promote the use of the scorecard of removability of adhesive applications²² and commit to updating it when necessary.

The EPRC Signatories and Supporters also promote the use of the deinkability scorecard²³ and commit to updating it when necessary. In addition to specific guidance, recyclability requires that sufficient information is exchanged for appropriate risk management and safe re-use of fibres. To this end, all parties to the Declaration will promote availability and facilitate exchange of information concerning their respective sectors.

4evergreen: The New Forum for the Fibre-Based Packaging Value Chain.

4evergreen is an ambitious cross-value chain alliance initiated by Cepi in November 2019, and now counting more than 90 members across the fibre-based packaging value chain, from paper and board producers to packaging converters, brand owners and research institutes, technology and material suppliers, waste sorters and collectors. Its aim is to look at recyclability and design for recycling, to further boost the contribution of fibre-based packaging in a circular and sustainable economy that minimises climate and environmental impact. The 4evergreen approach is holistic in identifying and promoting innovative solutions towards climate neutrality.

4evergreen has set a very ambitious recycling target, to reach a 90% recycling rate for fibre-based packaging by 2030.

To reach this goal, the Alliance has identified four intermediary targets to be met by 2025:

1. Industry adopts 4evergreen's Recyclability Evaluation Protocol and its circularity by design guidelines for fibre-based packaging²⁴.
2. Separate collection streams are available for all fibre-based packaging types, including for those used in household, out-of-home, and on-the-go consumption.
3. All Paper for Recycling (PfR) is sorted according to the different paper and board categories specified in the EN643 standard.
4. All collected fibre-based packaging, specifically from household, out-of-home, and on-the-go consumption, is recycled.

²¹ EuPIA (2021) Exclusion Policy for Printing Inks and Related Products. Available here: https://www.eupia.org/fileadmin/Documents/Our_commitment/20210310_-Exclusion_Policy_for_Printing_Inks_and_Related_Products_final_March_2021.pdf

²² www.paperforrecycling.eu/publications

²³ www.paperforrecycling.eu/publication

²⁴ 4evergreen. Circularity by Design Guideline for Fibre-Based Packaging. Available here: <https://4evergreenforum.eu/wp-content/uploads/4evergreen-Circularity-by-Design-2.pdf> (The Circularity by Design Guideline relates to standard processes. Further guidelines will be developed for specialised processes.)

3.1.4 Matters of common concern

All parties to the Declaration covered under Sections 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 commit to ongoing discussion and collaboration on matters of common concern (printability and other fitness for purpose, recyclability, deinkability) with regard to used paper and board and paper and board products. All parties to the Declaration will strive for a mutual understanding concerning justified sectoral interests and common obligations.

3.2 NOTION OF COOPERATION

This Declaration aims to enable collaborative life cycle thinking along the value chain in a systemic way without prejudice to the legal obligations of all parties to the Declaration. The Declaration does not create additional liabilities for the sectors and companies represented by the parties to the Declaration beyond their own legal obligations. deinkability scorecard and commit to updating it when necessary. In addition to specific guidance, recyclability requires that sufficient information is exchanged for appropriate risk management and safe re-use of fibres. To this end, all parties to the Declaration will promote availability and facilitate exchange of information concerning their respective sectors.

3.3 PREVENTION OF WASTE

The concerned parties to the Declaration will endeavour to reduce the generation and environmental impact of waste during manufacturing, converting/printing and recycling processes to ensure the optimal and environmentally-sound recycling of used paper and board products.

In general, the Declaration follows the Waste Framework Directive definition of prevention, meaning measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

- a. the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- b. the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- c. the content of hazardous substances in materials and products.

3.4 RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

The parties to the Declaration will endeavour to increase resource efficiency during manufacturing, converting/printing and recycling processes, in particular where there are interdependencies affecting resource efficiency along the value chain, to ensure the optimal and environmentally-sound recycling of used paper and board products.

3.5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

To further improve the recyclability and deinkability of paper and board products, the parties to the Declaration will encourage and promote research and development in areas such as:

- paper and board manufacturing processes, along with raw and auxiliary materials and converting/printing technology
- processing technology regarding Paper for Recycling
- management and recycling of residues as a means of increasing the eco-efficiency of recycling and reducing environmental impacts. Information on these areas will be made suitably available.

3.6 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

The concerned parties to the Declaration will take action to provide information to help educate and raise awareness of consumers and public bodies about their respective roles in completing the paper loop.

A common communication strategy will be considered, coordinated and to be approved by the EPRC.

EUROPEAN PAPER RECYCLING COUNCIL (EPRC)

4

4.1 The parties to the Declaration constitute the European Paper Recycling Council

Details of the individual roles of these parties are stated in the By-laws which form an integral part of this Declaration.

4.1.1 The European Paper Recycling Council has the following tasks:

- to coordinate the commitments of all the parties to the Declaration
- to take steps to improve the quality of the information available
- to discuss all relevant matters regarding the successful operation of the Declaration
- to coordinate public information on the achievements of the Declaration
- to produce annual reports

4.1.2 All the parties to the Declaration should collect the relevant information required on an annual basis.

The EPRC will compile and produce a joint report from this data. The report will include measures taken, progress achieved (with specific quantification when applicable) and verifiable information on the fulfilment of the commitments.

4.1.3 Representatives of the EU institutions will be invited to attend the EPRC gatherings as Observers.

4.1.4 Relevant stakeholders in the field of paper collection, recycling and recyclability will be regularly invited to attend EPRC gatherings on an ad-hoc basis.

4.2. DURATION AND REVISION

The Declaration is valid for an unlimited period. Reviews of this Declaration were based on the quantified recycling commitment for the years 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. A further review will be made based on progress by the year 2025 as well as at the outcome of the recycling commitment for the year 2030 and a decision on a possible revision will be made accordingly.

GLOSSARY

TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION	TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
Collection & Recovery (of paper and board)	Separate collection and recovery (cleaning, sorting, baling) according to the European Standard List of Grades of Paper and Board for Recycling (EN 643) of paper and paper products from industrial and commercial outlets, from households and offices Collection includes transport to the sorting/processing or recycling plant/paper mill.	Paper product	General term used to cover all paper and board-based converted products.
Collector	One who separately collects used paper and board; he may also have processing (sorting, handling) transport or trade activities.	Paper recycling	Value chain process requiring separate collection, recovery (cleaning, sorting, baling) and final recycling in order to be complete.
Consumer	Industrial, commercial or private end-user.	Paper value chain	All parties, linked directly or indirectly, from paper and board manufacturing to the collector/merchant of used paper and board products.
Consumption (apparent)	Internal deliveries into the defined countries (see 1.4) plus imports from countries outside this coverage.	Recovered paper	Widely used expression to designate used paper which has been recovered (cleaned, sorted, baled) in order to meet quality specifications, according to the European Standard List of Grades of Paper and Board for Recycling (EN 643).
Converter	Processor of paper or board as a raw material (such as packaging, printing).	Recyclability	Design, manufacturing and converting of paper-based products in such a way as to enable a high quality recycling of fibres and other materials in a manufacturing process in compliance – where appropriate – with current standards in the European Union.
Deinkability	Removability of ink and/or toner from a printed product to a high extent by means of a deinking process. This shall restore as well as possible the optical properties of the unprinted product.	Recyclable paper	Paper and paper products designed, manufactured and converted respecting Recyclability, which can be collected and sorted into grades of Paper for Recycling according to the European Standard List of Grades of Paper and Board for Recycling (EN 643).
Distribution (of paper and board)	Wholesale and retail trade of paper and paper material and products ensuring the link between the producer/converter or importer and the final consumer.	Final Recycling	Reprocessing of Paper for Recycling in a production process into recycled pulp which can then be used in a paper mill to produce paper and board products.
Final disposal	Definitive deposit of waste to landfill or incineration without energy recovery	Recycling rate	The ratio between the recycling of used paper, including net trade of Paper for Recycling, and paper and board consumption.
Manufacturer	Producer of paper and/or board.	Secondary Raw Material	Secondary raw material is paper and board originating from separately collected paper waste that has been recovered in accordance with the EN643 and is destined for the final recycling operation.
Merchant	One who primarily buys, processes and sells paper for recycling; he may be actively involved in its collection.	Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
Packer/filler	User of packaging material to distribute a product into marketable units.		
Paper	Term used to cover all grades of paper and board.		
Paper for recycling	Used paper and board separately collected and in general recovered (cleaned, sorted, baled) according to the European Standard List of Grades of Paper and Board for Recycling (EN 643).		

Signatories



www.cepi.org



www.citpa-europe.org



www.emfa.eu



www.europeantissue.com



www.fepe.org



www.ingede.org



www.intergraf.eu



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