

# rPET – FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## **What is meant with “rPET”?**

The term rPET means “recycled Poly-Ethylene Teraphtalate” and is defined by ISO 14021, which excludes reutilization of materials generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. The rPET used to manufacture fresh SYNAPS consists of recycled SYNAPS only and does not include waste recuperation from production.

## **Does the rPET in SYNAPS include recycled post-consumer SYNAPS?**

Yes it does.

## **The rPET used in SYNAPS originates from i) trimmings at the printer (= post-consumer) and ii) waste during SYNAPS production – which is the distribution percentage?**

At this moment the share of post-consumer recycling is much lower than production waste recycling. As we gain more experience with the washing of different types of inks, we intend to increase the share of post-consumer recycling.

## **What is the benefit of using rPET?**

The benefit of using recycled SYNAPS is to simply reduce waste and contribute to the circular economy.

## **What is meant with ‘post-consumer trimmings’ mentioned in the SYNAPS eco-leaflet?**

The expression refers to the waste of SYNAPS material generated at the print shop by trimming the prints to size and from the get ready sheets.

## **Is it new that SYNAPS includes rPET?**

No. It was Agfa’s intentional approach to gradually increase the percentage of recycled raw materials and communicate about it only after a relevant level was reached.

## **Does stock of SYNAPS from before the announcement contain rPET?**

Taking into account the high throughput/consumption rate of SYNAPS we estimate that all active stock, both at Agfa and distributors, includes the mentioned percentage of rPET. (except small quantities of non-movers)

## **What claims do competitors in PET-based synthetic paper make? (based on internet findings)**

**Robuskin** (MDV): “Robuskin films are generally recyclable (...)” MDV’s website does not specify any quantified achievements in production and does not report on any actual recycling of Robuskin waste.

**Crisper** (Toyobo): European website: “*Made using recycled PET resin bottles*” Japanese website: “*Crisper is manufactured from recycling PET bottles.*” The amount of recycled material is not quantified and no end-of-life Crisper is recycled. The European rule that



Prints like paper.

rPET from beverage bottles must be entirely recycled towards the PET bottle industry does not apply in Japan.

**Kamishi** (Toyobo): “*More than 25% recycled material from PET bottles*”. Synaps has less of recycled material at this moment but it includes recycled post-consumer SYNAPS, which actively contributes to the circular economy. Additionally, in Europe rPET from beverage bottles must be entirely recycled towards the PET bottle industry.

**Folex**: no quantified sustainability claims on behalf of the product, only environmental claims on behalf of the production facility.

**Nevertear, Revlar, ...** (Kernow Coatings): no quantified sustainability claims are made on behalf of the products, only environmental achievements by the production facility are claimed. The achievements of Agfa are not less especially when considering that next to the coating activity, Agfa also manufactures the polyester core material, which imposes additional environmental requirements.

**Under which Code and Tariff number is the waste of SYNAPS classified?**

The number is: 3920621999