

## **CEPI/CITPA GUIDELINE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND BOARD MATERIALS AND ARTICLES**

This general guideline is now finalized and has been endorsed by ECMA and all other sectors involved in CEPI/CITPA Food Contact Coordination Group. Translations will be made into German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Polish and Dutch. As announced (updates 6/07 & 7/08) this publication is now also used as the core content to reach a CEN Workshop agreement “Mapping of future needs of standardization in the paper and board sector for food contact applications.”

The CWA document is available from the following link: <https://www.cen.eu/news/workshops/Pages/WS-2018-006.aspx>

Those in between familiar with the content covered in CEPI/CITPA guideline, will recognize the copy paste of the chapters 9 Definitions, 7 Supply Chain Communication, 1 Summary of core requirements (1.4.3 /1.4.4 Compositional requirements), 5 Traceability, 6 Labelling, 3 Testing for compliance, 8 Guidance on preparing a declaration of compliance.

This CWA document went in between through a public consultation and the closing meeting is scheduled on the 23 January 2019.

## **PRINTED FOOD CONTACT MATERIALS**

No need to repeat the Commission will not take any new initiative on food contact materials before the outcome of the assessment of the existing legislative frame is known.

ECMA attended the introductory workshop to support this assessment, organized by DG SANTE the 24/09. An external consultant (Ecorys) will perform the evaluation study. All this may lead to German national ink legislation.

Via the Packaging Ink Joint Industry Taskforce (PIJITF) platform, the ink industry continues to argue in favour of a more flexible policy approach as is present in the by Germany in 2016 notified national ink measure. The PIJITF proposal (shared 9/03) offers the industry better possibilities to perform own risk assessments for the not fully evaluated used substances, thus avoiding the “not evaluated means 10ppb” logic. On the other hand, the ink industry is prepared to develop transparent databases with all used substances and the outcome of the performed risk assessments by the industry. Who should host this type of database (EFSA, JRC, certain national authorities, a third party funded by the industry ...) and how to spread this counterproposal from the industry side, was the main debate in the PIJITF meeting on the 22/10. In Germany the BLL intends to organize for the authorities a workshop on the PIJITF proposal the 4/04.

## **FDE TOOLBOX MINERAL OILS**

The 13/04 we circulated the link to the BLL Toolbox. This approach has in September also been adopted by the European food industry FoodDrinkEurope. <https://www.fooddrinkurope.eu/publication/preventing-transfer-of-undesired-mineral-oil-hydrocarbons-into-food/>

*The “Toolbox for preventing the transfer of undesired mineral oil hydrocarbons into food” provides an overview of the routes of entry of mineral oil hydrocarbons – both those currently known and thought of as potential routes of entry (as per 2017). Based on this information, every individual company can then review its own processes and devise appropriate product-related measures for the reduction of contamination.*

The included table (p18-25) identifies 23 points of entry and ways to avoid the contamination.



Outside the food safety scope, the Single Use Plastics Directive has in recent months been at the forefront of many debates and the EU Parliament adopted the text the 24/10.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018PC0340>

Amendments made at the Parliament: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2018-0411+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>

Although the vast efforts mainly by CEPI and CITPA, the paper and board sectors have not been successful to avoid being in the scope of the directive. The texts still need however to be finalized at the Council level between the Member States.

As it stands now, the measures taken against for instance plastic cups and food containers for food on the go, will also cover the paper and board alternatives with a thin plastic coating on. There may still be a chance to obtain a delay for the coated paper and board articles or the possibility to implement the measures in a more flexible variable way afterwards at the national level. In a broader sense the Circular Economy Package is also generating a more in-depth recyclability discussion. How to reach the circularity of coated materials? Which coatings and window materials are better recyclable? (PLA, PE, cellophane, PET, ...) All this will require a serious debate between mills and converters.

### **EUROPEAN DECLARATION ON PAPER RECYCLING**

The new EPRC monitoring report is now published. The Paper Recycling Rate reached 72,3% in 2017. For packaging a rate of 82,1% is reported. Link to the press release:

<http://www.paperforrecycling.eu/press-release-despite-challenging-international-context-european-paper-recycling-resilient-2017/>

