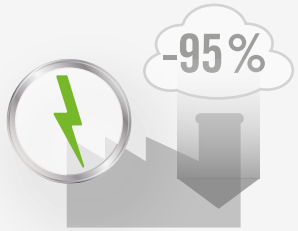
Aluminium is fully recyclable

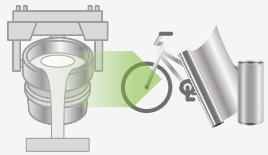
and the benefits of its recycling are clear

- **Aluminium is fully recyclable without loss of quality**, it keeps the same properties after recycling and cannot be distinguished from virgin material.



- **The energy required to recycle aluminium is about 5% of that needed for primary production** and the amount of energy saved (95%) corresponds with an equivalent saving of greenhouse gases.

- **The benefits are not only environmental, they are also economic.** The value of aluminium material pays for its recycling.



- When available for recycling, aluminium scraps are **recycled into new aluminium applications.**

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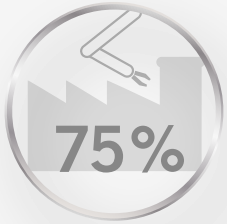
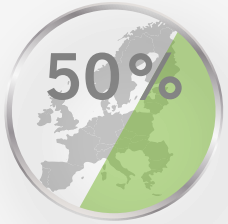
The available quantity of end-of-life aluminium scrap today is limited

- **Due to the long lifespan** of volume-wise dominant aluminium applications such as buildings and transport vehicles, **the available quantity of end-of-life aluminium scrap today is limited**.



- **75 % of all aluminium ever produced** since the start of its industrial production **is still in use**.

- **Because of continuous market growth**, the current aluminium material demand cannot be filled by the available recycled aluminium from end-of-life scrap. **The missing quantity has to be supplied by the primary aluminium industry.**



- **In Europe, about half of the aluminium produced originates from recycled materials.**

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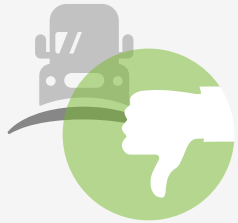
Calling for high aluminium recycled content in specific applications will not result in a more circular economy

- For materials which are losing properties after recycling, stimulating demand for recycled material provides an incentive to recycle. This does not work for aluminium as **the limiting factor of recycling is above all the availability of scraps.**

- **Calling for high recycled content** in specific aluminium applications **will not change that situation.**

- With the availability of recycled aluminium being limited, increasing the recycled content of an aluminium product is highly likely to result in decreasing the recycled content of another. **The overall environmental benefit is therefore nil.**



- **The benefit can even be negative** in case of less optimized material flows resulting in increases in overall transportation distances and in the related burden on the environment.

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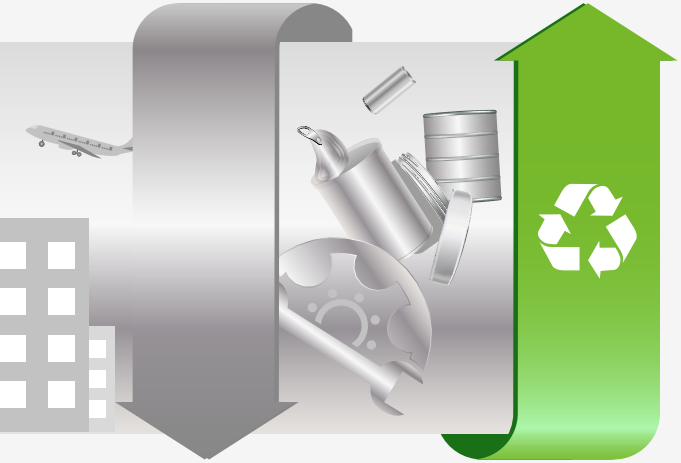
Encouraging end-of-life recycling

is the right thing to do



- To help aluminium remain in the loop and be available for further applications, it is **critical to support proper collection, sorting and recycling of used products.**
- **The circularity performances** of aluminium products are determined to a great extent **by end of life recycling rates.**

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EAFA does not support the communication of recycled content figures at product level

- Manufacturing a given aluminium foil product entirely or partially from recycled aluminium is technically possible.

- But this **cannot serve as an indicator of the environmental performance of the product**, even less as an argument for environmental claim.

Additional clarifications:

- A recycled content figure alone is not suited in the context of life-cycle assessments (LCA) of aluminium parts. For that purpose, a full LCA including end-of-life recycling credits is the most appropriate approach.

- ISO 14021 definition of recycled content includes only pre-consumer and post-consumer recycled content. This means that recycled aluminium issued from process scraps generated during foil rolling and slitting do not fall within this definition.

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