

Recycling, biodegradation and compostability.

The most sustainable practice to recover cellulose fiber is paper recycling.



Recyclability

The only practice that allows to recover the fiber, i.e. the raw material, for an equivalent use.

Compostability and biodegradability

These processes only enable the recovery of the total biomass without valorizing its fibrous structure.



Compostable

Materials that must biodegrade within 3 months and pass eco-toxicity tests.

Composting is a useful option, especially for papers in direct contact with food, when excessively soiled, or in specific contexts where high-quality sorting is challenging.



Biodegradable

Materials that have the ability to decompose in nature within 6 months.

Europe boasts high paper recycling rates, exceeding

70%

Unlike aluminum, **paper is not infinitely recyclable.**

This is why **virgin fibers**, sourced from sustainably managed forests (FSC®), **are essential to keep the paper cycle active and renewable**, ensuring the robustness and quality of the paper.

Fedrigoni has set the goal for 2030 to have

100%

of its specialty papers recyclable, with recyclability levels verified by a third party using the Aticelca 501/19 method.

Making it happen. Making a difference

Making Progress

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