

NACD TERMINOLOGY LIST

Closed Loop: Keeping materials in their highest use for as long as possible through repair, reuse, recycling, or composting. This is achieved through strategies such as repair, reuse, recycling, or composting, with minimal waste generation and reduced reliance on virgin resources.

Composting: Decomposition process where carbon-rich and nitrogen-rich materials, combined with water and air, are broken down by bacteria and fungi. The process requires certain ratios of oxygen, moisture, carbon, and nitrogen to ensure that the microbes are able to consume the material at a rate that will heat up the composting pile, which is why composting piles need to be actively managed so they can reach optimal temperature (which can be anywhere from 135–160 degrees Fahrenheit)

Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI): A Brussels-based non-profit organization that represents the pulp and paper industry in Europe. It advocates for sustainable forest-based industries, promotes innovation and circular economy practices, and engages with policymakers to support the competitiveness and environmental performance of the sector.

End-of-Life Sustainability: Focuses on reducing environmental impact when a product reaches the end of its use. It involves minimizing waste, improving recyclability and compostability, and advancing technologies for reuse and remanufacturing.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): A policy approach that assigns producers responsibility for the end-of-life of products. This can include both financial responsibility and operational responsibility, though the amount and type may differ. Producers are required to provide funding and / or services that assist in managing covered products after the use phase.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC): An international non-profit organization that promotes responsible management of the world's forests. Products certified by FSC come from forests that meet these rigorous standards, ensuring sustainable sourcing and supporting biodiversity, workers' rights, and indigenous communities.



Monomaterial: Products made entirely from a single type of resin, whereas multimaterial products include one or more resin types, paper, or metal.

Plant-Based Monoethylene Glycol (MEG): A bio-based chemical derived from renewable plant sources, such as sugarcane or corn, instead of fossil fuels. It is chemically identical to conventional MEG and is commonly used in the production of plastics like PET (polyethylene terephthalate).

Plant-Based Terephthalic Acid (bPTA): Formed from the conversion of **plant-based paraxylene (bPX)**, which is itself derived from the conversion of sugars obtained from plant-based materials. This bio-based production route replaces fossil fuel sources with renewable biomass for making key components of PET plastics.

Post-Consumer Recycled Content (PCR): Materials that have been used and discarded by consumers, then collected, cleaned, and reprocessed into new products and packaging.

Recyclability: Refers to a product's ability to be collected, sorted, and processed into new products, and it requires the product to be designed for recyclability, have access to a collection system, be accepted by the system, and have a market value for the recycled material.

Reuse: Refers to the practice of using packaging multiple times for the same or similar purpose without significant reprocessing. It aims to reduce waste, conserve resources, and extend the life cycle of packaging materials by avoiding single-use alternatives.

Science-Based Targets Initiative: A corporate climate action organization that helps companies and financial institutions set ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets.