



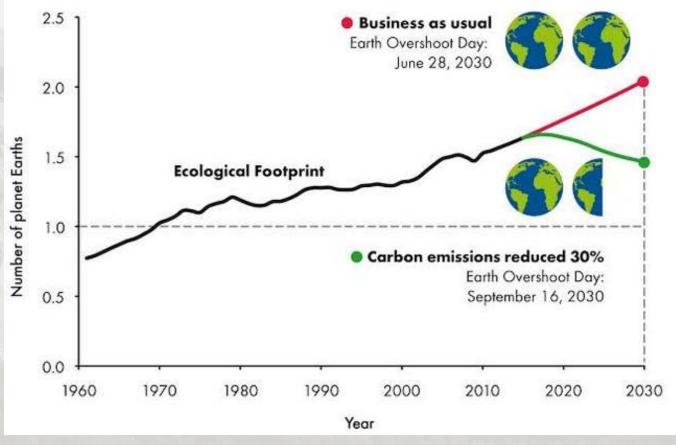




Demand for renewable ecological resources

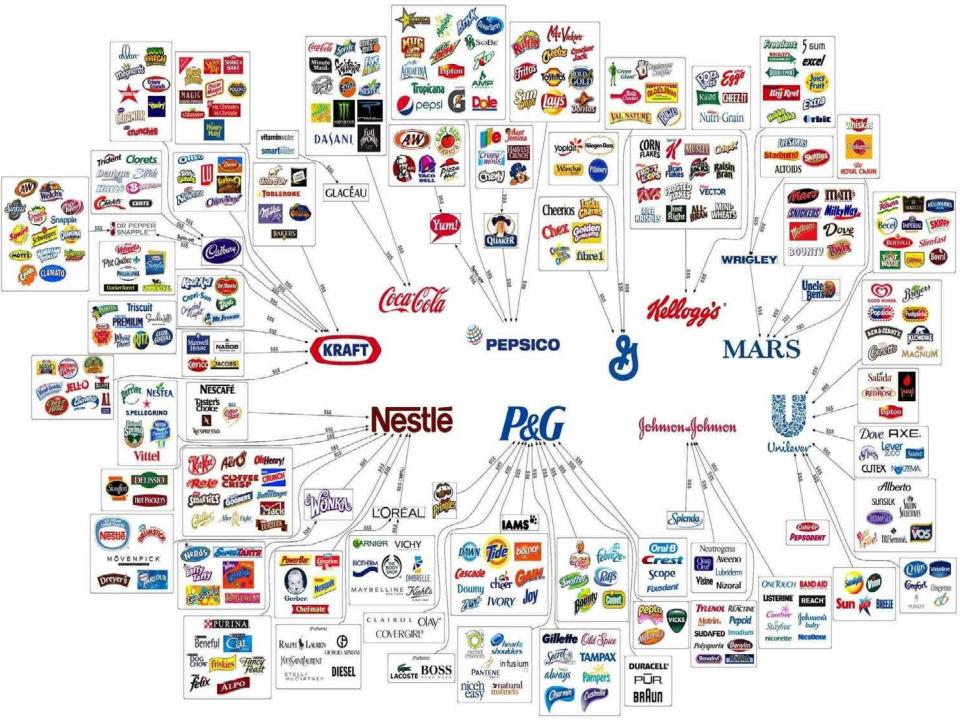


How many Earths does it take to support humanity? 2.5] Business as usual



© Global Footprint Network







PepsiCo Packaging

- ~2¼ Billion liters of beverage and ~4
 Billion kilograms of food per year
- ~5 Million tons of packaging materials annually
 - o PET
 - o Aluminum and Steel
 - o Glass
 - o Corrugated Board and Paperboard
 - o Flexible Packaging
 - o Other





TRENDS/DRIVERS

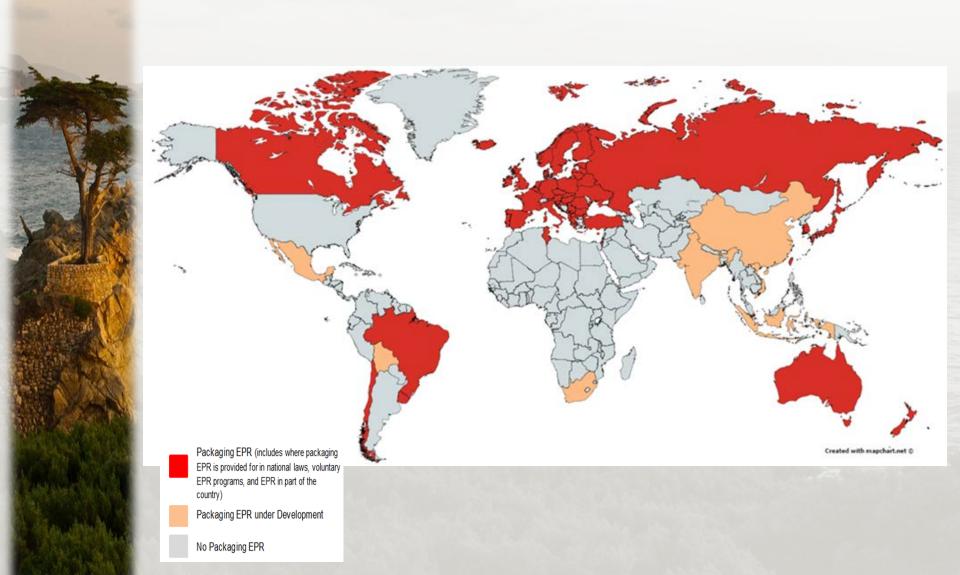
Government/Regulatory (EPR fees)

NGO pressures

Consumer preferences

Corporate commitments

PACKAGING FEES/TAXES



CORPORATE COMMITMENTS



IMPROVING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

By 2020 we will help more than a billion people take action to improve their health and well-being.



REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

By 2020 our goal is to halve the environmental footprint of the making and use of our products as we grow our business.*



By 2020 we will enhance the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people as we grow our business.



1 HEALTH & HYGIENE

2 IMPROVING NUTRITION

N

3 GREENHOUSE GASES

>>

4 WATER

S WASTE

6 SUSTAINABLI SOURCING

>>

BETTER IVELIHOODS

>>









DEFINING SUSTAINABILITY







Economy

Environment

Employees & People

















"GREENWASHING" HAS CAUSED MISTRUST

Sustainable Packaging: Working Definition



http://www.sustainablepackaging.org/

- Is <u>beneficial</u>, safe & healthy for individuals and communities throughout its life cycle
- Meets market criteria for both performance and cost
- Is <u>sourced</u>, <u>manufactured</u>, <u>transported</u>, <u>and recycled using renewable</u> <u>energy</u>
- Optimizes the use of <u>renewable or recycled source materials</u>
- Is manufactured using <u>clean production technologies and best practices</u>
- Is made from materials <u>healthy throughout the life cycle</u>
- Is physically designed to <u>optimize materials</u> and <u>energy</u>
- Is effectively recovered and utilized in biological and/or industrial <u>closed</u>
 <u>loop cycles</u>

Attempts to "Quantify" Sustainable Packaging



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- Accepted technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all stages of a product's life from cradle to grave
- International standards e.g., ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and PAS 2050



Relevant impact categories





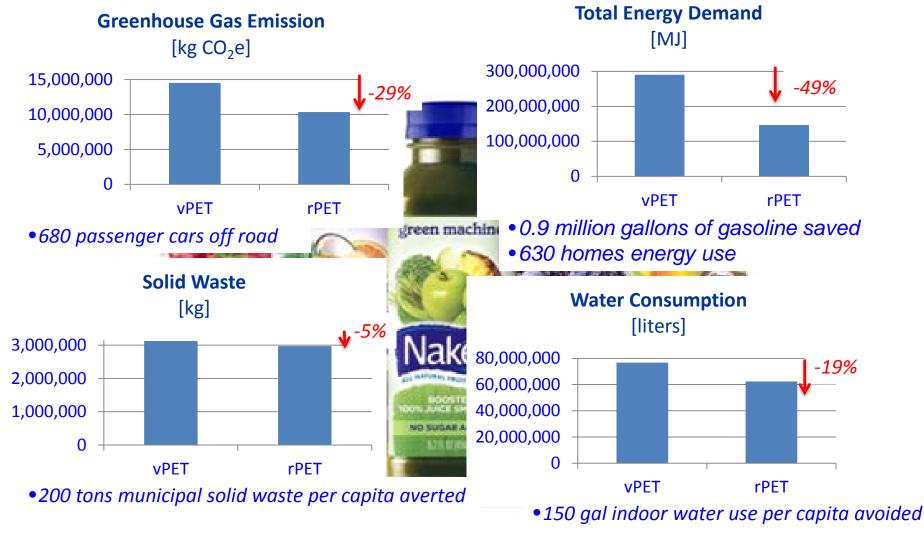




- Results dependent on system boundaries:
 - Cradle-to-Material (or Gate)
 - Cradle-to-Grave

Life Cycle Results: Naked Juice reNEWabottle Bottle (100% rPET)

15.2 oz. 24 g bottle, 2010 sales (cut-off method)





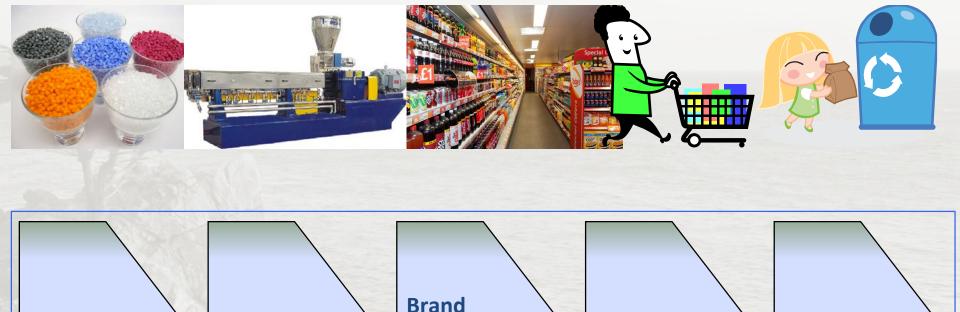
Future opportunities



Global sustainable packaging market - \$ 244 Billion by 2018

Smithers Pira Report

Packaging Value Chain (simplified)



End of Life

Consumers

Sustainability opportunities at each step of value chain

Owners /

Retailers

Materials

Converters



Bioplastics from non-food (cellulosic) biomass sources

- Non-biodegradable (PET, PE, PEF) or biodegradable (PLA)
- Agricultural residues (corn stover, bagasse, oat hulls)
- Focus on multi-product manufacturing (biorefinery)









Molded fiber packaging

 Plastic pouch in molded pulp clamshell (Ecologic, GreenBottle)





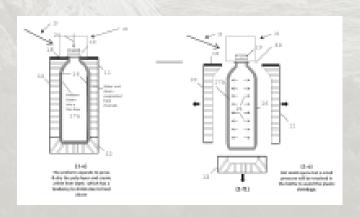
Molded pulp protective packaging





• Fiber based bottle under development (Carlsberg/ecoXpac, PepsiCo)







Non-traditional fiber packaging

- Bamboo fiber
- Wheat fiber
- Bagasse
- Mushroom







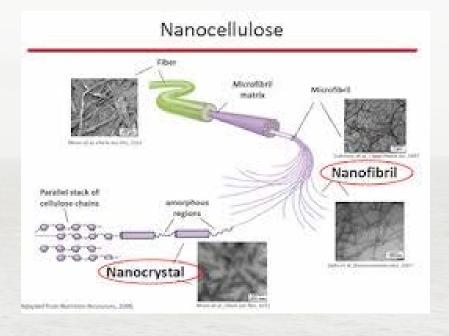






Nanocellulose





- CNF and CNC
- Barrier coating, strength enhancement
- Semi-commercial









Environmentally friendly barrier coatings

Mineral filled coatings



Bio-based/edible barrier coatings









Conclusions

Sustainability and sustainable packaging is a critical component of corporate strategy

 Objective and science-based approaches necessary to measure sustainability performance

- Sustainable packaging presents several opportunities in value chain
 - Price / Performance ratio is difficult to compromise!
 - O No panoptic solutions exist!
 - Opportunities beyond just "bio-based" packaging





One planet earth is sufficient if we do it right



Thank you!



OUTLINE OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PRINCIPLE

1

Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows ReSOLVE levers: regenerate, virtualise, exchange



Regenerate

Substitute materials

Virtualise

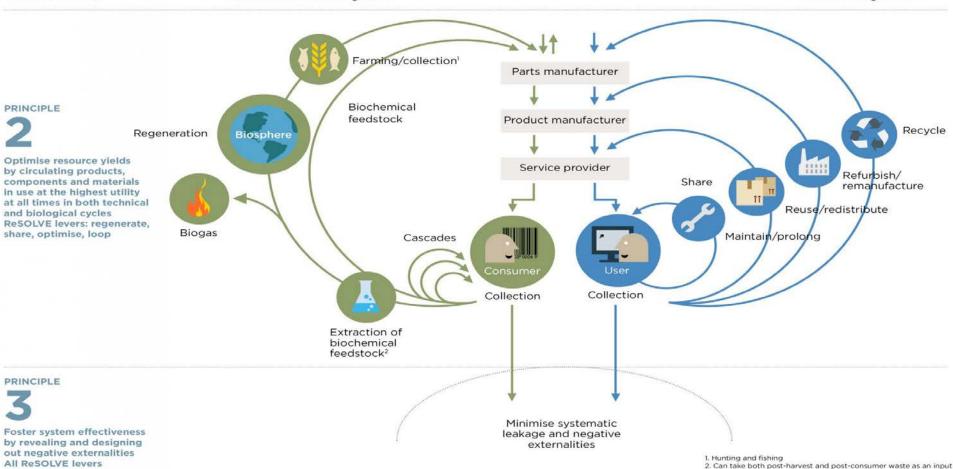
Restore

Renewables flow management

Stock management

Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, SUN, and McKinsey Center for Business and Environment; Drawing from Braungart & McDonough,

Cradle to Cradle (C2C).



Circular Economy

