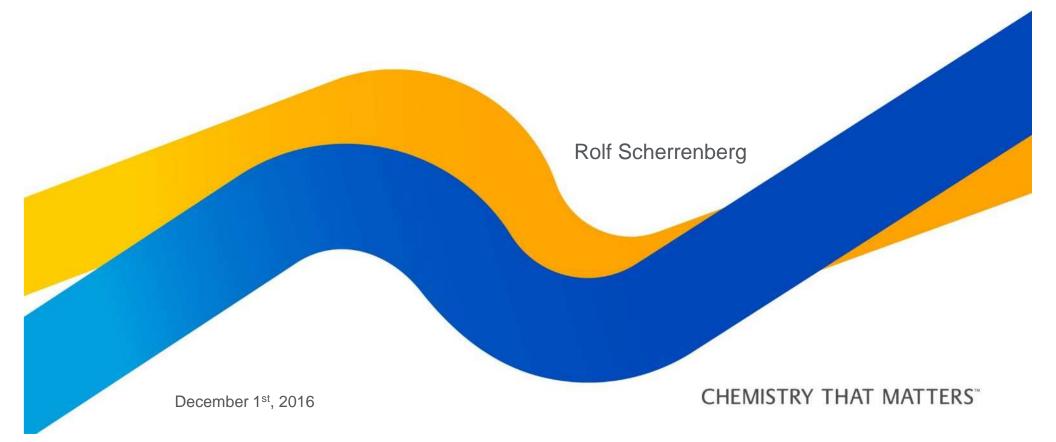


KEY CHALLENGES IN THE PLASTIC PACKAGING INDUSTRY





CONTENT

- SABIC Today
- **7** The Plastics Success Story
- **Packaging functionality and innovation**
- 4 Closing the value chain
- **5** Key technology and value chain innovation challenges

SABIC TODAY

سابک عناہ

SABIC IN 2015



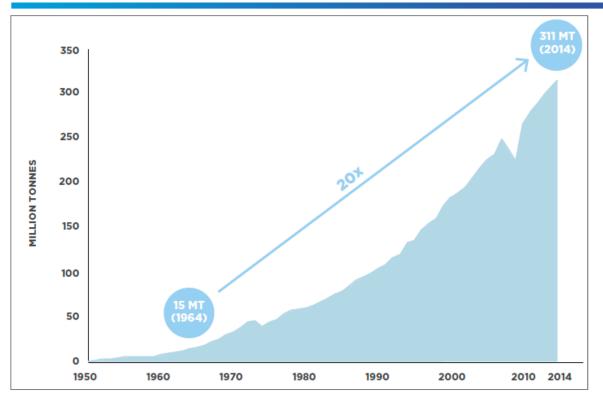
* Forbes 2015

PRESENTATION RUNNING HEAD

THE PLASTICS SUCCESS STORY



A SUCCESS STORY

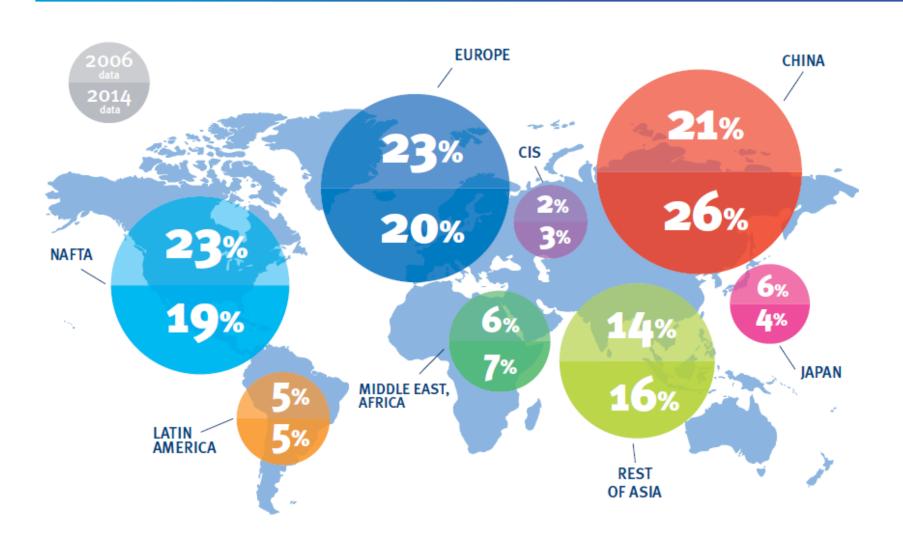




- 20 times growth of plastic production during the last 50 years
- Plastic production is expected to triple in coming 40 years

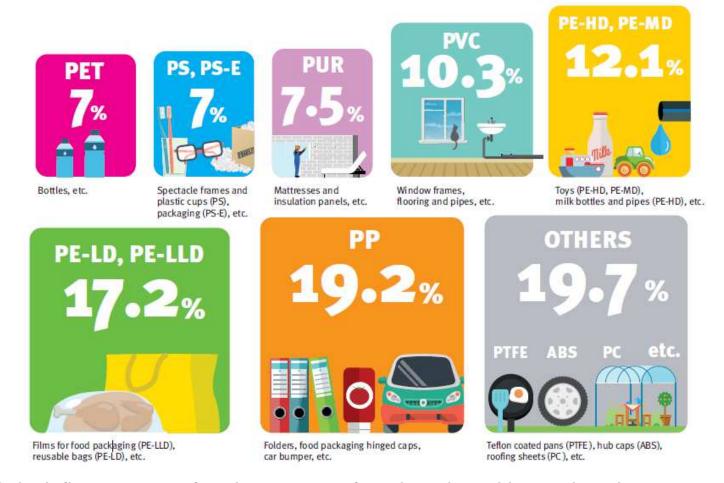


APAC WILL DRIVE GROWTH





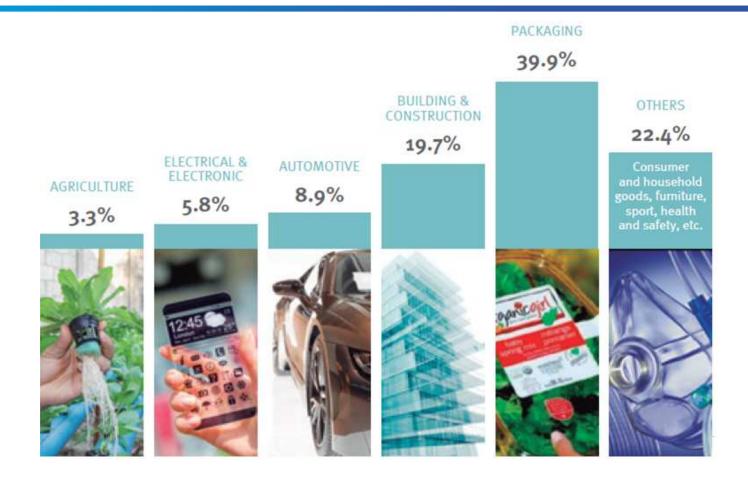
A VARIETY OF PLASTICS FOR DIFFERENT NEEDS



- Polyolefins accounts for almost 50% of total market with growing share
- Biodegradable and renewable plastics represent <1% of total market



PLASTIC USE PER INDUSTRY



Packaging represents 40% of plastics market

PRESENTATION RUNNING HEAD

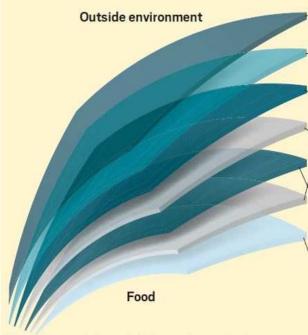
PACKAGING FUNCTIONALITY AND INNOVATION



PACKAGING IS HIGH TECH

Highly engineered

Each component of a flexible multilayered package imparts important functions to the overall architecture.



Note: The example is generic. Various products and environments require different arrangements of layers.

 Coating: This optional thin film protects the printed material. It can be any of a number of specialty polymers.

Outer layer: This layer provides a printing surface and is usually polyethylene or polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

Structural layer: This layer gives the package its shape and prevents tearing and puncturing. Polyethylene is the workhorse. PET might be used for greater toughness.

Tie: A tie layer combines two chemically dissimilar polymers, such as nylon and polyethylene, that tend to separate. Functionalized polyolefins are common tie-layer resins.

Barrier: This layer primarily keeps oxygen from infiltrating the package. Ethylenevinyl alcohol offers high performance and is considered the industry standard. Nylon and PET can be used when less oxygen blocking is needed. Aluminum, deposited on a polymer or used as foil, offers the highest level of performance.

Seal: The polymer in this layer usually has a low melting point so it can be heat-sealed. It also must not interact chemically with the food it contacts. Polyethylene is often used. Companies look to ethylene-vinyl acetate or ionomer when they need higher performance.











CONTINUOUS PACKAGING INNOVATION

*	Original packaging	New packaging	Result
Bananas	Sold loose	Perforated polyethylene bags	Lasted 15 days unpackaged versus 36 days in bags
Beef	Polystyrene foam tray with cling wrap	Vacuum packing in oxygen barrier film	Shelf life extended from four days to up to 30 days
Bell peppers	Sold loose	Modified atmosphere packaging with perforated polypropylene film	Lasted four days sold loose versus 20 days in packaging
Bread	Paper bag	Biaxially oriented polypropylene film	Food waste reduced from 11.0% to 0.8%
Cheese	Sliced at counter and wrapped in paper	Polyester tray with a polyethylene and polyester lid	Food waste reduced from 5.00% to 0.14%
Cucumbers	Sold loose	Polyethylene shrink wrap	Shelf life extended from three days to 14 days
Grapes	Sold loose	Perforated bags	Bagging leads to a 20% reduction in in-store waste



THE FOOD WASTE PROBLEM (IN NUMBERS)

Scale



- ✓ Edible food wastage worldwide = **1.3 billion tonnes**
- ✓ Land use: ~ 30% of the world's agricultural land (1.4 billion hectares)

Environment



- ✓ Food Waste is the third biggest source of carbon emissions after USA and China
- ✓ About 30 percent of the environmental footprint of an average European are linked to the production and distribution of food and to nutrition

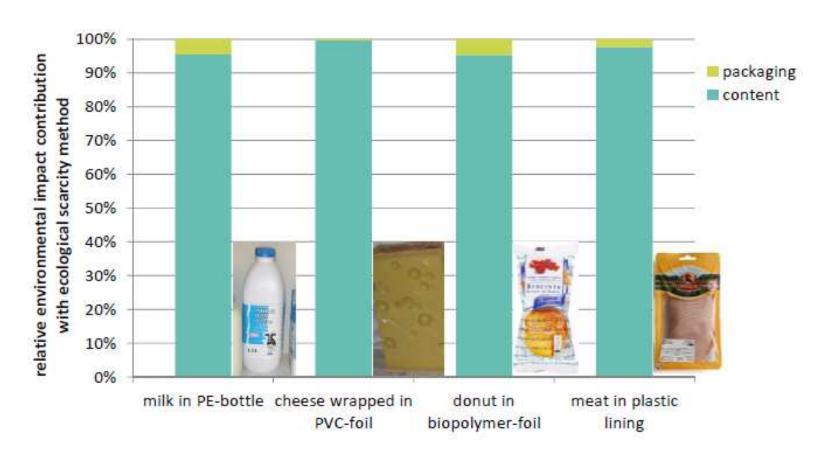
Economic impact



- ✓ On a global scale, the cost (based on 2009 producer prices) of food wastage is 750 billion USD
- √ This is equivalent to the GDP of Switzerland



RELATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PACKAGING



- Food production has a considerable environmental impact
- Benefit of extended food preservation by packaging outweighs its environmental impact



INNOVATION DRIVERS IN PACKAGING INDUSTRY

Protection Preservation Presentation

Increased shelf life
Enhanced functionality
Design/Shelf appeal



CompliancePurity, Safety

Sustainability

Weight reduction Circular economy (3 R's)

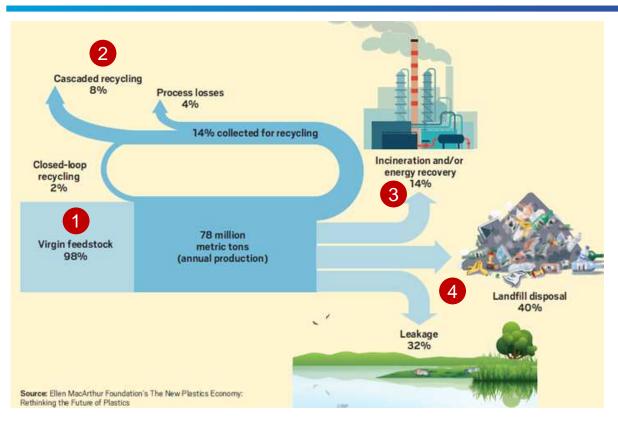
Consumer convenience

Easy open/reclose Product handling Consumer 'dialogue'

CLOSING THE VALUE CHAIN



LITTLE PLASTICS PACKAGING IS RECYCLED......



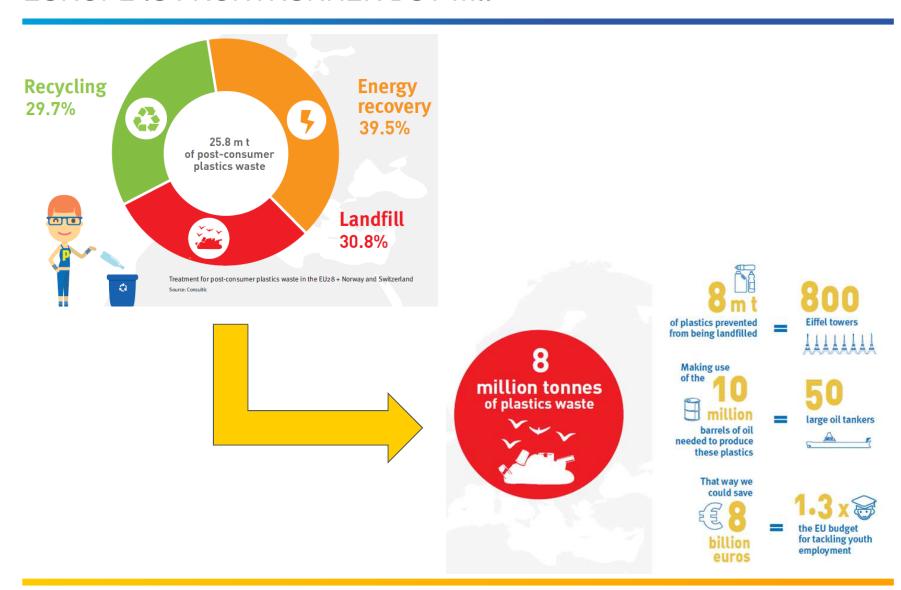
- Use of scarce resources
- 2 Limited volume recycled
- 3 Hydrocarbons burnt
- 4 Improper disposal



- ✓ More than 70% of the plastic produced globally ends up in the environment and 10% is effectively recycled
- ✓ Material leakage (e.g. marine litter) is an increasing global challenge. In particular in Asia (>90%) due to population growth and poor waste management.

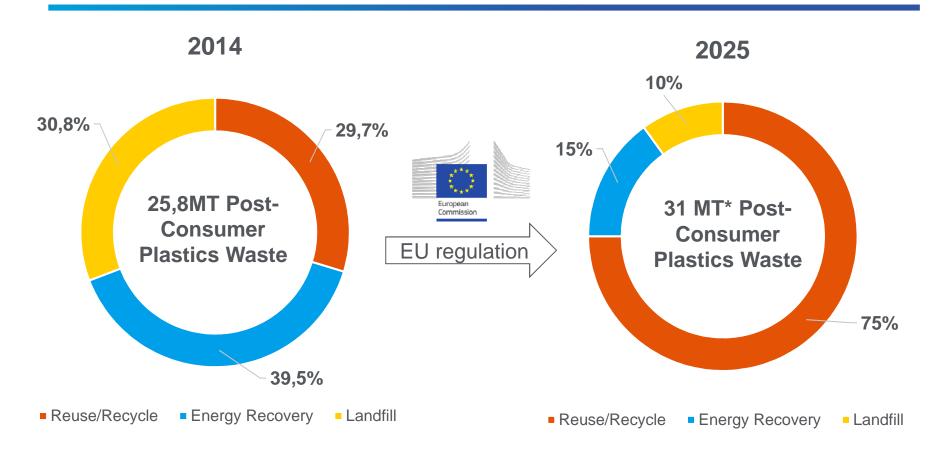


EUROPE IS FRONTRUNNER BUT





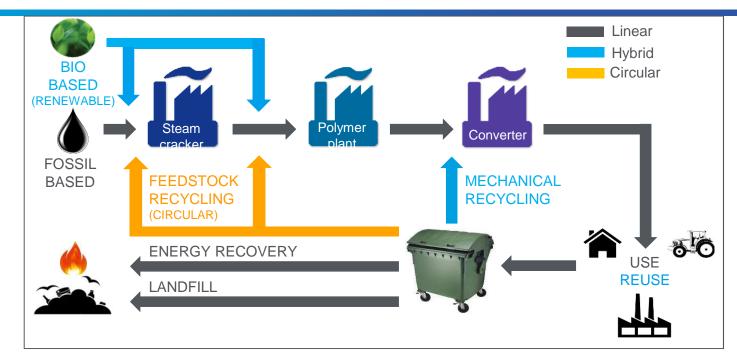
EUROPE IS FACING A HUGE CHALLENGE



- ✓ Europe is by far the most advanced with respect to Circular Economy technology and legislation
- ✓ Nevertheless the technology challenges are still huge to meet the EU regulation targets



THERE IS NO SINGLE CIRCULAR SOLUTION



- ✓ Mechanical recycling is a delayed linear economy (i.e. downcycling) requiring defined/ closed waste streams (i.e. not MWP) combined with safety issues (i.e. no food approval)
- ✓ Feedstock recycling is a full circular option but requires technical breakthroughs and high investments
- ✓ Chemical, mechanical and energy recovery options should be preferred based on full LCA (incl. use phase)



BIOPLASTICS ARE NO SOLUTION FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Bioplastics are a welcome addition but no solution for the circular economy



- Bioplastics are renewable and/or biodegradable
- If made from by-products or waste (i.e. 2nd generation), they can have lower environmental impacts
- Functional advantages for specific industries (healthcare, agriculture,....)



- The degradability has no added value if digestion or composting are considered and compared to MWI with energy recovery
- Complicate the recycling process and/or very strict composting conditions
- Cover a small portion of total global plastics market; i.e. remain niche
- Cost competiveness and installed capital employed



FULL VALUE CHAIN ENGAGEMENT IS REQUIRED TO CLOSE LOOP



- Prevention, Reduce and Reuse are preferred over Recycling
- Full value chain engagement is a prerequisite for a successful circular economy
- The circular economy is as strong as the weakest link Circular economy solutions should ultimately be cost competitive (i.e. not subsidized)

SUMMARY



KEY TECHNOLOGY AND VALUE CHAIN INNOVATION CHALLENGES

Prevention (3P's, Convenience, Compliance)

- Protection/Preservation (Barrier, Adhesion/Sealing, Sensors)
- Functionality (e.g. Easy-opening, Re-closability)
- Purity/Safety (e.g. Additives/ inks, NIAS)

Reduce & Reuse: lightweight and design for sustainability



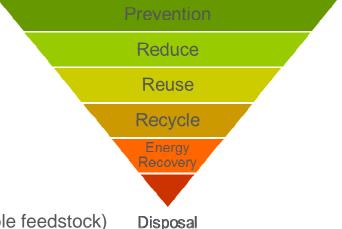
Recycling

- Develop viable and cost competitive mechanical and chemical recycling technologies
- Improve waste management efficiency/technologies
- Full value chain commitment/involvement

Energy recovery remains option based on LCA

Disposal

- Divert from landfill completely
- Reduce leakage by improved awareness and waste management, in particular Asia (i.e. Plastic waste is valuable feedstock)



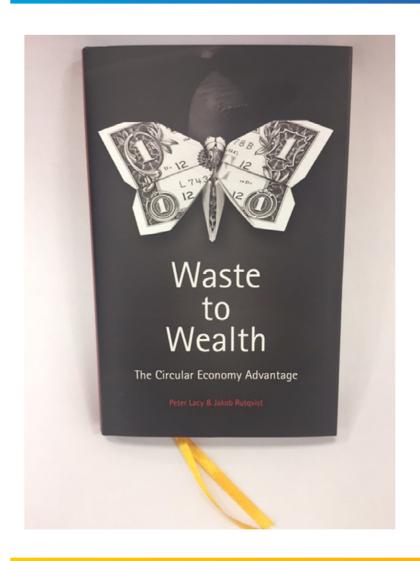




Closing the loop requires commitment of the complete value chain and cross-discipline academic collaboration



CIRCULAR ECONOMY IS DISRUPTIVE OPPORTUNITY



... "Circular economy represents a huge opportunity for companies to create competitive advantage, or as we put it, "Circular Advantage", disrupting the way we produce and consume through innovative business models, digital technologies, and engineering, and enabling capabilities that support these systems."....

سیابک خواہزے





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