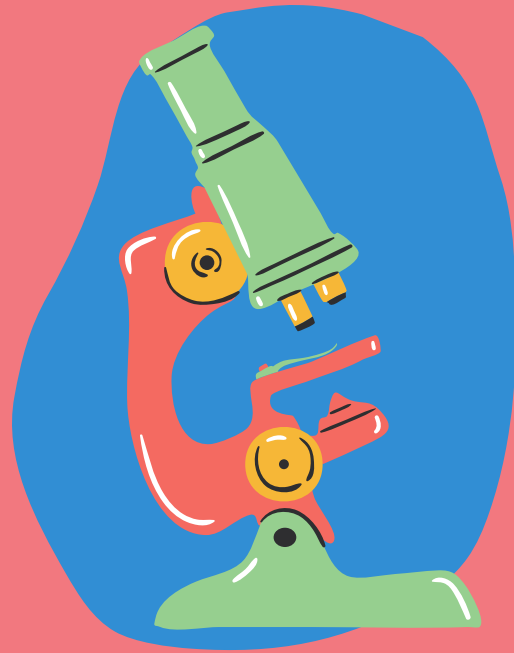


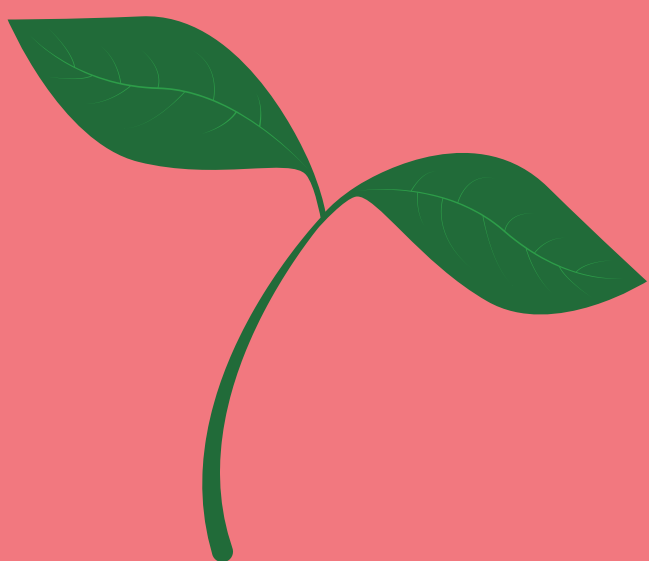
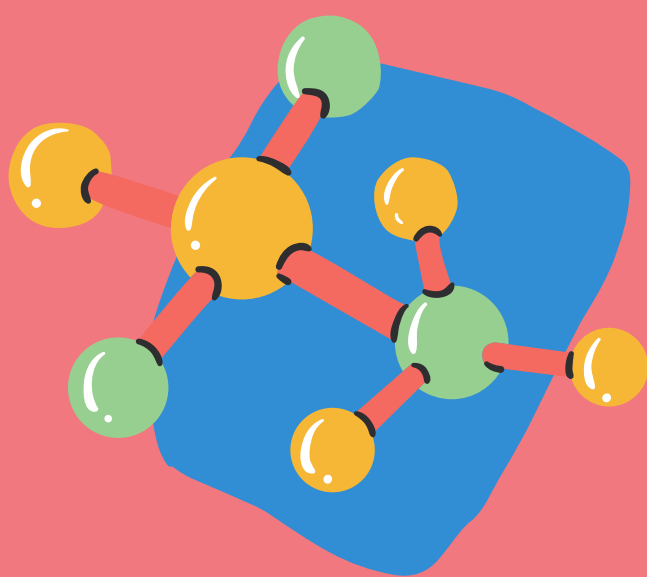
# Bioplastics

Bio-based plastics are a material derived from biomass (in other words plants) for example corn, sugar-cane or cellulose



Bioplastics are useful because they have bio-degrading properties, unlike traditional plastics. Life cycle analyses also demonstrate that bioplastics can significantly reduce CO2 emissions compared to conventional plastics

The global production capacities of bioplastics amounted to about 2.11 million tonnes in 2018



Bioplastics can be transformed into a variety of products using traditional plastics processing technologies meaning there isn't a need to convert all industries for this production

The production of biodegradable plastics is expected to increase to 1.33 million in 2024



The land used to grow the renewable feedstock for the production of bioplastics amounted to approximately 0.79 million hectares in 2019, which accounted for less than 0.02 percent of the global agricultural area of 4.8 billion hectares, 94 percent of which were used for pasture, feed and food

Despite the market growth predicted in the next five years, the land use share for bioplastics will remain around 0.02 percent. This clearly shows that there is no competition between the renewable feedstock for food, feed, and the production of bioplastic

It's time to ask...

**WHY PLASTIC?**

