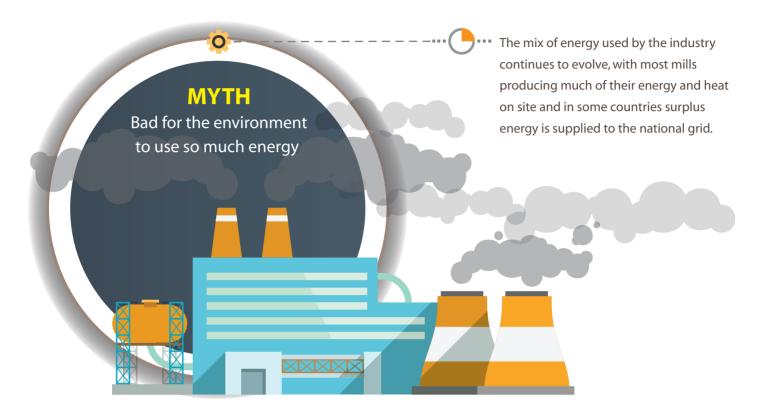
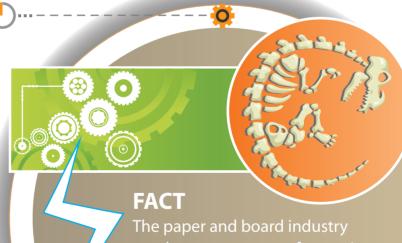
Carton Making's Use of Energy

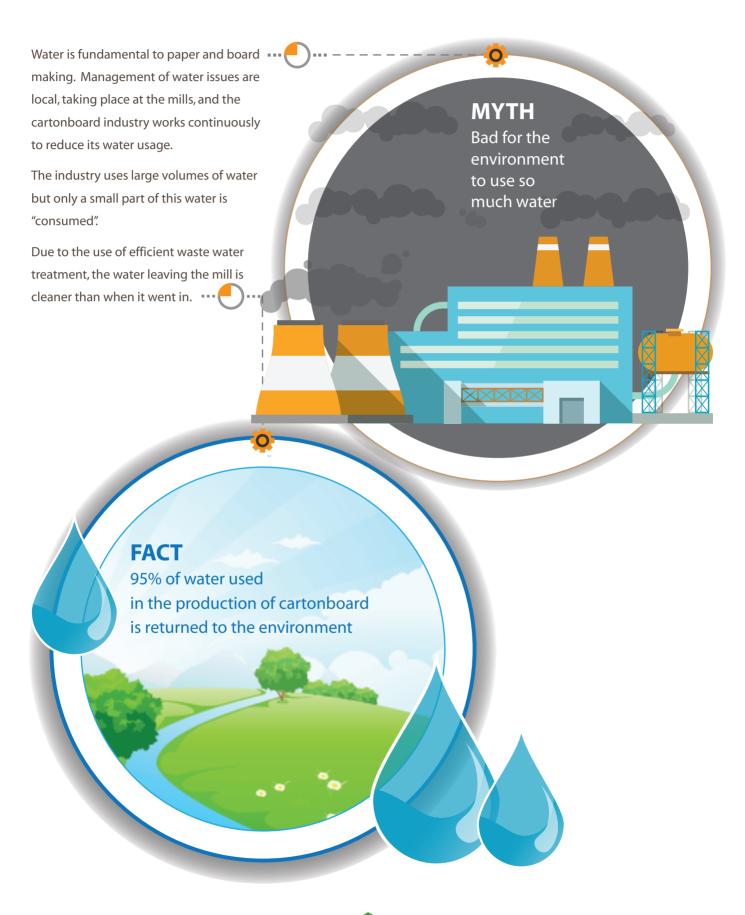


in paper and board mills using the energy-efficient combined heat and power method. The installation of biomass-based boilers, which use waste materials from the pulping process, has increased the industry's use of bioenergy to 52.5%, making the paper and board industry the largest producer of bioenergy in Europe.

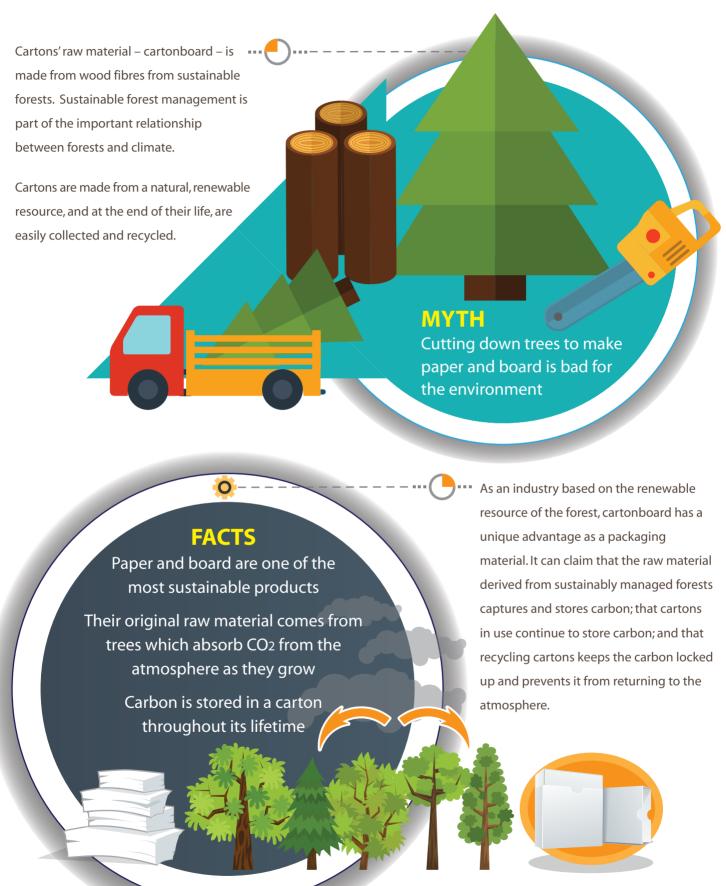


The paper and board industry needs energy to manufacture its products but is continuously focused on reducing consumption of fossil-based energy, as this makes economic as well as environmental sense

Carton Making's Use of Water



Carton Making's Use of Wood



Carton Packaging For Food



Cartons and Sustainable Forests



European forests grew by 58,390km² between 2005 and 2020.

Forests today are over 30% larger than in the 1950s.

In Nordic forestry, for every tree harvested, at least three new ones are planted.



MYTH
Using less
paper and board
saves trees

MYTH

Tropical rainforests are destroyed to make paper and board

The European cartonboard packaging industry depends •• on trees and needs thriving forests. It practices sustainable forest management as it ensures a growing forest in Europe.

Sustainable forestry is conducted according to clear guidelines which means that the raw material can be utilised while still nurturing the forest's biodiversity.

There are also certification systems and product labelling for recycled material in order to recognise the important role that recycled paper and board plays in protecting forests. **FACT**

Cartonboard packaging is made from forests which are sustainably managed



Deforestation mainly occurs in the southern hemisphere, usually due to unsustainable forest practices and fuel requirements.

The European cartonboard packaging industry does not use wood from tropical forests.

Cartons Are Fit for Purpose



Carton producers aim to minimise over packaging by designing cartons in the following ways:

- Use design holistically to optimise overall economic and environmental performance
- Make the carton from sustainably sourced materials which are effective and safe
- Meet market criteria for performance and cost
- Meet consumer choice and expectations
- Design for efficient recovery and recycling after use



FACTS

Well-designed packaging meets the requirements of the product and consumer while minimising environmental impacts of both the product and its package.

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Optimal packaging uses only as much of the right kind of material as is necessary to perform this task

Cartons Impact The Environment



Good recyclability of used paper products depends on good eco-design. Over and above savings made in terms of new material and therefore source reduction, eco-design aims to reinforce the recyclability of cartonboard and leads to many environmental benefits. These include optimising the use of natural resources, improving waste collection systems, reducing the generation of waste and use of unrecyclable components.

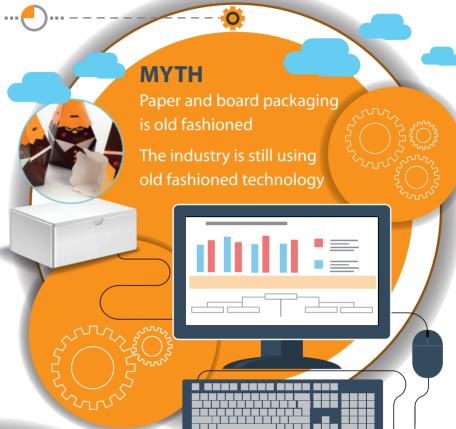


Cartons' Modern Design & Production

Carton packaging is used every day and to remain relevant to modern living, must be versatile and ready to respond to changing needs.

Cartons are ideal for presenting the latest digital technology to help brand owners and retailers to communicate with customers, such as QR codes, interaction via Augmented Reality and RFID tags.

The carton production process uses cutting edge technology. Carton designs also lead the way in innovation and brand promotion, especially the cartons for prestigious and premium goods. Cartons' ability to continuously innovate makes them the sustainable choice for today and in the future.



FACT

Carton designs are constantly innovating

Cartonboard and carton production processes are computerised, automated, highly efficient, modern and clean



Cartons Use Virgin & Recycled Fibres

