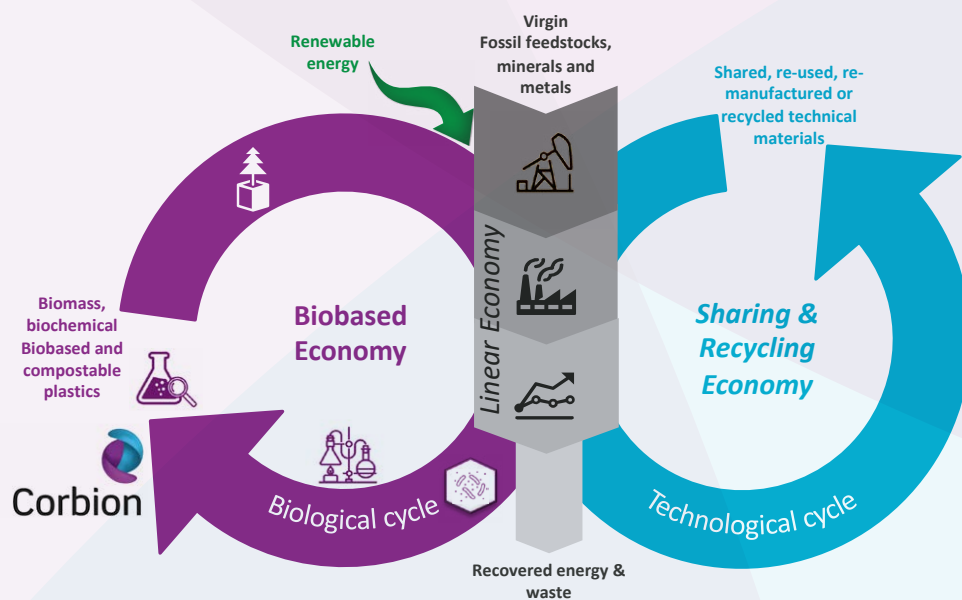


Policy on biobased plastics in a circular economy

Our current linear economic model is not working for the planet. Otherwise known as the 'take, make, dispose' approach, this model relies on the heavy use of non-renewable resources. The fossil-based plastics industry is a classic example of a linear economic model generating a waste stream that is an increasing burden to the planet.

According to the *Ellen MacArthur Foundation*, a circular economy is 'one where we restore and regenerate our natural resources'. However today, only 7.2%* of our world economy is circular. By starting our production process with renewable resources, such as sugar, starch, wood chips or wheat straw from plants, we can transform a linear model into a circular one. When, at the end of the products's life cycle, carbon dioxide is released by incineration or composting it is absorbed back into plants via photosynthesis, which regenerates the starting material and thus closes the loop.



Source: Corbion rework of Ellen MacArthur Foundation adaptation from Cradle to Cradle design protocol (Braungart & McDonough)

Corbion fully supports the vision of the New Plastics Economy of a circular economy for plastic, where plastic never becomes waste and will be kept in the loop as long as possible: by recycling or via the biological loop. Corbion's products enable the development and production of compostable plastics and plastics based on renewable feedstocks, as mentioned in this vision.

*The circularity gap report 2023 www.circularity-gap.world/2023