SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

for Cosmetics Company

WHY COMMIT TO SUSTAINABILITY?

L'ORÉAL

PLANET BOUNDARIES





ATMOSPHERIC AEROSOL LOADING

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

LAND-SYSTEM CHANGE

OZONE DEPLETION

FRESHWATER USE

BIOGEOCHEMICAL FLOWS

CLIMATE CHANGE

BIODIVERSITY LOSS



CLIMATE CHANGE





GREENHOUSE EFFECT

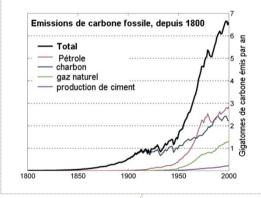
Small quantities of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the atmosphere retain a large amount of solar energy reflected by the earth into space.

This is a natural phenomenon without which global temperature would be about -18°c instead of 15°c now.



GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Greenhouse gases'
concentration in
the atmosphere increases
since the 19th century,
essentially because
human activities:



MASSIVE USE OF FOSSIL FUELS (coal, petroleum, natural gas):

The carbon stored in earth's basement for millions of years has been released in the atmosphere in a few decades.

_ DEFORESTATION :

A mature forest constitutes an important carbon reservoir. Photosynthesis allows the accumulation of large quantities of atmospheric carbon within wood, roots, soil and the ecosystem.





GLOBAL WARMING OBSERVED EFFECTS

- THE AVERAGE WARMING SINCE 1880 IS ESTIMATED 0,85° C
- THE THREE PAST DECADES
 ARE THE HOTEST
 SINCE AT LEAST 4 000 YEARS
 - AMONG THE TEN HOTTEST YEARS FOR A CENTURY,
 NINE ARE POST-2000

		,λ
	Years	Deviations to the average of 1951-1980
1	2010	+0,92° C
2	2005	+0,86° C
3	2007	+0,85° C
4	1998	+0,82° C
5	2013	+0,82° C
6	2009	+0,79° C
7	2011	+0,78° C
8	2002	+0,77° C
9	2003	+0,77° C
10	2006	+0,77° C



GLOBAL WARMING IMPACTS

WEATHER EVENTS (SHORT AND LOCAL):

• Extreme events - storms more frequent and more intense, with more water in wetlands, less water in dry areas.

____ CLIMATE EVENTS (LONG TERM AND GLOBAL):

- Rising sea levels caused by continental and polar ice sheets melting, in addition to thermal expansion of the oceans. 19cm between 1901 and 2010. From 26 to 82 cm by 2100
- Damage on ecosystems and biodiversity

GEOPOLITICAL EVENTS:

• Scarcity / Migrations / Health hazards / Conflicts

The risk
is to be
confronted to
a climate
change that
exceeds
coping skills
of mankind



BIODIVERSITY





BIODIVERSITY:

Biodiversity

(or biological diversity) is a collective term meaning the totality and variety of life on earth The UN Convention on Biological Diversity says there are some 13 million species, of which 1.75 million have been described

Leading threats to biodiversity are:

converting land to agriculture, clearing forests, climate change, pollution, unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, and the introduction of so-called alien species to areas where they are not native





BIODIVERSITY:

The current rate of species extinction is many times higher than the background rate: species extinction is occurring at 100 times the natural rate, and is expected to accelerate to between 1,000 and 10,000 times the natural rate in the coming decades

If one species becomes extinct, this can have a knock-on effect on others it interacts with

Loss of biodiversity

threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend

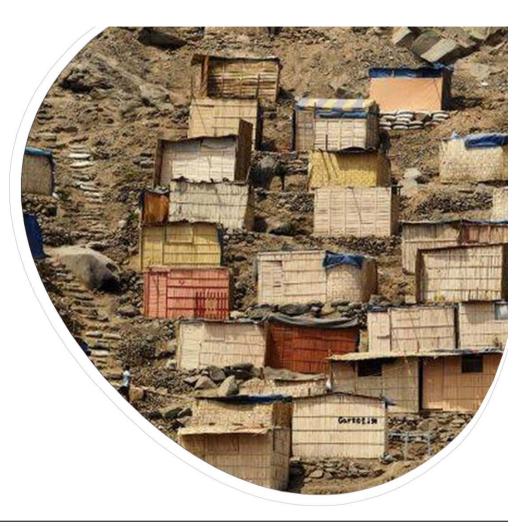
ECOSYSTEMS

provide us with
material things that are
essential for our daily lives,
such as food, wood, fertile soils
- the conservation and
sustainable use of those systems
are essential to human
well-being





POVERTY





POVERTY

70% of the *1 billion* poor are women

840
million
of people are
undernourrished

Ibillion in extreme poverty

of people lives with less than 1,25 \$ per day

860 million live in slums





WATER





WATER

85% of the world population lives in the driest half of the planet

2.5 billion do not have access to adequate sanitation

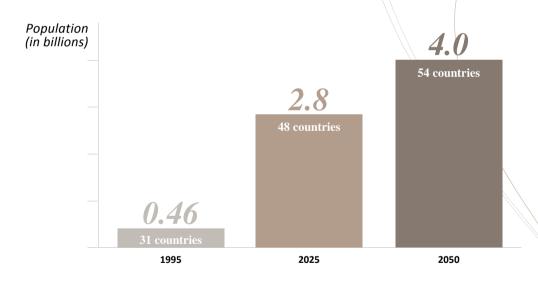
11%
of world population, 768 millions people
does not have access to clean water





WATER SCARCITY AND STRESS

POPULATION IN WATER-SCARE AND WATER-STRESSED COUNTRIES, 1995-2050





150 to 300

million people displaced by climate change in 2050 Increased droughts, desertification, sea level rise, and disruption of seasonal weather patterns such as monsoons

Migration within and without their country of origin





THE CONSUMER WANTS MORE



THE ETHICAL JOURNEY WORLDWIDE CONTEXT

71% leaving an ethical & sustainable lifestyle plays an important role in wellbeing*

57% important to buy ethical or socially responsible products (86% Brazil / 83% China / 81% India / 50% USA / 61% France / 50% Japan / 44% UK / 41% Germany)

67% prefer to work for socially responsible companies in 2014 (vs. 62% in 2011)**

47% Often buy beauty products from trustworthy/ethical brands in 2015...** (63% Brazil / 54% China / 43% USA / 28% France)

* Datamenitor consumer survey 2008 / In DATAMONITOR 2010

** Wielsen Global Survey of Corporate Social Responsibility, 2011 & 2014, 60 COUNTRIES (30 000 consumers)

*** Sustainabity & cosmetics CMI 2015





THE DESIRE FOR ETHICAL BEAUTY

BEYOND SUSTAINABILITY

ETHICAL BEAUTY

Brands and products doing 'the right thing' for:

Humans

Environment & Animals

SUSTAINABILITY

NATURALNESS

TRANSPARENCY AUTHENTICITY



HOW TO COMMIT TO SUSTAINABILITY?

L'ORÉAL

THE SYSTEM

Illimited ressources

Extraction of raw materials

Production

Consumption

Illimited waste

LOREAL

WHAT CORPORATIONS/BRANDS NEED TO DO

RETHINK THE WHOLE VALUE CHAIN

INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY IN ALL BUSINESS AND MARKETING STRATEGIES

TO CREATE ECONOMIC VALUE AND POSITIVE SOCIAL IMPACT WITHOUT HARMING THE ENVIRONMENT



- > Product Innovation
- > Sustainable Sourcing
- ➤ Reduction of the environmental impact of Manufacturing
- > Sustainable Consumption





✓ BY TAKING COMMITMENTS TOGETHER - PACKAGING

✓ BY TAKING ACTION TOGETHER- WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT







CONCLUSION

L'ORÉAL