

Tetra Pak Dairy Index

A biannual news and information source about the dairy industry

Issue 1 - June 2009

Focus on Emerging Markets

Inside

Letter from the CEO

State of the industry:
Global milk consumption reaches all-time high

Six global trends shaping the dairy industry

Market spotlight: India:
The world's largest dairy producer and consumer



Letter from the CEO



About the Tetra Pak Dairy Index

The Tetra Pak Dairy Index is a biannual report, which is designed to help dairy producers identify new opportunities for growth while offering all industry watchers information on the latest facts, figures and trends related to the global dairy industry.

The data contained in this report is collected from a variety of Tetra Pak and external sources and analysed by Tetra Pak's dairy market experts. The Tetra Pak Dairy Index also includes Tetra Pak's analysis of the industry based on its day-to-day work with dairy customers, governments, non-governmental organisations and local communities around the world to support every aspect of the dairy value chain.

Dear Readers,

Every day, millions of people around the world consume milk. It's a basic food staple, which is considered part of a healthy diet for all ages. It's also a commodity that continues to experience steady growth worldwide, even with a recent history of price volatility and the current economic slowdown.

Despite the global economic crisis, consumption of liquid dairy products is expected to continue to grow steadily over the next three years — with emerging markets driving much of this growth. At the same time, the current financial turmoil is likely to encourage many consumers to economise when buying milk, for example, by purchasing budget brands and private label products.

Over the past four years, global consumption of liquid dairy products has reached a compound annual growth rate of 2.4% — with consumption hitting an all-time high of 258 billion litres in 2008. Leading much of this growth are highly populated emerging markets such as India and China, where continued population growth and rising incomes, along with new dietary trends and preferences are fostering awareness, demand for and consumption of dairy products.

Consumers drink more packaged milk

As milk consumption in these markets grows, concerns around health and safety and the desire for increased convenience are fuelling a trend toward packaged milk — particularly long-life packaged milk, which does not require refrigeration or preservatives. For example, milk consumption in India has risen by a compound annual growth rate of 2.7% over the past four years, with packed milk growing by a compound annual growth rate of 4.7% over the same period. Worldwide consumption of packaged liquid dairy products is growing faster than the entire liquid dairy category and is expected to reach approximately 72% of total global consumption by 2012.

Of course, the dairy industry will not be immune from the global financial crisis. Recession in many countries, less access to credit and volatility in the currency and commodity markets will squeeze profit margins for many of us. That's why we at Tetra Pak are more focused than ever on our strategy of designing cost-effective processing and packaging systems and continuously seeking ways to reduce our customers' overall operating costs.

As part of our commitment to our partners in the dairy industry, we are pleased to present the inaugural issue of the Tetra Pak Dairy Index, which is designed to help dairy producers identify new opportunities for growth while offering all industry watchers information on the latest facts, figures and trends related to the global dairy industry. Our first issue focuses on emerging markets. These include India, both the world's largest dairy producer and consumer, and China, the world's second largest dairy consumer, which has led growth in dairy consumption over the last four years with a compound annual growth rate of 13.4%.

We hope you find this report useful and would welcome your comments at dairyindex@tetrapak.com. You can also find the Tetra Pak Dairy Index at www.tetrapak.com/dairyindex.

Sincerely,

Dennis Jönsson
President and CEO Tetra Pak Group

Global consumers drink more milk than ever before

Growth forecasted at 2.2% annually until 2012

Global consumption of milk and other liquid dairy products (excluding soy and dairy alternatives) reached an all-time high of 258 billion litres in 2008, according to new research from Tetra Pak.

When including soy milk and other dairy alternatives, such as rice, nut and seed-based milks, this figure increases to 280 billion litres.

Consumption in 2008 was up more than four billion litres or 1.6% from 2007—marking a 2.4% compound annual growth rate globally over the past four years. This growth comes despite a sharp spike in prices over the past two years, which saw milk prices increase by up to 75% in some markets before stabilising in late 2008.

Despite the global economic crisis, Tetra Pak forecasts that worldwide dairy consumption will continue to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 2.2% until 2012. However, this does not mean the industry will not be impacted. According to current consumer trends, global consumers are increasingly likely to economise — as evidenced by the fact that milk sold through discounters and other non-grocery retailers, such as convenience stores, has grown by 9.6% globally over the last three years.

While consumers may not stop buying milk, they are more and more likely to go for value offers when feeling pressure on their budgets. For example, they will increasingly buy budget or private label brands when available. In Western Europe alone, sales of private label products now represent nearly 36% of total white milk sales.

Back to basics

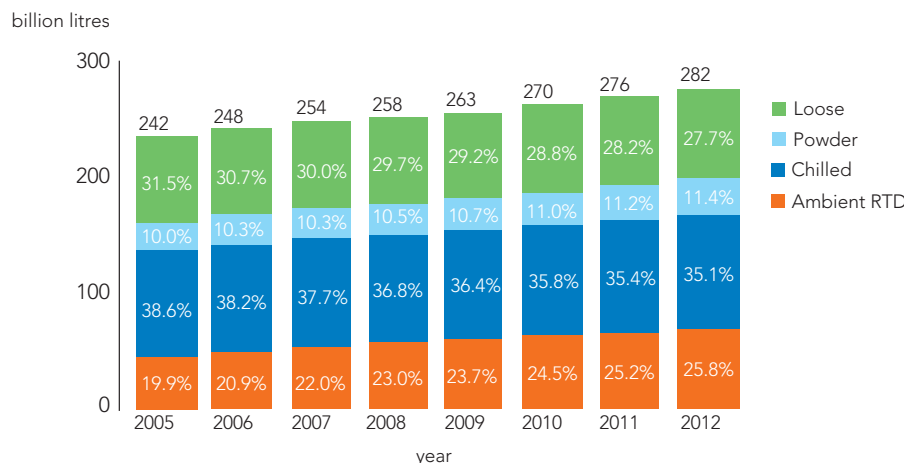
Michael Zacka, Vice President of Marketing and Product Management, Tetra Pak, commented: “Over the last few years, household incomes have increased in many parts of the world, and consumers concerned about health and wellness have purchased a wide variety of dairy products — from plain white milk to yogurt drinks and flavoured milk. However, in today’s difficult economic climate, we anticipate that most consumers may go back to basics — for example, substituting white milk for higher priced more value-added products or choosing budget brands instead of more premium brands. Even so, we expect the global market for dairy products to experience steady growth for the foreseeable future.”

Emerging markets lead growth

Driving much of the growth in the global dairy industry — 95.8% over the past four years — are emerging markets — such as India, Pakistan, the Middle East and China. In these markets, growth has been based primarily on growing populations and rising household incomes, which in turn, influence consumption habits.

For example, in China and Vietnam, consumer diets continue to change as household incomes increase and dairy products, which are not traditionally part of the Asian diet, become more widely available. In these markets, novelty as well as good nutrition is helping drive demand. As a result, consumption of liquid dairy products in Vietnam has increased by nearly 10% over the past four years to 984 million litres.

Dairy consumption continues to grow
Total 2008 LDP* volume: 258 billion litres



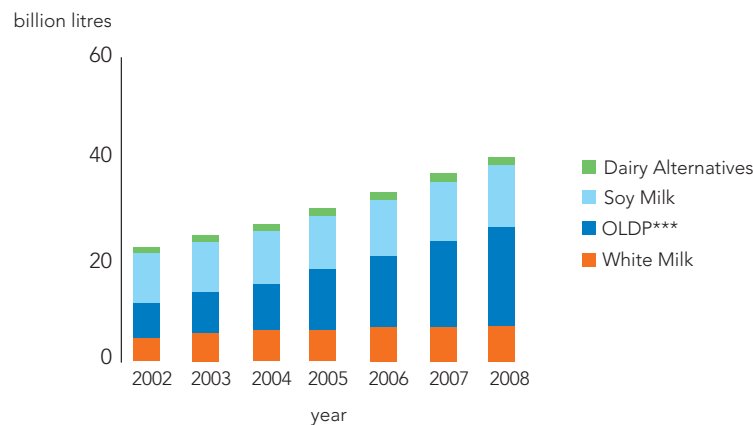
Packaged, long-life ready-to-drink milk drives growth as loose milk declines
Source: Tetra Pak, 2008

*Excludes soy and dairy alternatives

State of the Industry

Milk consumption in China reaches record levels

Total 2008 dairy consumption** in China: 39.4 billion litres



Source: Tetra Pak, 2008

**Includes soy milk and dairy alternatives such as rice, nut, grain and seed-based milks

***Other liquid dairy products include cream, evaporated milk, flavoured milk, sweetened condensed milk, baby and toddler milk

Consumption of liquid dairy products in China, which has grown by a CAGR of 13.4% from 2005 to 2008 — slowed temporarily in 2008 following the melamine crisis. However, despite the crisis, consumption of LDP in China reached record levels in 2008 — some 27 billion litres, 39.4 billion litres when including soy milk and dairy alternatives such as rice, nut, grain and seed-based milks.

In fact, over the past seven years, milk consumption in China has grown by an average of two billion litres annually, making it the second largest milk consumer in the world after India.

Other dairy products

While consumption of white milk has declined slightly in the wake of the melamine issue, and consumption of other liquid dairy products including flavoured milk has slowed, soy and grain milks are growing fast. Consumption of white milk and other liquid dairy products is expected to reach pre-melamine levels by the end of 2009.

In fact, China is the world's leading market in consumption of flavoured milk, liquid cultured milk and soy milk — with compound annual growth rates over the last three years of 15%, 23.8% and 4% for each of these segments respectively.

In other developing markets, such as India, which ranks first in the world both in total milk production and total milk consumption, milk consumption continues to rise, driven by steady population growth and rising incomes. In 2008, milk consumption in India was up more than 2.6% from 2007 to nearly 51.5 billion

litres. Over the past four years milk consumption in India has risen by a compound annual growth rate of 2.7% — with packed milk growing by a compound annual growth rate of 4.7% over the same period.

Affordable food staple

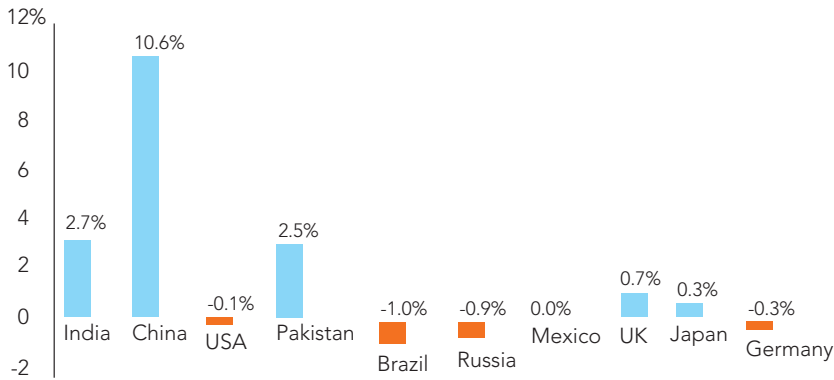
In Latin America, people are consuming more milk because it remains one of the most affordable food staples — despite volatile prices over the past two years. Latin American consumers, who have also seen the prices of rice, wheat and other food products rise in recent years, are consuming less of these basic staples and more milk as one of the cheapest and most nutritious foods.

Finally, in markets such as North America and Western Europe, the dairy market is more mature, and growth remains relatively flat. Included among the top 10 dairy markets in the world in total consumption are the United States, which ranks number three, Russia (#6), the United Kingdom (#8) and Germany (#10).

Long-life packaged milk drives growth

As the dairy category continues to grow, the way products are packaged and consumed in high growth, developing markets is changing. Over the past four years, the proportion of milk consumed in unpackaged form, either directly from farmers or from sidewalk vendors, has declined. In 2008, consumption of this so called "loose" milk represented 29.7% of total liquid dairy product consumption — down from 32.5% in 2004. In fact, consumption of packaged LDP is growing faster than the entire liquid dairy

CAGR in Top 10 milk* consumption markets (2005-2008)



In 2008, China replaced the US as the world's second largest consumer of liquid dairy products. Source: Tetra Pak, 2008

*Includes dairy alternatives such as soy, rice, nut, grain and seed-based milks

category and is expected to reach approximately 72% of total global consumption by 2012.

Consumption of ready-to-drink, long-life packaged milk (Milk that can be shipped and stored before opening without requiring either refrigeration or preservatives.) has reached a compound annual growth rate of 7.9% over the last four years, compared to a compound annual growth rate of 2.4% for the whole category.

In fact, worldwide consumption of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk has increased to 23% in 2008 from 18.7% of total liquid dairy products consumed in 2004. Tetra Pak estimates that global consumption of UHT milk will grow at a compound annual growth rate of 5.2% between now and 2012, reaching more than 70 billion litres by 2012.

The milk-price rollercoaster

Worldwide demand continues to grow despite fluctuating prices

From 2006 to 2007, world milk prices increased by more than 75% before settling back to 2006 price levels in late 2008. This was a result of low supply in traditional milk producing markets and higher than anticipated demand, particularly in emerging markets such as China.

Among the factors that reduced global milk supplies was severe drought in Australia, the world's second largest milk exporter after the United States and an end to European Union subsidies for dairy production, which diminished supplies in Europe.

At the same time, the price of commodities used in the dairy production process were on the rise, which contributed to price hikes along every step of the dairy value chain — from cow to consumer. For example, fuel prices soared, making it more expensive to transport and produce dairy products. Dairy producers also saw a sharp increase in the price of corn-based cattle feed as farmers increasingly sold their crops for corn-based ethanol instead.

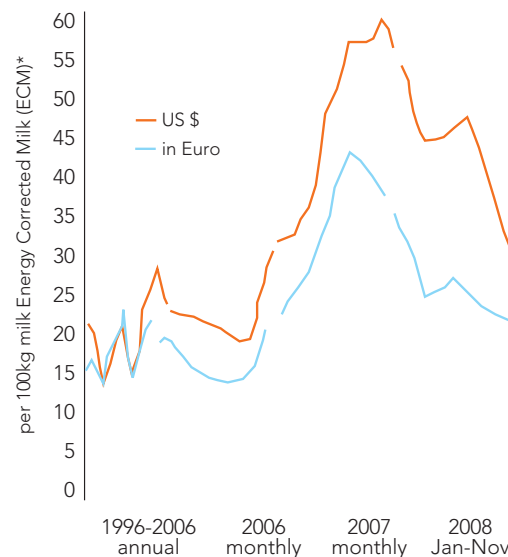
In the short term, milk prices are expected to remain stable, barring any unforeseen market disruptions in the global dairy supply chain.

Long-life packaged milk in mature markets

Consumption of long-life packaged milk is also on the rise in the advanced, mature markets where milk consumption is already very high.

For example, in Italy, almost 100% of all households consume milk, with each household consuming on average more than 100 litres of milk per year. In this market, 60.4% of all milk consumed is long-life packaged milk. In addition, in Spain, almost the entire milk market (98%) is UHT milk.

World milk prices



After increasing by nearly 75% from 2006-2008, world milk prices settled back to 2006 levels in late 2008

*ECM is a way of standardising milk quality for measurement purposes.

Source: IFCN Dairy Research Center, 2008

Top global trends set to shape the dairy industry

There are six global trends that will help shape the dairy industry over the next few years, according to Tetra Pak data and market analysis along with recent research from GfK Roper Consulting and Euromonitor International.* While these trends are more or less prevalent in individual markets, together they will have a tremendous impact on how, when, where and why consumers purchase and drink milk and other liquid dairy products.

1. Economising: As the world economic crisis deepens, consumer confidence around the world is falling and people are increasingly concerned about losing their jobs and being able to pay their bills. According to recent consumer research by GfK Roper Consulting, the number three concern among consumers around the globe is having enough money to live well and pay their bills — with 31% of consumers worldwide mentioning this as a top concern.

In addition, an October 2008 poll suggests that 79% of Americans are at least somewhat worried that the current financial crisis will have a “major negative impact” on them. And 41% of consumers are “putting off” as many purchases as possible — both big and small — until the crisis is resolved.

Consumers seek more value, buy products through different channels

As a result, more and more people are economising. They're more willing to look around for the best offer, and they expect more value for their money. However, instead of cutting down on dairy products, consumers are now more likely to buy plain milk than fortified milk, choose budget brands over premium brands and buy their products through different channels, like discounters.

For example, although Western European consumers buy most of their milk in supermarkets or hypermarkets, the percentage of milk sold either in discounters or other non-grocery retailers, such as convenience stores, has grown by 7.5% over the last three years. And this trend is expected to continue. Consumption of private label products in Western Europe now represents approximately 36% of total white milk consumption



— as consumers look for more value for their money.

It is important to understand that economising is a relative concept. For one person, economising may mean ordering a pizza to be delivered to their home rather than eating in an expensive restaurant, while for others simply ordering a pizza may be a luxury in itself. The extent to which people will economise will depend on many factors, including the depth of the economic crisis, which is yet to be seen.

2. “Anxious consumers”:

With the worldwide economic crisis, food-related health scares, terrorist attacks and disease epidemics regularly headlining the world news, a new consumer subculture is developing, which is both more alert to and more nervous about serious issues. This is called the “anxious consumer.”

According to a recent international poll, developing regions are particularly worried about food safety. More than 59% of consumers in developing countries said they worried about the safety of the food they buy, compared to 49% in developed countries.

* Sources include Tetra Pak 2008 and 2009 data, GfK Roper Reports Worldwide global consumer research 2008, and Euromonitor International 2008

In addition, 51% of consumers in developing countries said they were concerned about whether refrigerated beverages had been properly stored before they bought them, compared to 31% expressing concern in developed countries.

Anxious consumers drive conversion to packed milk

Anxious consumers around the world are helping to change the way food, and particularly milk, is consumed in their markets. More specifically, they are helping to drive conversion to packed milk, mainly UHT milk. According to Tetra Pak data, worldwide consumption of UHT milk has increased from 18.7% of total liquid dairy products sold in 2004 to 23% in 2008 — a compound annual growth rate of 7.9%.

This change in the way milk is processed and consumed in developing markets has been driven by increased consumer awareness of food safety. For example, up until the last few years, consumers in some developing markets believed that the best milk came straight from the cow. This perception is changing quickly due to consumer education campaigns sponsored by governments and dairy producers, well publicised food scares around the world, growing literacy rates and increasing health awareness in these markets.

Consumers more aware of food quality

Today's consumer is much more aware that milk sold in "loose" form instead of in packages deteriorates quickly and can carry bacteria and diseases, including tuberculosis, typhoid and salmonella. In addition, they no longer want to spend the time to boil milk for 10 to 20 minutes before they drink it to ensure it is safe — never mind both the altered nutritional content and taste.

Even so, concerns around the production, quality and protection of foods are likely to remain high on the public agenda all around the world. This means the trend toward packaged milk — and particularly

packaged UHT milk, which offers a long shelf life with no refrigeration required before opening and no need for preservatives — is set to continue, both in developing and developed markets.

3. Stretched lives: All around the world, people are becoming busier and busier, both with work and social activities. In fact, global consumers spend an average of five hours per week commuting — up from 4.3 hours in 2004. In developing countries, this number is even higher at 5.8 hours per week spent commuting.

Today's consumers value their time and increasingly expect to be able to do the same things they once did at home no matter where they are — from watching TV to checking emails to eating and drinking. To these consumers, home is no longer a location; home is wherever they happen to be.

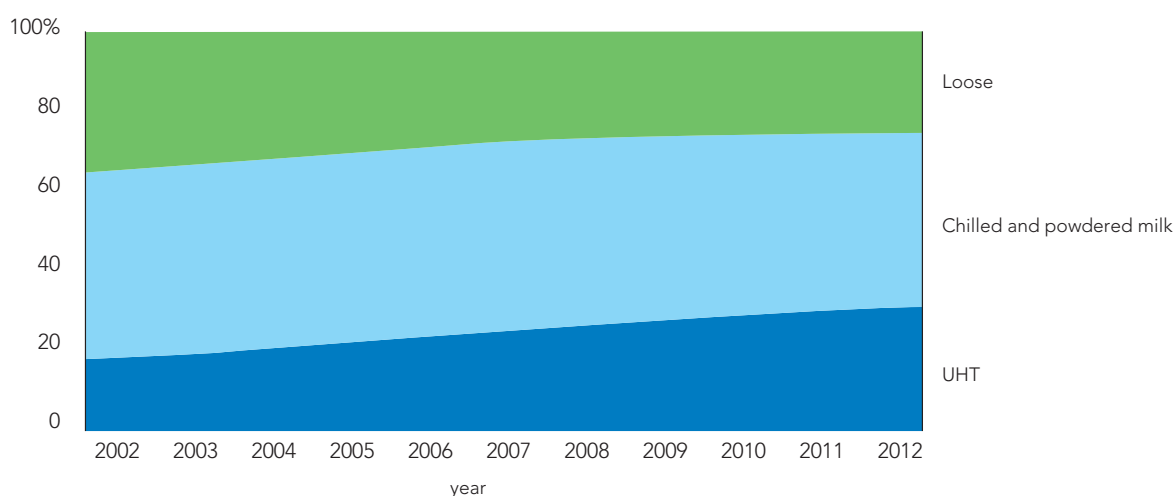
Busy, mobile consumers seek ready-to-drink products

Currently 20% of consumers worldwide sip a drink while walking or driving at least once a week. This number is as high as 41% in the United States and 38% in Australia and tends to be even higher for younger consumers age 13 to 19.

In addition, active households have less time for cooking so they are looking for products that are convenient, easy to use and easy to prepare. This can mean, for example, switching from flavoured milk powder or baby formula in powdered form to liquid milk products. It can also mean favouring drinking yogurt over eating yogurt with a spoon.

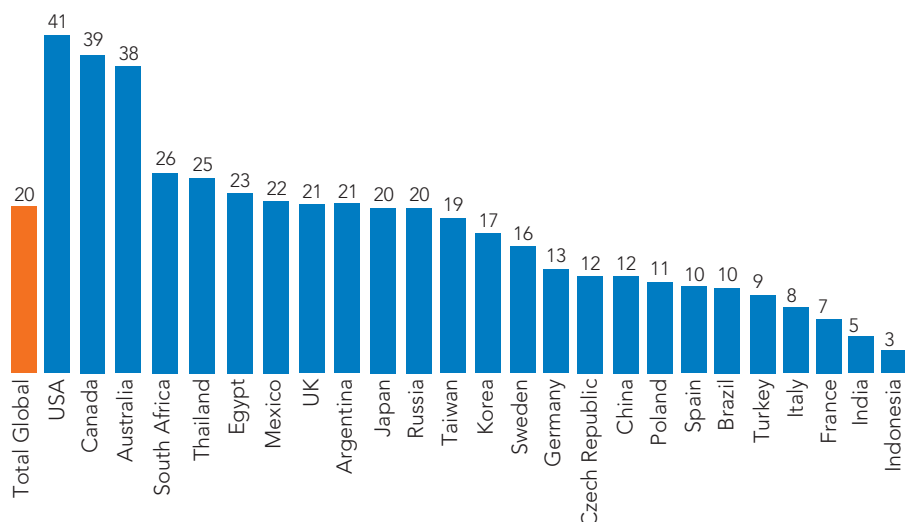
Over the last four years, consumption of flavoured milk sold in ready-to-drink liquid form has increased by a compound annual growth rate of 9.6%. This compares to an increase of 1.9% over the same time period for flavoured milk powder. During the same time period, consumption of yogurt drinks has risen by a compound annual growth rate of 9% compared to 4.5% for spoonable yogurt.

Rise in UHT milk consumption expected to continue
Total liquid dairy product consumption split by segment



Source: Tetra Pak, 2009

On-the-go solutions are important to consumers



Percentage of consumers who sip a drink while walking or driving at least once a week
Source: GfK Roper Reports Worldwide, 2008

More consumers enjoying breakfast ‘on the go’

Consider also that 28% of global consumers no longer eat breakfast at home, traditionally an important consumption occasion for milk all around the world. Instead, 17% have breakfast on the way to work, 27% sip a drink while walking or driving and 42% skip breakfast altogether in favour of a mid-morning snack.

Making breakfast available in the right format to meet the changing needs of busy consumers — whether through yogurt drinks, flavoured milk or white milk sold in on-the-go packages — will be essential moving forward. In fact, this is true across the full range of milk consumption occasions. In the medium term, the most successful dairy producers will be those who make the right milk products available in the right formats to cater to changing consumption habits in specific markets around the world. However, in the short term, we may see a slow down in the out-of-home consumption given the challenging economic environment, but certainly the trend will not be reversed.

4. Health and wellbeing: Good health ranks number 1 in 24 out of 25 countries as the core component of a “good life.” In fact, all around the world, health is quickly becoming a consumer priority.

While developing markets worry about the safe, hygienic, production of food, mature markets are more focused on issues such as obesity and nutrition. However, that doesn’t mean these concerns are always translated into action.

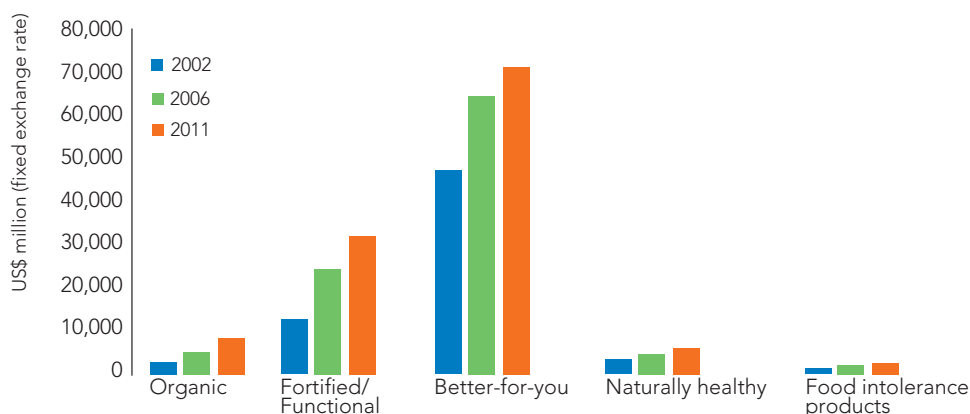
Approximately 73% of global consumers say eating healthy and nutritious foods is very important to their personal health and wellbeing. Yet, in practice, only 53% regularly eat healthy and nutritious foods. And while these same consumers agree that their long-term health is important, only one in three do everything they can to maintain it.

Consumption of fortified and functional milk products rising globally

This health and wellness trend has had a tremendous impact on the dairy market as different healthy segments emerge to satisfy different needs. For example, fortified and functional milk is the fastest growing segment among products that target health-conscious consumers, with global sales now topping US\$20 billion annually. Over the last four years, sales of fortified/functional milk in Western Europe alone have grown by 12.5%.

At the same time, consumption of soy milk is

Spending on healthy dairy products is on the rise



Fortified and functional milk is the fastest growing product segment for health-conscious consumers

Source: Euromonitor International, 2008
Global Retail Sales

increasing because soy protein has been linked to benefits such as reducing cholesterol, improving bone health and aiding relaxation. According to recent research from Tetra Pak, soy milk consumption has increased by a compound annual growth rate of 4.2% over the last three years alone.

Moving forward, this health and wellness trend is expected to continue to have an impact on the dairy category. However, in the current economic climate, consumers will also keep an eye on their budgets.

5. Simple and authentic: Some consumers are demonstrating resistance to what they perceive as over-marketing in today's world. These consumers prefer "real" or traditional products, traditional craftsmanship and traditional experiences, rather than "fake," "spun" or "over-marketed" ones.

About 600 million global consumers value simplicity, which is roughly defined as "keeping your life and mind as uncluttered as possible." The percentage of global consumers who say simplicity is a very important personal value for them has increased from 22% in 2004 to 57% in 2008.

Consumers increasingly seek traditional products

When it comes to food, traditional products are what global consumers want most. Around 68% of global consumers say they tend to stick with foods with which they are familiar. Approximately 57% say they try to avoid "ready meals" at home, and the same percentage say they try to avoid eating fast food.

This trend toward simplicity and authenticity is expected to become increasingly important, particularly in developed markets. In these markets, consumers are expected to show a return to traditional values and production methods, which will impact the types of dairy products they buy and consume, especially when coupled with today's challenging economic situation.

6. Ethical choice: All around the world, consumers agree that the environment is important. In fact, 54% of global consumers rate preserving the environment as extremely or very important as a guiding principle in their lives.

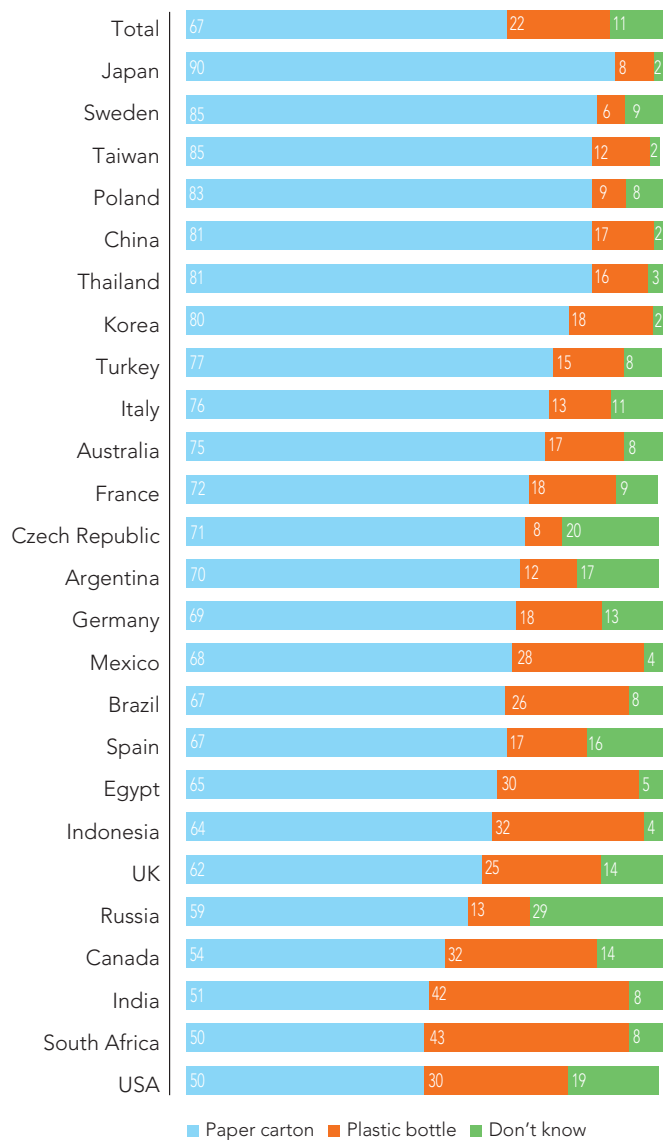
However, when it comes to taking the lead on climate change, consumers feel that it's up to big organisations, not themselves, to assume the primary responsibility. For example, 30% of consumers worldwide feel national governments should take the lead, followed by environmental groups (14%) and business and industry (10%).

Ethical beliefs don't always translate into action

And while consumers demand more ethical products — from organic goods to fair trade foods to products available in environmentally friendly packaging, they're generally not willing to compromise their priorities for it. They may say they desire to act ethically and environmentally, but whether they will buy and behave more ethically moving forward is uncertain, especially in turbulent economic times. Those that have to be more careful with their money may push back when money gets tighter.

Furthermore, consumers may begin to take "ethical" for granted and expect ethical products to be available at the same price and quality as the "less ethical" ones.

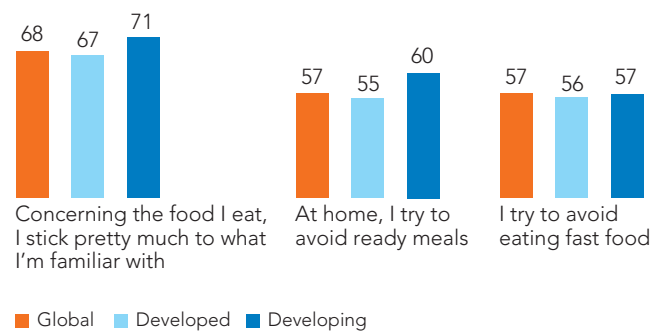
Consumers rate carton over plastic in environmental performance
Stronger performance than plastic in 25 markets



Percentage of global consumers who believe each form of packaging has the best environmental performance

Source: GfK Roper Reports Worldwide, 2008

Consumers want traditional, familiar foods
% of global consumers who agree with each statement



Source: GfK Roper Reports Worldwide, 2008

The World's Largest Milk Producer and Consumer — and Growing

India is famous for its sacred cows, which is one reason the country boasts some 300 million dairy cattle. However, few people realise that it also enjoys a dual distinction as both the world's top milk producer and the world's largest milk consumer. With milk consumption expected to rise by 2.6% in 2009, and milk production forecasted to sustain its normal growth of about 3%, India shows no sign of slowing down.

Since 1999, India has produced more milk than any other country in the world. Over the last four years, milk production in India has increased by a compound annual growth rate of 4.3%, according to recent research from Tetra Pak.

India also tops the charts in terms of milk consumption, consuming 51.5 billion litres of milk and other liquid dairy products in 2008 — with a compound annual growth rate of 2.7% over the last four years. That's almost double the volumes consumed by the number two milk consumer, China.

What's driving the growth?

So what's driving these high levels of consumption and production? To start with, India has a population of 1.3 billion people, and milk is an integral part of their diet.

Since many Indians are vegetarian, milk serves as an important source of protein. Indians use milk or other liquid dairy products for everything from whitening tea or coffee, to making yogurt or curd, to preparing curries and other popular Indian dishes. As in many cultures, milk is also a popular beverage for children because it is so nutritious.

India is also beginning to solve some of its chronic productivity issues — a key challenge for years. For example, while India enjoys the largest cattle and buffalo population in the world, its productivity per animal is the lowest in the world. Most farmers own just two or three cows, which together produce just one to two litres of milk per day.

In fact, productivity per cow in India is less than half the world average — just 1000 kilograms per year compared to a world average of 2038 kilograms per year.

This is the result of several factors, including low genetic potential and poor nutrition. However, productivity is now on the rise thanks to new vaccinations, better animal care

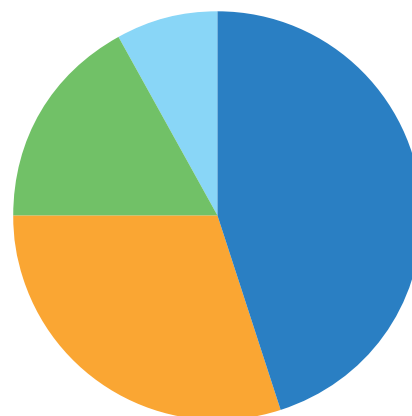
facilities, artificial insemination and other technology, much of which is driven and supported by government agencies.

Dairy cooperative system supports producers

Dairy producers also receive a great deal of support from the dairy cooperative system in India. Nearly 40 years ago, India set up a highly efficient national milk grid that collects milk daily from nearly 70 million dairy farmers spread across 50,000 villages. Via this cooperative network, milk is transported to refrigerated milk collection centres, where it is quality checked, processed and then either transported to urban centres or to the large dairy companies that have purchased the milk.

The dairy cooperatives, many of which are computerised and automated, also ensure that dairy producers sell all the milk

Typical milk consumption in Indian households



- 45% tea or coffee whitening
- 30% liquid milk for children
- 17% curd or yogurt preparation
- 8% cooking in other forms

India has 300 million head of dairy cattle — roughly 1/5 of the world's total bovine population. However, most of these cows belong to farmers in small villages, whose entire herd comprises two to three animals

Every day: 70 million farmers milk 105 million cows in 50,000 villages and the national milk grid transports the milk (an average of 1-2 litres per farmer) to more than 700,000 cities in India

they produce and receive a fair price for their milk. They also handle payment arrangements on behalf of dairy producers.

Currently 65% of all milk consumed in India is consumed in "loose" or unpackaged form whereby milk is poured from one container to another. However, for reasons of health, safety and convenience, milk is increasingly consumed in either pouches or cartons. Over the last four years, consumption of milk and other liquid dairy products sold in pasteurised plastic

The way milk is sold around the world differs by culture

Around the world, supermarkets or hypermarkets are the main sales channel for milk and other liquid dairy products, but other channels, such as small grocery retailers and other types of retailers, are slowly gaining market share at their expense.

In the world's two largest milk consumption markets, China and India, supermarkets represent a relatively small percentage of overall milk sales. For example, in China, 42.5% of all milk and other liquid dairy products are sold through small grocery retailers.

In India, only 5% of all milk is sold through traditional retailers, 70% is delivered directly to consumer homes through special milk agents and 25% is sold through vending machines or small street side kiosks in the more urban areas.



Holy cows

Many of them wander along the streets of India's densely populated cities and villages with not a care in the world. Yet few would think to bother them. That's because for more than 3,000 years, India's 930 million Hindus have considered the cow holy, one to respect, not to eat.

Respect for cows as the mother of civilisation, providing milk that nurtures life, is a common theme in Hindu religious texts. So while it's incorrect to say that Hindus worship the cow, it's fair to say that most cows enjoy a revered life in India.

pouches in India has grown at a rate of 4.5% annually while milk sold in cartons has grown at a rate of 24.6% annually.

As India's population continues to grow and the country finds solutions to its productivity issues, India is expected to maintain its dual distinction as the world's largest dairy producer and consumer.

About Tetra Pak

Tetra Pak is the world's leading food processing and packaging solutions company. Working closely with our customers and suppliers, we provide safe, innovative and environmentally sound products that each day meet the needs of hundreds of millions of people around the world. With over 20,000 employees and operations in more than 150 countries, we believe in responsible industry leadership and a sustainable approach to business. Our motto, "PROTECTS WHAT'S GOOD,"™ reflects our vision to make food safe and available, everywhere.

More information about Tetra Pak is available at www.tetrapak.com

