

## Chapter 1 : Electronics, Cars, Fashion, Collectibles, Coupons and More | eBay

*In we reviewed our sustainable packaging strategy, acknowledging the growing concerns of governments, NGOs and the general public on the issue of packaging waste in the environment. We assessed our achievements so far and identified areas where we could push ourselves even further.*

Did you know that more than million disposable plastic straws are used in the U. Source Or that China uses 45 billion pairs of disposable chopsticks per year, resulting in the annual decimation of 25 million trees? Source Bottled water produces 1. It is thousands of times more expensive than tap water, and in the U. The transformation of water into a pricy, wasteful, yet somehow desirable commodity may represent one of the biggest marketing scams in history. Instead of wasting money on the Dasani and Evian, protect the environment “ and your wallet “ by using a Thermos. The best options are stainless steel, lined aluminum, or glass. At least 90 percent of the price of a bottle of water is for things other than the water itself, like bottling, packaging, shipping and marketing. It takes about 1, to 2, times as much energy to produce and transport the average bottle of water to Los Angeles as to produce the same amount of tap water. About 1 million tons of plastic PET water bottles are produced in the U. Between and , bottled water consumption in the U. Because plastic water bottles are shielded from sunlight in landfills, they will not decompose for thousands of years. When you wander into a supermarket, chances are that the majority of what you see will be packaged, and not entirely without reason. Until all foods are locally sourced, transported products must be ensured a reasonable shelf life, lest they rot before consumption and go to waste. When shopping, you can try to select items that use minimal or reusable packaging, and bring your own reusable bags to carry them home with. Choosing recyclable cardboard and glass over plastic and polystyrene is less likely to harm the environment and your health. When you shop try to buy in bulk, thereby reducing individual packaging. European consumers should keep in mind that products marked with the Green Dot are manufactured by companies that help fund recycling and waste recovery efforts. Plant-based eco-packaging is a growing industry, and companies like Earthcycle and Mycobond make both ethically-sourced and sustainable products. Mounting environmental concerns are eliciting some gradual progress on a systemic level, and pushes for legislative action can force companies to use and develop better packaging alternatives. California has already moved to ban the use of polystyrene containers in foodservice , and distribution will halt by Sights are set on a further reduction of 2. Walmarts have also made strides in transitioning away from PVC packaging for its sheets and tablecloths. A recent New York Times article highlights corporate efforts to cut costs and eliminate excess: These companies need our continued urging, and putting our money where our mouths are, makes a difference. Wherever possible, relinquish disposable goods in favor of those that are reusable and sustainable. Avoid packaging that can hurt you and the environment and is destined to sit in landfills. We have the power to communicate that waste reduction is a priority by carefully choosing what we buy. Waste prevention and recycling starts at home, and the CalRecycle website from CA. It has spurred Amazon.

### Chapter 2 : One-a-day bananas: Genius at work or waste of packaging? (Survey) | TreeHugger

*Packaging was once the poster child of U.S. waste, a leading threat for choking landfills – but despite persistent myths saying otherwise, as the American public ramped up recycling, packaging.*

The organisation said that the findings show that the national recycling schemes in Europe, based on extended producer responsibility (EPR), manage well. Each country has normally, either by law or a covenant, fixed national targets for recycling and energy recovery. In 2018, Czechia ranked on the top with a recycling rate of 85%. The recycling rate for trade and industry sector reached 95%. The following EPRO countries include all kinds of plastic packaging in their collection schemes for households: Germany, Netherlands, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, in a separate plastics fraction, together with other lightweight packaging yellow bin or sorted out at central sorting plants for residual waste. In other countries like Austria and UK, some parts of the country collect all plastic packaging while other regions concentrate on just rigid plastic packaging. Germany, Netherlands, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden have in addition a deposit system for most of the beverage bottles. How to sort, recycle and recover mixed streams of plastic packaging is a key topic for EPRO working groups. More energy recovery and less landfilling Energy recovery hit 70%. There are still big differences on energy recovery results within Europe. Plastic waste in general The recycling result for packaging of 70%. The overall recycling rate for plastics reached 70%. Canada There are no national statistics on recycling of household plastic packaging because each Canadian province is responsible for mandating packaging and paper EPR programs. Accordingly, there is no standard method for measuring material recycling performance. However, the following ranges of recycling rates represent household plastic packaging recycled in Canada today: It does not include trade and industry sector generated material aka industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) material. The majority of these bottles were processed into polyester staple fibre or recycled into food and non-food grade recycled PET resin, fully closing the loop in bottle-grade recycling. South Africa has 54 million inhabitants. Plastic waste from agriculture Several EPRO members are also active within the agriculture sector, collecting and recovering agriculture film and other non-packaging plastics in addition to rigid plastic packaging waste from farmers. So far, there are no European statistics in this field, covering just agriculture plastics. In 2018, EPRO established a working group focusing on collection and recovery of plastic waste from the agricultural sector. This expert group exchanges knowledge and best practice among EPRO members and is networking with other organisations.

### Chapter 3 : Food Packaging and Its Environmental Impact - calendrierdelascience.com

*Between a quarter and a third of all domestic waste is packaging: much of this is food packaging. It's difficult to recycle, too. Plastic which is contaminated with food is hard to reuse.*

August 15, Promo image e-market one-a-day bananas Mark at BoingBoing says " This is the way to sell bananas - a pack with a spectrum of ripeness levels. The first banana in the pack is perfectly ripe and ready to eat right away, the next is a little less ripe, but will probably be ready to slice over your cereal the following morning. All the way on the right, the last banana is bright green and nowhere near ripe enough to eat. But by the time you get through the other bananas, that one will be perfect. All of this comes from a tweet: I have banana ripeness anxiety. Almost a decade ago, we called wrapping bananas packaging design at its worst. But in a very fresh post, 7 most commonly wasted fruits and vegetables, Katherine notes: Bananas, for example, took the prize for waste in terms of total volume and for climate impact. These are hard choices. Their VP of marketing told Forbes: By achieving this, bananas can now be sold in venues, such as convenience stores, cafeterias and school vending machines, offering consumers a fresh and healthy alternative to the typical snacks linked to the growing obesity epidemic in many western societies. In the past, this alternative was not possible due to the highly perishable nature of bananas and the unwillingness of the retailer or vending operator to absorb high losses due to overripe product. This new packaging from Korea theoretically reduces waste because you get one ripening banana per day, which should reduce waste, particularly when more and more people are living alone and would like their bunch of bananas to last all week. On the other hand, bananas do not need to be perfect to eat, a bit of brown never hurt anyone. As Katherine noted in her post Stop the war on imperfect bananas! You can always turn them into banana bread or many other things, they do not have to go into the composting bin. There are so many ways to use old bananas! Think of them as your best friend in the kitchen, a magic bullet solution to make everything from curry to pancakes taste like a million bucks. Then Melissa tells us that they are good for a whole lot more than just eating in From shoe shining to skin smoothing: Instead, everyone is excited about putting them in plastic boxes, a solid fossil fuel, often ending up in the ocean or the landfill. The whole idea is silly; there are somewhere between 7 and a million ways to use bananas. If you shop carefully and buy what you need, they can all get eaten or used in a reasonable time. But judging by all the raving headlines saying things like Bananas have been solved , I wonder if I am alone. What do you think?

### Chapter 4 : Waste of Packaging: Individually Wrapped Prunes | TreeHugger

*The information contained on these pages is intended to inform the public and does not establish or affect legal rights or obligations. This applies to all pages in the Reducing Wasted Food & Packaging: A Guide for Food Services.*

This material â€” dubbed Parkesine â€” was derived from cellulose. Yes â€” the first plastic was bio-based! It could be molded when heated and retained its shape when cooled. Jacques Edwin Brandenberger created Cellophane, a clear layer of packaging for any product â€” the first fully flexible, water impermeable wrap. Brandenberger originally aimed to apply a clear flexible film to cloth to make it stain-resistant. Later to be renamed Cellophane Tape, it was an attractive way for grocers and bakers to seal packages. The plastic was first used to protect military equipment and later for food packaging. Saran would cling to almost any material â€” bowls, dishes, pots and even itself â€” and became a terrific tool for maintaining the freshness of food at home. Tupperware and other plastic containers with an airtight seal are one of the most notable products in plastic packaging history. Learn more about the history of polyethylene. The new garbage bags, intended for commercial use, were first sold to the Winnipeg General Hospital. They later became popular for home use. Vergobbi patented zipper storage bags. Minigrip licensed them, intending to use them as pencil bags. The first baggies and sandwich bags on a roll were introduced Learn more about: Plastic was used for the handle and then for the entire box starting in the s. The aluminum trays were replaced with plastic, microwavable trays in Biodegradable plastics Flexible plastic tubes for yogurt became available, making it possible to enjoy a tasty, calcium-rich snack on the go. More pounds of plastic bottles have been recycled every year since ! The recycling rate for polyethylene plastic bags and wraps has doubled since Learn how to recycle plastic bags. The new films are also lighter than foil-based designs. The new packaging makes eating on-the-go more fun and convenient.

**Chapter 5 : Plastic Packaging Waste – Insteading**

*Packaging - much of it single-use food wrapping - has created a rubbish problem that now pollutes every corner of the world. Manufacturers got us into this mess, but it's up to us to dig.*

**Article 1 Objectives** This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.

**Article 2 Scope** This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used.

**Article 3 Definitions** For the purposes of this Directive: Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers; 2. Landfill shall not be considered a form of organic recycling;

**Article 4 Prevention** Member States shall ensure that, in addition to the measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste taken in accordance with Article 9, other preventive measures are implemented. Such other measures may consist of national programmes or similar actions adopted, if appropriate in consultation with economic operators, and designed to collect and take advantage of the many initiatives taken within Member States as regards prevention. They shall comply with the objectives of this Directive as defined in Article 1 1. The Commission shall help to promote prevention by encouraging the development of suitable European standards, in accordance with Article 174.

**Article 5** Member States may encourage reuse systems of packaging, which can be reused in an environmentally sound manner, in conformity with the Treaty. Member States shall, where appropriate, encourage the use of materials obtained from recycled packaging waste for the manufacturing of packaging and other products. This process shall be repeated every five years thereafter. The measures and targets referred to in paragraph 1 a and b shall be published by the Member States and shall be the subject of an information campaign for the general public and economic operators. Greece, Ireland and Portugal may, because of their specific situation, i. Member States which have, or will, set programmes going beyond the targets of paragraph 1 a and b and which provide to this effect appropriate capacities for recycling and recovery, are permitted to pursue those targets in the interest of a high level of environmental protection, on condition that these measures avoid distortions of the internal market and do not hinder compliance by other Member States with the Directive. Member States shall inform the Commission thereof. The Commission shall confirm these measures, after having verified, in cooperation with the Member States, that they are consistent with the considerations above and do not constitute an arbitrary means of discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States.

**Article 7 Return, collection and recovery systems** Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that systems are set up to provide for: These systems shall be open to the participation of the economic operators of the sectors concerned and to the participation of the competent public authorities. They shall also apply to imported products under non-discriminatory conditions, including the detailed arrangements and any tariffs imposed for access to the systems, and shall be designed so as to avoid barriers to trade or distortions of competition in conformity with the Treaty. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall form part of a policy covering all packaging and packaging waste and shall take into account, in particular, requirements regarding the protection of environmental and consumer health, safety and hygiene; the protection of the quality, the authenticity and the technical characteristics of the packed goods and materials used; and the protection of industrial and commercial property rights.

**Article 8 Marking and identification system** The Council shall, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Treaty, decide no later than two years after the entry into force of this Directive on the marking of packaging. To facilitate collection, reuse and recovery including recycling, packaging shall

indicate for purposes of its identification and classification by the industry concerned the nature of the packaging materials used. To that end, the Commission shall, not later than 12 months after the entry into force of this Directive determine, on the basis of Annex I and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, the numbering and abbreviations on which the identification system is based and shall specify which materials shall be subject to the identification system in accordance with the same procedure. Packaging shall bear the appropriate marking either on the packaging itself or on the label. It shall be clearly visible and easily legible. The marking shall be appropriately durable and lasting, including when the packaging is opened.

**Article 9 Essential requirements** Member States shall ensure that three years from the date of the entry into force of this Directive, packaging may be placed on the market only if it complies with all essential requirements defined by this Directive including Annex II. Member States shall, from the date set out in Article 22 1 , presume compliance with all essential requirements set out in this Directive including Annex II in the case of packaging which complies:

a) Member States shall publish the reference numbers of national standards transposing these harmonized standards; b) with the relevant national standards referred to in paragraph 3 in so far as, in the areas covered by such standards, no harmonized standards exist. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of their national standards, as referred to in paragraph 2 b , which they deem to comply with the requirements referred to in this Article. The Commission shall forward such texts forthwith to the other Member States. Member States shall publish the references of these standards. The Commission shall ensure that they are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. This Committee shall deliver an opinion without delay.

**Article 10 Standardization** The Commission shall promote, as appropriate, the preparation of European standards relating to the essential requirements referred to in Annex II. The Commission shall promote, in particular, the preparation of European standards relating to:

**Article 11 Concentration levels of heavy metals present in packaging** Member States shall ensure that the sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed the following: The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, determine:

**Article 12 Information systems** Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that databases on packaging and packaging waste are established, where not already in place, on a harmonized basis in order to contribute to enabling Member States and the Commission to monitor the implementation of the objectives set out in this Directive. To this effect, the databases shall provide in particular information on the magnitude, characteristics and evolution of the packaging and packaging waste flows including information on the toxicity or danger of packaging materials and components used for their manufacture at the level of individual Member States. In order to harmonize the characteristics and presentation of the data produced and to make the data of the Member States compatible, Member States shall provide the Commission with their available data by means of formats which shall be adopted by the Commission one year from the date of entry into force of this Directive on the basis of Annex III, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17. Member States shall take into account the particular problems of small and medium-sized enterprises in providing detailed data. The data obtained shall be made available with the national reports referred to in Article 17 and shall be updated in subsequent reports. Member States shall require all economic operators involved to provide competent authorities with reliable data on their sector as required in this Article.

**Article 13 Information for users of packaging** Member States shall take measures, within two years of the date referred to in Article 22 1 , to ensure that users of packaging, including in particular consumers, obtain the necessary information about:

**Article 15 Economic instruments** Acting on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Treaty, the Council adopts economic instruments to promote the implementation of the objectives set by this Directive. In the absence of such measures, the Member States may, in accordance with the principles governing Community environmental policy, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle, and the obligations arising out of the Treaty, adopt measures to implement those objectives. The first report shall cover the period to

**Article 18 Freedom to place on the market** Member States shall not impede the placing on the market of their territory of packaging which satisfies the provisions of this Directive.

**Article 19 Adaptation to scientific and technical progress** The amendments necessary for adapting to scientific and technical progress the identification system "as referred to in Article 8 2 , Annex I and

Article 10, last indent " and the formats relating to the database system " as referred to in Article 12 3 and Annex III " shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article Article 20 Specific measures The Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, shall determine the technical measures necessary to deal with any difficulties encountered in applying the provisions of this Directive in particular to primary packaging for medical devices and pharmaceutical products, small packaging and luxury packaging. The Commission shall also present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on any other measure to be taken, if appropriate accompanied by a proposal. Article 21 Committee procedure The Commission shall be assisted by a committee composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote. The Council shall act by a qualified majority. If, on the expiry of a period which may in no case exceed three months from the date of referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission. Article 22 Implementation in national law Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive before 30 June They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof. When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. In addition, Member States shall communicate to the Commission all existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted within the scope of this Directive. The requirements for the manufacturing of packaging shall in no case apply to packaging used for a given product before the date of entry into force of this Directive. Member States shall, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of the entry into force of the present Directive, allow the placing on the market of packaging manufactured before this date and which is in conformity with their existing national law. Article 24 This Directive shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities. Article 25 This Directive is addressed to the Member States. Done at Brussels, 20 December Joint text of the Conciliation Committee of 8 November The identification system may also use the abbreviation for the relevant material s e. Requirements specific to the reusable nature of packaging The following requirements must be simultaneously satisfied: Requirements specific to the recoverable nature of packaging a Packaging recoverable in the form of material recycling Packaging must be manufactured in such a way as to enable the recycling of a certain percentage by weight of the materials used into the manufacture of marketable products, in compliance with current standards in the Community. The establishment of this percentage may vary, depending on the type of material of which the packaging is composed. For household and non-household packaging waste:

## Chapter 6 : Packaging | Green Choices

*Introduction. The EU first introduced measures on the management of packaging waste in the early s. Directive 85//EEC set rules on the production, marketing, use, recycling and refilling of containers of liquids for human consumption and on the disposal of used containers.*

Privacy and cookies Packaging Between a quarter and a third of all domestic waste is packaging: Plastic which is contaminated with food is hard to reuse. Packets are often made up of several different layers laminated together e. The packaging industry argues that packaging is necessary for health and hygiene, and has made efforts to make packaging much lighter and thinner which means that it takes less resources to make and less energy to transport , but the amount of packaged convenience goods on offer is increasing all the time. Packaging and transport are the two biggest environmental problems with convenience drinks. The two are tied together, as heavier containers take more energy to transport, and even recycling and refilling demand transport for the empties. Comparing different packaging systems is fantastically difficult. Attempts have been made to compare plastic with glass, or returnable bottles with disposable ones. The results of such studies are very controversial, with those funded by environmental groups typically coming to one conclusion, and those funded by industry coming to the opposite conclusionâ€! The packaging industry claims it is greener now than it was because packets and bottles have become lighter, which means fewer raw materials used and less energy used for transport. Overall, the problem is that packaging is driven by the desire to promote brands and to make money, not by the desire to meet real human needs, or by the desire to protect our environment. Faced with such a system, the best we can do as individuals is to minimise our consumption of packaged products â€ even healthy, organic ones! Returnable glass bottles seem to be the best environmental option â€ provided transport distances for this heavy material are not too far. The traditional glass milk bottle, increasingly under threat, is a classic example of a system that works. Glass bottle banks for recycling are now ubiquitous in the UK â€ and the material collected really is reused. In , tonnes of glass were recycled in the UK â€ some of this was made back into bottles and jars, but many other products are possible, from fibreglass to building aggregate. Recycling aluminium drinks cans is well established in the UK, and supporting this is a must for green consumers. Twenty recycled aluminium cans can be made with the power it takes to manufacture one brand new one Recycling 1kg of aluminium saves 8kg of bauxite, 4kg of chemicals and 14kWh of electricity. Plastic drinks bottles are also recyclable â€ and collection services and plastic banks are slowly being setup in the UK. Different kinds of plastic have different properties, and different potential for recycling. Some are made from toxic PVC â€ best avoided altogether. PET is fully recyclable â€ from old bottles back to new bottles â€ and can also be reused to make consumer goods from fleece jackets to furniture. Many drinks cartons â€ including those containing GM-free soya drinks and fairtrade orange juice â€ are made from cardboard, plastic, and aluminium foil laminated together. These are at least partially recyclable, but schemes to do so are only just being launched in the UK. Reusing bottles and jars at home is a more direct way to save resources â€ this gets round the transport and energy costs of recycling glass and plastic. And the very best way to cut down our impact on the planet, dull though it is, is not to buy convenience packaging at all. Avoid excess packaging Try to avoid buying lots of packaging â€ you may be able to get fruit and vegetables packed only in paper bags, rather than on plastic or polystyrene trays. Buy food and drink in recyclable packaging such as glass jars or tin cans If you have storage space, buy dried goods in bulk â€ this means fewer individual packages. Buy basic ingredients and cook them yourself, rather than small prepackaged portions. Organic fruit and veg in supermarkets is often highly packaged â€ because it is marketed as high-value luxury produce. Complain about this to your supermarket â€ or, better still, join a box scheme and have unpackaged fruit, vegetables and other produce delivered straight to your door. The Organic Directory can be searched for box schemes and local delivery services And, of course â€ re-use or refuse supermarket carrier bags! Very organised people, who use the same shop or chain regularly, can reuse fruit and veg bags as well.

## Chapter 7 : Packaging and packaging waste directive - Wikipedia

*Time series of packaging waste generation and treatment. Figure 2 shows the development of packaging waste generated from to in the calendrierdelascience.com reasons of comparison, EU data are also shown for to , although EU data are available.*

This piece was written by Kyla Fisher, program manager with Ameripen. Waste management is widely accepted as a way to reduce greenhouse gas. Managing discards by putting materials back into reuse through recycling and composting preserves raw materials and reduces impacts caused by extraction, harvesting and processing. Diversion from landfills further reduces the production of methane generated from decomposition. This premise of diverting waste to minimize environmental impact is a keystone of integrated waste management policy. Yet, despite this premise, landfill-based greenhouse gas continues to rise as the makeup of our landfills shift. In just 50 years, Americans have doubled the amount of food we waste. Food waste now makes up an estimated one-third of the waste sent to landfills – more than any other material we generate. On a per capita basis, Americans waste almost one third more than peers in developed nations. Data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO suggest that if global food waste was measured by greenhouse gas emissions alone, it would trail only China and the United States in terms of overall emissions. Considering that the U. When we examine current policies around food waste through the lens of the waste management hierarchy , none of these policies tackle prevention – the top strategy for waste management. Rather, a significant emphasis has been placed on redistribution and reuse through anaerobic digestion and composting, and some work on date labeling. Prevention and packaging Yet we know that prevention, particularly when it comes to the wasting of food, is the most impactful strategy to reduce greenhouse gas. Prevention of food waste not only saves food from the landfill , but also results in six times greater greenhouse gas emission savings than composting, seven times greater than anaerobic digestion and three times more than that of redistribution. For this reason, Ameripen argues for the need to integrate packaging and food waste policies to create a holistic strategy in order to drive significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Integrated policies to consider materials management would help simultaneously address the challenges of both solid waste disposal and climate impact. When the association compared results between developed countries, the correlation between food waste and packaging became even more significant. Ameripen has found a correlation between the amount of food that is packaged and the amount of food that goes to waste. Courtesy of Ameripen The countries with the greatest amount of food waste also sold the least amount of packaged foods. Digging further into this data, Ameripen notes the U. But the Ameripen report is not the only study which explored this potential correlation. As part of their work on reducing food waste, the Department of Environmental Quality in Oregon noted: This is an argument for integrated policy-making. The caution with thinking solely about waste discards rather than materials management is a predominant focus on end-of-life, rather than lifecycle, thinking. Policies designed to reduce packaging in the waste stream for example, may inadvertently penalize packaging innovations that reduce food waste. Policies promoting recyclability, light-weighting and materials bans, while well-intentioned, may overlook the true value and primary mission of packaging: Packaging has been proven in a number of studies to be both an environmentally advantageous and cost effective strategy to reduce consumer food waste , yet we continue to address the management of food waste and packaging as two distinctly separate issues. Ameripen recognizes that promotion of the value packaging can play in reducing food waste is not a popular notion. Consumers, and subsequently policy makers, tend to perceive that less packaging is better for the environment. In one global study, consumers ranked recyclable packaging as a more valuable indicator of environmental sustainability than packaging which had been proven effective in reducing food waste. The perception that packaging is an environmental waste has resulted in pressure to avoid or transition away from technologies and designs proven effective in reducing food waste – including smaller sizes – a popular attribute consumers suggest could be effective in helping them reduce household food loss. This type of thinking isolates packaging from its primary role to protect the products it supports. Integrating packaging as a solution

If we really believe that waste management is an effective means through which to reduce greenhouse gases, then we need to look beyond the landfill and across the lifecycle of materials. Smarter waste management policies need to consider sustainable materials management and acknowledge that packaging and food waste can be a shared solution. In order to increase the opportunity for donation and redistribution, we may need to support increased packaging in some food groups or products. If we truly want to drive environmental outcomes through waste management strategies, we need to consider that packaging and preventing food waste can be complimentary ideas. Policies to manage waste both food and packaging need to consider this intersection.

### Chapter 8 : Environmental management : Waste - calendrierdelascience.com

*Although transported from place to place, plastic packaging and other non-biodegradable disposables are the most persistent and infrequently recycled forms of waste. Every piece of plastic that has ever been produced is still in existence, with much of it collecting in our landfills and environment.*

### Chapter 9 : EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive - EUROOPEN

*Containers and packaging make up a major portion of municipal solid waste (MSW), amounting to million tons of generation in ( percent of total generation). Packaging is the product used to wrap or protect goods, including food, beverages, medications and cosmetic products.*