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# Sustainable Packaging.

sustainability aspects. But it is often overlooked that the principle of sustainability is not just limited to ecological factors, but takes equal account of economic and social aspects. Sustainable packaging therefore means economical, consumer friendly and environmentally

Packagings are increasingly assessed from friendly packaging. Plastic packagings meet these requirements in a very special way. The brochure "Into the Future with Plastic" illustrates this using examples.

# Preserving. Environmentally Friendly Packaging. "Plastic packagings preserve more resources then they consume themselves."

# **Enjoying Sustainably.**



#### Fresh stays fresh...

Plastic packagings extend the shelf life of foods. Fruit stays fresh, cooked meats remain tasty and cheese keeps its flavour. Everything is very different without packaging. Many foodstuffs quickly lose their freshness and quality.

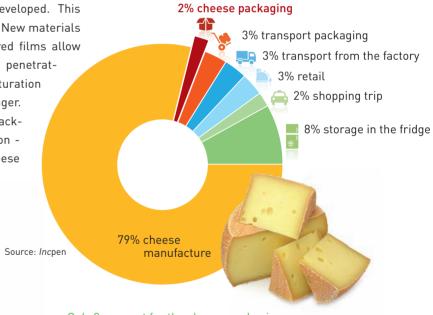
For example, cheese without packaging

very quickly loses its appearance and taste. The result: it ends up in the bin.

High-tech barrier films protect against the loss of flavour, drying out and spoiling. Windows make it easy to see: the product is fresh.

#### ...and for ever longer.

Packagings are constantly being further developed. This means that foodstuffs have longer shelf lives. New materials have improved resealing. Special multi-layered films allow CO<sub>2</sub> to escape, while preventing oxygen from penetrating. The packaging thus slows down the maturation process, e.g. of cheese, so that it keeps for longer. And, for these special properties, plastic packagings need less and less energy in production - as the example of the total energy used in cheese shows.



Only 2 per cent for the cheese packaging.

after 3 days with Dackaging

Cheese slices packaged - unpackaged

Modern plastic cans made of multi-layered films with an integrated double barrier can already keep various foodstuffs fresh for up to two years.

# Product Protection is Climate Protection.



#### Well packaged. Good for the climate.

Unpackaged or incorrectly packaged - many foodstuffs spoil because they are not in the right packaging. In European households alone more than 70 million tonnes of food are thrown away every year. For example, the production of 1 kg of beef causes the release of 13 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>. If the beef goes off because it has

not been adequately protected, these 13 kg of  ${\rm CO_2}$  have burdened the climate unnecessarily. And the same amount is caused again for the production of the replacement. Plastic packagings guarantee a longer shelf life. That is good for the climate.

Odour- and taste-neutral, hygienic, insulating and lightweight: insulating boxes made of polystyrene

#### Plastic packagings prevent CO<sub>2</sub>.

1 kg beef	13.3 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
1 kg coffee	8.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
1 kg French fries	5.7 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
1 kg soft cheese	1.95 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
1 kg pasta	0.92 kg CO <sub>2</sub>

Source: IK

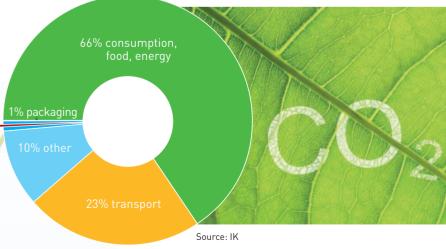
1.5 l PET bottle	0.085 kg CO <sub>3</sub>
0.5 l PP meat tray	0.084 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
0.5 l PP yoghurt pot	0.073 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
0.5 l PS tray	0.065 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
1 m2 LDPE film 12µ	0.049 kg CO <sub>2</sub>

#### The CO, reality.

Much less  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is emitted in the manufacture of plastic packagings than in the manufacture of the products. The packaging for 1 kg of beef releases just about 200 g  $\mathrm{CO}_2$ .

If we look at the entire  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  consumption of a German citizen over a year, plastic packagings play only a very minor role. This is shown by a scientific study: With a per capita consumption of 9.7 tonnes, this is just 0.3 per cent.





## Less is More.



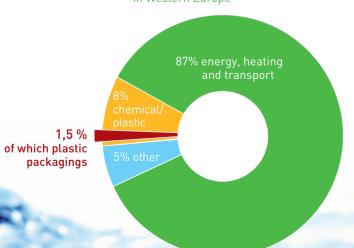
#### Ever lighter.

Whether film, a paint pot, detergent packaging or yoghurt pot - plastic packagings are light and thus use few raw materials in their manufacture. Just 1.5 per cent of the total mineral oil and gas consumption in Europe is needed for plas-

tic packaging. The vast majority - almost 90 per cent - is used for heating, energy and transport.

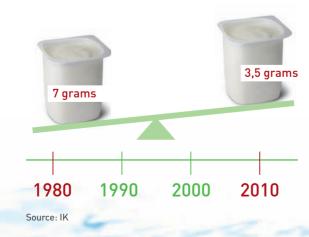
And plastic packagings are becoming ever lighter. And are continuously improving their packaging performance in spite of using ever less material. This saves raw materials and energy.

# Mineral oil and gas consumption in Western Europe



Source: Plastics Europe und IK

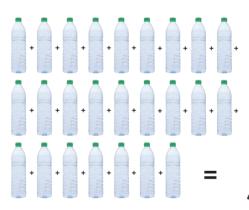
Yesterday - Today



#### We wear PET.

Plastic packagings that are no longer needed are not waste; they are valuable raw materials. In countries such as Germany, the packagings that are collected separately are screened, cleaned and prepared for new products. PET bottles, for example, become new bottles or pullovers, hats or scarves made of fleece.

But plastic packagings can also generate district heating. Particularly dirty packagings that could be recycled only with great difficulty are recovered as energy in heating power stations. They thus replace precious crude oil.





#### Versatile in use.

Plastic packagings are not only especially light. They also protect the most diverse products. As well as foodstuffs, this included sensitive electronic equipment, especially heavy products, cosmetics or chemical substances.



Well protected. Good for the environment. Special containers.



Thin, tear-resistant, self-adhesive and extremely light. Stretch film keeps things in shape.



Impact-absorbing and anti-static lightweights. Padded films not only for sensitive electronic components.



# Cleanliness.



#### More Vitamin C. More health.

Thanks to modern plastic packagings, foodstuffs stay fresh for a long time even without preservatives. Deep-frozen vegetables and fruit contain more vitamins than fresh produce from the supermarket. The reason: fruit and vegetables are frozen immediately after harvesting and this preserves the vitamins. Green beans lost more than 60 per cent of their Vitamin C within the first 4 days. Shockfrosted, deep-frozen beans still contain 80 per cent, even after a year. Special bags made of plastic make this possible.

#### Hygiene is the order of the day.

The market research company Nielsen has noted that consumers prefer hygienically packaged and undamaged goods when shopping. Plastic packagings protect foods from dirt, the wet and UV radiation.







Hygiene and stability are in particular demand in the medical sector. Plastic performs.

# Simple. Practical. Good.



#### Opened easily. Safely closed.

We open a PET mineral water bottle with a simple turn. The milk packaging is easy to open and close securely thanks to its plastic seal. New types of pressure closures make closing again easier. And child-safe seals on cleaning materials are also made of plastic, naturally.

#### Unbeatable.

A plastic carrier bag weighs just about 12 grams but can carry up to 15 kilograms. It is almost tearproof and impermeable to water. Added to this, it can be used many times and ultimate serves as a bin liner.



Plastic packagings are not only easy to handle, they also protect against injuries. For example, the unbreakable PET bottle. It is simply practical for sport and play and also at home.



As early as 2008, the Federal Environmental Agency noted that practically all plastic carrier bags in Germany are reused. New plastic carrier bags often contain up to 80 per cent recycled material.







# It Always Adds Up.





Plastic packagings are establishing themselves because they are practical, environmentally friendly and cheap.

#### The customer is king...

Plastic packagings guarantee maximum packaging performance with the most minimal material consumption. It is therefore always especially economical to pack in plastic. Consumers benefit from this most of all. A glance at a supermarket shelf shows: over 60 per cent of packagings are already plastic - and the tendency is rising.

#### ...At home, too.

Packagings made of plastic ensure that fewer foodstuffs spoil. Private households also benefit from this. If you throw away less, you have to replace things less often and save money.



#### What's more: Saving fuel is the order of the day.

Because plastic packagings are especially light, loading spaces, e.g. when transporting drinks, can now be used completely without the vehicle being overloaded. The result: More goods per trip.

1/3 more PET bottles

Glass bottles PET bottles



# Packaging of the Future.

Plastics made of regenerative raw materials have been expanding the range of raw materials for several years. For example, films based on sugar or starch are especially permeable to water vapour, and thus protect fruit and vegetables very well. Farmers rely on the degradability of agricultural films made of plastic that can be easily ploughed in after use.

Plastics made of regenerative raw materials supplement the diversity of possible uses for plastic packagings. And diversity is the future.

#### When the packaging thinks actively.

Freshness indicators on plastic packagings give reliable information about whether the refrigera-

tion chain has been broken and the product has spoiled. This, too, is a contribution to product protection and more sustainability.

#### Towards new sources.

Manufacturing plastics from  ${\rm CO_2}$  is sustainability in a completely different way. The first experiments are promising. In a few years, the results may already take a permanent place in the range of raw materials.

Kind to the environment, at the same time it guarantees a high quality of life. The future is plastic.

#### **Imprint**

BKV Platform for Plastics and Recovery www.bkv-qmbh.de

IK Industrievereinigung Kunststoffverpackungen www.kunststoffverpackungen.de

PlasticsEurope Deutschland e.V. www.plasticseurope.org

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