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Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment

Responsible Packaging

Code of Practice

for optimising packaging and minimising waste

Second edition March 2003
(with minor update 2024)

Contents

The Responsible Packaging Code of Practice was originally produced in 1998. It has been widely used by regulatory bodies in the UK, and has been translated for use in other countries. This second edition includes more detail about the Essential Requirements for packaging.

Foreword

The Responsible Packaging Code of Practice is a welcome contribution to improving packaging designed and used in the UK.

The Code addresses both environmental concerns and consumer needs. It provides practical guidance for companies to help them achieve improved overall use of resources and, at the same time, provide a high level of safety and hygiene.

We welcome industry's commitment to tackling these environmental and consumer issues, and we are pleased to see that so many sectors of industry have signed up to the Code. We hope that it will be a spur to continuous improvement and innovation in the design of packaging systems.

Statement from LACORS

LACORS, The Local Authorities Coordinators of Regulatory Services, welcomes the clear commitment to responsible packaging which this Code represents. Such initiatives illustrate the vital role business has to play if sustainable development goals are to be achieved.

The Code assists business in meeting the Essential Requirements that packaging must fulfil.

The partnership philosophy within the Code accords with the local authority approach to enforcement and compliance.

LACORS looks forward to continuing to work with business, both generally and within specific sectors, to define and promote best practice.

LACORS (the Local Authorities Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services) is a local government central body which covers the UK.

The LACORS vision is: To make a major contribution to the development of high quality, consistent and coordinated local authority regulatory services across the UK.

Packaging in the UK is regulated through the UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations. Trading Standards Officers administer these, and LACORS provides guidance on their application. See: www.lacors.gov.uk

LACORS and INCPEN have jointly produced a guide to the Essential Requirements Regulations: Common understandings and common sense, available at www.incpen.org.

Introduction

This Code:

- Challenges the design of existing packaging formats
- Ensures packaging continues to meet all necessary regulatory, safety and hygiene criteria, and is acceptable to the consumer
- Requires packaging to be designed to protect and deliver goods efficiently, so minimising the wastage of resources associated with the deterioration and loss of the goods prior to their use
- Guides business in minimising environmental impacts occurring during transport, storage, use and disposal, and promotes design that optimises distribution activities

The Code sets out a method for choosing and designing packaging for companies to incorporate into their own design and specification procedures. (See page 14 Applying the Code)

Packaging already has to comply with a number of regulations. These include requirements for packaging in contact with food, and packaging used for the transport of hazardous goods.

The European Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste is implemented in the UK by:

The UK Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 which assign responsibilities for the recovery and recycling of used packaging. *See Packaging & Environmental Legislation for the latest Packaging Obligations 2024.*

The UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 which set out requirements packaging must meet in order to satisfy the single market aspects of the directive.

These include recoverability and recyclability of packaging, minimising noxious or heavy metal constituents, and for packaging to be the minimum necessary to achieve its functions.

The European Standards body, CEN, to which BSI (British Standards Institution) belongs, has published supporting standards.

This Code goes further than the single market requirements of the Directive and the UK regulations. It helps businesses to regard packaging as a system, rather than to consider each item in isolation.

The system typically consists of “sales” (primary), “grouped” (secondary) and “transport” (tertiary) packaging. Both consumer and industrial packaging are covered.

Trade associations covering over 85% of businesses involved in the supply chain for packaged goods commend this Code to their member companies.

The Code of Practice

1 - THE FUNCTIONS OF PACKAGING THROUGH THE SUPPLY CHAIN

The primary roles of packaging are to contain, protect and preserve a product as well as aiding its handling and presentation. It must carry out these functions under reasonably forseeable conditions of manufacture, distribution, warehousing, retailing and use. For some products, storage or a shelf-life of several months is required. The Essential Requirements regulations specify that these functions be met using the minimum packaging necessary.

To fulfil these main functions, packaging must have certain characteristics:

1.1 Physical strength

Packaging must have sufficient physical strength to protect, contain and secure the contents during storage and in normal handling. Packaging should provide adequate stacking strength. It should provide the physical protection necessary to cushion the product against reasonably predictable shocks and provide necessary resistance to puncturing, scratching or abrasion. Any carrying or lifting device (eg handle) must be adequate for the intended purpose. The strength demands can be met by various combinations of sales, grouped and transport packaging; a strong outer and a weak sales unit may perform similarly to stronger sales units in a weaker outer.

1.2 Barrier properties

Packaging needs to provide a defined level of barrier between the contents and the external environment, to contain and preserve the goods and to protect the environment from adverse impact. At a simple level, the products must not leak. At a more complex level, the packaging may need to provide a barrier to oxygen or sunlight that could shorten the product life. The packaging must ensure the preservation of the product for a defined time when stored in anticipated conditions of temperature, humidity and sunlight. In addition, the packaging should prevent unacceptable levels of loss of any product constituent through absorption or transmission.

1.3 Contamination
Packaging materials must be hygienic and not impart odour or other contaminants to the contents. For example, the flavour of sensitive foods such as tea and chocolate can be adversely affected by close proximity of packaging materials for long periods if they are not carefully selected. When in use, and when disposed of or recovered, packaging materials must not contaminate the environment.

1.4 Closure and re-closure
The closure system must operate satisfactorily for at least the number of applications anticipated.

1.5 Communication
The packaging will usually provide a vehicle for relevant information to assist in the handling, choice and use of the product. Some information is stipulated by law.

1.6 Pack life
The packaging must be designed to fulfill its functions through a reasonably anticipated life span. The product, as well as the ambient atmosphere, must not corrode the packaging or otherwise degrade its ability to perform its essential functions.

2 - HONESTY IN PRESENTATION

Consumer packaging must not be designed to give a false impression of the nature, quantity or quality of the contents.

2.1 Container size
Packaging should be of the optimum size, strength and performance, and in accordance with the Essential Requirements.

2.2 Double-skinned containers
Unless there is a clear technical justification, double-skinned containers should not be used. A significantly smaller net volume concealed within an apparently larger outer dimension is not acceptable.

2.3 Headspace
With some products and processes, there is a need for packaging to have a headspace in order to allow for changes in density (eg settlement) or volume (eg as temperatures change). This should be kept to a minimum.

2.4 Environmental claims
Any environmental claim made on the packaging must be capable of being substantiated. It should be in accordance with the Government's *Green Claims Code*. Any claim must recognise that the packaging is part of the product manufacture, delivery and use system, and the claim must be valid in the context of the entire system.

2.5 Gifts / luxury items
When a product is conceived as a gift or luxury item, it is recognised that the packaging will reflect the presentational nature of the product and may be more elaborate than functionally necessary, but this does not mean that it should be excessive.

3 - CONVENIENCE IN USE

It is very important that packaging is convenient to use.

3.1 Ease of opening
Packaging must be convenient and easy to open, commensurate with it properly containing the goods. Consideration must be given to users who may have disabilities - although it is recognised that there can be conflict between this requirement and any need for child resistance and/or tamper evidence. If the opening method is not obvious, clear instructions should be provided. Opening tools should be
manufactured to a recognised standard such as BS3414 for crown openers.

3.2 Removal of contents
The process of opening the packaging and removing the goods should not damage the contents. Dispensing and pouring, where relevant, should not result in waste or spillage. After emptying, residues should be minimal.

4 - INSTRUCTIONS, GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION

Packaging may need to contain information to assist the consumer or those who will handle the packaging. Examples cover the proper handling of the packaging, indicating any potential hazards, its opening and closing, storage conditions and product use.

4.1 Clarity and legibility

Instructions and graphics must be legible, and remain so throughout the life of the pack.

4.2 Helpfulness

Instructions should be in plain language, and graphics must present clear, easy-to-understand information.

4.3 Environmentally responsible use of contents

Consideration should be given to providing guidance as to how the product is best used, and disposed of, in an environmentally responsible manner.

4.4 Environmentally responsible handling of the used packaging

It may be helpful to include a small symbol to identify the material composition of the packaging *(see page 18)* so that consumers or recyclers can feed it to appropriate recovery collections. Similarly, the use of the Tidyman symbol is pertinent for some types of product *(see page 13)*.

It may be useful for companies to test their proposed text and graphic advice with consumer panels, before the artwork is finalised.

5 - LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Packaging must comply with all the current legislation. This might relate to, for instance, food contact or the transport of dangerous goods. All packaging has to comply with the UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations.

Some of the criteria in this Code are derived from legislation, but many are additional.

Laws and standards govern the nature of packaging in respect of:

- Consumer protection
- Producer Responsibility (for recovery)
- Weights and measures
- Recoverability and recyclability Labelling
- Transport of hazardous goods
- Trade marks
- Dangerous preparations
- Food contact
- Heavy metal content

6 - HEALTH, SAFETY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Packaging must not present any avoidable hazard to the consumer or to employees in the supply chain. Where identifiable risks exist, suitable warnings should be carried.

Particular consideration must be given to the following:

6.1 Tamper and pilfer resistance

Where pilferage is perceived as a problem, packaging may be able to contribute to a solution. Where the health of consumers may be at risk as a result of deliberate contamination of the contents, tamper evident packaging solutions should be considered. Packaging can help to counter these crimes.

6.2 Appeal to children

Medicines and certain non-food products can be potentially hazardous to children. The choice of packaging for such products must not visibly resemble designs used for drinks, confectionery and other edible products that will be familiar to children.

6.3 Child resistant packs

For products regarded as hazardous, child resistant packaging should be considered. Manufacturers of such products should select closures taking account of any legal requirements, the need to protect children and the ability of the elderly to open the packaging. To claim the child resistant

nature of packaging, it must have been subjected to recognised independent testing protocols.

6.4 Dispensing and closure devices

Where special closure or dispensing devices are used to assist the correct and safe dosage of a product, the operation of such devices should be obvious, easy to use and should avoid leakage and incorrect dosing. The constraints for users with disabilities need to be taken into account.

6.5 Warnings

Any instructions regarding the hazardous nature of the contents of the packaging, including tactile warnings, must comply with legal requirements. It must also be obvious, unambiguous and be distinct from any other graphics or advice.

6.6 Occupational health

Packaging systems must be designed to safeguard the occupational health of those who work with them. For instance, stacks of cases must be stable and not liable to collapse.

7 - ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

When packaging is designed or selected, measures must be taken to reduce the use of resources throughout the supply chain. A balance has to be struck between the resources used for the packaging and potential wastage of the goods being packaged. Too little packaging can lead to unacceptable levels of product loss, increasing overall environmental impact.

7.1 Essential Requirements

The *UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations* implement European law. The legislation obliges packer/fillers of packaging (or importers or 'own brand' retailers) to ensure that:

- Packaging and individual packaging components (part of packaging that can be separated by hand or by using simple physical means) contain no more than the limits specified in the Regulations for total concentrations of lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium.

•Essential requirements are met:

1. To minimise packaging volume and weight in line with safety, hygiene and product/consumer acceptance;

2. To design packaging to permit recovery after use as a material, as energy or by composting (re-usable packaging must also be capable of recovery);

3. To manufacture packaging to minimise the presence of hazardous substances in emissions, ash or leachate when packaging waste is incinerated or landfilled.

The European standards body, CEN, has produced standards that provide one means of demonstrating compliance with the Essential Requirements. These have been adopted as British Standards.

Those who are responsible for placing packaging onto the UK market should also familiarise themselves with advice published by the Department of Trade and Industry and the local government regulatory coordinating body, LACORS. *(See additional sources of information, inside back cover)*.

Packer/fillers need their suppliers of empty packaging (packaging converters) to guarantee that their packaging components meet the heavy metal limit requirements and contain minimum noxious materials. However, suppliers of empty packaging cannot be held responsible for the other Essential Requirements because the manufacture of the complete packaged product is outside their control. Often the final packaging contains components made by a number of suppliers. The supplier of the empty packaging is usually unaware of the detailed conditions to which the packaging will be subjected. Brand owners need the packer/filler to confirm that the packaging complies with the law. Sample letters to request this information have been included. *(See pages 19/20)*

Documenting compliance with Essential Requirements
The Regulations oblige packers/fillers to provide, at the request of local authorities' Trading Standards Officers, appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with all of the requirements. It is usually satisfactory to provide it within three weeks.

It should be noted that the requirement is to provide adequate documentation on request; it is not an obligation to create and maintain a technical file for each packaging line. Each business has to decide how the information is to be held but it may be helpful to adopt a standard one-page summary of key information for each packaging type.

Most of the enquiries from Trading Standards Officers are about using the minimum amount of material so it is important to keep a record of decisions made in this area.

7.2 Other environmental considerations
While the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations cover some environmental considerations, this Code recognises further aspects that should be taken into account.

7.2.1 Innovation in materials and products
New materials and new production and filling technologies should continue to be developed to allow packaging to be made more resource-efficient while maintaining its functional integrity.

7.2.2 System considerations
Packaging is part of the overall system to manufacture, transport and present goods to consumers. Packaging can help by improving sustainability of the system as a whole. Packaging should be sized to recognise the demographic circumstances of the consumer - single households need small pack sizes to avoid product waste.

7.2.3 Space and weight efficiency
Packaging that takes up less space and weighs less may enable better utilisation of vehicle, warehouse and shelf volume. Commercially available software systems exist to help designers optimise packaging dimensions and pallet, vehicle and shelf utilization.

7.2.4 Re-use
Returnable packaging for refilling, such as drums, or home refill packaging, may provide environmental benefits. The hygiene, safety and wastage characteristics of such systems need to be considered, along with the environmental impacts of the return system and its

effectiveness. It is of little benefit to operate return systems that fail to collect a significant proportion of packing, or which have high environmental impacts.

7.2.5 Process waste
Waste should be minimised at all stages of the supply chain.

7.2.6 Best practice with materials
At the detailed design level, there are good practices which will assist recovery processes. These can involve the choice of inks, coatings and adhesives.

7.2.7 Energy recovery and material recycling
In some circumstances and for some items, recycling makes sense; for others energy recovery is a better environmental option. If the packaging is likely to be recycled it should be designed to be as compatible as possible with recycling schemes.

7.2.8 Litter
Litter can be a highly visible social nuisance, brought about by thoughtless behaviour. For products likely to be consumed out-of-doors, it may be advisable to remind the user of the need to dispose of the empty packaging in a responsible manner.

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Applying the Code

When new specifications or new packs are introduced, the proposed packaging should be assessed against the Code. Companies may find the following checklist helpful in developing a questionnaire for assessment relevant to their own particular packaging systems. Since it applies to all packaging, this list can only be a general framework.

This approach should result in a series of actions that will optimise packaging and minimise waste, and thereby improve the environment.

The questions have been grouped in three sections, covering choice and design of packaging, re-use and recovery, and transport. They are written predominantly in the context of a user of packaging but some questions may need to be shared with partners in the supply chain, especially for small companies that use 'off-the-shelf' packaging.

It is recommended that companies keep a record of assessment to demonstrate improvements over time.

1 - CHOICE AND DESIGN OF PACKAGING

At each stage of the design process, the packaging needs to be checked against the seven areas covered by the Code. Often compromises have to be made between conflicting demands. They should be conscious decisions, and it needs to be appreciated that there is seldom an obvious 'right' answer.

1.1 What kind of packaging is needed?

- Sales or primary packaging
- Grouped or secondary packaging
- Transport or tertiary packaging

It is important to consider packaging as the complete system of primary, grouped and transport packaging so that a reduction in one component is not over-compensated for by an increase in another.

1.2 Does the whole system (primary, secondary and transport packaging) use the minimum adequate amount of material to maintain the necessary level of safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packaged product and for the consumer?

1.3 What factor or factors limit further reduction in material use? Is it possible to omit or reduce components

1.3.1 Has the optimum relationship between primary, secondary and transport packaging been achieved?

1.3.2 Is the relationship between the volume of the contents and the volume of the packaging optimum?

1.3.3 Can a change in design allow a reduction in the size or weight of the packaging while maintaining its capacity?

1.3.4 Can less material be used by modifying the volume sold eg more sales units per box, larger portions, bulk or even loose? (This may be constrained by the requirements of Directive 80/232/EEC on the ranges of quantities and capacities permitted for certain pre-packaged goods.)

1.3.5 Can less material be used by changing the physical nature of the contents or by using an alternative material?

1.3.6 Are pallets being used to the maximum eg are the dimensions of the primary and secondary packaging adapted to the pallet dimensions?

1.3.7 Would there be a benefit from using re-usable pallets supplied through a pooling system?

1.3.8 Are additional materials such as intermediate layers, shrink wrap, adhesives, tapes all necessary?

1.3.9 Can the distribution system be modified in a way that could reduce the amount of energy, packaging or cost?

1.4 Are specifications and information available for all the materials making up the packaging?

1.4.1 Are the specifications optimum eg can certain components be strengthened or weakened to reduce overall use of material?

1.4.2 Has the use of recycled materials been considered?

1.4.3 If present, is the combined concentration level of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium in packaging or packaging components which can be released from the packaging to have environmental impact, less than 100 ppm? Is the packaging exempt from any of these requirements? Is their presence avoidable?

1.4.4 Is information explicitly required about the heavy metal limits on purchase contracts of packaging materials?

1.4.5 Does the packaging contain any other hazardous substances, as defined by appropriate legislation, that might be expected to cause problems when the used packaging is re-used, recovered as energy or material or disposed of in landfill?

1.5 Is the packaging produced in-house?

No

1.5.1 Is there a procedure to specify the packaging material requirements jointly with the supplier?

1.5.2 Is there a method of checking if packaging materials have been damaged or lost between producer and customer

Yes

1.5.3 Have steps been taken to reduce packaging production waste to a minimum?

1.5.4 Can the environmental efficiency of the production process be improved?

1.6 Can the losses during filling or packaging process be reduced?

1.6.1 Has material or packaging loss been discussed with the machinery or packaging suppliers?

1.6.2 Have there been tests to identify an optimum balance between filling rates, loss of contents and loss of packaging?

1.6.3 Is the packaging always filled to the design fill point, taking into account the nature of the contents, any headspace requirements and any relevant legislation such as the Directive 2007/45/EC

1.6.4 Is packaging waste that is produced during filling recovered as a material or as energy?

2 - RE-USE AND RECOVERY OF MATERIALS & ENERGY

2.1 If part, or all, of the packaging system is intended to be re-used, is it physically capable of being re-used and is there a system in place for re-use?

2.1.1 Can the original packaging be re-used at home for the same purpose if the contents are also made available in a less robust type of packaging eg for liquid detergents, spices, biscuits?

2.1.2 Is the packaging designed so it can be adapted and reused for other purposes?

2.1.3 Is a system in place so that the packaging can be reconditioned and used for the same or another purpose when designed for that purpose?

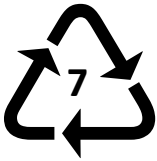
2.1.4 Is the final user informed about reuse opportunities?

2.2 After use, will the packaging be capable of being recovered either as a material or as energy or as compost?

2.2.1 Has the packaging been designed to facilitate separation of constituent materials?

2.2.2 In order to encourage recycling, have material identification symbols been considered where they are appropriate? *(see below)*

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION MARKS AND SYMBOLS

	**PETE – Polyethene Terephthalate**		**PP – Polypropylene**
	**HDPE – High Density Polyethene**		**PS - Polystyrene**
	**PVC**		**Other – All other resins and multi materials**
	**LDPE – Low Density Polyethene**		

			
Glass	**Aluminium**	**Steel**	**Compostable**
			
FSC	**Home Compostable**	**Tidyman**	**Waste Electrical**

3 - TRANSPORT

3.1 Is the packaging delivered by the most suitable route in terms of noise, urban congestion, etc?

3.2 Can the average weight of deliveries be improved?

3.3 If the packaging is returnable, can it be made collapsible or minimised in some other way to reduce transport volume during the return journey?

Sample letters

Some packaging sectors have standard industry forms with LACORS. In such cases it is recommended that these should continue to be used, where these do not exist the sample letters below may be helpful.

1 - LETTER FROM BRAND OWNER/ IMPORTER TO PACKAGING & PACKAGING COMPONENT SUPPLIERS

UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations

These regulations derive from a parent European Directive and have been transposed into law in most Member States. They require brand owners and importers to ensure that the amount of heavy metals which can be released to impact on the environment be limited in all packaging components to 100 ppm max by weight from 30/06/01(this is the combined total for cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium).

We therefore require information on all of the components supplied by your company to us.

We normally expect that you will not introduce any of these metals but where you do so you should indicate this. We expect that you will already be operating below the 100 ppm level, and you should be aware that there is a separate requirement in The Netherlands for cadium to be below 50ppm.

The regulations also require that any noxious substances are kept to the minimum level necessary. Again we expect that you do not add any such ingredients but if these are incorporated, we need to be informed, and to be given assurances as to why the level cannot be reduced. As far as guidance has been issued, noxious substances are those in Annex 1 of the Dangerous Substances Directive which are ecotoxic and have the classification symbol N.

We have to exercise due diligence on this matter. You must not deviate from the terms of your response without first writing to us and obtaining our written confirmation. All new components must comply, unless you have our written agreement. From time to time, we will ask you to reaffirm that the components you supply are compliant.

2 - LETTER FROM RETAILER TO BRAND OWNER/ IMPORTER

UK Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations

These regulations derive from a parent European Directive and have been transposed into law in most Member States. They require brand owners and importers to meet certain Essential Requirements. We would therefore be grateful for the following information on the packaging of all products supplied by your company to us.

1 Description of Packaging (name and type of material)

2 Conformance
Please confirm that the materials described above meet points 1, 2, and 3 below (you will have to ask your suppliers for information regarding points 2 and 3), and one of points 4, 5 or 6. Point 7 is optional.

1 The packaging has been designed and manufactured with the minimum adequate weight and/or volume commensurate with maintaining the pack's functionality, safety and hygiene for the product and person handling it and acceptability to the consumer.

2 The sum of the concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalant chromium does not exceed 100 ppm by weight.

3 No noxious substances, as defined in Annex 1 of the Dangerous Substances Directive, which are ecotoxic and have the classification symbol N, have been added.

4 The packaging has physical characteristics that would allow energy to be recovered if it were burned in a waste-to-energy plant.

5 The packaging has physical characteristics that would allow it to be recycled in currently available processes.

6 The packaging has physical and biological characteristics that would allow for it to degrade or be composted.

7 The packaging has been designed and manufactured in order to allow its re-use within normal and foreseeable conditions of use while complying with applicable rules with respect to health and safety of the workforce.

This Code was prepared in consultation with INCPEN members and the INCPEN TAG (Trade Association Group) as they were in 2003

INCPEN MEMBERS

Bird's Eye Walls; Booker; The Boots Company; British American Tobacco; Britvic Soft Drinks; Cadbury Schweppes; Chep UK; Coca-Cola Great Britain; Colgate-Palmolive; Coors Brewers; Corus; Crown Cork & Seal; D S Smith; Diageo; Diversey Lever Ltd; Duracell; Elizabeth Arden; Four Square; Gallaher; Gillette; GlaxoSmithKline; Halfords; Imperial Tobacco; Information Services International; Institute of Packaging; Kappa Corrugated UK Ltd; Kraft Foods; Lever-Faberge UK; LINPAC Containers International; McDonald's Restaurants; Mars Confectionery; Mars Electronics International; Nestlé UK; Next Retail; Pedigree Masterfoods; Procter & Gamble; Rexam; J Sainsbury; SCA Packaging; Sonoco Europe; Tetra Pak; Thomas's Europe; Trebor Bassett; Unilever Bestfoods.

INCPEN TAG

Absorbent Hygiene Products Manufacturers Association; Alliance for Beverage Cartons; Association of British Health-Care Industries; Automatic Vending Association; British Beer & Pub Association; British Association of Chemical Specialties; British Coatings Federation; British Frozen Food Federation; British Plastics Federation; British Printing Industries; British Retail Consortium; British Soft Drinks Association; Chemical Industries Association; Child-Safe Packaging Group; Cosmetic, Toiletry & Perfumery Association; Federation of Wholesale Distributors; Flexible Packaging Association; Food & Drink Federation; Institute of Packaging; Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association; Packaging Federation; Packaging Industrial Films Association; Paper Federation of Great Britain: Pro Carton; Scotch Whisky Association; Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation; UK Cleaning Products Industry Association.

The Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment (INCPEN) works to advance circular economy packaging systems for a net zero world.

We are a membership and research organisation bringing together global packaging manufacturers, brands, retailers and recyclers. We work collaboratively across the whole packaging value chain with others who share a vision of the future where production, distribution and consumption have minimal environmental impact.

An up-to-date list of INCPEN members is on our website www.incpen.org

The Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment
Office 7, 35-37 Ludgate Hill, LONDON EC4M 7JN

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