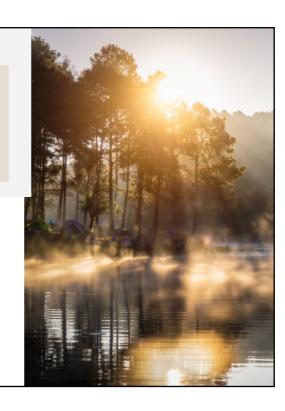


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Good Morning

- · Let's introduce ourselves...
- Name
- · Company & Role
- Please explain why you are on the course.



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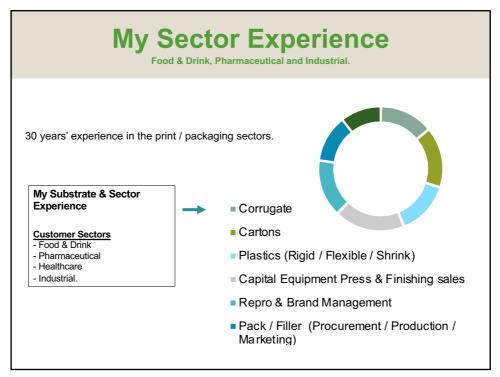
Trainer - David Little

Qualifications

- o Print Technologist (School of Printing DIT)
- Packaging Technologist (Institute of Packaging)
- o BPIF certificates in Costing, Estimating and Print Salesmanship
- o Master in Professional Practice (TUD) (on-going)

Current Roles

- o Managing Director Leonard Little & Associates Ltd.
- o Board Member of The Packaging Society (IOM3 UK)
- Head Trainer IOM3 UK (Packaging)
- o Chair of TPS Education & Training Committee.
- o Chair of The Irish Packaging Society (branch of The Packaging Society)
- o International Trainer in Print/Packaging Technology
- o Fellow of IOM3
- o Packaging Course Development for Food Drink Ireland Skillnet



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The Irish Packaging Society



www.irishpackagingsociety.ie

Let's have a look.

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Unit 1

1. The Role of Packaging in the Modern Society Learning Outcome and Assessment Criteria

Learning Outcome (What you need to know/understand)

1. Understand the role of packaging in the modern society

Assessment Criteria (What you need to do)

- 1.1 Relate the development of packaging to changes in society worldwide
- 1.2 Assess the impact of globalization and the growth of the modern retailer on packaging
- 1.3 Evaluate the impact of corporate social responsibility on packaging

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Unit 1

1. The Role of Packaging in the Modern Society Indicative Content

- The development of packaging related to developments in society changing patterns of consumption and their impact on packaging.
- How and why packaging, common packaging materials and packaging components have developed and their role in modern society.
- Packaging usage worldwide
- Consequences of globalisation for packaging use and packaging manufacture
- The development of packaging related to the growth of the modern retailer.
- The development of the notion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and what it means
- Why does the packaging supply chain have to be concerned with CSR?

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Myth: Packaging is an unnecessary indulgence:

- Economic growth without packaging is impossible. Packaging protects practically all products from physical (crushing, bruising, shock, and vibration), chemical (rust, moisture gain or loss) and biological (bugs, microbes, mice, birds, senescence) damage.(crushing, bruising, shock, and vibration), chemical (rust, moisture gain or loss) and biological (bugs, microbes, mice, birds, aging) damage.
- Myth: "No packaging is best":
- No packaging, promotes food spoilage and widespread spread of diseases. No packaging would prevents drugs being sterile, and promote; damage to products, increase hazardous waste and increase food wastage.

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One Definition

A Definition of Packaging

Packaging can be defined as

"all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and preservation of goods from the producer to the user or consumer"

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Materials Development

Packaging Layers

Primary

Secondary



Tertiary / Transport



1/1



Materials Development

- The main packaging materials (substrates) are:
 - o paperboard
 - o plastic
 - o glass
 - o steel and aluminium

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Discussion

- What factors have influenced the growth in packaging usage?
 - o Give one example to support each point
- Think about
 - o Is packaging use still changing
 - o Where will the greatest growth be

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Market Development

- Market development:
 - o Effect of globalisation
 - Societal trends
 - Demographics and psychographics
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Legislation and regulations
 - Technological advancements

Factors affecting packaging usage

• Lifestyle changes:









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Factors affecting packaging usage

- Business changes:
 - $\circ\, Modern\,\, supermarkets$





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Factors affecting packaging usage

- Business/consumer interests:
 - o Concern about health and hygiene:





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- Consumer Trends Beauty
 - Demographics change
 - Ageing population and more focus on personal appearance
 - Nomadism / Mobile consumer
 - Practical, eg unit dose
 - Multifunctional products
 - Indulgence within depressed economies
 - Demand for fun, innovative products and packaging
 - Sophisticated consumers require sophisticated products
 - · Packaging adds value and functionality
 - Growth in mass market
 - · Diminishing travel retail

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- Consumer Trends Foods
 - The fastest growing sectors in packaged food are
 - Noodles
 - Snack bars
 - Ready meals
 - · Sauces, dressings and condiments
 - Ecommerce
 - o Add value to products with packaging
 - Continued development of health orientated products
 - Smaller households and more informal eating habits lead to increased demand for single serve and convenience packs
 - Focus on global brands

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Many drivers of Many driv				
	Severag	e Food	Health	Beauty
Older population	•	•	•	•
Smaller households	•	•	0	0
Convenience	•	•	0	•
Health awareness	•	•	•	0
Demanding consumers	•	•	•	•
Customer consolidation	•	•	•	•
Product diversification	•	•	•	•
Retail consolidation	0	•	0	0
Increasing spending power	•	•	•	•
Convenience channels	•	•	•	0
New product development	•	•	•	•

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What are the characteristics and issues the packaging industry face?

packaging indust	i y 1doc:
Large	at \$900+bn, an important % of GDP
Mature	growth largely tracking GDP
 Dynamic 	in terms of product/market development, continuing effects of substitution
 Complex 	due to strong national (regional) differences in usage
Fragmented	over 100,000 companies worldwide
 Commoditized 	relatively few unique brands or proprietary technologies
 Regulated 	through the effects of legislation
Over Competitive	due to large number of players and rivalry between materials
 Cyclical 	due to effects of raw material cycles, consumer demand, currency exchange

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	hic trends/ society		ability/ nsumerism		wellbeing/ onscious	value/hi lo c premiu	onsumerism/ misation
Less family packs Simple solutions Vitality, energy and langerity key to grey appeal Easy to open packs Anti ageing products	Grawing middle dasses = increase in packaging required Rising number of warmen working Klid/tween power Male groom ing	Small moves in eca = 'Eco Easy' Excessive packaging concerns Lightweight Waste/recycling Ethically sourced	Recyclable packs Reusable packs Cheaper pack forms Alternative packs/energy shortages Badegradable packs Waste management	packs	Preventive vaccines/ medicines * Tomper resistant packs * Anticounterfeiting * Medical tourism * Rising awareness of fitness/diet	Balancing added value/ affordability of Quality and moderation Multi functional Trading down/ private label Mass customisation Indulgence/treats	Conspicuous consumption Rising demand for luxury and imported good brands Personalised goods Transparent packs
		ience/ lifestyles		t product safety scurity	growing ethr rapid urb	nic diversity/ anisation	
	Single unit dasing Easy apen/clase Langer shelf life Simplified farmats Temp control packs DIY beauty/spa	Emergence of impulse shapping Shift towards eating out culture Ready to eat/cook Alternative distribution channels/vending	Anti counterfeiting Child resistant packs Campliance RFID (security packs) Blister packaging Intelligent packaging Intelligent packaging Time strips (expiry)	food security Increased demand for pharma packs Transparent	Greater choice of products/variants Nore ethnic foods Product saturation/category blurring Packs standaut Authenticity/provenance	Burden on resources	
I impact on develop							

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The End Use Sector Dynamics				
Difficult	Sectors	Opportunity Sectors		
<u>Sector</u>	Reason	Sector	Reason	
Bread/Bakery	Staple Food, Retailer Discounting	Pharmaceutical	Demographics, Technology Changes, Barriers to Entry.	
Dairy(Milk, Fats, Cheese)	Staple Food/Drink, Retailer Discounting	Cosmetics	Demographics, Lifestyle Changes, Growth, Margins.	
Meat/Poultry	Staple Food, Retailer Discounting	Toiletries	Demographics, Lifestyle/ Technology Changes, Growth.	
Canned Food	Staple Food, Discounting Lifestyle Changes.	Beverages	Demographics, Technology, Lifestyle, Growth.	
Frozen Food	Staple Food, Discounting Lifestyle Changes.	Convenience Foods (Ready Meals, Sauces etc)	Demographics, Lifestyle, Technology Changes, Health Concerns.	
Electronics/Electrical Goods	Discounting, Technology Changes, Manufacturing Sources.	Media (CD, DVDs, Downloads -I Tunes)	Demographics, Lifestyle, Technology Changes.	
Food Service	Commodity, Stock Items.	Tobacco	Legislation / Regulations, Advertising Restrictions.	
			28	

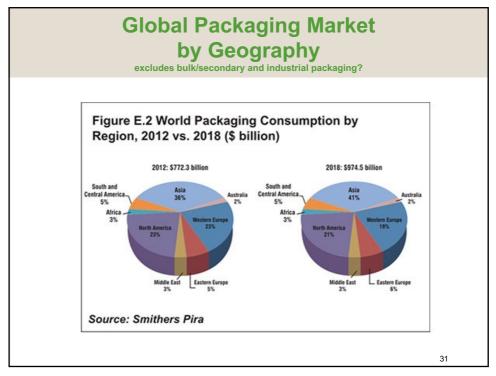
Packaging Sector Dynamics Difficult Sectors Opportunity Sectors			
Sector	Reason	Sector	Reason
Flexible Packaging (Europe)	Poor Economies, Fragmentation, Polymer Costs.	PET Containers	Can/Glass Replacement, Technology, Growth.
Extruded Film	Poor Economies, Fragmentation, Overcapacity, Costs.	Co extruded Containers	Can/Glass Replacement, Technology, Growth.
Corrugated Packaging (Europe)	Poor Economies, Overcapacity, Substitution.	Blister Packs	Pharma Growth, Rigid Pack Replacement, Demographics.
Glass Containers (Europe)	Poor Economies, Overcapacity, Substitution, Energy Costs	Special Closures	Demographics, Legislation, Technology.
Food Cans (Europe)	Poor Economies, Raw Materials Cost, Substitution.	Aseptic/Retortable Cartons	Can/Glass Replacement, Technology, Cost.
Blow Moulded Plastic	In-house Production, Overcapacity, Polymer Costs.	Retort Pouches	Can/Glass Replacement, Technology, Cost.
Extruded Plastic Sheet	Poor Economies, Price Pressure, In-house Production, Costs.	Stand-up Pouches	Can/Glass Replacement, Technology, Cost.
Wet Glue Labels	Price Pressure, Old Technology.	POS Packaging	Retail Trends, Marketing Changes, Cost
Folding Cartons	Mature Markets, Substitution, Fragmentation, Overcapacity.	Active Packaging	Technology, Legislation.
Stock Thermoform Trays	Standard Products, Stock Items, Easily Imported.	Intelligent Packaging	Technology, Legislation.
		Takeaway/Food Service ("On The Go")	Lifestyle, Demographics, Technology.

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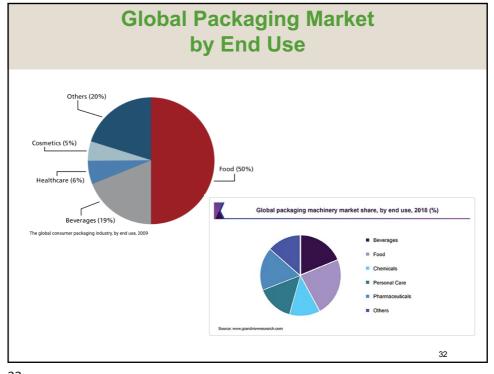
Geographical Dynamics

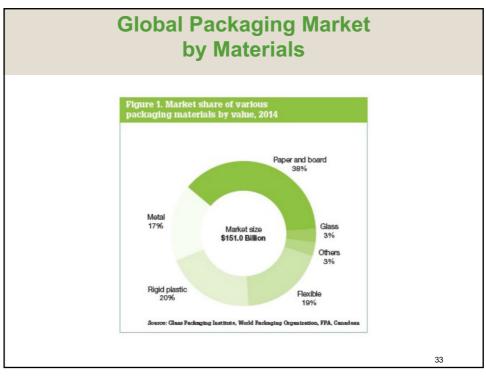
<u>Area</u>	<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Threat</u>
India	Lowest per capita consumption of packaging. Low cost labour.	Govt Regulation, Overcapacity in film.
China	Very low per capita, High growth, Low cost labour.	Overcapacity in plastics. Low profit margins.
Latin America	Comparatively low per capita. High growth.	Political and Economic instability.
Europe	Per capita lower than North America. High growth in E.Europe.	Govt Regulation, Slow Economies. Labour Cost.
North America	More disciplined and homogenous market than Europe.	Migration of businesses to Far East.
Japan	Highest per capita in the world. Sophisticated Market.	Overcapacity and poor profit margins.

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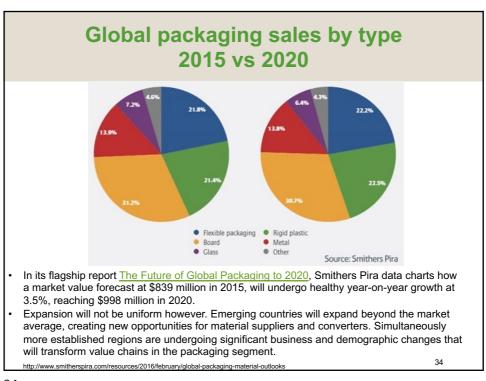


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<u>Diploma in Packaging Technology</u> 1. The Role of Packaging in the Modern Society

Corporate Social Responsibility

Two definitions:

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can be described as the decision-making and implementation process that guides all company activities in the protection and promotion of international human rights, labour and environmental standards and compliance with legal requirements within its operations and in its relations to the societies and communities where it operates.

or

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is about how businesses align their values and behaviour with the expectations and needs of stakeholders - not just customers and investors, but also employees, suppliers, communities, regulators, special interest groups and society as a whole. CSR describes a company's commitment to be accountable to its stakeholders.

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Corporate Social Responsibility

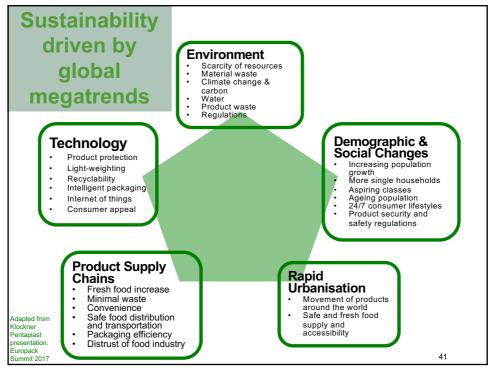
- Areas which come under the banner of CSR include
 - Human rights
 - Labour
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Water and energy usage policies
 - Packaging sustainability
 - Business ethics / responsible sourcing
 - Community support programmes

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Packaging in a Sustainable Society **Environment:** Save more resources than used Packaging Social: Economy: Meet consumers Save costs in expectations in all aspects distribution and merchandising Product protection of goods Safety Handling Information

<u>Diploma in Packaging Technology</u> 1. The Role of Packaging in the Modern Society



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Climate Change.

2021 IPCC 6th report Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

https://www.ipcc.ch/2021/08/09/ar6-wg1-20210809-pr/

The report provides new estimates of the chances of crossing the global warming level of 1.5° C in the next decades, and finds that unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5° C or even 2° C will be beyond reach.

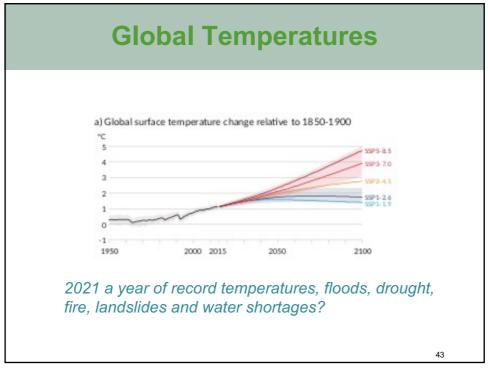
"It has been clear for decades that the Earth's climate is changing, and the role of human influence on the climate system is undisputed," said Masson-Delmotte – Co-Chair of IPCC working Group.

The report also shows that human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate. The evidence is clear that carbon dioxide (CO2) is the main driver of climate change, even as other greenhouse gases and air pollutants also affect the climate.

"Stabilizing the climate will require strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and reaching net zero CO2 emissions. Limiting other greenhouse gases and air pollutants, especially methane, could have benefits both for health and the climate," - IPCC Working Group I Co-Chair Panmao Zhai.

Climate-vulnerable island nations call on world to save 'our very future' RTE.ie Updated / Tuesday, 10 Aug 2021 09:34

"The stark fact is that if we keep warming to 1.5C we are still facing half a metre of sea level rise. But if we stop warming from reaching 2C, we can avoid a long term three metres of sea level rise. That is our very future, right there."



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Course focus is on Packaging

(Why is it so complex?)

- Different substrate categories: Paper, Plastics, Aluminium, Steel, Glass
- Different material types within the category: e.g. PS, PP, PE, PET etc.
- Different thicknesses: Caliper and grammage
- Different production processes and machinery
- Different printing processes and consumables
- Different make-ready times, set-up wastage, speeds, etc.
- Different Units of Measurement: KG, Area, sq meter, liner meter, ton, etc.

Understanding these, is important for accurate CO2e calculations, but we can start by looking at where we are, and to materials and formats, to increase sustainability.

Designing of new products, and examining or redesigning the existing packs, for improved circularity is of course key.

Question: How many of you think plastics is a necessary packaging material.

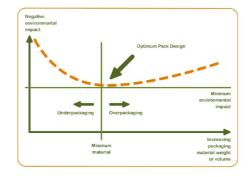
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Design Optimisation for Sustainability

By using Design for Manufacturing along with Design for Sustainability, it is possible to minimise the environmental impact over the life cycle.

Possible additional benefits:

- · Lower material costs
- · Lower production costs
- Continued compliance with legislation
- Trust Improved environmental credentials and Supplier and Customer relationships.





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