



CIRCULAR ANALYTICS

PACKAGING NEWSLETTER

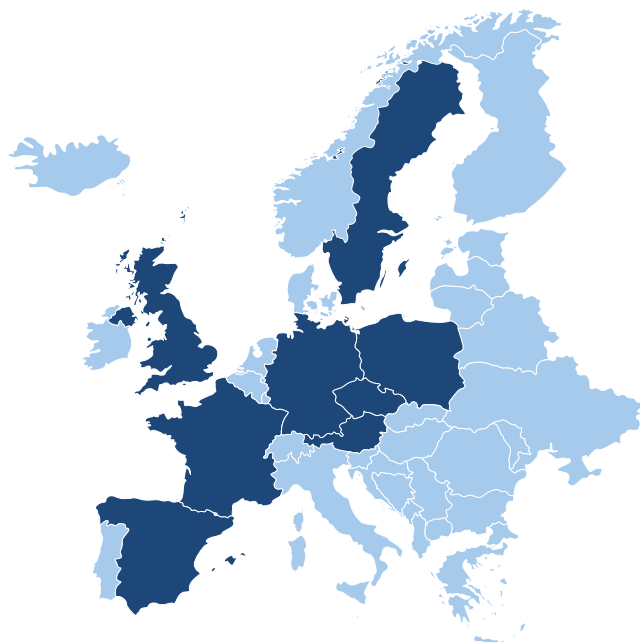


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UPDATE OF THE PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE REGULATION



Applicable from:
12th August 2026

Entered into force:
11th February 2025

Published:
22nd January 2025

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 January 2025, marking an important step in advancing the EU's sustainability goals. Twenty days later, on 11 February 2025, the regulation officially entered into force, becoming legally binding. However, its provisions will not start to take effect until 12 August 2026, providing a transitional period for member states, businesses, and other stakeholders to prepare for and implement the required changes.

The following section outlines the most important provisions of the PPWR.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBSTANCES IN PACKAGING

(Article 5)

- From 12 August 2026, packaging that comes into contact with food may not be placed on the market if it contains perfluorinated and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) in elevated concentrations.

RECYCLABLE PACKAGING

(Article 6 and Annex II)

- All packaging placed on the European market must be recyclable!
- To be classified as recyclable, packaging must be:
 - Designed for material recycling
 - Separately collected
 - Sorted in defined waste streams without affecting the recyclability of other waste streams
 - Recycled at scale
- Packaging recyclability performance grades are to be established by packaging category and classified as A, B or C (see *table 1*). After 1 January 2030 (or later) any packaging that falls below Grade C will be restricted from being placed on the European market. After 1 January 2038 packaging below Grade B will be banned from sale in Europe.
- From 2035 (or later) the requirement “recycled at scale” will be added to the recyclability assessment.

Recyclability Performance Grades	Assessment of recyclability per unit, in weight
Grade A	≥ 95%
Grade B	≥ 80%
Grade C	≥ 70%
Technically non-recyclable	< 70%

Table 1

MINIMUM RECYCLED CONTENT FOR PLASTIC PACKAGING

(Article 7)

- From 1 January 2030 (or three years after the introduction of the related implementing act) all plastic packaging placed on the market in the EU must include a minimum percentage of recycled content from post-consumer waste (see *table 2*).
- Calculated per packaging type and format as an average per manufacturing plant and year.

Packaging Type	2030	2040
Contact sensitive packaging with PET as main component	30%	50%
Contact sensitive packaging (except for PET and single-use plastic beverage bottles)	10%	25%
Single-use plastic beverage bottles	30%	65%
other plastic packaging	35%	65%

Table 2

BIOBASED FEEDSTOCK IN PLASTIC PACKAGING

(Article 8)

- By 12 February 2028, the EC should review the state of technological development and environmental performance of biobased plastic packaging.

COMPOSTABLE PACKAGING

(Article 9)

- From 12 February 2028: adhesive labels for fruit and vegetables as well as permeable bags and soft after-use single-serve units for tea, coffee or other beverages have to be compostable under industrially controlled conditions.

PACKAGING MINIMISATION

(Article 10, Article 24 and Annex IV)

- Weight and volume as low as possible, taking into account shape and material
- Packaging with features that increase the perceived volume of the product, such as double walls, false bottoms and unnecessary layers, may not be placed on the market
- Fulfilment of performance criteria (Annex IV)
- E-commerce, transport, and collective packaging: empty space ratio 50%.

REUSE

(Article 11, Article 29 and Article 30)

- Minimum percentage targets for the reuse of several types of packaging by 2030, with indicative targets for 2040. These targets cover certain types of transport packaging, grouped packaging and sales packaging for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (with exemptions for wine, milk and certain other beverage types).

LABELLING

(Article 12 and Article 13)

- Obligatory label (based on pictograms) containing material composition for packaging placed on the market.
- Harmonised labels for waste receptacles.

OBLIGATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS

(Article 15)

- Manufacturers shall only place packaging on the market which is in conformity with Art. 5-12.
- Conformity assessment procedure according to Article 38 and technical documentation (according to Annex VII)

INFORMATION OBLIGATIONS OF PACKAGING SUPPLIERS

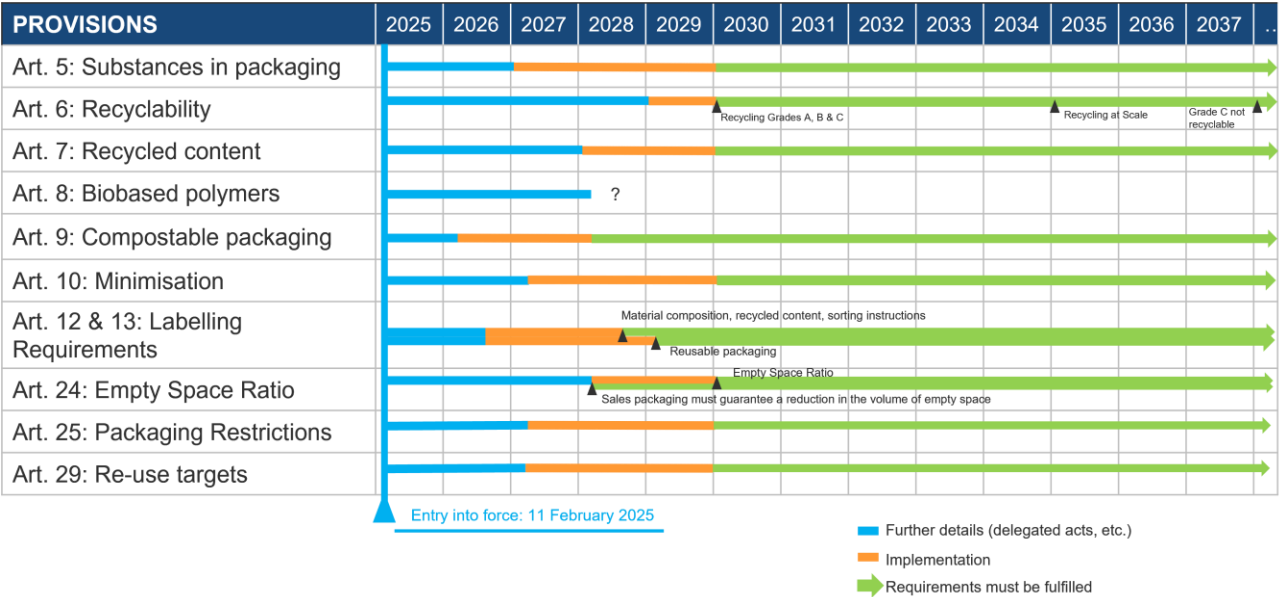
(Article 16)

- technical documentation of the provisions of Art. 5-11
- Obligation to provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate conformity of the packaging and packaging materials with the PPWR.



[Further information](#) | [Further PPWR Guidance](#)

TIMELINE



COUNTRY SPECIFIC NEWS



PPWR PUBLISHED

EUROPEAN UNION - The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation was published on January 22, 2025 in the Official Journal of the European Union and entered into force on February 11, 2025.

[Further Information](#)



PROPOSED ACT FOR DRS

CZECHIA - The draft amendment is set to take effect on January 1, 2025, with the DRS starting in 2026. It applies to plastic bottles and metal cans for beverages. Exceptions cover international transport packaging, airport/port transit areas, bottled at the point of sale, and dairy products.

[Further Information](#)



EU CHALLENGES FRANCE'S WASTE LABELING RULES FOR TRADE BARRIERS

FRANCE - The European Commission has issued a reasoned opinion to France for failing to align its waste sorting label requirements with EU law (Articles 34-36 TFEU). France mandates the use of the 'Triman logo' and specific sorting instructions on products under EPR schemes, which the Commission argues creates unnecessary trade barriers within the internal market.

[Further Information](#)



EPR FOR SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

GERMANY - Starting January 1, 2025, sellers on the German market must comply with the EPR for single-use plastic products. These regulations, established in the German law Einwegkunststoffondsgesetz (EWKFondsG), require producers to cover the costs of cleaning up SUP waste.

[Further Information](#)



DRS IMPLEMENTED IN AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA - Since January 1, 2025, a DRS has been operating in Austria. A 25-cent deposit applies to single-use plastic and metal beverage containers (0.1–3L), excluding dairy, syrups, and medical products.

[Further Information](#)



EPR REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PACKAGING

FRANCE - Since January 1, 2025, France's EPR system includes industrial and commercial packaging, such as transport packaging, pallets, and storage containers. Catering industry packaging is now covered, along with both single-use and reusable packaging. Obligations for foreign companies are still under discussion, with a decision expected in autumn 2024.

[Further Information](#)



NEW LIMITS FOR MOAH AND MOSH LINKS

FRANCE – France is introducing stricter regulations on mineral oils in packaging and inks, focusing on MOAH and MOSH. Starting January 1, 2025, the mass concentration of MOAH and MOSH in ink must not exceed 0.1%. These regulations apply to packaging materials and printed matter, including leaflets, intended for the public.

[Further Information](#)



DRS POSTPONED

POLAND – Poland will delay the introduction of its deposit system by six months, with the new start date set for 1 July 2025. The original launch in January 2025 faced criticism from the beverage industry and retailers, citing insufficient preparation time and the lack of published legislation.

[Further Information](#)



PACKAGING LABELLING FROM 2025

SPAIN - Since January 2025, all packaging for Spanish households must be labelled, excluding B2B products. Labels can be printed directly or added with stickers.

[Further Information](#)



INTERPRETIVE NOTE ON LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

SPAIN - To align the implementation of the Spanish labelling requirements with the European regulations, an interpretive note was published.

[Further Information](#)



EPR OBLIGATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING

SPAIN - Since January 1, 2025, Spain has enforced new EPR regulations for commercial and industrial packaging under Royal Decree 1055/2022. This decree extends EPR rules, previously limited to household packaging, transposing EU Directive 2018/852. Obligated producers, including packers, importers, and online marketplaces of packaged products, are subject to these regulations.

[Further Information](#)



SWEDEN REPEALS TAX ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS

SWEDEN – Sweden officially abolished the tax on single-use plastic bags on November 1, 2024. This decision made by the Swedish government came into effect on that date. The tax, originally introduced in May 2020, imposed a 3 kroner (approximately €0.25) levy on each plastic bag. The Swedish government abolished this tax, deeming it not necessary after surpassing the EU's plastic bag reduction target.

[Further Information](#)



INCREASE OF PLASTIC PACKAGING TAX

UNITED KINGDOM – From April 1, 2025, the Plastic Packaging Tax rate will rise from £217.85 to £223.69 per tonne for plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled content that is manufactured and imported into the UK.

[Further Information](#)

DRS IN AUSTRIA

With the aim of meeting the requirements of the Single-Use Plastic Directive, since January 1, 2025, a Deposit Return System (DRS) has been operating in Austria, making the country the 17th in Europe to implement DRS for the recycling of single-use beverage containers.

Under Regulation No. 283, the Deposit Ordinance for Single-Use Beverage Packaging issued on September 25, 2023, Austria has set ambitious targets for single-use DRS. The country aims to achieve a return rate of at least 80% by 2025 and 90% by 2027, surpassing the Single-Use Plastics Directive's goal of 90% by 2029. This new deposit return system represents a significant shift in Austria's approach to beverage packaging recycling. It aligns with EU directives and reinforces the country's commitment to environmental sustainability.

The EWP Recycling Pfand Österreich serves as the central body overseeing the structure and operation of Austria's DRS. This organization is owned by the Trägerverein Einwegpfand, a consortium including leading beverage producers, retail partners, and associated industry groups.

How does DRS work in Austria?

All single-use beverage containers made of plastic and metal with a capacity of 0.1 to 3 liters are subjected to a deposit. Dairy products, syrups, and medical products are exempted from the deposit.

A deposit of 25 cents is applied per container, regardless of size or material. This deposit is charged at purchase and refunded when the container is returned. Only empty, uncrushed containers with legible labels are eligible for a refund.

Returns can be made at various points of sale, including supermarkets, bakeries, and some catering establishments. Customers can use reverse vending machines or manual collection points to return containers. After returning the container, vending machines issue a refund receipt, which can be redeemed at the store checkout.

Transition Period

A transitional period applies until December 31, 2025. During this period, beverages without the deposit symbol may be sold, provided they were produced by March 31, 2025. Packaging without a deposit can still be disposed of in the yellow bag during this time.

Obligations for Companies

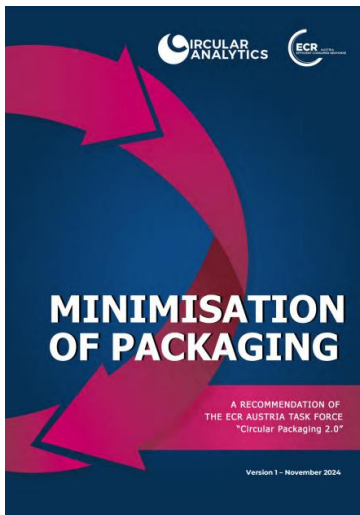
- **Registration:** Register both the company and its products with EWP Recycling Pfand Österreich GmbH via their online portal.
 - Foreign companies must appoint an authorized representative
- **Labelling:** Label packaging subject to deposit with the Austrian deposit symbol and a barcode complying with GS1 standards.
- **Deposit Charge:** Businesses must apply the 25-cent deposit to eligible packaging and report deposit amounts collected to the central body.
- **Packaging Specifications:** Ensure packaging meets required dimensions and shapes for smooth handling by return machines provided on the EWP Recycling Pfand Österreich Produces Manual.

This system marks a crucial step toward a more sustainable future, helping Austria reduce waste, increase recycling rates, and meet EU environmental goals. Businesses and consumers can play their part in protecting the environment and promoting the circular economy by participating in the deposit return system.

With clear guidelines and ambitious goals, Austria has set an example of effective beverage packaging recycling and paved the way for long-term environmental sustainability.

Further Information: [1](#) | [2](#) | [3](#)

PACKAGING MINIMISATION PUBLICATION



The first version of the *Minimisation of Packaging* brochure was published in November 2024. This brochure provides a comprehensive overview of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) provisions and introduces the “Fit for 2030 Packaging Minimisation Assessment”, a structured methodology designed to guide companies in minimising packaging in accordance with PPWR requirements effectively. By outlining four models – basic model, plus model, basic model with benchmarking and plus model with benchmarking – the brochure serves as a valuable resource to navigate the provisions of the PPWR. This approach offers practical steps that businesses can implement to align with the PPWR’s minimisation requirements and ensuring compliance.

Download in [German](#) | [English](#)

NEW BENCHMARKING PUBLICATION

Fit for the Future: Sustainability of Liquid Dairy Packaging in the DACH Region

Effective packaging plays a critical role regarding sustainability in food systems*, as its main function is to protect food resulting in reducing associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Knowing that 93% of all food is being packaged in Germany, the role of packaging becomes even more critical in the region.

The dairy industry, in its turn, is particularly significant in the DACH region (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland), where it represents the most significant agricultural sector. Milk production accounts for approximately one-fifth of the agricultural sectors in Germany (19%), Austria (18%), and Switzerland (20%).

Given the importance of the dairy sector in the DACH region and the high volume of packaged dairy products, identifying sustainable packaging solutions for milk and other liquid dairy products is essential. These solutions should align with the principles of the circular economy and comply with the forthcoming Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

Therefore, the article “Fit for the Future: An Assessment of the Sustainability Parameters of Liquid Dairy Product Packaging in the DACH Region and the Implications of Upcoming Regulatory Changes” published in cooperation with Circular Analytics and FH Campus Wien focused on evaluating and comparing the sustainability of currently used packaging formats for liquid dairy products in the DACH region. It also examined opportunities to improve these packaging solutions to meet the requirements of the PPWR.

Here you can find the main results of this research:

1. A large proportion of packaging in Germany and Austria is below the minimum recyclability requirement of 70% set in the PPWR. In Switzerland, the recyclability is even lower due to limited material collection streams and high incineration rates;
2. Key recyclability barriers include incompatible material combinations and designs, in particular the choice of fully sleeved packaging solutions that can reduce sortability by NIR;
3. Packaging efficiency varies significantly. Material usage varies significantly in PET (3.46–7.51%) and HDPE bottles (4.82–7.43%), leading to excessive resource use. Carbon footprint of packaging materials reveals differences of up to five times for certain product categories.

Chocolate drinks: Recyclability x Carbon footprint

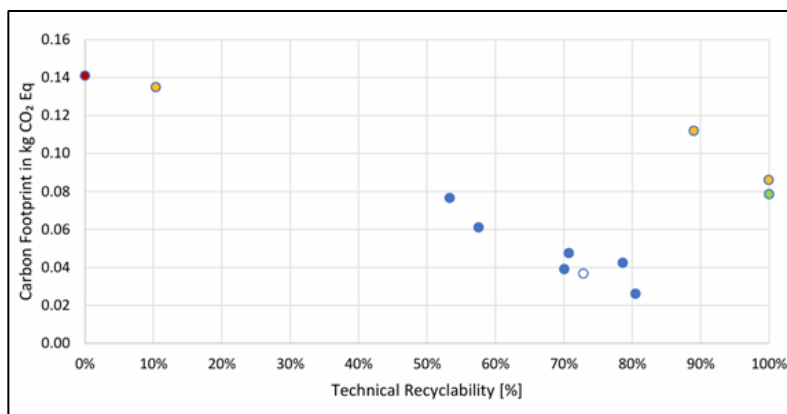


Figure 1. Comparison LCA and recyclability results for chocolate drinks in Austria, showing HDPE bottles (red), PET bottles (yellow), beverage cartons (blue), fiber-based cans (white), and aluminum cans (green).

When selecting sustainable packaging options, there can be a conflict between the principles of recyclability and the reduction of carbon footprints. Fiber-based beverage cartons had the lowest GWP but a recyclability rate of 53.30%–80.47%. Aluminum cans had slightly higher GWP than cartons but were 100% recyclable. PET bottles were highly recyclable (89.00%–99.95%) but had a higher GWP than cartons and cans. HDPE bottles had the lowest recyclability (0.00%) due to NIR detection issues and a high carbon footprint (0.14 kg CO₂ eq).

Implications for Future Legislation

The PPWR emphasizes recyclability, requiring all packaging to be recyclable (Article 6). To achieve this, packaging design must ensure separable materials for proper waste sorting and NIR detection compatibility. Additionally, printing inks and black-colored plastics negatively impact recycle quality.

Article 7 mandates minimum recycled content in plastic packaging, requiring 30% for PET contact-sensitive packaging by 2030—a target met by only 4 of 15 sampled PET bottles. For other plastics, the 10% limit is largely unmet by most dairy packaging currently available.

Regarding packaging efficiency, article 9 sets vague limits on packaging weight and volume. This study suggests optimizing portion sizes and simplifying designs to improve packaging efficiency. This study demonstrates that material usage varied significantly for PET (3.46%–7.51%) and HDPE bottles (4.82%–7.43%), while beverage cartons showed minimal variation (2.58%–3.09%), as seen in skim milk packaging.

This study provides a strong basis for assessing the sustainability of liquid dairy packaging in German-speaking countries. It highlights the need for improvements to meet the PPWR's 70% recyclability target, which is currently achieved only by the minority of the samples. The objective of the future optimization of packaging for dairy products needs to be to minimize the consumption of resources and the negative environmental impact of the packaging, while simultaneously improving the usage of recycled and renewable materials. This necessitates a multi-dimensional optimization, which should not be limited to a single criterion such as recyclability, regardless of its importance.

With stricter EU packaging regulations, brand manufacturers and the packaging industry must choose solutions that comply with legal demands, meet consumer expectations, and support the circular economy approach. Companies that proactively invest in sustainable packaging innovation are likely to benefit from enhanced market competitiveness and long-term success. Read the full article here [Fit for the Future: An Assessment of the Sustainability Parameters of Liquid Dairy Product Packaging in the DACH Region and the Implications of Upcoming Regulatory Changes](#) for detailed insights!

*Food System: A food system encompasses the entire process of food production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENTS NEED BETTER STANDARDIZATION

In order to identify and minimize environmental impacts, save costs, or meet legal requirements, life cycle assessments (LCA) increasingly gain in importance. LCAs clarify which packaging option causes less environmental impact than comparative packaging. But how significant are such results? Or to put it another way: How comparable are results from different sources? The answer is: it depends.

What does it depend on?

When a life cycle assessment is calculated, many modelling decisions have to be made:

- Which processes and materials are considered, and which are negligible?
- Where does the system begin, and where does it end?
- Which LCIA method will be used for the analysis?
- Which database should be used?
- What assumptions were made and what sources were used?
- Who pays for the disposal or the recycling? (End-of-Life allocation method)

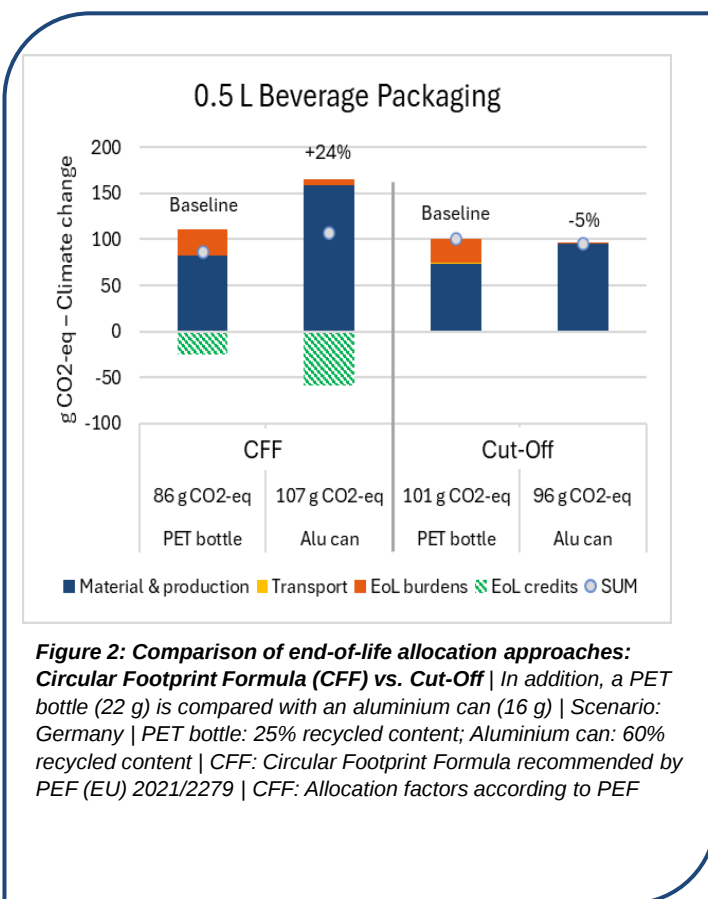
These and other questions must be answered whereby one of many LCA guidelines or LCA frameworks, such as the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) (EU 2021/2279), can be used as a guide.

The following example shows that these decisions can majorly impact the results and the conclusions, as different guidelines suggest different approaches.

Two packaging formats, two methods, two conclusions

Two beverage packaging formats made of different materials, an aluminium can and a PET bottle, were compared with different end-of-life allocation methods. This determines whether the recipient or the supplier of recycled content pays for the production of recycled content or, to put it differently, to whom the environmental impact of recycling is attributed.

In the first calculation, the **Circular Footprint Formula (CFF)**, which the European Commission recommends as part of the **Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)**, was used for allocation. In the second calculation, a different method, the cut-off method as recommended by the GHG-protocol was applied.



As shown in Figure 1 using the **CFF** the PET bottle causes almost a quarter fewer greenhouse gases than the aluminium can. Applying the cut-off approach leads to the opposite conclusion: The aluminium packaging causes less greenhouse gas emissions than the PET bottle.

This is solely due to the change in end-of-life allocation. For the **CFF**, recycled content or waste heat is generated through recycling or waste incineration, which substitute virgin material or fossil fuels. Credits are earned (shaded green).

The cut-off method, on the other hand, is based on the polluter pays principle. The polluter pays for waste disposal (waste incineration and landfill) without receiving any credits. However, recycling is not regarded as disposal but as the production of raw materials. This means that if packaging is recycled at the end of its life cycle, neither burdens nor credits are charged. However, recycling is not free; it is covered by the system that uses recycled content to produce new packaging. There are no credits for recycling either. The new packaging benefits from the fact that recycling generally causes less environmental impact than if the material had to be produced from virgin resources. This effect is evident in the material and production phase for both types of packaging examined, but especially for the aluminium can. This is due to the higher use of recycled content and the greater difference between primary and secondary production in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. The use of recycled content is also considered in the **CFF**, but this is more complex, as market mechanisms and other factors are also considered.

What does this mean for the interpretation of LCAs?

The example presented shows that comparing two life cycle assessment results is heavily dependent on modelling decisions. Although only one critical modelling decision was changed, the supposedly clear conclusion could be reversed. Therefore, the results should always be considered in the context of the respective framework, and results calculated using different methods should not be mixed.

Both calculation methods considered (and some more) have their strengths and weaknesses and both are consistent with the current ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. A detailed comparison and explanation of all relevant end-of-life allocation approaches can be found in Ekvall et al. 2020 . In order to make results from different sources comparable and to minimise the influence of model decisions, harmonisation, e.g. through a standardised guideline, would be necessary. LCA calculations performed by Circular Analytics and the Packaging Cockpit are, therefore, based on the PEF, an approach with the intention of harmonisation, which provides specific modelling instructions legitimised by the European Commission. These instructions and assumptions enable the calculation of 16 impact categories. It is strongly recommended that only PEF-conform LCAs are used in the context of CSRD (corporate sustainability reporting directive) – so look out for the LCA-methodology being used.

Ekvall, Thomas, Anna Björklund, Gustav Sandin, und Kristian Jelse. „Modeling recycling in life cycle assessment.“ Technical Report, 2020.

(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344364006_Modeling_recycling_in_life_cycle_assessment)



PACKAGING COCKPIT AT EMPACK ZÜRICH 2025

On January 22–23, Packaging Cockpit GmbH, in collaboration with Swiss consulting firm realcycle GmbH, showcased its innovative solutions at the VLI booth during EMPACK Schweiz. The event provided an excellent opportunity to discuss circular packaging solutions and demonstrate the capabilities of the Packaging Cockpit to interested visitors.

A highlight of the event was the keynote speech delivered by Ernst Krottendorfer, Managing Director of Packaging Cockpit GmbH. The presentation, titled "Digital Packaging Management and PPWR: Best Practices from Packaging Cockpit and Emmi Schweiz," was held together with speakers from Emmi Schweiz and realcycle GmbH. It provided valuable insights into sustainable packaging practices and the digital transformation of the packaging industry.

KICK-OFF FOR THE DIGITAL PACKAGING TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

At the end of January, an international working group, initiated by Packaging Cockpit GmbH and PreZero, was launched in Munich. The objective of the working group is to develop standardised industry guidelines for packaging data in Germany and Austria, ultimately paving the way for efficient and compliant sustainability reporting across Europe.

With the participation of Packaging Cockpit, Altstoff Recycling Austria AG, retail representatives including SPAR, and companies from the Schwarz Group, the digital packaging transformation aims to simplify processes and reduce the workload for suppliers. Specialized working groups of experts in data and process management, supply chain integration, sustainability, and packaging are driving these objectives forward.

PACKAGING COCKPIT AND PREZERO SPOT AMONG THE 2024 GERMAN DESIGN AWARD NOMINEES

Packaging Cockpit is thrilled to share that PreZero SPOT, in cooperation with Packaging Cockpit, was selected as one of the 22 nominees for the prestigious German Ecodesign Award 2024 in the category *Service*.

Since 2012, this renowned award has been presented annually by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment and the German Environment Agency, in cooperation with the International Design Center Berlin. This year marked a record-breaking 400 submissions, with only 150 entries making it past the initial selection process.

To be shortlisted among such exceptional projects is a recognition of Packaging Cockpit's dedication to advancing sustainability and innovation in packaging.

NEW FEATURES AVAILABLE

Streamlined Cradle-to-Gate Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Packaging Cockpit has introduced the new Cradle-to-Gate LCA. While Cradle-to-Grave LCA maps the entire packaging life cycle (excluding the use phase), Cradle-to-Gate LCAs focus on upstream impacts—from raw material extraction to the factory gate.

With Cradle-to-Gate LCA, you can:

- Analyze environmental hotspots independently of market considerations.
- Accurate and transparent evaluation of the material & production phase
- Align assessments with specific sustainability goals.

Export List for Managing Released Datasets

The new export list feature makes it easier to manage released datasets through an intuitive overview page.

Key Features:

- Comprehensive overview: View datasets sorted by type (packaging system, unit, etc.) and receiving company.
- Detailed dataset information: Includes ID, version, release status, export date, and export profile.
- Status management: Instantly see if a dataset is Shared, Imported, Recalled, or Import Deactivated.

This tool enhances visibility and control, streamlining your export workflows.

New Countries of Distribution Available in Packaging Cockpit

Norway, Poland, and Australia are now available as new countries of distribution in the Packaging Cockpit. This update enables even more precise assessments and regulatory insights for your packaging in these regions.

Customized Data Fields

As mentioned in the last newsletter, Packaging Cockpit has introduced a new feature that enables the creation of custom data fields for packaging components, units, and systems. This gives you full flexibility to manage all relevant information about your packaging or products. You can define the data fields you require and specify the type of information each field should store. Based on your needs, Packaging Cockpit creates a personalized data profile tailored specifically to your requirements.

For any questions regarding the Packaging Cockpit or its pricing, feel free to contact support@packaging-cockpit.com.



06. März 2025: PACKFORCE PACKAGING UPDATE – Nr. 4 SAVE THE DATE!

The Packaging Updates from our partner Packforce Austria – A quick informational event on current and pressing issues in packaging. The fourth event will focus on the latest developments in the packaging landscape. The Packforce Packaging Update highlights guidelines, perspectives, and solutions for the coming years, while also offering opportunities for exchange and networking.

[Free registration and further information.](#)



Strategies for a Transition to Circular Economy

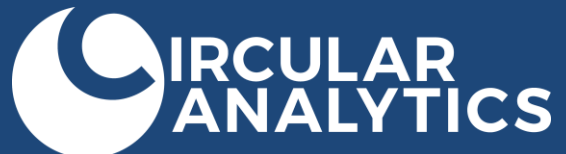
We specialize in assessing and comprehensively optimizing the sustainability of packaging – our goal is to develop circular and sustainable solutions for our clients.

We are internationally oriented and offer the following range of services:

[Packaging Assessment](#)
[Regulatory Research](#)
[Life Cycle Assessment](#)
[Packaging Strategy](#)
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IMPRINT

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*In cooperation with our partner
Packaging Cockpit GmbH.*