
Packaging — Recommendations for addressing consumer needs

Emballage — Recommandations pour répondre aux besoins des consommateurs





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the ISO Committee on Consumer Policy (COPOLCO).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC Guide 41:2003), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- expansion of the scope to include secondary and tertiary packaging, and other aspects such as labelling information and distribution channels;
- additional provisions on safety and sustainability of packaging to address the needs of vulnerable consumers;
- reference to ISO 18601 and related documents on packaging and the environment;
- additional guidance for suitability for intended purpose;
- integration of the iterative process of risk assessment and risk reduction using the approach of ISO/IEC Guide 51;
- updated references to other ISO/IEC Guides on product information for consumers, instructions for use of consumer products, child safety, safety aspects in standards and accessibility;
- addition of clauses on presentation of information, recognizability and uniformity, and legibility of text.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Packaging of products is of consumer interest, the cost of which is borne indirectly by the consumer. Standardization of aspects of packaging addresses such factors as safety, intended purpose and reliability, as well as such general needs as protection of the environment and energy conservation.

Aspects of packaging can vary in various jurisdictions and/or industry standards or technical specifications. Suppliers can establish, implement and maintain a procedure to identify the applicable laws and regulations of the countries where the consumer products are manufactured, imported, distributed and sold.

The objective of this document is to optimize the direct and indirect benefits to purchasers of products with respect to the following criteria:

- design: designing suitable packaging to preserve the packaged product until the moment of use;
- safety: protecting consumers from hazards associated with the packaging or the product, including health and safety, e.g. in cases of reuse;
- information: providing consumer information about the packaged product and its packaging;
- packaging: avoidance of misleading packaging;

NOTE Further information on misleading packaging practices is provided in a study published by the European Parliament^[32].

- storage: enabling consumers to store the packaged product appropriately;
- cost impact: optimizing packaging to reduce total cost and the environmental impact of the packaged product and its packaging;
- environment: reuse and recovery to optimize the use of the packaging and dispose of it in a manner that minimizes its environmental impact.

A supplier of high quality packaging can benefit from an enhanced reputation. Cost savings in time and money can also be achieved by reduced levels of enquiries and complaints.

Packaging — Recommendations for addressing consumer needs

1 Scope

This document provides general recommendations to be taken into consideration when determining the most suitable type of packaging for products intended for consumers. The functions that packaging can perform include, but are not limited to, containment, protection, handling, transport, storage, convenience, information and presentation.

This document also considers the sustainable use of resources covering optimization, reuse and recovery of packaging.

This document provides guidance to:

- product designers, manufacturers and others engaged in the process of making decisions concerning packaging;
- those drafting standards to meet the packaging needs and requirements of consumers as prospective purchasers of products;
- committees preparing standards for consumer products or services;
- regulators.

This document is not applicable to bulk packaging, which is solely intended to protect products in bulk when being transported between manufacturers and retailers, and it is not intended for industrial packaging.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.