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Environment-Friendly Packaging

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Recently, there has been an adjustment of business ideas in the world, the essence of which is not only in making a profit, but also in inextricable connection with social and environmental issues. Among the most important global trends that are noticeable in transport logistics are strict environmental requirements or sustainable environmental logistics. The transport and logistics industry are not only responsible for ensuring that the right product reaches the right place at the right time. Transport logistics is also responsible for the environmental impact. The purpose of environmental requirements is to prevent pollution of the environment by used packaging and substances released during its disposal, especially by incineration. Proper, high-quality packaging must meet a number of requirements. It is designed not only to attract attention and inform the consumer about the parameters and properties of the product but also to preserve the quality of the product during storage and transportation, without increasing its cost too much.

Consider environmental packaging options. For example, cardboard boxes, glass jars, colored polymer films. All these are considered transport packaging designed specifically for the transportation of goods. Various kinds of trays, boxes, barrels are widely used as rigid transport containers since they can be reused. Rigid transport polymer packaging has high strength and good resistance to dynamical load, it does not require systematic repair, is characterized by a long service life,

reliably preserves products from the external impact, has an attractive appearance. Soft transport containers include bags, cases, soft folding containers and shrink wrap packaging. The advantage of soft containers is being empty they are easy to fold and occupy little space during transportation and reuse. All ecological packages are of high quality and meet all requirements for safe transportation.

Transition to eco-friendly packaging is the main priority of business. Recently, the number of companies that use reusable packaging and participate in a closed-cycle recycling program to reduce waste has been growing. The structure of production and consumption of packaging materials is currently dominated by a group of wood, and within this group one cannot but mention a board container, which is rarely reused. The sphere of its more effective application is the transportation of fruit and vegetable products over long distances.

Packaging cardboard is another widely used material for packaging and transportation of a great variety of goods. Cardboard packaging is more economical in many respects. The disadvantages of packaging of this type include its hygroscopic properties and insufficient strength, limiting the scope of its application. *Kapren* and *resofan* are new progressive materials for the manufacture of transport containers. *Kapren* is a combination of nylon, paper and foamed polymers that give cardboard the necessary rigidity and strength. *Resophane* is a layered material consisting of two layers of low-grade veneer and a rubber layer pressed between them.

The main direction of packaging development is to ensure environmental friendliness, reuse for cargo transportation, and safe disposal. The main purpose of ecological packaging is to identify and minimize the negative impact of transport activities on the environment.