

Practice to be assessed and included in the Guidelines

**Number/code:** OM/PR4

**Title:** PACKAGING GUIDE

**Guidelines section:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operational management
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Context of the event</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Event</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Stadium management</i>
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Procurement</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mobility and logistics</i>

**Description:**

Catering operations account for approximately 80 per cent of waste during an event, and therefore it is paramount that both the packaging and food waste are planned and managed throughout the entire process. Rio 2016 has developed a Packaging Guide to advise the suppliers on their commitments and best practices. This guide explains the types of packages that are available as well as the Rio 2016 requirements. One of the commitments is to reduce the packaging during the Games and increase the use of recyclable packaging, made with recycled contents and/or, in some cases, biodegradable and compostable.

In London 2012 Games all caterers were asked to use packaging according to the Packaging Guidelines, which stated that all food packaging for the Games would be compostable or recyclable and using a single waste stream where possible. Compostable packaging included plates, cutlery, hot drink containers and lids and cold drink containers and paper food containers. Recyclable packaging including salad containers and commercial cold drink bottles.

During the South Africa 2010 World’s Cup waste production was reduced by serving takeaway food with minimum packaging and recyclable materials in the stadiums and fan-parks. Paper towel was used as a form of packaging. Recyclable packaging was used by Budweiser and Coca-Cola. The objective was to reduce waste generation by 10% but the report does not specify if this goal was met.

**Environmental benefits**

Environmental benefits are directly related to the guidelines on packaging to which suppliers must comply. For instance, packaging guidelines may require supplier to implement EcoDesign guidelines established in ISO 14062.

**Economic benefits:**

There are no economic benefits directly associated.

**Applicability and replicability potential**

Highly replicable in all contexts.

1) **Source**

[Rio 2016](#)

[London 2012](#)

[South Africa 2010](#)