

# Choice Export Packaging

A product does not cover the cost of its manufacture, nor does it generate a benefit until it reaches the final customer or consumer in good condition, that is, neither spoiled nor damaged and in an adequate state to fulfill the purpose for which it was intended. The packaging has as its primary function, that of guaranteeing a safe arrival of the product, at the hands of its recipient.

Therefore, preparing a product for the export market implies ensuring the quality of the container and packaging, but especially the protection of the merchandise that it contained in it.

The exporter must classify his merchandise (perishable, fragile, valued, etc.) to determine the type of packaging and transport:

- General or normal load (Does not require special treatment)
- Perishable cargo (Food, Fruits, Fish products, meat, etc.)
- Fragile cargo (Ceramic, glass, electronics, etc.)
- Dangerous cargo (chemicals, weapons, explosives, dry ice, etc.)
- Valued Cargo (Jewelry, gold crafts, precious stones, bills, etc.)

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The main types of packaging



**Boxes**

Probably the most common type of packing. These will be usually either wooden or cardboard and take the form of solid sides/lid



**Crates:**

Similar to boxes but the sides and lid are made up of slatted sections – allowing you to see the equipment/goods inside. This is useful if your freight needs to be inspected whilst in transit.



**Pallets:**

Are a flat transport structure that helps support goods and keep them stable as they are being lifted by forklifts or cranes.

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## Skids:

Are a cost-effective alternative to pallets which are often used on larger pieces of freight. The basic design consists of long timber/steel planks which run the length of the item being shipped. These are held together with heavy duty screws/bolts and normally attached directly to the bottom of the item being shipped.



## Desiccant:

Is used for long journeys for freight which is susceptible to damage from moisture. These take the form of bags filled with material (typically silica gel) that will absorb the moisture and reduced the risk of condensation and metals going rusty.



## Foil packaging:

Also used to prevent the risk of corrosion during shipping. These can be provided as a bespoke solution for many types of freight. Equipment foil-wrapped, with desiccant added before the final seal. Air is extracted, lowering the ambient moisture, and reducing the size of the bulk.

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Drums:

Can be made from a range of materials including stainless steel and polythene. Drums are used commonly for transporting liquids and powders.

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