Sustainability aspects of active and intelligent packaging.

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Active and intelligent fibre-based packaging – innovation and market introduction (ActInPak)

ActInPak is a pan European (COST) network of the leading experts in active and intelligent packaging of over 150 institutes, universities and companies from 37 countries. Main goal of action is to develop a knowledge-based network on sustainable, active and intelligent fibre-based packaging in order to facilitate its introduction on the market.

http://www.actinpak.eu
http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/fps/Actions/FP1405
https://www.linkedin.com/groups/COST-FP1405-ActInPak-825456B/about
COBRO - PACKAGING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

State, self-supporting research institution subordinated to the Ministry of Economy, founded in 1973.

Member of:
- World Packaging Organisation,
- International Association of Packaging Research Institutes,
- Polish Chamber of Packaging,
- European Bioplastics.

- Packaging R&D Department:
  - Packaging and Environment Department
  - Laboratory for Packaging Materials and Consumer Packaging Testing

- Laboratory for Transport Packaging Testing
- Certification Centre
- Standardization Department
- *Packaging Spectrum* Magazine
Sustainable Development

To use the traditional definition, sustainable development is:
"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", in other words ensuring that today's growth does not jeopardize the growth possibilities of future generations.

Sustainable development thus comprises three elements - economic, social and environmental - which have to be considered in equal measure at the political level. The strategy for sustainable development, adopted in 2001 and amended in 2005, is complemented inter alia by the principle of integrating environmental concerns with European policies which impact on the environment.

- source: http://europa.eu
Sustainable development is about integrating the goals of a high quality of life, health and prosperity with social justice and maintaining the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity. These social, economic and environmental goals are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Sustainable development can be treated as a way of expressing the broader expectations of society as a whole.

- source: ISO 26000:2010
Sustainable Development
Sustainable Development

Sustainable development concept for business consists of taking into consideration widely understood economic, environmental and social issues in the daily and long term operations of a company.

In packaging industrial practice that means being responsible for the introduction of packaging from the perspective of those three issues in a whole life cycle of both the packaging and packed product.
Sustainable development has to be present in all product life cycle stages, starting from production process, delivery chain, demand for sources, processing methods, packaging, distribution, usage and waste management including transport.

At the same time sustainable products should match up or exceed conventional products by functional and quality properties, fulfil today's environmental protection standards, and also contribute to waste management system.
Active Packaging

intended to extend the shelf-life or to maintain or improve the condition of packaged food. They are designed to deliberately incorporate components that would release or absorb substances into or from the packaged food or the environment surrounding the food.

Active and Intelligent Packaging

Intelligent Packaging

Refers to packaging systems that have the ability to inform the consumer of aspect of the quality, nature or production history of the food, or other packed product.
Sustainability Benefits

Main Sustainability benefit:
- Extended shelf life

Source: http://www.hellawella.com/
Disturbing FAO facts:

- Roughly one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year — approximately 1.3 billion tonnes — gets lost or wasted.
- Industrialized and developing countries dissipate roughly the same quantities of food — respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes.
- Every year, consumers in rich countries waste almost as much food (222 million tonnes) as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa (230 million tonnes).
- Per capita waste by consumers is between 95-115 kg a year in Europe and North America, while consumers in sub-Saharan Africa, south and south-eastern Asia, each throw away only 6-11 kg a year.

Source: FAO factsheet
Sustainability Benefits

- Reduced use of land required to grow (fewer products are wasted, less products need to be grown to start with)
- Reduced use of resources needed to grow products
  - Pesticides
  - Water
  - Fuel
  - Energy
  - Packaging

Source: http://www.swcarr.arizona.edu/chapter/11
Sustainability Benefits

- Logistics – longer shelf life = more transport options
- Possibility to set lower cooling temperatures in transport / storehouses = reduced energy use

Sustainability Benefits

- Economic advantages of extended shelf life
  - Marketability of extended shelf life (=competitive advantage)
  - Increased sales because of better looking products (=competitive advantage)
  - Ability to store products for longer → ability to flatten out availability peaks = increase financial gains during peak season
Sustainability Benefits

- Possible health hazards avoidance - lower risk of food poisoning
- Avoidance of possible spreading of plant diseases (for intercontinental shipments)

Sustainability Benefits

- Possible recycling benefits
  - antimicrobial coatings may be beneficial to keep dirty paper from getting mouldy, thus increasing the amount of fibres available for paper recycling
  - antimicrobial agents reduce the amounts of CODs (fatty acids) that are formed in the paper mill’s process waters, thus reducing the need for adding anti-foaming chemicals to the process water
Sustainability Challenges

- Material composition
  - what materials and substances are used?
  - how do they affect the life cycle?
  - how do they compare to life cycle of traditional packaging.

It may happen that even when accounting for increased shelf life, the impact assessment of A&I materials can have harmful environmental effects in comparison to traditional packaging.

Source: http://www.simapro.com/
Sustainability Challenges

- Material processing –
  - what is done with the raw material to make it into a packaging?
  - How do the A&I technologies affect these processes - e.g. are higher temperatures, surface treatments, etc.?

- Production process –
  - what are the processes of producing A&I materials and including them into the actual packaging materials.
  - What are the extra energy requirements of production of A&I packaging

Source: http://augustavabusiness.com/target_sectors/food_processing
Sustainability Challenges

LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS
CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental impacts

Sustainability Challenges

- End-of-Life – Recyclability –
  - Is the A&I material/additive suitable for recycling?
  - Is it possible to easily separate A&I material/fraction from the standard packaging?
  - What is the stock preparation of A&I food packaging waste?
  - How do antimicrobials/antifungals affect the compostability?
Sustainability Challenges

Where Most Sustainable Packaging Efforts are Directed

- Design for Recyclability or use of Recycled Content: 65%
- Weight Reduction: 57%
- Renewable or Bio-based Materials: 41%
- Compostable Materials: 25%

Source: 2011 DuPont survey of global consumer packaged goods manufacturers and converters.
Sustainability Challenges

- End-of-Life – Collectability –
  - how to collect A&I packaging waste?
  - Is it possible to collect it with normal packaging waste, or a special collection system is required?
  - Do consumers need to be informed about a special method of separating A&I food packaging waste?
Sustainability Challenges

- **End-of-Life – Sortability –**
  - interference of A&I components with sensor based sorting technologies in waste processing plants

- **End-of-Life – Reusability –**
  - is it possible to reuse A&I components of packaging waste, if so – how?

Sustainability Challenges

- Consumer acceptance of A&I packaging –
  - are consumers aware of the extra benefits, and will they be able to use and understand how A&I work?

- Consumer acceptance – reliability –
  - do A&I components of food packaging actually work as advertised?

Source: http://www.greenmarketing.com/articles/complete/how-to-choose-the-right-eco-label-for-your-brand1/
Sustainability Challenges

- **Sourcing** –
  - Are substances for production and preparation of A&I packaging readily available on the market?

- **LAST but probably the most important**
  - How much do they cost?
    - Does the value added have economic advantages?
How to assess sustainability

- If you want to do it objectively and by following internationally recognised standard? -
  - **Short answer: YOU CAN’T (yet)**

- ISO 14021 – Self Declared Environmental Claims – clearly prohibits from making any self-declared sustainability claims
How to assess sustainability

Packaging LCA is used to assess the environmental impact of packaging and includes such factors as infrastructure (transport), multi-usability of packaging and how the packaging is/can be disposed.

LCA is best used as a comparative assessment tool – i.e. in terms of packaging it is best to compare different packaging types for the same group of products.

Source: http://amanac.eu/workshops/lca-lcc-approach/
Life Cycle Assessment

**Input:**
What we have taken from the environment

**Life:**
Detailed Biography and Family Tree of our product

**Output:**
What we are leaving behind - emissions
Life Cycle Assessment

LCA is used to *model complex* reality

+ 

Each *model simplifies* the reality

= 

**Contradiction** – simplification distorts the reality

Main goal of LCA – minimise this distortion
Life Cycle Assessment

**Goal and scope definition**

**Inventory (LCI)**

**Impact assessment**

**Interpretation**

**Direct uses:**
- Development and improvement of products
- Strategic planning
- Shaping of public policy
- Marketing
- Other
Life Cycle Assessment

- Resources
  - Natural resources utilisation
- Production of materials
  - Environmental damage
- Packaging production
  - Energy utilisation
- Packaging
  - Gas emissions
- Product Distribution
  - Liquid waste
  - Solid waste
  - Damage impact assessment
  - Landfilling
  - Recovery
Conclusion

- Sustainability
  - complex issue - as it includes environmental, economic and social pillars

- Sustainability of A&I packaging
  - Complex issue – do benefits outbalance the challenges?

- Assessing the sustainability
  - Complex issue – tools to assess sustainability objectively do not exist (yet).
THANK YOU

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