

Sustainability aspects of active and intelligent packaging.

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COBRO - Packaging Research Institute

Bled, November 2016



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COST Action FP1405

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-8254568/about>

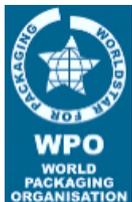
COBRO - PACKAGING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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.

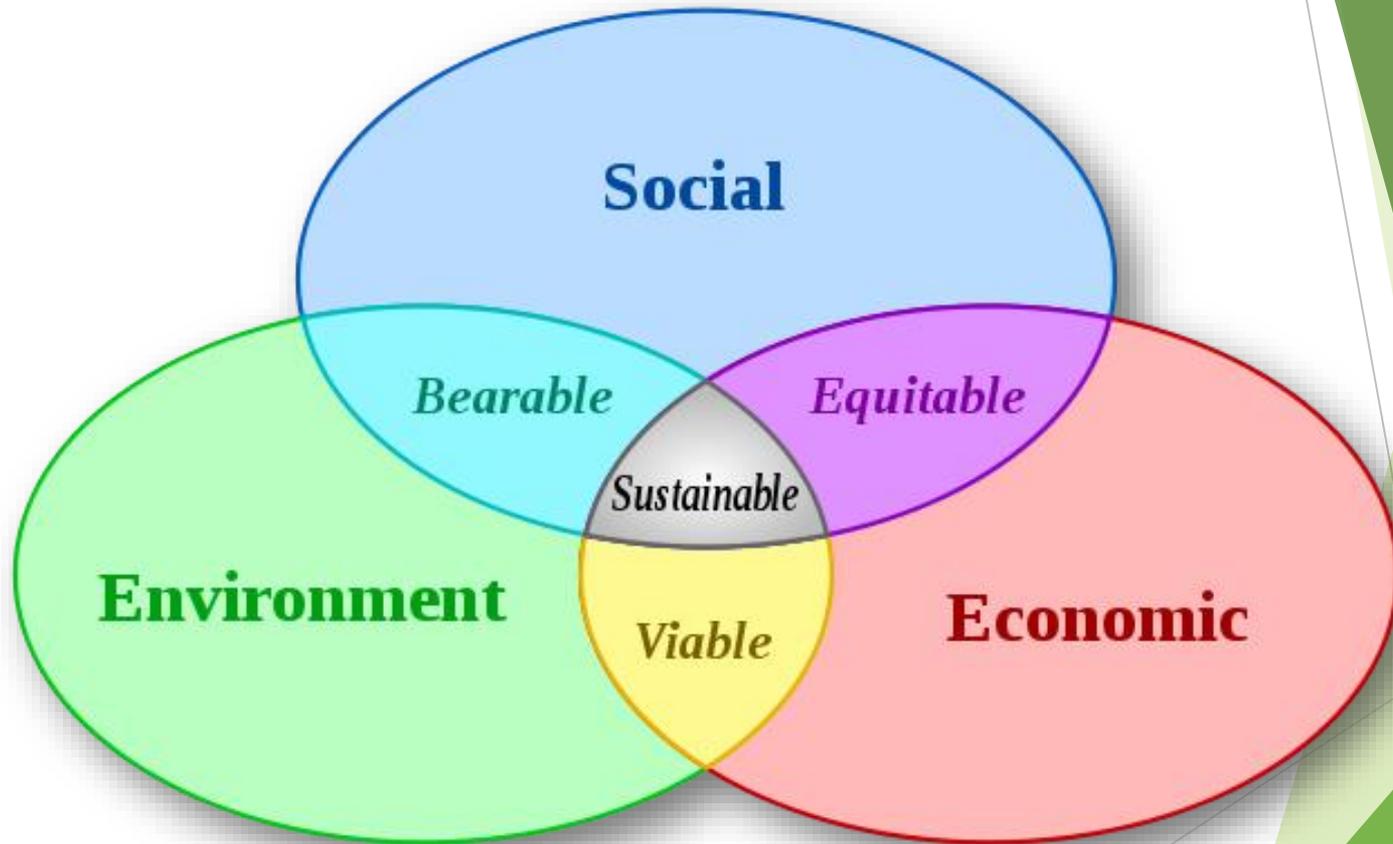
- source: <http://europa.eu>

Sustainable Development

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**.

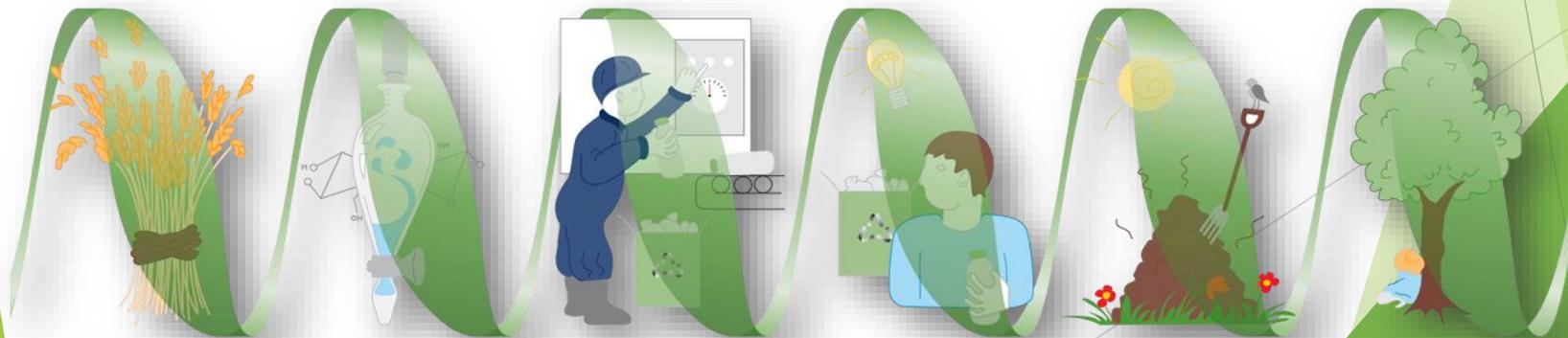
In packaging industrial practice that means being responsible for the introduction of packaging from the perspective of those three issues in a whole life cycle of both **the packaging** and **packed product**.



Sustainable Development

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.

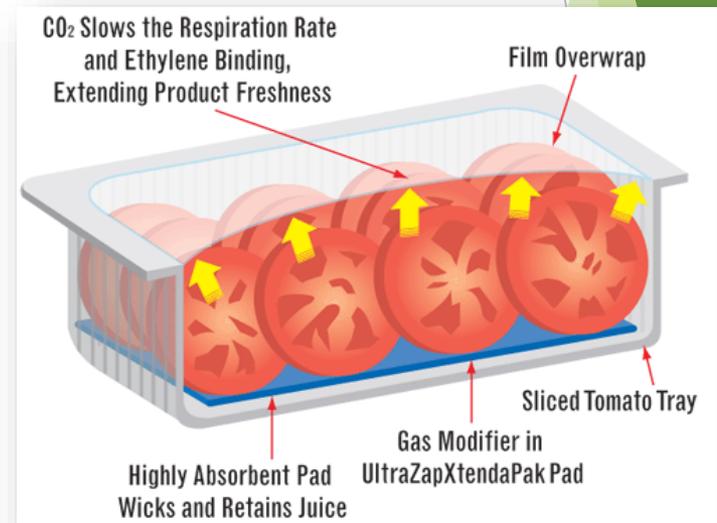
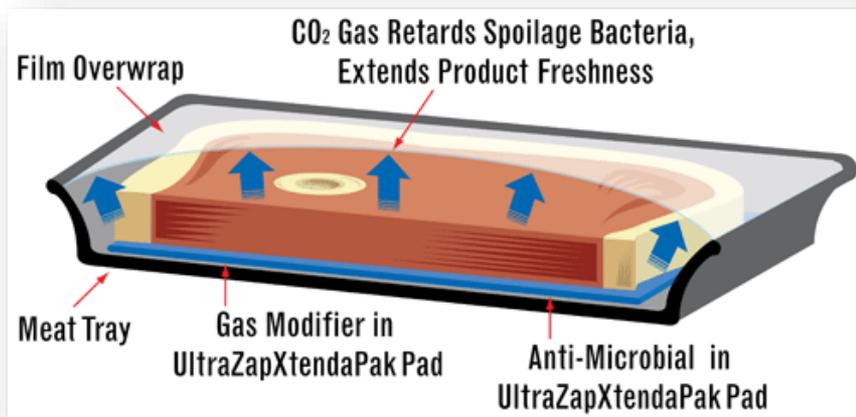
At the same time sustainable products should match up or exceed conventional products by **functional** and quality properties, fulfil today's environmental protection standards, and also contribute to waste management system.



Active and Intelligent Packaging

Active Packaging

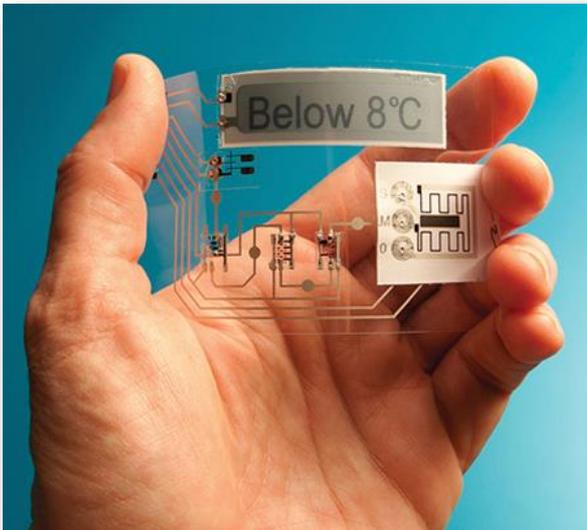
intended to extend the shelf-life or to maintain or improve the condition of packaged food. They are designed to deliberately incorporate components that would release or absorb substances into or from the packaged food or the environment surrounding the food



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

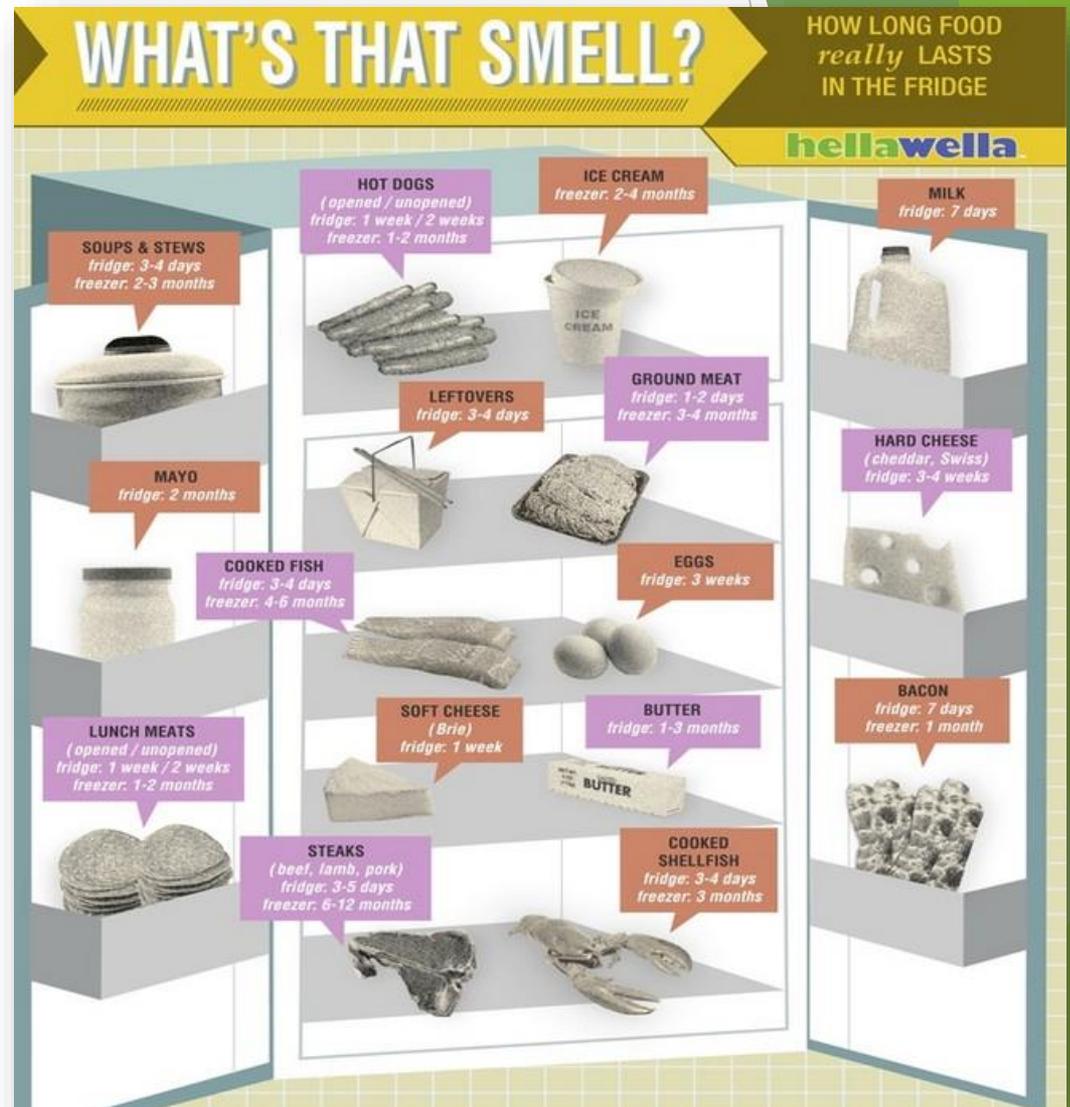


Source: Thin Film Electronics

Sustainability Benefits

Main Sustainability benefit:

- Extended shelf life



Sustainability Benefits

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



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

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



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)



Source: <https://www.recipal.com/blogs/55-how-to-figure-out-food-product-shelf-life>

Sustainability Benefits

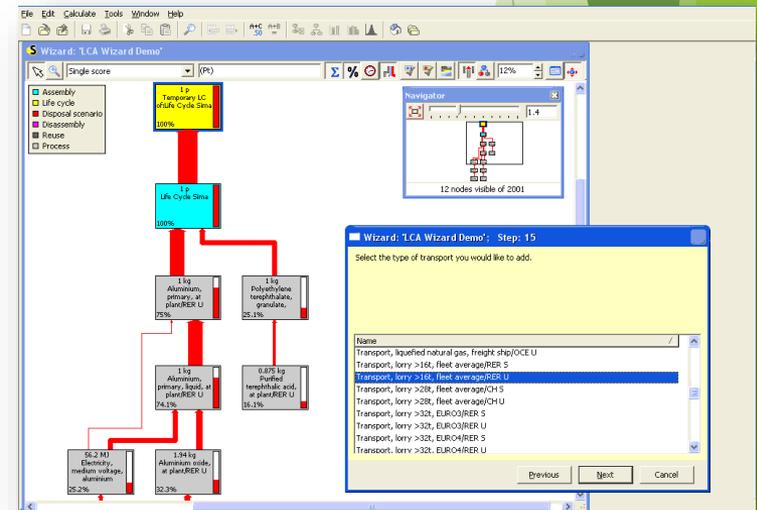
- Possible recycling benefits
 - antimicrobial coatings may be beneficial to keep dirty paper from getting mouldy, thus increasing the amount of fibres available for paper recycling
 - antimicrobial agents reduce the amounts of CODs (fatty acids) that are formed in the paper mill's process waters, thus 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



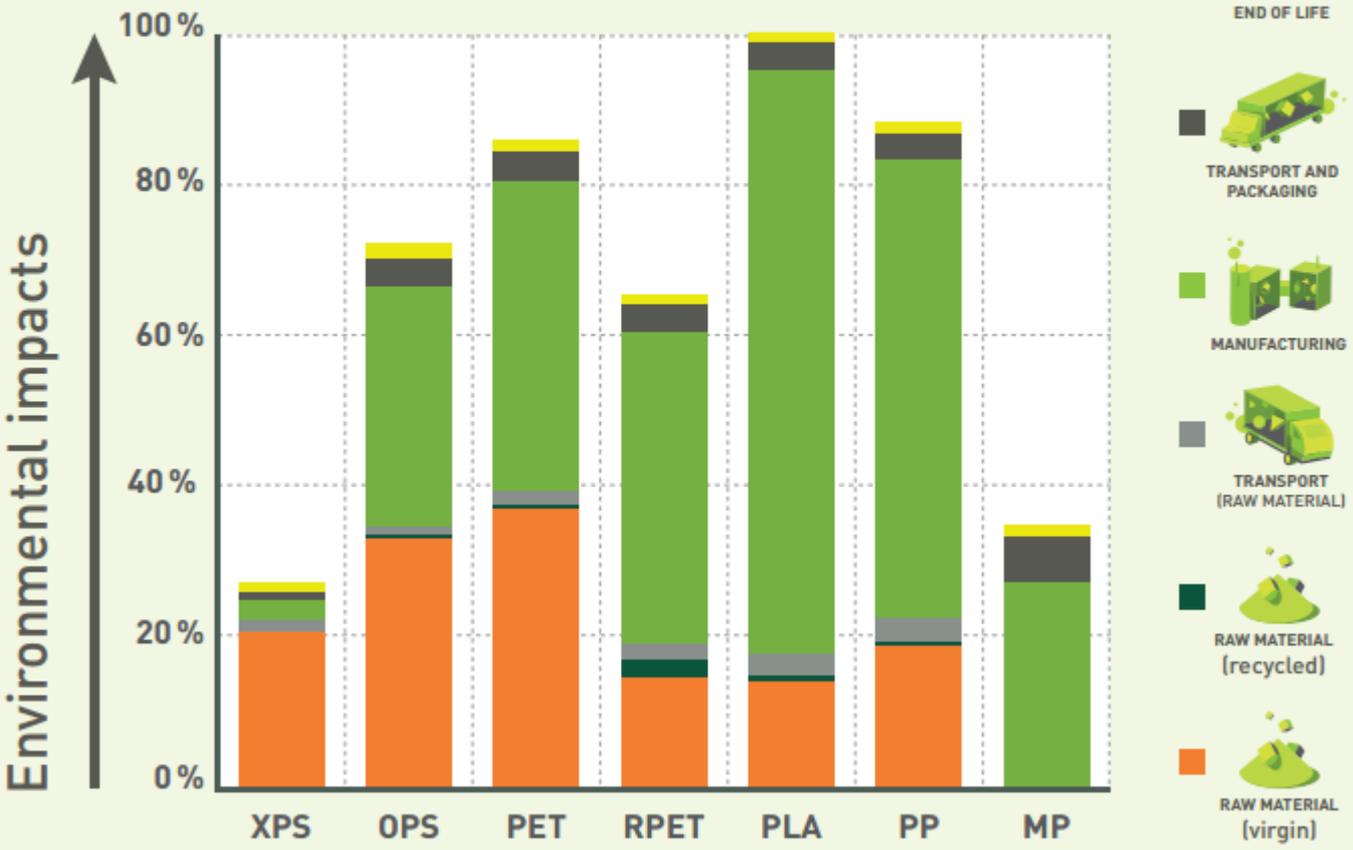
Sustainability Challenges

- 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



Sustainability Challenges

LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS CLIMATE CHANGE



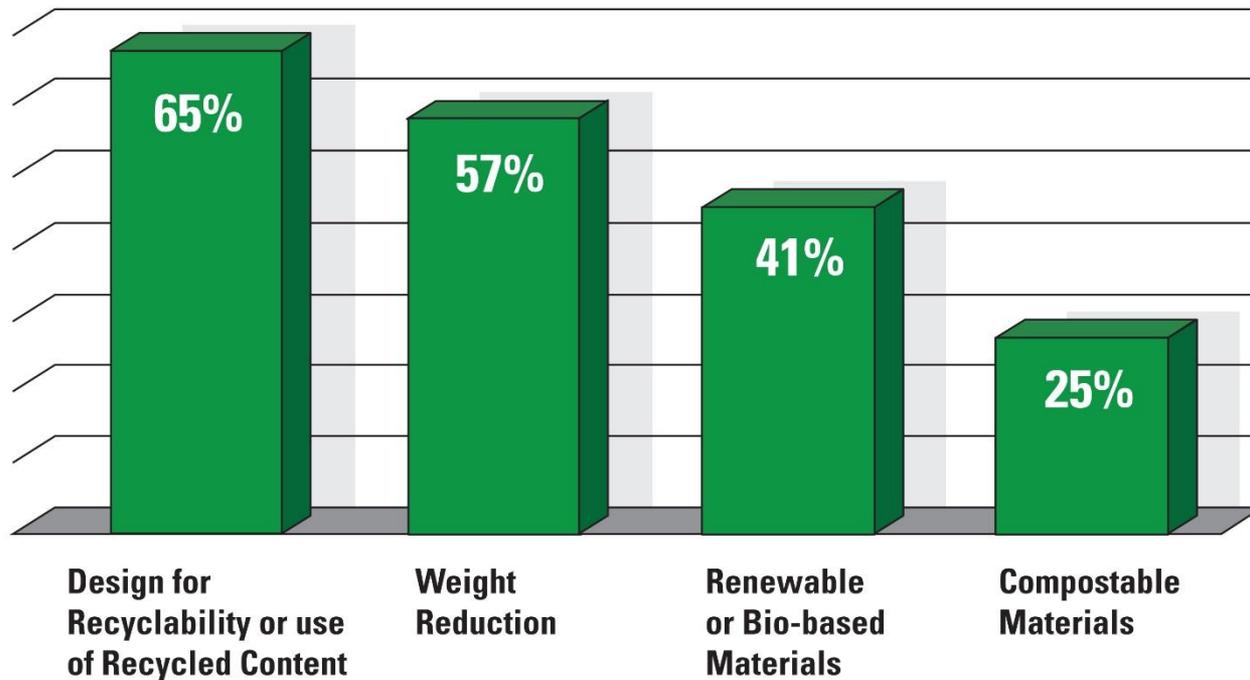
Source: <http://www.cascades.com/en/sustainable-development/commitment/responsibility-on-products-and-services/>

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



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



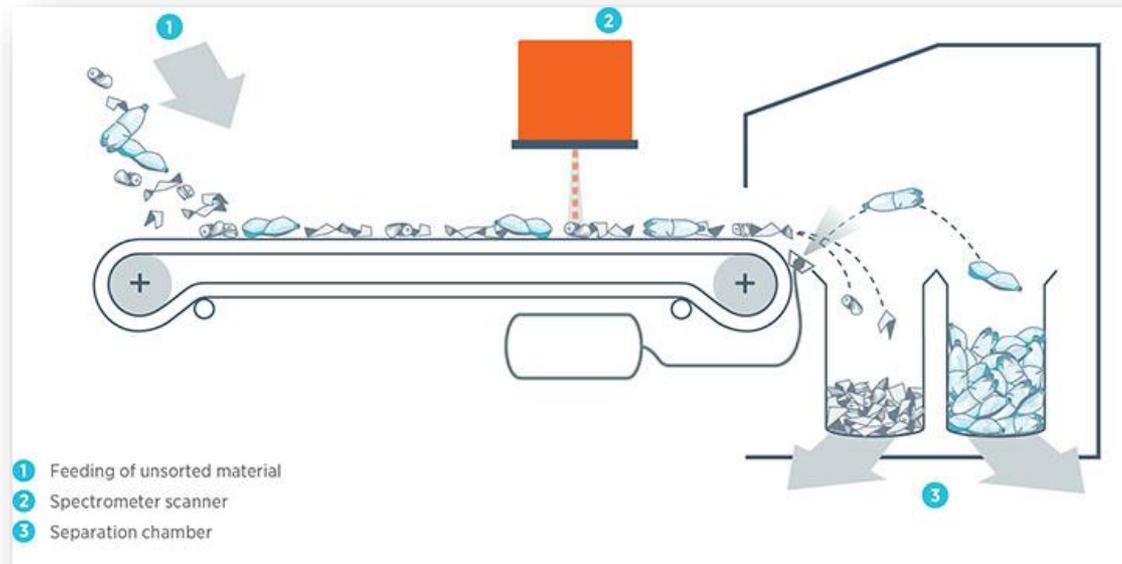
Sustainability Challenges

- 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

- 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

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 14021

Second edition
2016-03-15

Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)

Marquage et déclarations environnementaux — Auto-déclarations environnementales (Étiquetage de type II)



Reference number
ISO 14021:2016(E)

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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

+

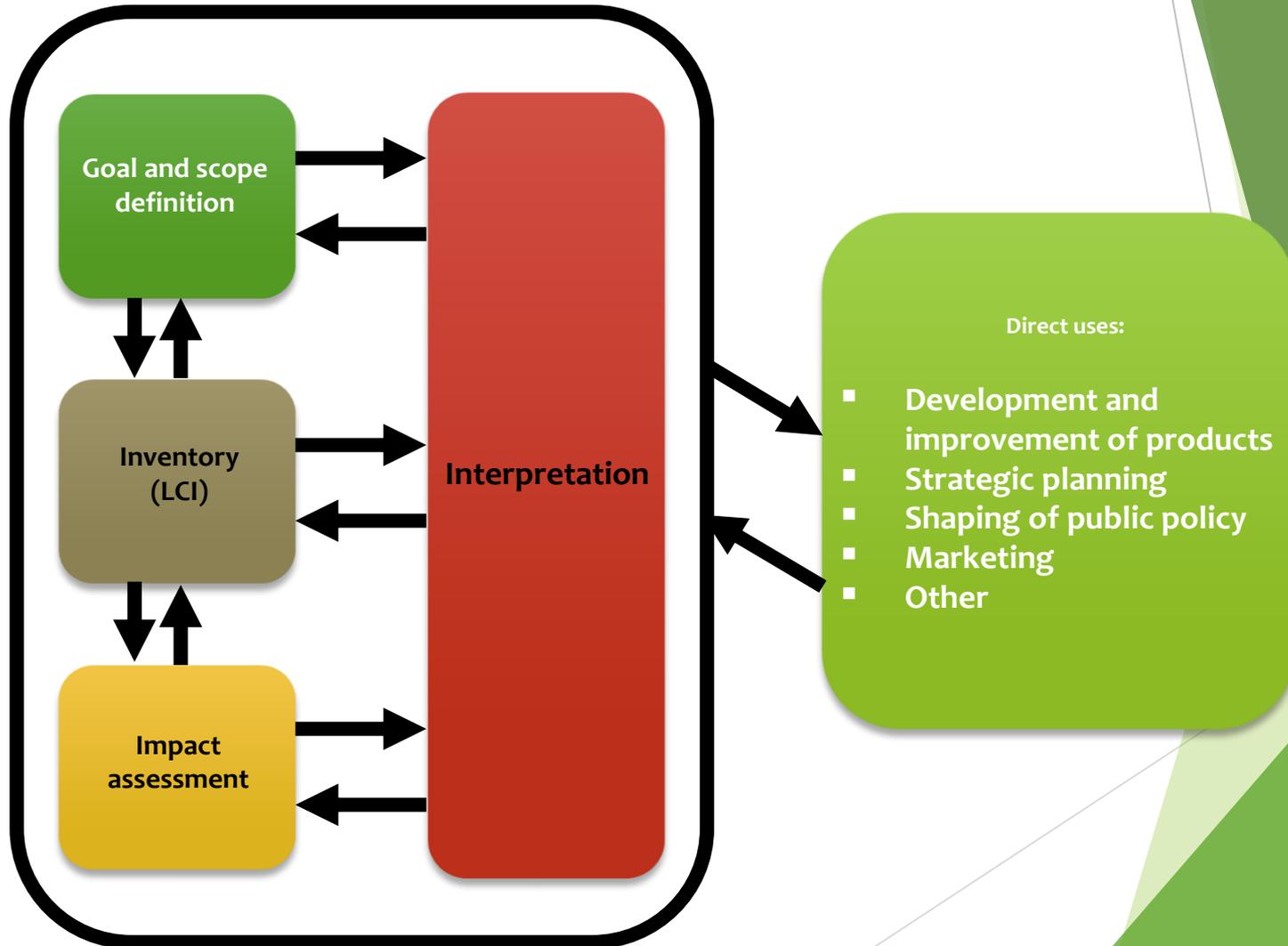
Each *model* **simplifies** the reality

=

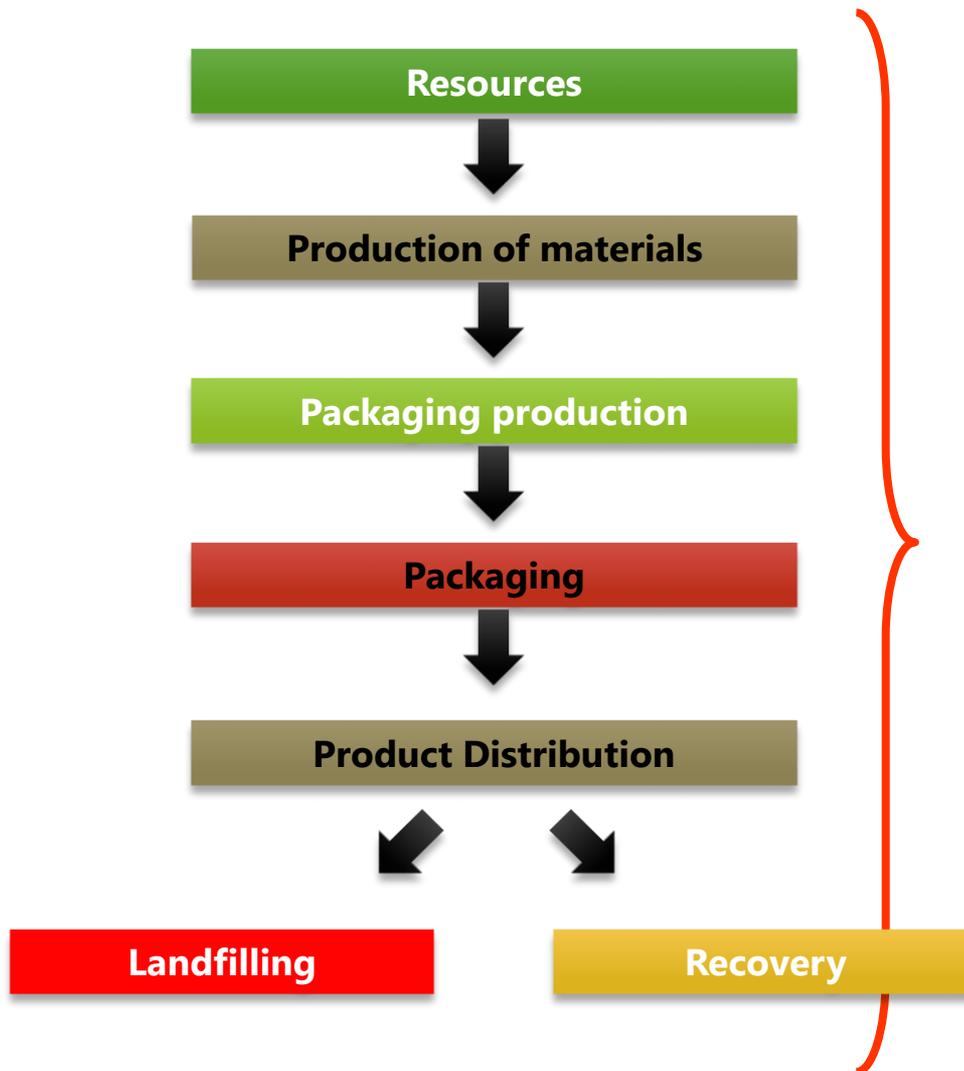
Contradiction – simplification distorts the reality

Main goal of LCA – minimise this distortion

Life Cycle Assessment



Life Cycle Assessment



- Natural resources utilisation
- Environmental damage
- Energy utilisation
- Gas emissions
- Liquid waste
- Solid waste
- Damage impact assessment

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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