Bioplastics in Food Packaging: Potentials and Challenges from an Environmental Point of View

André Wolf, Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI) Hamburg Sustainability Session #2 – Towards a Circular Economy



## The Unsolved Issue of Plastic Littering

- About 8 million tonnes of plastic waste are entering the oceans every year
- Global plastic production expected to triple until 2050
- Despite improvements in waste collection frameworks: littering remains an undeniable reality
- Particular threat to marine ecospheres and (via food chains) also terrestrial beings









## What are "Bioplastics"?

- Whole family of polymer materials characterized by different properties and suitable for different applications
- Common definition: Plastic materials which are bio-based and/or biodegradable

**Bio-based:** the material or product is (partly) derived from biomass (plants). Biomass used for bioplastics stems from e.g. corn, sugarcane, or cellulose.

**Bio-degradable:** Biodegradation is a chemical process during which microorganisms that are available in the environment convert materials into natural substances such as water, carbon dioxide, and compost (artificial additives are not needed).



Source: European Bioplastics



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## The Market for Bioplastics

#### **Global production capacities of bioplastics**



#### 11.6% Other (non-biodegradable) 21.3% ■ PA PBAT PBS 13 4% ■ PF 9.2% ■ PFT PHA 4.3% 0.9% PLA PP 11.8% 13.9% PTT 1.2% 9.8% Starch Blends

Global production capacities 2019 by material type

1.4%-1.1%

Source: European Bioplastics (2020).

Other (bio-degradable)

Source: European Bioplastics (2020)





## **Bioplastics in the Packaging Sector**

#### Potentials of bioplastics for food packaging:

- Variety of materials can address different requirements (e.g. bags, bottles, trays, foils)
- Blending with other materials / additives to adapt to specific use cases (e.g. multi-layer films)
- In case of **bio-based materials** (e.g. Bio-PET): contribute to a reduction of the carbon footprint
- In case of biodegradable materials (e.g. PLA): composting as a way to circumvent the issue of food contamination in recycling

OMOL

700 600 1,000 ton 476 500 2 400 237 200 141.5 124.5 100 ticono idroctor indesid Biodegradable Bio-based/non-biodegradable PRAT PBS PLA PHA Starch blends others

Source: European Bioplastics, nova-Institute (2019). More information: www.european-bioplastics.org/market and www.bio-based.eu/markets



Global production capacities of bioplastics 2019 (by market segment)

## **Obstacles to Market Penetration**

- ➢ High prices
- Uncertainty about material properties
- Uncertainty about end-of-life fate
- Sustainability concerns











# Required: Life Cycle Oriented Thinking

#### Life Cycle Assessment as a tool for ...

- Identifying environmental and economic hotspots in the life cycle
- Comparing the consequences of different end-of-life treatment options







# Lessons from the ELCA Literature

Advantages compared to conventional plastics

- Low contribution to global warming (carbon credit)
- Less dependent on scarce (and concentrated) fossil resources
- Offer alternative end-of-life options

Drawbacks compared to conventional plastics

- Land occupation and emissions in land conversion
- Release of chemical substances from use of fertilizers and additives (acidification, eutrophication, human toxicity...)
  - General ethic consideration: competition with food supply chain



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## Three Central Challenges in the Supply Chain

Feedstock cultivation:

Need to overcome dependency on food plants

**Bio-refinery:** 

Improve energy balance of polymer processing

**End-of-Life treatment:** 

Create sustainable waste management frameworks





### Goals of the BIO-PLASTICS EUROPE Project

Create sustainable strategies for biobased plastics by means of...

- 1. Innovative product design
- 2. Development of health and safety standards
- 3. Development of business models for efficient reuse and recycling
- 4. Environmental and economic lifecycle assessment







# Work Package on Life Cycle Analysis

### **Specific goals:**

- Life cycle analysis for products / supply chains developed in the project:
  - Potential environmental impacts
  - Cost performance
  - Future demand potential
- Integrated assessment: conditions for products as successful business case / means to overcome the plastic debris

### **Contributions to project-wide goals:**

- Contribution to the development of innovative business models
- Contribution to knowledgebase and thus the communication strategy of the project





05.11.2020

## Work Package Lead

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Many thanks for your attention!



