

An introduction to the Smart Sustainable Plastic Packaging Challenge

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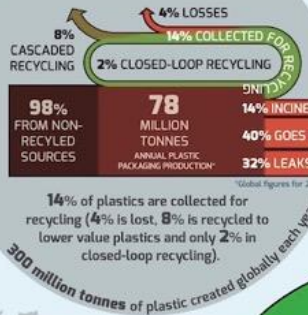
We work with the government to invest over £7 billion a year in research and innovation by partnering with academia and industry to make the impossible, possible. Through the UK's nine leading academic and industrial funding councils, we create **knowledge with impact**.





WORKING TOWARDS A ZERO PLASTIC WASTE SOLUTION

UK Research and Innovation



UK PLASTICS CONSUMPTION
44% packaging
7% automotive,
5% electrical and electronic
24% building and construction
20% other

SUSTAINABLE SOURCES



FOSSIL FUELS
Problem: 90% of plastics are derived from fossil fuel sources.
Solution: Use organic sources such as algae, cellulose and starch.

Plastics can be manufactured from hydrocarbons derived from recaptured greenhouse gases.



MONO MATERIAL PACKAGING



Problem: Packaging made up of multiple plastic types is hard to recycle.
Solution: Design packaging made of single type plastics (mono materials).



NEW JOINING TECHNOLOGY
Problem: Use of glues, screws and clips complicates the sorting process.
Solution: Develop bio-inspired glues that break down to allow for easy plastics separation. Design mono material packaging with components that snap together - requiring no glue or screws.

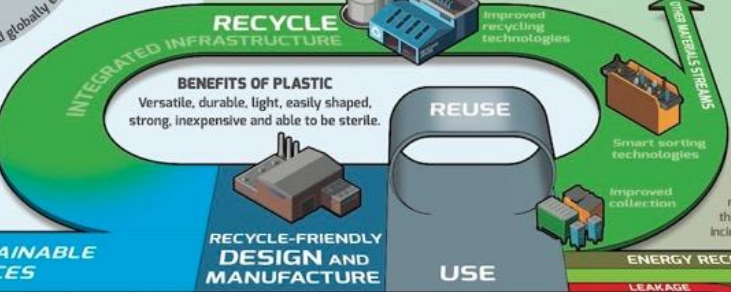


NEW CHEMISTRY
Problem: Plastic quality degrades during recycling, many plastics can only be recycled once.
Solution: Develop a new 'super' polymer - a high-quality, high-value plastic that can be recycled multiple times.



LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC
Problem: Unnecessary plastic volume.
Solution: Reduce wall thickness and reinforce with ribs - greatly reducing the volume of plastic in the product.

Change behaviour - reduce leakage, cut use of single-use plastics, increase reuse, increase uptake of recycling.



CHEMICAL RECYCLING



Where mechanical recycling fails, polymer types (in mixed recycling) can be chemically separated at a molecular level.

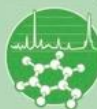
MECHANICAL RECYCLING



Effective separation and cleaning technologies preserve the integrity of polymer types - resulting in a higher quality recycled products that can be recycled multiple times.

SMART SORTING TECHNOLOGIES

Problem: The variety of plastics make it difficult to identify polymer types.



OPTICAL SORTING
Optical sorting technologies can recognise polymer types by illuminating the material and analysing the reflection spectrum.



MARKER TECHNOLOGY
This uses markers that can be quickly and easily scanned by sorting machinery. These might include printed barcodes, fluorescent labels and invisible chemical markers.



High quality plastics will allow for cleaner, more efficient energy recovery through incineration.



HARNESSING BEASTIES
UKRI scientists have been working with an enzyme that has been shown to break down plastics in landfills. Wax moth larvae have also been shown to be able to digest plastic bags and scientists have also identified a plastic-eating bacteria.



MARINE DEGRADABILITY
Problem: Most biodegradable plastics merely fragment in the environment - increasing microplastics in the oceans.
Solution: Develop truly marine degradable plastics.

COMPOSTABLE PACKAGING



Problem: Many 'biodegradable' items are only such under laboratory, or industrial conditions.

Solution: Develop truly biodegradable, or compostable plastics based on organic feedstocks.

Source: UKRI, Ellen MacArthur Foundation
Infographic: BENJELAND

AIM

To establish the UK as a leading innovator in smart and sustainable plastic packaging for consumer products, delivering cleaner growth across the supply chain, with a dramatic reduction in plastic waste entering the environment by 2025.

TARGET



OBJECTIVES

- To unlock a significant overall increase in R&I spend (government and industry).
- To deliver R&I to support more sustainable plastic packaging in line with the UK Plastic Pact targets.
- To increase UK plastic packaging supply chain collaboration.

Underlying principle ...



- **100%** of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable.
- **70%** of plastic packaging effectively recycled or composted.
- **30%** average recycled content across all plastic packaging.
- Take actions to **eliminate** problematic or unnecessary single-use packaging items through redesign, innovation or alternative (reuse) delivery models.

THE UK PLASTICS PACT



The SSPP Programme - £60M over 5 years

Core

A £2M
investment to
drive
collaboration
and systemic
change

Enabling Research

An £8M
investment in
academic
research to
support
industry needs

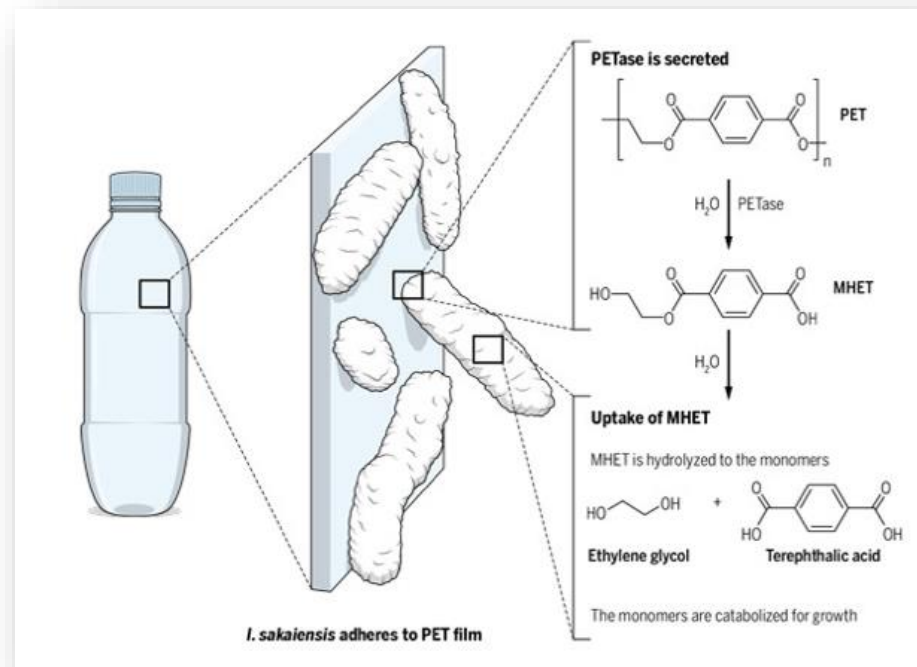
R&D Demonstration

An £50M
investment in
business –led
R&D,
including ‘first
of a kind’
demonstrators

Core



Enabling Research



R&D



Feasibility

Experimental Development

Industrial Research

Demonstrator



Environmental Impact, Carbon & LCA



Materials Innovation

For example:

- new, recyclable polymer materials
- biopolymers
- improving 'compatibilisation' (making it easier to use more recycled content)
- alternatives to plastics for packaging applications (such as mycelium materials to replace expanded polystyrene) where plastic is the only current option



Design innovation

for example:

- design for recyclability
- design for reuse
- making food delivery and other delivery packaging more recyclable
- 'Smart' marking and identification technologies to make sorting easier



Technology Innovation

For example:

- reuse processes such as cleaning
- collection
- sorting and separation
- mechanical recycling
- chemical recycling
- anaerobic digestion or composting of compostable packaging
- Data



Business Model innovation

For example:

- reusable packaging systems such as refill
- zero packaging business models and systems
- consumer or business behavioral change



Thank you

For more information:

www.ukri.org/innovation/industrial-strategy-challenge-fund/

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