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## Back to plastic pollution in COVID times

Giuliana Gorrasi<sup>1</sup> · Andrea Sorrentino<sup>2</sup> · Eric Lichtfouse<sup>3,4</sup> 

The great problem of social chemistry we call politics, is to discover what desires of mankind may be gratified, and what must be suppressed, if the highly complex compound, society, is to avoid decomposition

Thomas Huxley (1871)

In this article, we show that the chaos and urgency induced by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has led to massive fossil fuel-derived plastic production, largely ignoring recent environmental policies. Solutions for a sustainable and circular economy require radical innovations, consumer education and most importantly political willingness.

### The plastic evil

The world health crisis caused by the spread of COVID-19 is not only damaging people's health and the world economy but is also threatening environmental sustainability (Sharma et al. 2020). Numerous media have warned about the ecological disaster caused by this pandemic (Canning-Clode et al. 2020; Aragaw 2020). For instance, there is a sharp increase in plastic waste from personal protective equipment such as masks and gloves, and from the massive return to using plastic shopping bags to prevent cross-contamination, whereas many nations had started to ban at least partly the use of non-biodegradable bags before the COVID era (Klemeš et al. 2020; Fadare and Okoffo 2020). Moreover,

the lockdown has highly fostered e-commerce, resulting in massive consumption of materials for containment and packaging (Patrício Silva et al. 2021; Han et al. 2020). Medical waste has grown up to 370% and packaging plastic demand up to 40% (Patrício Silva et al. 2021). The fight against the virus has thus overshadowed environmental protection policies. For example, the recent drop of oil prices, which may appear as a benefit for drivers, has in fact prompted a real setback of policies aimed at reducing plastic materials of synthetic origin (Sun and Han 2020). We even observe the rise of opposing factions ready to challenge each other to prove their ideas: on one hand, some people think that plastic is the absolute evil to be eliminated in any way; on the other hand, others argue that it is impossible to change the current lifestyle (Czigany and Ronkay 2020). The truth is that both sides aim to solve a very complex problem with simplistic solutions. Indeed, plastic waste is a problem that simultaneously involves economic, social and technological aspects (Vanapalli et al. 2021; Prata et al. 2020). In other words, all society issues cannot be solved anymore by the painkiller approach in a globalized world, but required a new world system involving fast evaluation and actions taking into account all aspects of a problem (Lichtfouse 2009,2010; Lichtfouse et al. 2012).

### An old problem

Long before the world knew about COVID-19, millions of tons of plastic ended up daily in the sea with serious damage to the environment and with an unacceptable waste of precious resources (Haward 2018). Macroscopic residues from the degradation of common objects such as bottles or food packaging are only a small percentage of these wastes (Wang et al. 2019; Tofa et al. 2019). The main part is represented by micro- and nanoparticles, e.g., microplastics, produced by common operations such as the discharge of wastewater from our washing machines, the use of cosmetics and detergents, and the consumption of car tires (Padervand et al. 2020; Naqash et al. 2020). Certainly, the solution cannot be solely to eliminate plastic materials, including those

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of synthetic origin. This would be a utopian solution, technically unsustainable and destined to succumb to multiple socioeconomic interests. Of course, this does not mean that any kind of behavior can be excused. There are millions of cotton swabs, toy balloons and drinking straws that end up on our beaches every year.

## Forgotten bioplastics

The emergency caused by COVID-19 is highlighting, once again, the extreme fragility of our systems of management, disposal and recycling of plastic waste (Nanda and Berruti 2020a). To fight this health emergency, we have quickly needed large quantities of inexpensive, safe and easy-to-find materials. In the rush, the only choice available was to use petroleum-derived polymers such as polypropylene and polyethylene as disposable materials. This does not mean that alternatives based on biodegradable materials, often of natural origin, were not available (Brandelli et al. 2017). Indeed, scientists have recently made available various biodegradable polymers (Qasim et al. 2020; Amorim et al. 2020). Some biopolymers even display high performances and unique new functions compared to traditional materials (Morin-Crini et al. 2019). However, these biopolymers are not yet the first choice when there is a need for a quick and efficient response to a real problem. This is because, from a commercial point of view, these materials are still poorly known, expensive and often difficult to handle. Moreover, there are still no biorefineries capable of supplying high volumes of bioplastics fast, in a sustainable way and at competitive costs. Similarly, there are still too few companies able to recycle these materials. Furthermore, many scientists argue that the massive use of biodegradable materials could create serious issues for the few existing treatment plants (Wojnowska-Baryła et al. 2020; Meeks et al. 2015). Indeed, when working with expiring materials, it is not enough to produce and market them, but it is also necessary to plan their correct management, use and disposal. In the absence of adequate management plans, the massive use of biopolymers, in addition to being dangerous for consumers, may also become a problem for the environment.

## Political will

The COVID-19 pandemic has disclosed the limits of the current economic system and challenged us to rethink and redesign this system into a more resilient, circular and low-carbon economic model (Wuyts et al. 2020). The COVID-19 crisis has revealed the brittleness of many global supply chains (Ibn-Mohammed et al. 2021; Sarkis et al. 2020). Here, circular principles such as recyclability and reusability offer

credible solutions in terms of resilience and competitiveness (Fawzy et al. 2020). Maintaining the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by reinserting materials into the product cycle at the end of their use allows to minimize waste generation. However, the buildup of plastic recyclability is still a challenge because it requires specific regulations. In many countries, the use of waste as a raw material for other products is shrunk by regulations that prevent material transport and marketing. Changing these regulations typically leads to conflicts between stakeholders (Gunarathne et al. 2019). Similar conflicts arise when diverting biogenic waste streams from use in energy and composting to other uses (Nanda and Berruti 2020b). Today, we have all research and development capabilities to set up rapidly to new solutions and technologies on a large scale. Yet, what is still missing is a real political willingness to do so. As a consequence, the circular economy is much more than minimizing the production of waste or inventing biodegradable materials; the circular economy is a radically different economy, which overcomes the traditional conflicts between socioeconomic and environmental interests (Aldaco et al. 2020). Only when governments will set a clear direction for circular innovation in the private sector, will it be possible to combine economic regeneration, better social outcomes and climate ambitions.

## Additive manufacturing

Much more effort must be dedicated to new materials and alternative production processes. Biodegradable materials must certainly continue to be developed. Low-cost, renewable materials with adequate properties and capable of rapid degradation in environment must be developed. New assembly and processing techniques are also necessary to avoid the inevitable shortcomings of new materials (Olivieri et al. 2020). For instance, additive manufacturing is a revolutionary technology that offers new freedom in materials employed and expands the range of possibilities for design, production and performances of novel products and systems (Sanchez-Rexach et al. 2020). In additive manufacturing, complex three-dimension objects are obtained with high precision by depositing materials in a layer-by-layer fashion. This provides several benefits such as the complete control of the object properties and significant savings in terms of time and cost (Balla et al. 2019).

## Circular economy

From an economic point of view, it must be clear that any solution will fail without taking into account the benefit for all. For instance, incentive policies for the use of

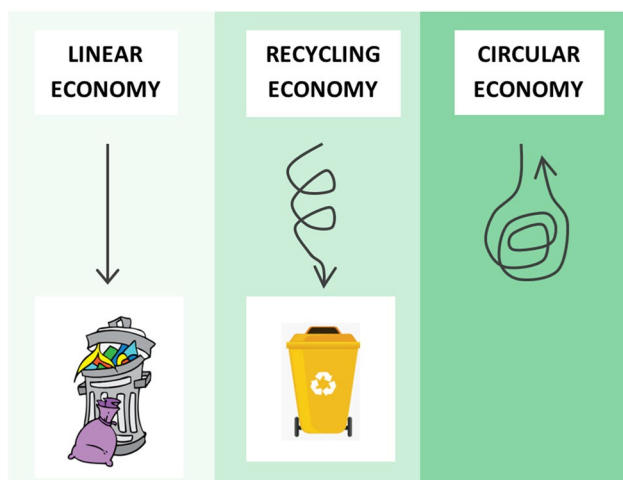


Fig. 1 Circular economy and waste management

bio-sustainable raw materials must be strengthened. Moreover, the calculated cost of a material cannot be only that of the raw material, but should take into account the impact on the environment. To do so, the whole production system must be considered, including waste generation, collection, transport, recycling and treatment, use of recovered resource and disposal of remains. Here, the circular approach allows both to reduce dependency on resource markets and decreases disposal costs (You et al. 2020) (Fig. 1). From a social point of view, the implementation of circular economies on a local basis can solve many problems related to the disasters produced by the uncontrolled globalization in recent decades. Bio-based products need new supply chains (Kosheleva et al. 2019) because the reduced life of bioproducts requires a denser location of production plants and strong collaborations between goods companies, retailers, consumers, waste management companies and legislators. This should induce social benefits such as increasing job creation at the local level and better employment conditions.

## Radical innovation

We have to fundamentally rethink the value we assign to the objects of our everyday life (Prideaux et al. 2020) and get out of the ‘I shop therefore I am’ mantra evidenced by Barbara Kruger in 1987, to go back to the original quote ‘I think therefore I am’ from René Descartes in 1637. To do this, we need to understand the social and environmental values of products, and how to keep them in circulation for as long as possible (Milios et al. 2018). Designing products that are easier to disassemble and recycle and creating infrastructures that facilitate the return of products to manufacturers are also needed (Nithya et al. 2020). Radical innovation in an

holistic way is thus critical to enable businesses and governments to reach their goals.

## Consumers psychology

In the post-pandemic world, some of our COVID-19 habits will probably hang on for a long time. For example, e-commerce sales will continue to grow as many consumers will not give up on the benefits in terms of convenience and choice. This growth will lead to a significant increase in packaging material and associated problems of treatment and recycling. The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to spur a rapid transition to new models of circular economy. In particular, we need urgent and coordinated efforts to develop larger and more efficient systems and infrastructures for plastic waste management. Strict policies must force companies to reduce the use of natural materials in favor of those coming from recycling. In addition, working on the psychological aspects of consumers and encouraging sustainable products and processes through efficient tax policies would help to achieve sustainable development. Plastics are important because they provide many advantages, yet instead of demonizing, we should learn to use plastics responsibly.

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