### **Plastic Pollution and the Climate Crisis**

Margaret Spring, Chief Conservation and Science Officer Monterey Bay Aquarium



#### **Plastic Landscape: Science and Policy Assessments**





#### **Climate and Plastic Pollution Links Being Explored**

# The fundamental links between climate change and marine plastic pollution

We have collated evidence that marine plastic pollution and climate change are linked in at least three ways:

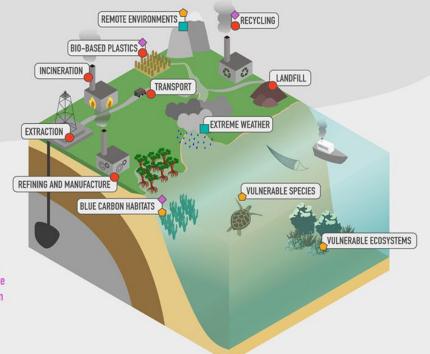




Climate change and<br/>plastic pollution co-occur<br/>throughout the environmentClimate change will<br/>exacerbate the spread<br/>of plastic pollution



There are solutions which mitigate against both climate change and plastic pollution





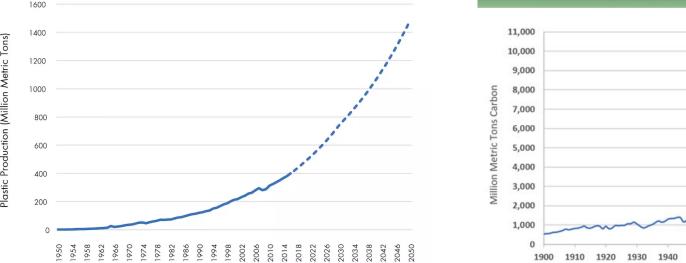
#### Plastic Pollution is Carbon Pollution... at a Global Scale

- Plastic is made of carbon (whether fossil-based or bio-based)
- Its carbon-carbon backbone resists degradation, leading to accumulation in the environment
- Plastics are part of and affect the global carbon cycle
- The plastic life cycle produces direct and indirect carbon emissions





#### **Plastic Production & Carbon Emissions Growing, Linked**







### "Emissions from the petrochemicals sector are estimated to follow a growth trajectory associated with 4° C of global warming, well above the 1.5°C target set out in the Paris Agreement on Climate"

Systemiq, Planet Positive Chemicals



#### **OECD Projects Plastic will be 4.5% of Global Emissions by 2060**

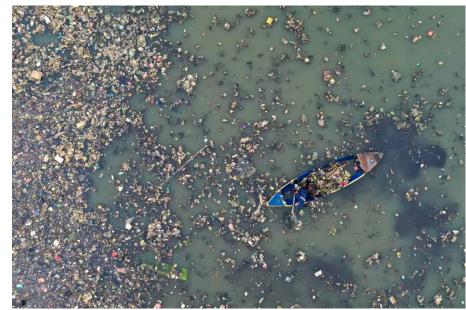


Source: Global Plastics Outlook: Policy Scenarios to 2060 (OECD, 202



#### **Climate Change Exacerbates Plastic Pollution Impacts**

- Microplastics are being transported through the atmosphere
- Arctic sea ice is a major microplastics sink and sea ice is melting due to warming temperatures
- Increased extreme weather events disperse mis-managed waste





#### **Plastic Pollution Exacerbates Climate Change Impacts**

- Rising sea levels and flooding
- Disruption of ecosystems
- Carbon inputs affect ocean acidification
- Degradation of natural carbon sinks and sequestration processes
  - Microplastics are harming the bacteria and plankton that sequester carbon





#### Both adversely impact people

- Health impacts
  - Air & water pollution
- Food & Water security
- Livelihoods
- Economic strain
  - climate change-induced disasters, such as flooding
  - o Cleanup costs
- Human security
- Displacement and migration



#### ...especially the vulnerable groups and least responsible

- Communities of color & lowincome communities
- Local communities dependent on agricultural or coastal livelihoods
- Regions at higher risk are small island developing states and least developed countries





#### **Petrochemical facilities, TX**

- Plastic pollution and climate change are both being driven by fossil fuel export and plastic production
- Fenceline communities

   (predominantly Black, brown, and low-income) live in close
   proximity to the plants
- New facilities expected to add at least **1.1 million pounds** of CO2





#### Plastics "Fuel" Climate, Health, Nature Crises: What to Do?



António Guterres 🗇 @antonioguterres

Plastic pollution is more than just a waste management issue.

It is a climate issue.

It is a nature issue.

It is a health issue.

To protect people and the planet, we must #BeatPlasticPollution.





António Guterres 🗇 @antonioguterres

Plastics are fueling the climate crisis.

By 2040, up to 19% of global greenhouse gas emissions will stem from plastics.

To meet the goal of 1.5° global temperature rise & to #BeatPlasticPollution, we need a plastics treaty that reduces plastic production.

#### **EU Strategy for Plastics Aims to Help Combat Climate**

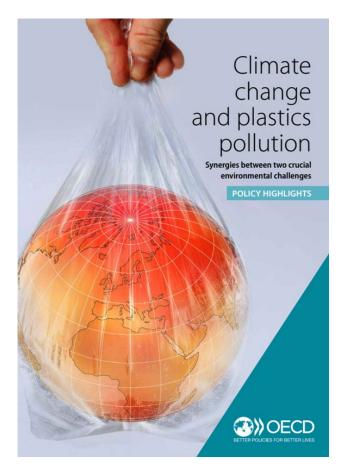
- Key element of Europe's transition towards a carbon neutral and circular economy
- This strategy will contribute to the Paris Climate Agreement objectives
  - Aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on imported fossil fuels





#### **OECD 2023 Report on Climate & Plastic**

- Public policies on climate and plastic have developed independently
- Policies to reduce plastic pollution have co-benefits for climate change mitigation
- Climate change mitigation policies have limited impacts on plastics use





#### **OECD Suggestions for Tackling Both**

- Strengthen the ambition of domestic policies to address plastic pollution
- Support the decarbonization of the plastics lifecycle
- Foster innovation in plastics production and waste management
- Strengthen the secondary plastic market
- Tapping into the complementarity of plastics and climate policies

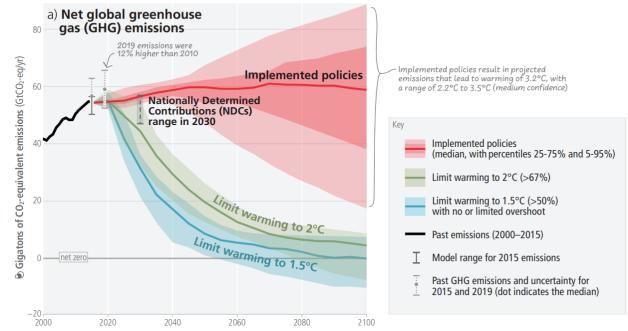




#### **Decision Pathways for Climate: Modeling in IPCC 2023 Report**

### Limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO<sub>2</sub> and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors

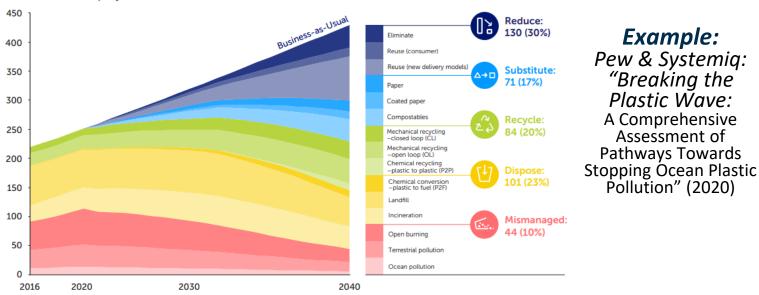




#### Modeling Decision Pathways to End Plastic Pollution e.g., Pew, Systemiq, OECD, UCSB/UCB and others

#### Figure 5: Plastic fate in the System Change Scenario: a 'wedges' analysis

There is a credible path to significantly reduce plastic leakage into the ocean but only if all solutions are implemented concurrently, ambitiously, and starting immediately



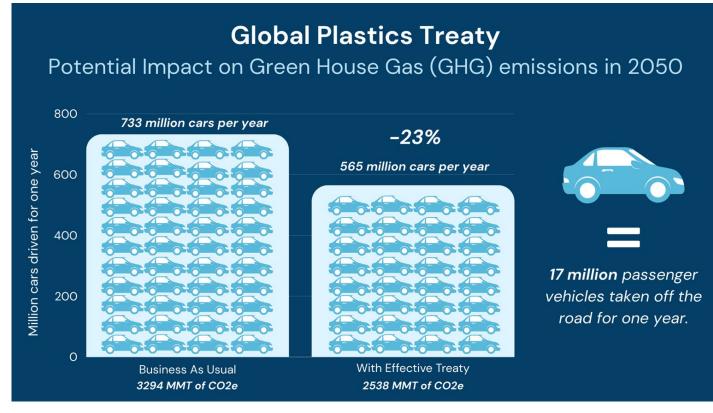
Million metric tons per year

This "wedges" figure shows the share of treatment options for the plastic that enters the system over time under the System Change Scenario. Any plastic that enters the system has a single fate, or a single "wedge." The numbers include macroplastic and microplastic.

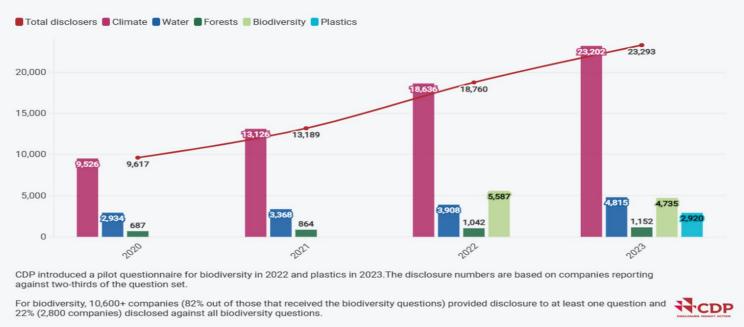


#### **Emerging:** Projecting Plastic Contributions to Global Climate Emissions

#### E.g., UCSB / UCB Global Plastics AI Policy Tool



#### **Recognizing Risks: Carbon Disclosure Project Adds Plastics**



For plastics, 3,162 companies disclosed plastic-related data in 2023 (66% of those that received the plastics questions), with 2,920 companies (61%) responding to at least two thirds of the questions and 50% responded to all questions.



### **Plastic and Climate Interventions Can Be Aligned**

- Decarbonize (renewables)
- Reduce production, consumption (circularity) e.g., reuse & refill
- Limit emissions/leakage, all stages
- Set polluter/producer responsibility
- Recognize, calculate social cost, risk
- Employ nature-based solutions
- Use Science: assess, model, evaluate
- Reduction Goals, Targets, Timelines





### **Sources & Links**

- <u>"What we do</u>" Monterey Bay Aquarium's plastic pollution page
- NASEM report: <u>*Reckoning with the U.S. Role in Global Ocean Plastic Waste*</u>
- The Minderoo-Monaco Commission on Plastics and Human Health
- International Science Council: <u>Plastic Policy Brief</u>
- UNEP report: *From Pollution to Solution*
- OECD Climate Plastic report
- EU Plastics Strategy
- **GRID Arendal Climate Impacts Of Plastics**
- The fundamental links between climate change and marine plastic pollution
- Pew & Systemiq report: *Breaking the Plastic Wave*
- UCSB & UCB Global Plastic Policy Tool
- <u>Carbon Disclosure Project: Plastic</u>



## Thank you!

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