

Plastic pollution & climate change





Eugeniy Lobanov
CCB Hazards working area leader
Eugeniy.Lobanov@ccb.se

17.06.2025

Triple planetary crisis



Waste generation

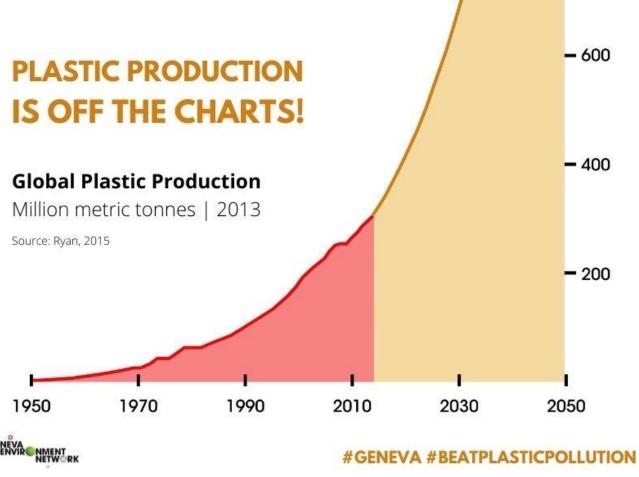


Marine litter



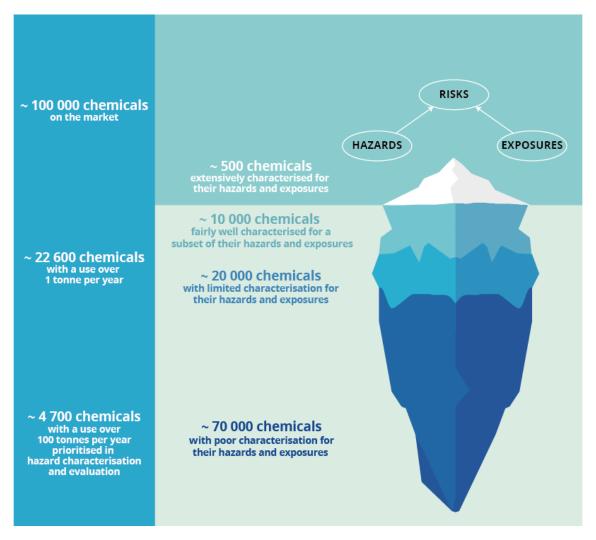
Circular Solutions

Plastic production



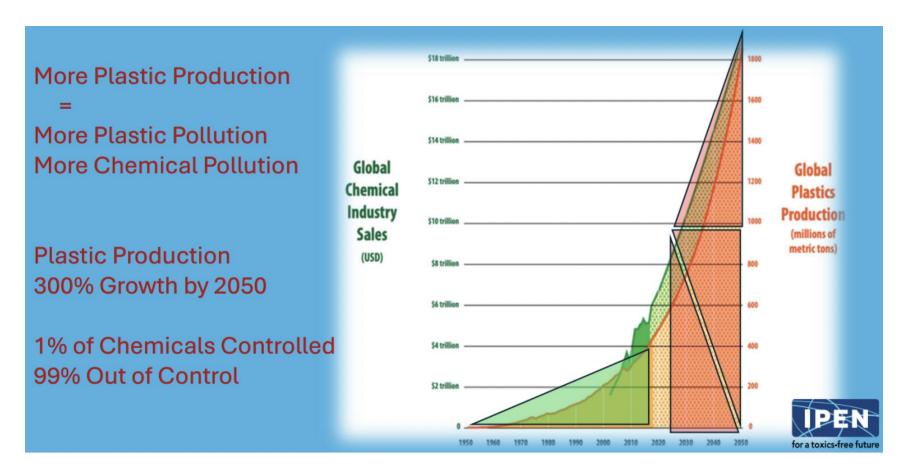
Geneva Environmental Network

Chemicals in plastic



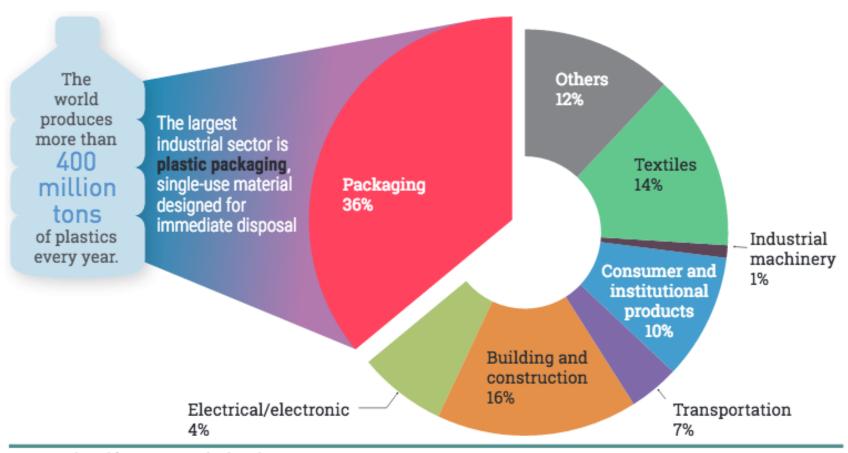
European Environment Agency

Plastic production & chemicals



Recycling?





Source: Adapted from Geyer, Jambeck, and Law, 2017

Plastic & Climate

Plastic is a key driver of the climate crisis

More than 99% of plastic is made from fossil fuel



Plastic & Climate: key impacts

Greenhouse gas emissions from plastic production are substantial and growing

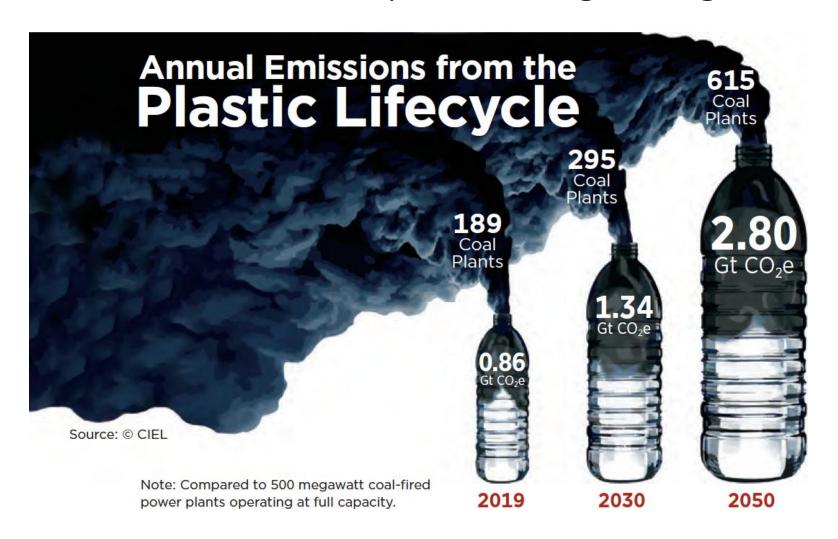
End-of-life & unsustainable waste management exacerbate emissions

Single-use plastics disproportionally contribute to waste, emissions, and resource consumption

Plastic demand is expected to rise, making the climate problem worse unless mitigated

Hidden / secondary climate effects

GHG emissions from plastic are growing



SUPs significantly conribute to emissions



SUP plastic items have very short functional life span

The environmental and climate costs per use are very high when compared to reusable alternatives.

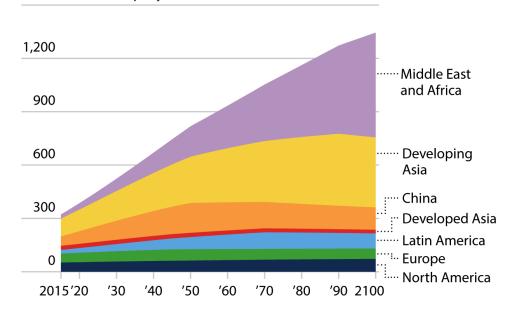
Plastic demand is expected to rise

World Plastics Demand May Increase Significantly

Projections based on business-as-usual growth predict markedly increased plastic use through 2100.

Plastics Demand by Region, 2015 to 2100

1,500 million tons per year



Source: Material Economics, The Circular Economy (2018).

Some forecasts suggest plastics could be responsible for ~19% of global greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 under a business-as-usual scenario.

Hidden/secondary climate effects

- Disruption of ecosystems: plastics (especially microplastics) in oceans, soil etc. may impair biological processes that sequester carbon (e.g. phytoplankton, soil microbiota).
- Land use and extraction: extraction of fossil fuels for plastic feedstocks causes emissions, both from the extraction itself and from associated land disturbance, deforestation or habitat conversion.
- Leakage of emissions beyond CO₂: e.g. methane leakage from natural gas used in plastics feedstocks; release of volatile compounds during use or degradation.



EU-level: climate impact and policy lever

Plastics are a non-trivial slice of EU industry emissions

Packaging is the main waste stream (and recycling rate is relatively low)

Some of single-use plastics face binding EU constraints

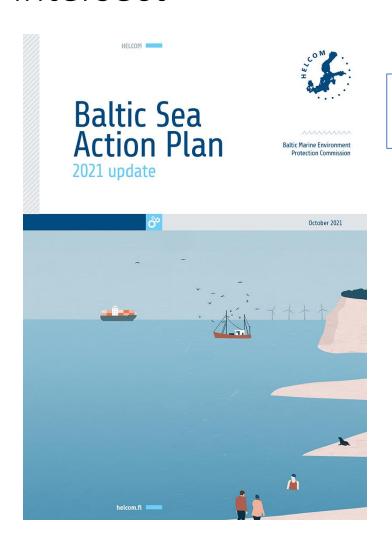
New EU packaging rules tighten the screws on waste and single-use plastic



Single-use plastics dominate Baltic marine litter

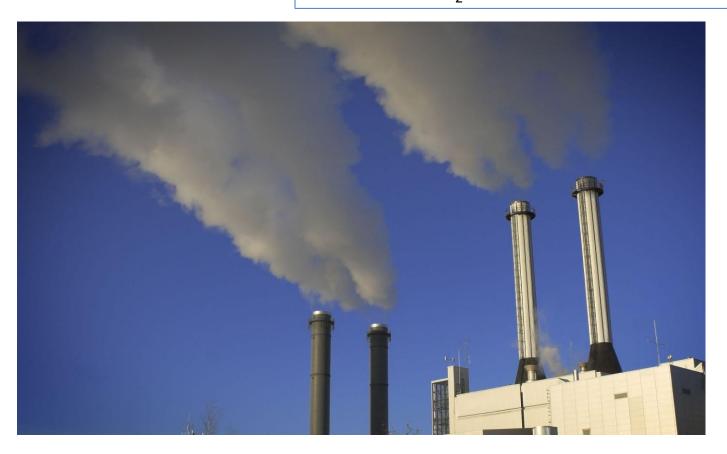


HELCOM's assessment shows plastic litter—incl. single-use items—makes up 32—93% of counted beach litter items across sub-basins



HELCOM Regional action plan targets single-use sources and waste handling

Nordic Waste-to-energy dependence = plasticdriven fossil CO₂



Climate-smart decisions in the Baltic region

- Prioritise prevention & reuse
- Design for durability and recyclability
- Implement microplastics & pellet-lose controls





Ways to engage to plastic and climate issues





www.ccb.se

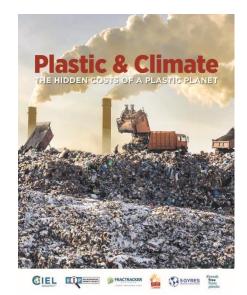






#baltiplastcampaign

Ways to engage to plastic and climate issues

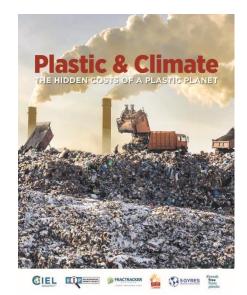


CIEL report: https://www.ciel.org/plasticandclimate/



https://stoppoisonplastic.org/

Ways to engage to plastic and climate issues



CIEL report: https://www.ciel.org/plasticandclimate/



https://stoppoisonplastic.org/