

Informing (plastic) policy through science



Tobias Dan Nielsen | CUSP workshop | 7 February 2023

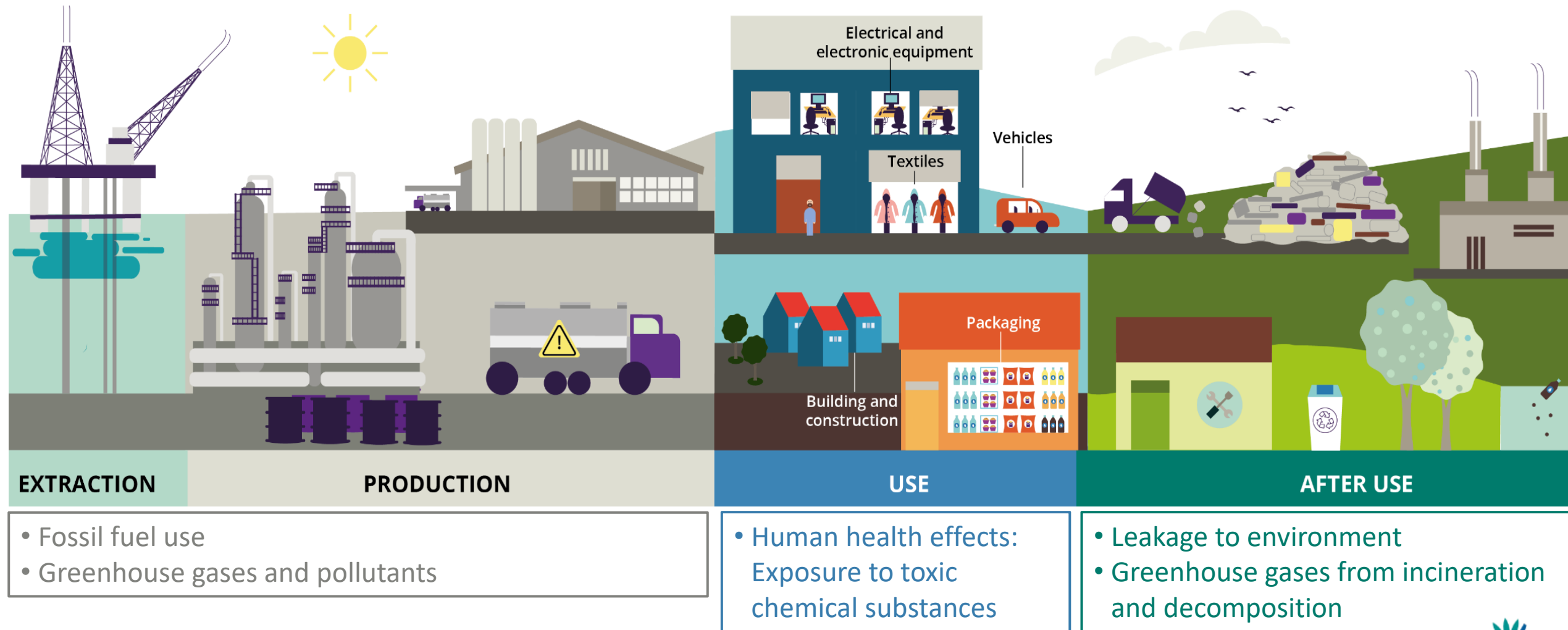
European Environment Agency



Areas of work

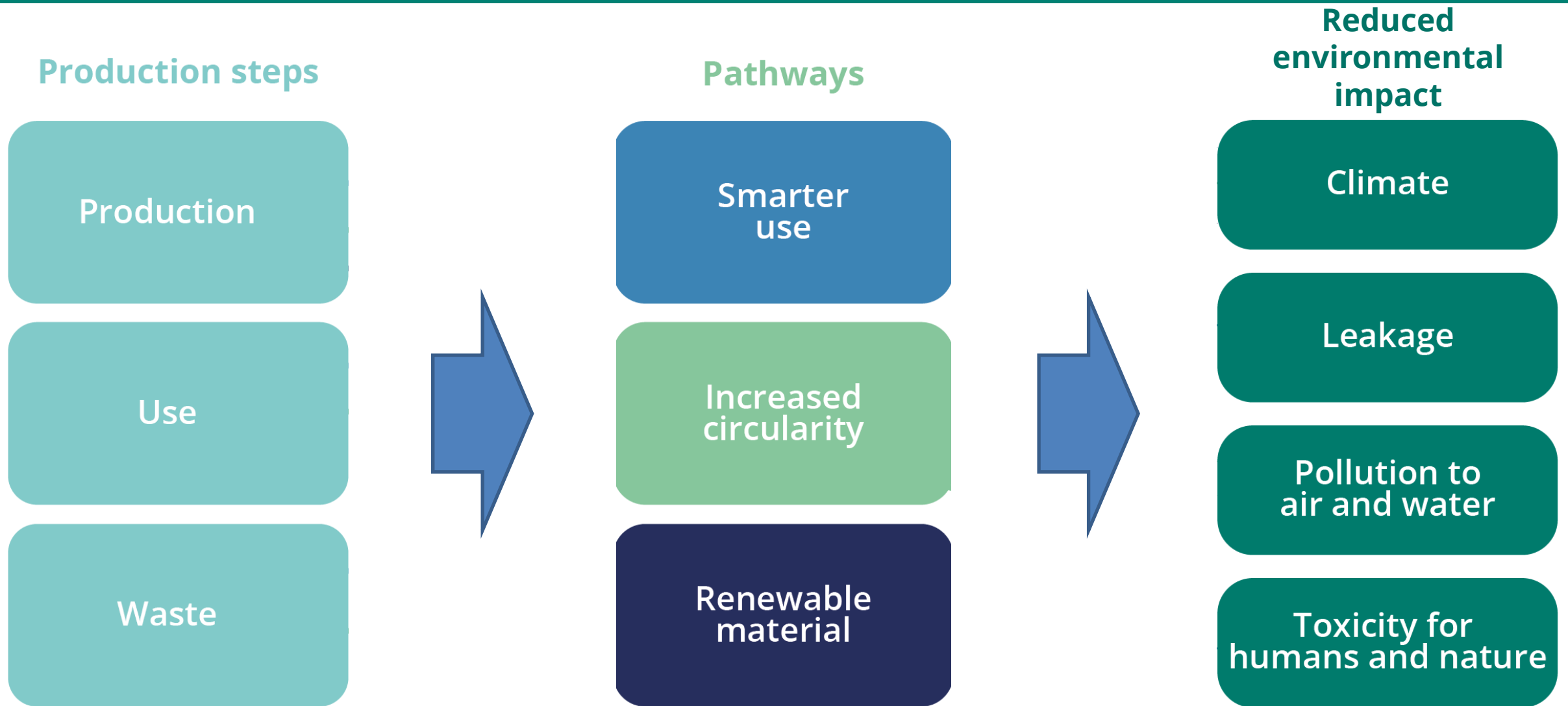


Environmental and climate impacts across the plastic life cycle

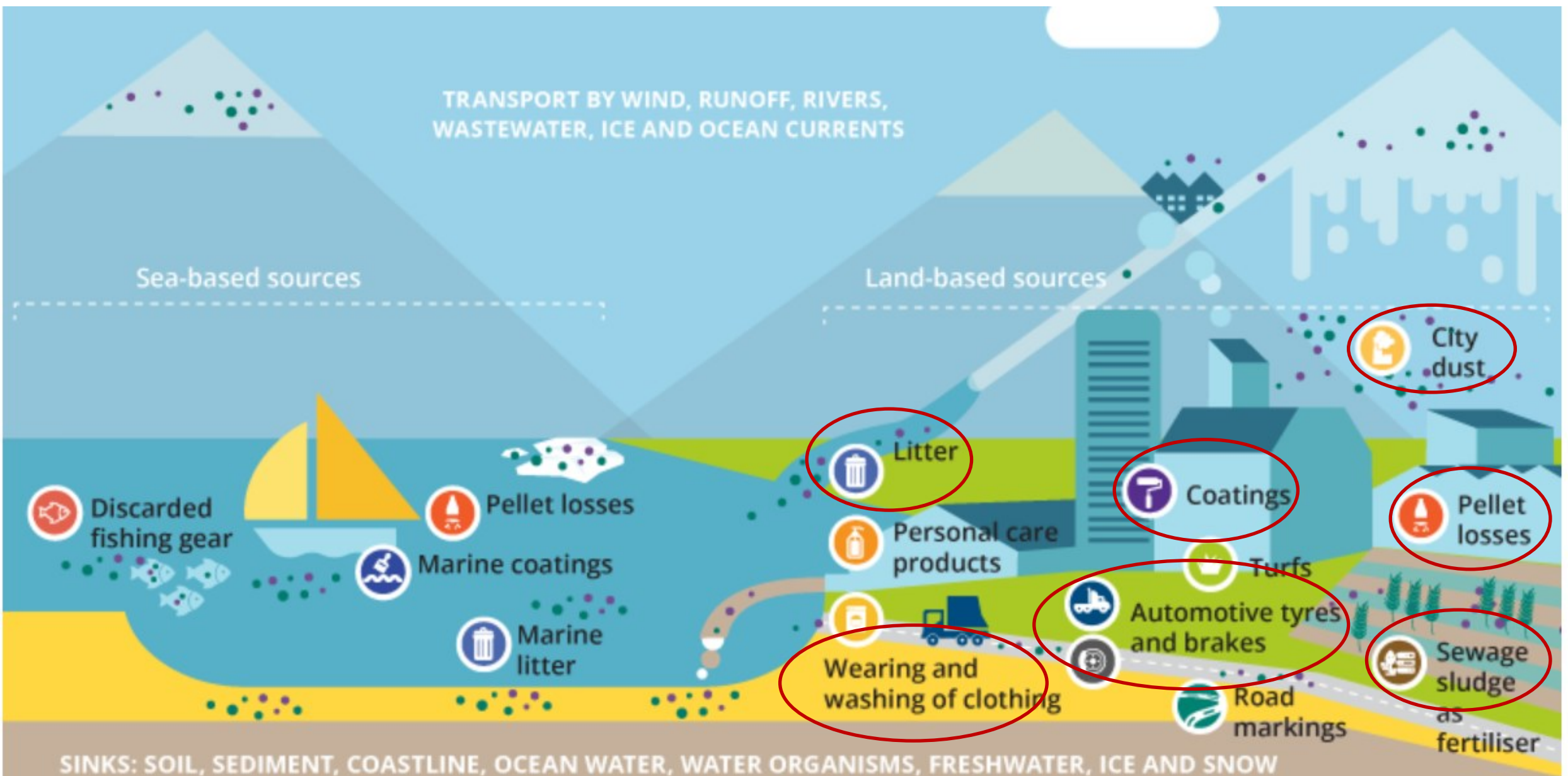


Source: EEA (2020) Plastics, the circular economy and Europe's environment.

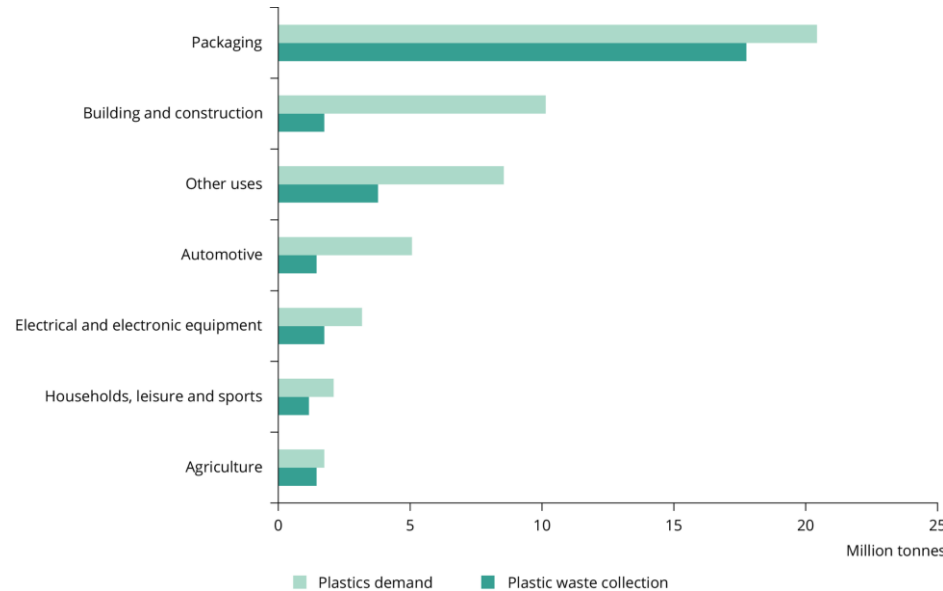
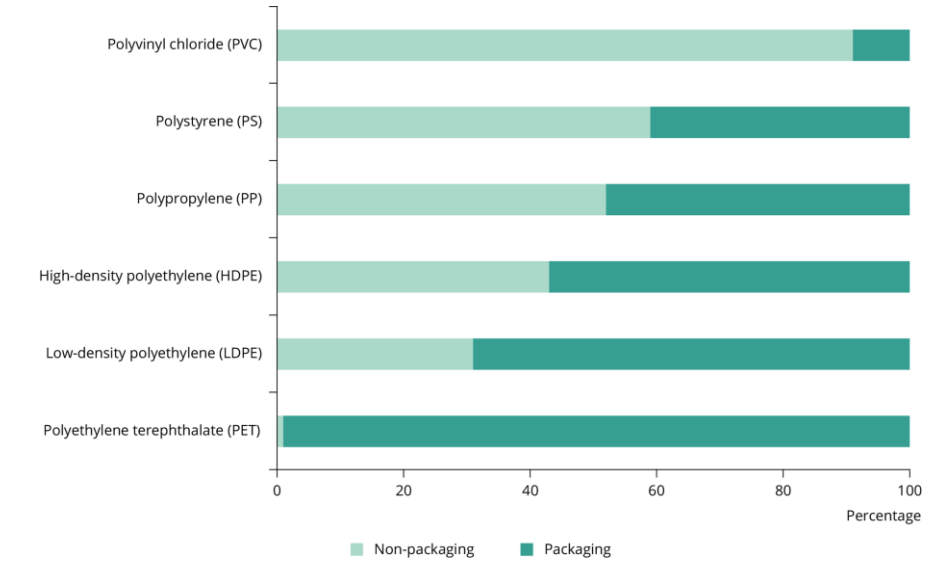
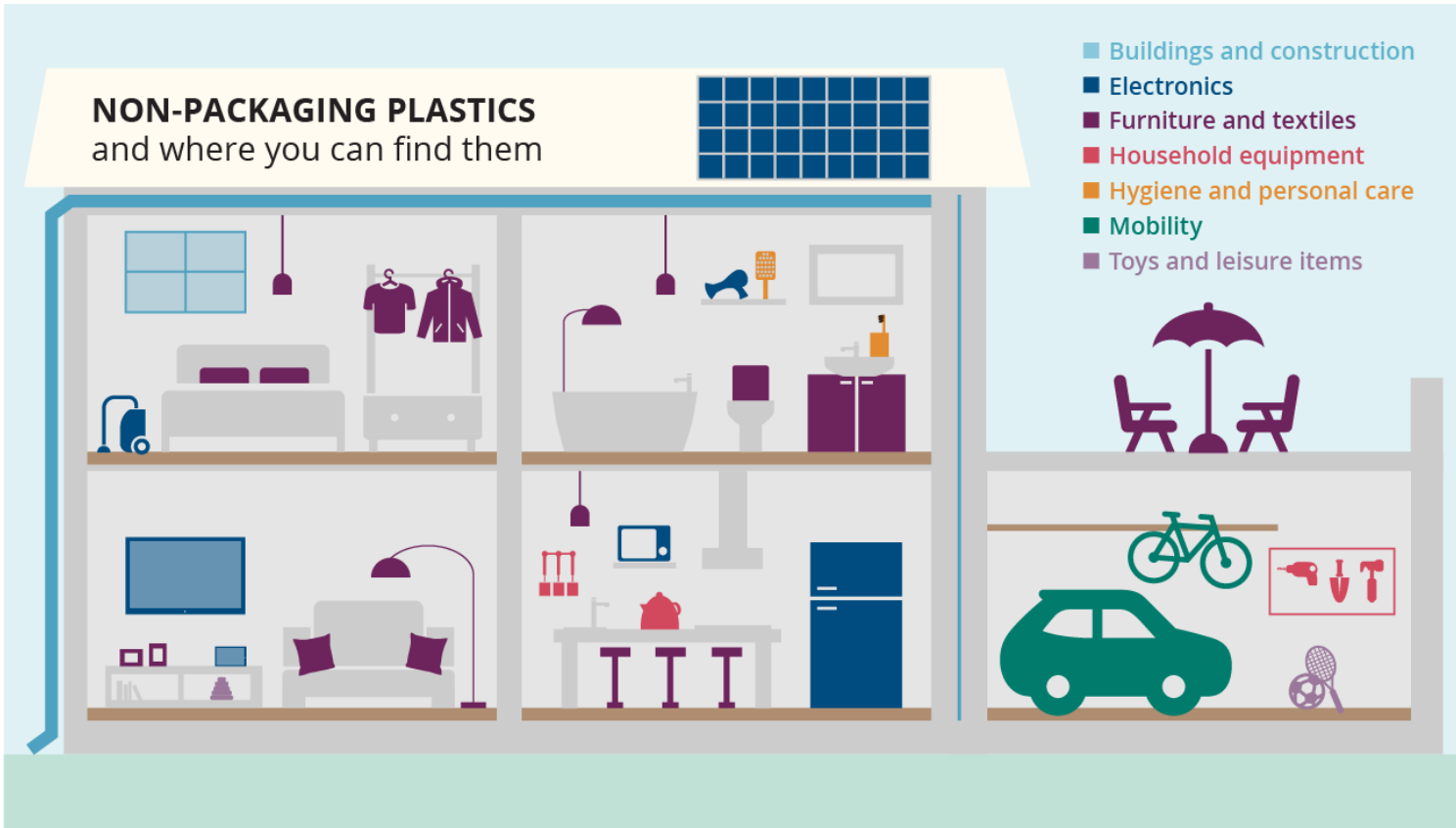
Pathways towards a circular plastic system



Sources of microplastic pollution



Non-packaging plastics (74%)



Sources: EEA 2023; Plastic Europe 2022

Plastic waste exports

201 911 tonnes
(January 2015)

Total
126 569 tonnes
(December 2019)

Chinese plastic ban

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020



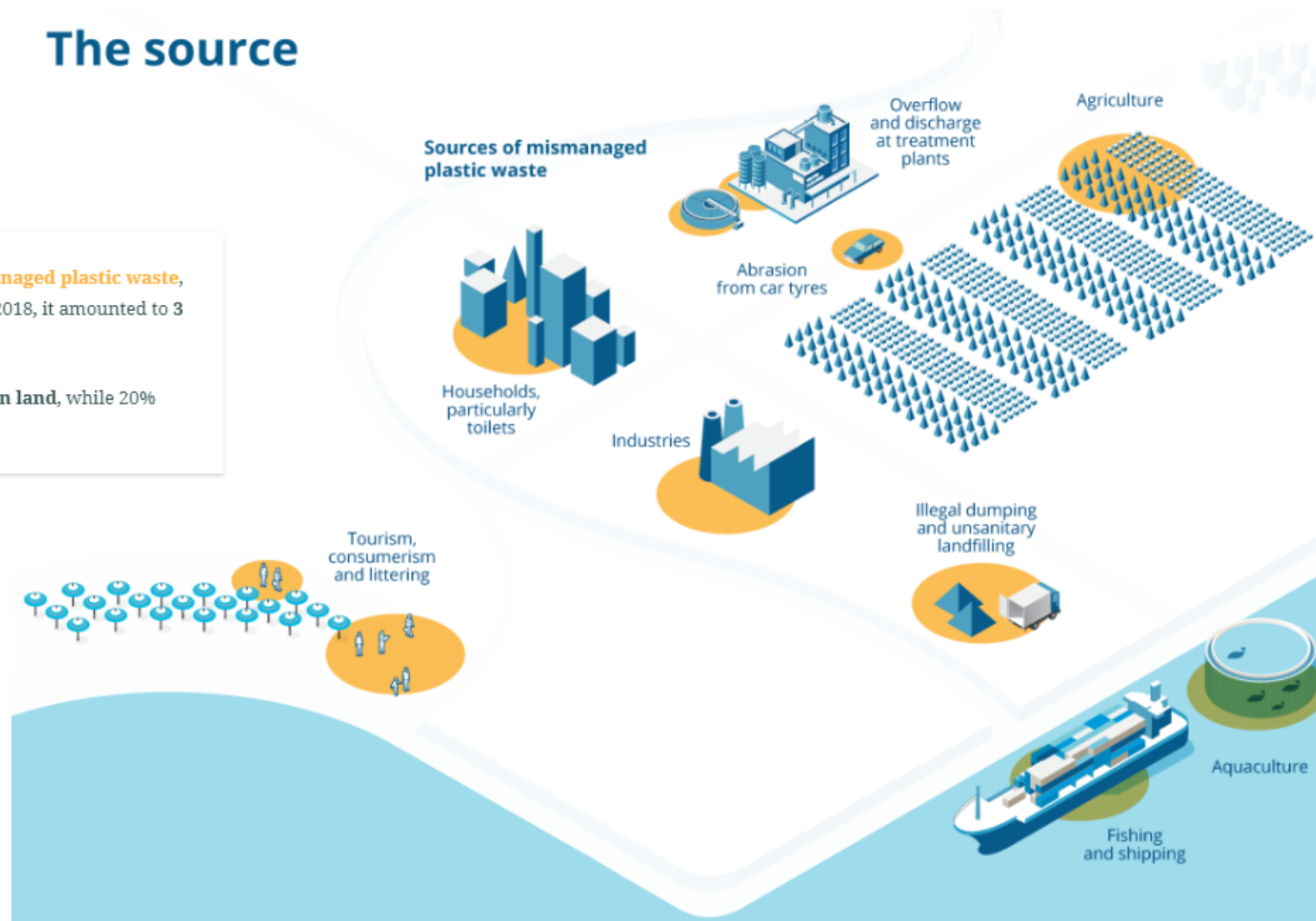
Sources: EEA 2020

From source to sea — The untold story of marine litter

The source

The primary source of marine litter is **mismanaged plastic waste**, which slowly leaks into the environment. In 2018, it amounted to **3 million tonnes**.

Approximately **80% of marine litter starts on land**, while 20% begins at the sea.



Impact on human health (Phthalates)

PHTHALATES | WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1 Possible sources of exposure

Plastic tableware containing phthalates

Toys

Personal care products

Fabrics

Medical devices

Air & dust contaminated released from consumer products

2 How can phthalates enter your body?

Via ingestion

Via dermal absorption

Via inhalation

3 How might phthalates affect your health?

Attention deficit disorder, hyperactivity disorder

Hormonal changes that can lead to health effects

Asthma

Insulin resistance

Obesity

Infertility

Note: Foetus, children and adolescents are much more vulnerable and sensitive to phthalates exposure, especially during early growth.

Where they can be possibly found?

Phthalates may be present in plastics with the following pictograms:



4 How can you reduce your exposure to phthalates?

Do not microwave plastic utensils containing phthalates

Prefer glassware to store food and beverages

Read product labels and choose to use phthalate-free products

Clean and air your home regularly to remove dust

Choose fresh products rather than prepacked and processed food and drinks

The European Union has taken action to reduce citizens' exposure to phthalates known to cause risks to health such as banning several phthalates in all toys and childcare articles, prohibiting the use in the EU for specific uses, and setting legal limits for the concentration of certain phthalates in materials intended to be in contact with food.

For further information on how the European Union is protecting citizens read the [HBM4EU Phthalates Factsheet](#).

Input to policy processes

- Part of the EU delegation at INC
- Close interaction with DG ENV – plastics teams (and others)
- Cooperation with EIONET (states)
- Engage with civil society and industry actors.

What do we do want from academia, NGOs, and industry

- Overview of new topics, impactful findings, and info on topics
- Intersections between circular plastics, chemicals & health, leakage, env pressures...
- Data streams/indicators for measuring plastics and plastic impacts.
 - Circular Metrics Lab for plastics.
 - Input plastic treaty (data, monitoring techniques, ...)
- More knowledge on exposure and key risks associated with (MPNs)
 - Thresholds
 - Overview of exposure (human)
 - Impacts (beyond smoking guns)
 - Participation in expert events
- What works in terms of preventing release
 - Assessments and good examples from countries

Thank you



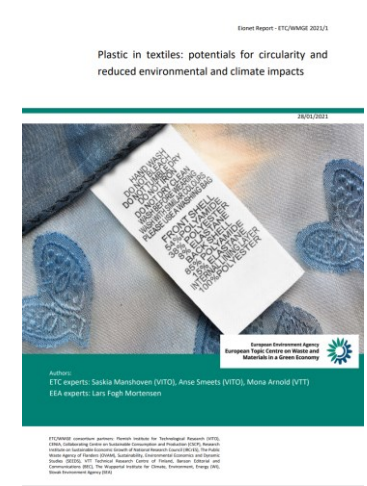
[Plastics, the circular economy and Europe's environment — European Environment Agency](#)



[Greenhouse gas emissions and natural capital implications of plastics](#)



[Non-packaging plastics in Europe](#)



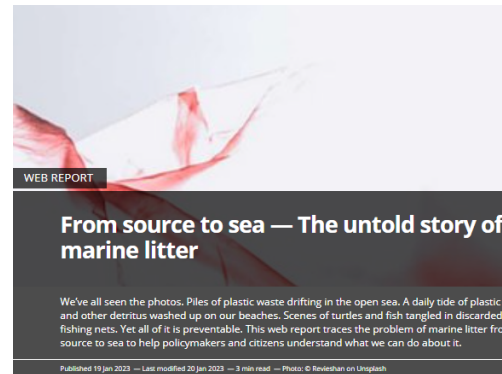
[Plastic in textiles: potentials for circularity and reduced environmental and climate impacts](#)



[Marine LitterWatch – Citizens helping to monitor marine litter](#)



[Zero Pollution website](#)



[Web report: From source to sea](#)



[HBM4EU website](#)

science and policy
for a healthy future

