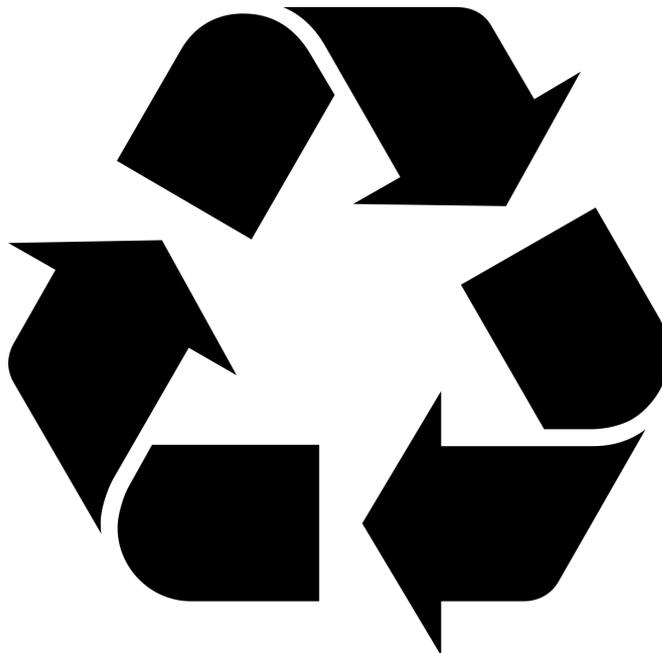


An underwater photograph showing a large amount of plastic waste floating in the water. The water is a deep blue-green color. Various pieces of plastic are visible, including a large white plastic bag, a green and white plastic bottle, and many smaller pieces of debris. The scene is a stark illustration of marine plastic pollution.

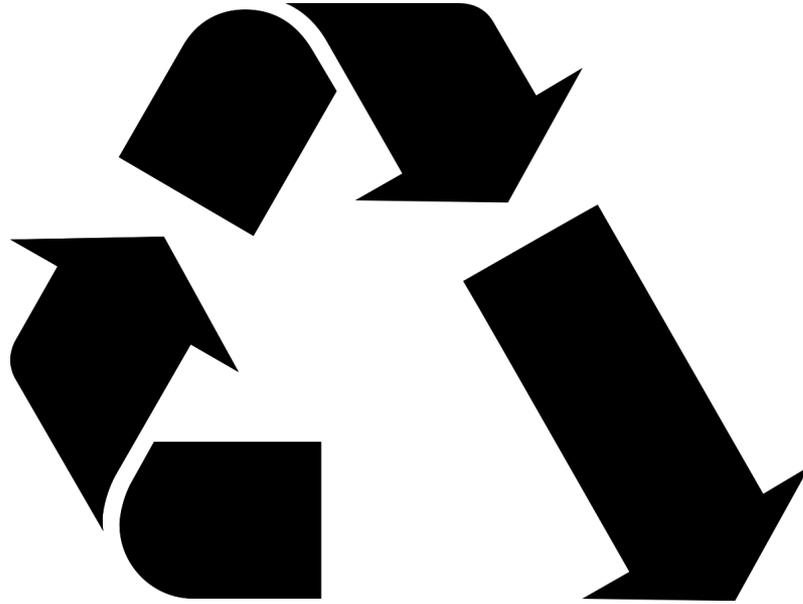
Plastikverschmutzung: Reflexion möglicher Lösungsansätze

Clemens Gattringer
Ökosoziales Forum Österreich & Europa
19. 6. 2019

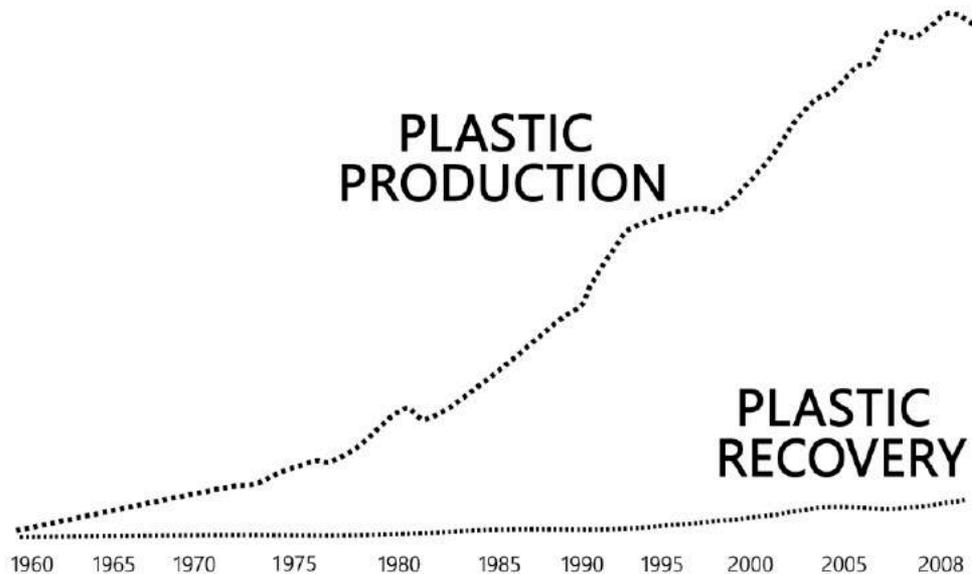
Kreislaufwirtschaft



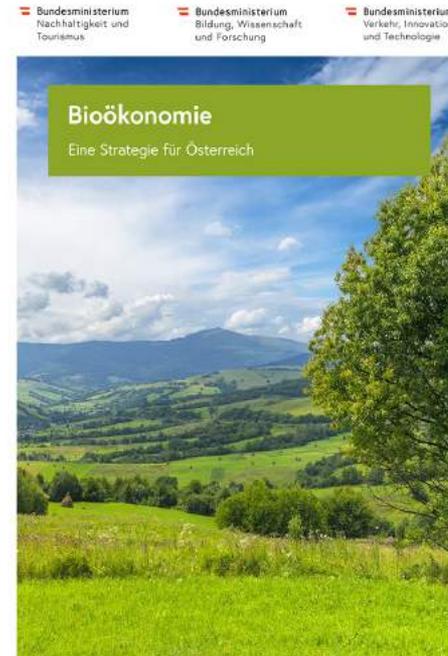
Kreislaufwirtschaft



Kreislaufwirtschaft



Bioökonomie als Strategie zur Plastikreduktion?



BLOOM

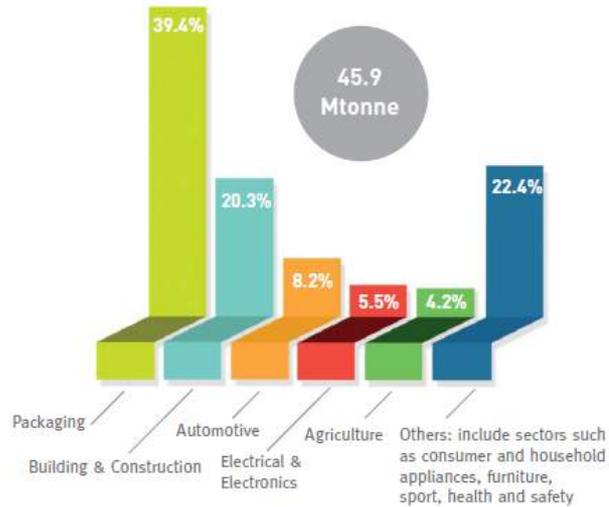


Figure 5: European plastics demand* by segment 2012

Source: PlasticsEurope (PEMRG) / Consultic / ECEBD

* EU-27+N/CH

bloom

Boosting
European Citizens'
Knowledge and Awareness
of Bio-Economy
Research and Innovation



Financed by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020
Framework Programme Grant Agreement n. 1010191

Bioökonomie Verpackungen



(Quelle: Ecovative Design LLC)



(Quelle: Landpack GmbH)



(Quelle: Lenzing AG)

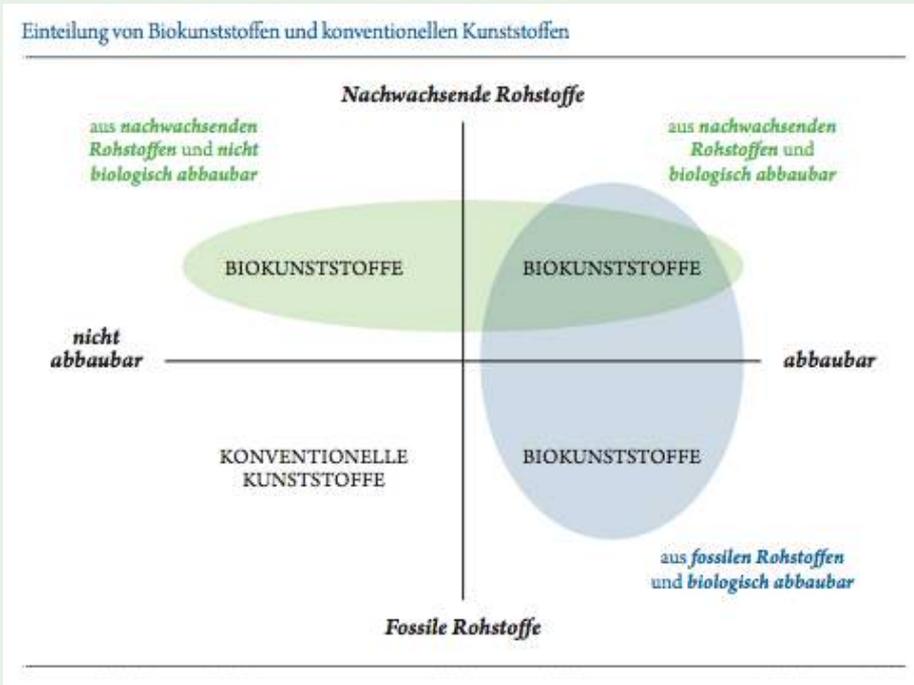
Strohhalme



(Quelle: Biostrohhalme.co.at)



Biokunststoffe



(Quelle: BMLFUW)



Gesellschaftliche Aspekte



Throwaway Living

DISPOSABLE ITEMS CUT DOWN HOUSEHOLD CHORES

The objects flying through the air in this picture would take 40 hours to clean—except that no housewife need bother. They are all meant to be thrown away after use. Many are new; others, such as paper plates and towels, have been around a long time but are now being made more attractive.

At the bottom of the picture, to the left of a New York City Department of Sanitation trash can, are some throwaway vases and flowers, popcorn that pops in its own pan. Moving clockwise around the photograph come assorted frozen food containers,

a checkered paper napkin, a disposable diaper (seriously suggested as one reason for a rise in the U.S. birth rate) and, behind it, a baby's bib. At top are throwaway water wings, foil pans, paper tablecloth, guest towels and a sectional plate. At right is an all-purpose bucket and, scattered throughout the picture, paper cups for beer and highballs. In the basket are throwaway draperies, ash trays, garbage bags, hot pads, mats and a feeding dish for dogs. At the base of the basket are two items for hunters to throw away: disposable goose and duck decoys.

Mehrwegsysteme



(Quelle: konsument.at)

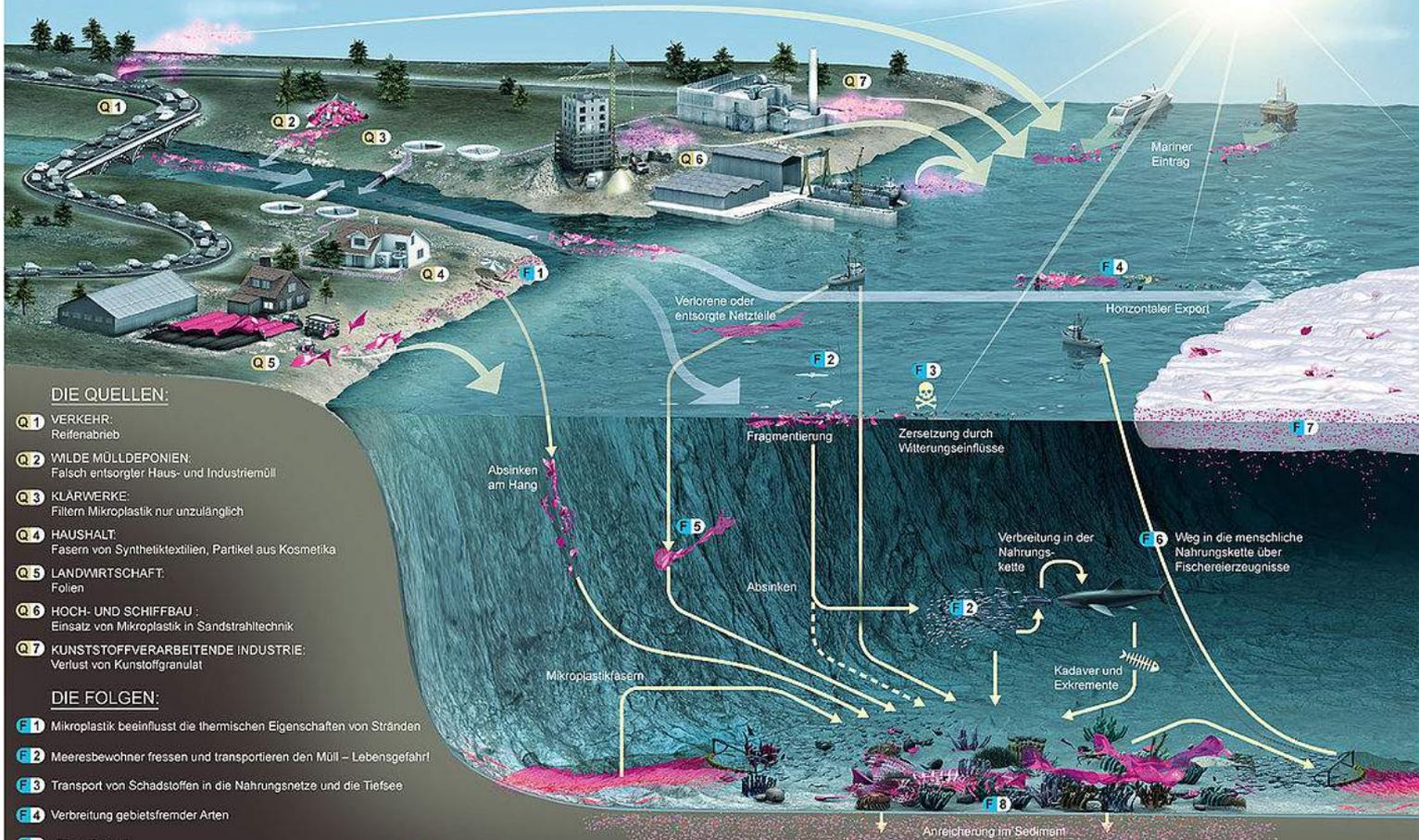


(Quelle: Vöslauer Mineralwasser GmbH)

Plastikverschmutzung

Eine Frage der korrekten Besteuerung?!

Wie gelangt der Müll in das Meer?



DIE QUELLEN:

- Q 1 VERKEHR:**
Reifenabrieb
- Q 2 WILDE MÜLLDEPONIEEN:**
Falsch entsorgter Haus- und Industrier Müll
- Q 3 KLARWERKE:**
Filtern Mikroplastik nur unzulänglich
- Q 4 HAUSHALT:**
Fasern von Synthetiktextilien, Partikel aus Kosmetika
- Q 5 LANDWIRTSCHAFT:**
Folien
- Q 6 HOCH- UND SCHIFFBAU:**
Einsatz von Mikroplastik in Sandstrahltechnik
- Q 7 KUNSTSTOFFVERARBEITENDE INDUSTRIE:**
Verlust von Kunststoffgranulat

DIE FOLGEN:

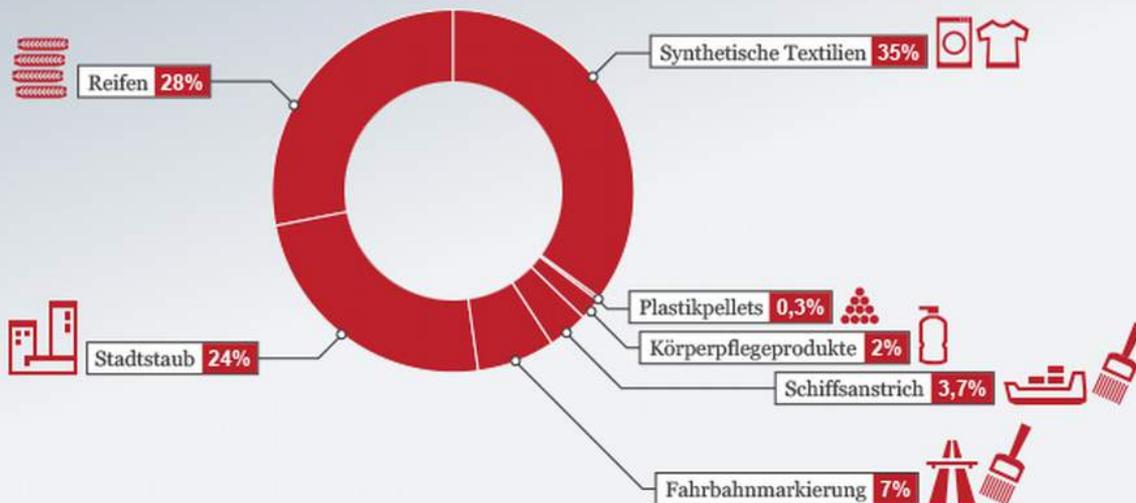
- F 1** Mikroplastik beeinflusst die thermischen Eigenschaften von Stränden
- F 2** Meeresbewohner fressen und transportieren den Müll – Lebensgefahr!
- F 3** Transport von Schadstoffen in die Nahrungsnetze und die Tiefsee
- F 4** Verbreitung gebietsfremder Arten
- F 5** „Ghost fishing“
- F 6** Kontaminierung menschlicher Lebensmittel
- F 7** Bindung der Mikroplastik-Partikel im Meeress

F 8 AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF DIE LEBENSÄUMLÄUME AM MEERESBODEN:

- Abdeckung der Sedimente am Meeresgrund
- Aufnahme durch bodenbewohnende Organismen
- Organismen verfängen sich im Müll
- Veränderung der chemischen Eigenschaften des Sediments
- Müll bedeckt Pflanzen und Tiere

Plastik als systemisches Problem

Woher kommt das Mikroplastik in den Weltmeeren?

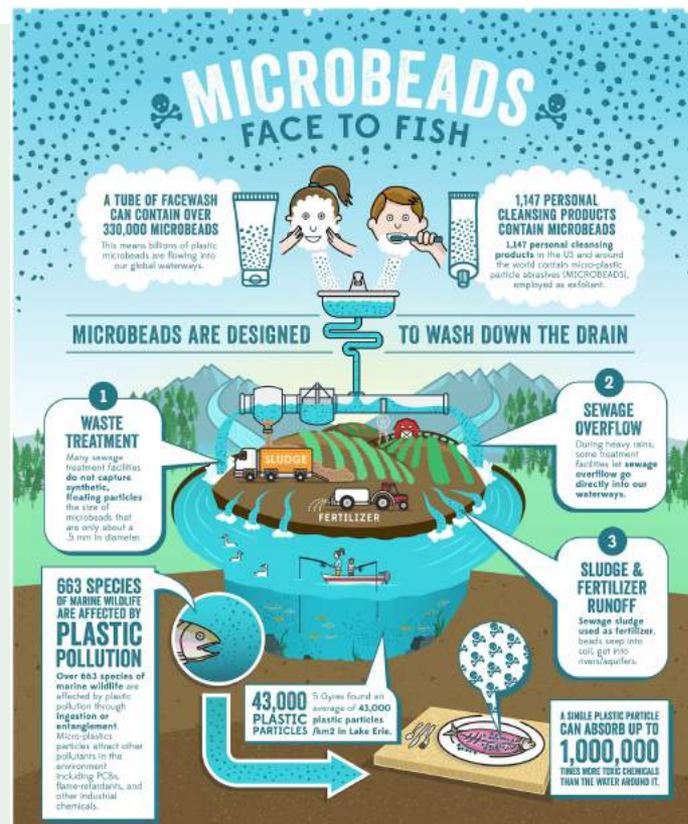


Quelle: IUCN 2017

© DW

Plastik und der mündige Konsument?

Unvollständige Liste möglicher Microbeads:
Polypropylene, Polyethylene Terephthalate, Polymethyl
Matharoxylate, Polylactic acid, Polyethylene, etc...



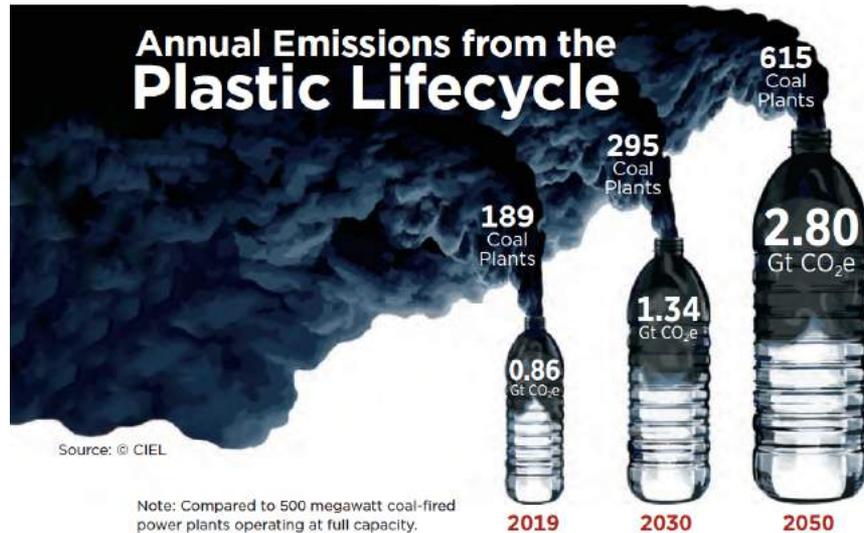
(Quelle: 5Gyres)

Plastik und der mündige Konsument?



Plastik und der Klimawandel

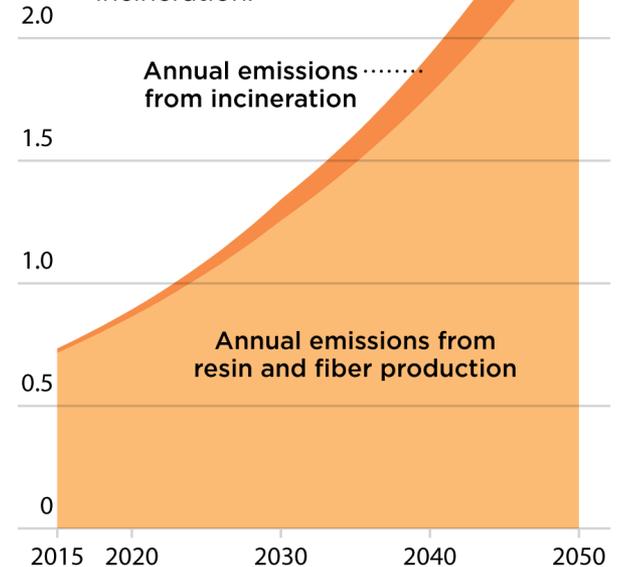
FIGURE 1
Emissions from the Plastic Lifecycle



Annual Plastic Emissions to 2050

3.0 billion metric tons

By 2050, annual emissions could grow to more than 2.75 billion metric tons of CO₂e from plastic production and incineration.



Source: CIEL

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Clemens Gatringer, MSc

Ökosoziales Forum Österreich & Europa

gatringer@oekosozial.at

www.oekosozial.at

Herrengasse 13

1010 Wien