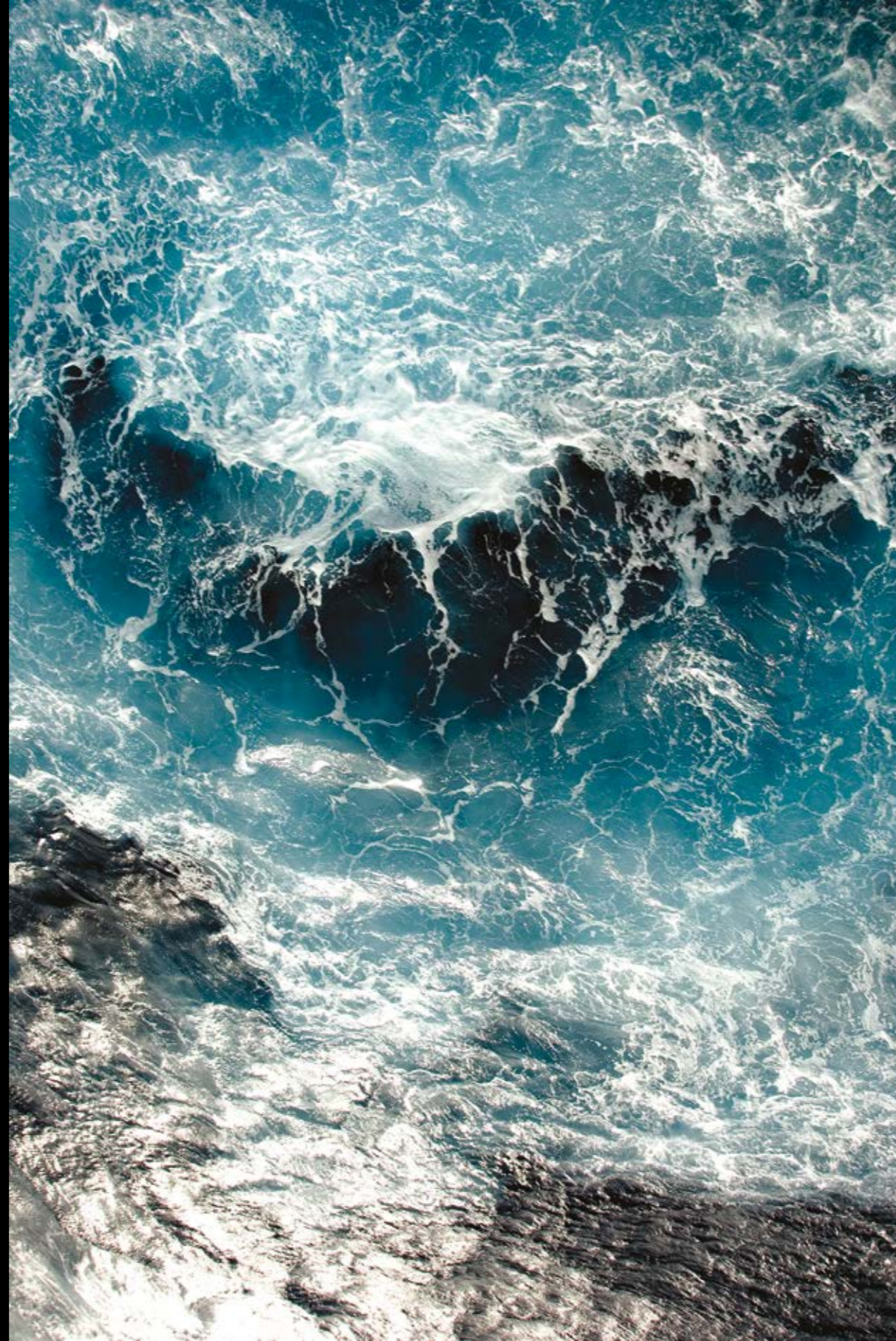


Between 4 and 12 million tons of plastic arrive annually to the ocean.

But where does the plastic pollution come from?

- The 20 main countries that deposit plastic into the ocean are responsible for 83% of the bad management regarding world's waste. The ones that stand out are China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Thailand, South Africa, Brazil, and the United States.
- By far, Asia (China specifically) has the largest production of plastic and simultaneously the greatest deficiency regarding waste and contribution to the ocean's pollution.
- As a group, the 23 countries with coastlines that form the European Union are number 18 on the list previously mentioned.
- The USA, China and the EU produce 2/3 of the world plastic.
- In Latin America, the daily production of waste is abundant and the management of these residues is practically null. Guyana is the country with the largest production of daily waste (1.53 Kgs./day/inhabitant), Chile following (1.25), while Argentina produces 0.94, amounting to a lower 24.8%

Camila Ahrendt
Scientific Director
Plastic Oceans Chile



Japan captures between 200 and 1,200 whales annually, which usually end up in the restaurant menu.

In the Faroe Islands hunting is allowed, mainly the pilot whale or long-finned pilot whale.

Norway, Iceland, Japan and the Faroe Islands still indiscriminately hunt marine mammals.

Japan announces in 2018 that it withdraws from the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

Tokyo indicated that it will leave the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and will intensify the "commercial" persecution of whales.

Macabre massacres in Faroe Islands, where they kill and torture pilot whales.

The meat of marine mammals contains heavy metals and other types of contaminants, harmful to the health of the human being.

Annually the sea literally colors red after the massacre following the capture of marine mammals in the northern hemisphere.

Having marine mammals in captivity is highly damaging to these species and their ecosystems.

The lives of marine mammals are impoverished by captivity.

Annually, hunters of marine mammals wait at certain beaches where different species reside or migrate, to hunt them and take them to entertainment centers such as Sea World.

The entertainment parks where marine mammals are being held in captivity claim to have a conservation purpose, twisting the truth.

Daily marine mammals travel great distances in search for food, in captivity they experience atrophy of many of their natural behaviors and are denied the conditions that allow the expression of their language.

Stress, ulcers, restlessness, self-mutilation and atypical aggression within groups frequently occur in captivity.

Natural behaviors, such as mating and maternal care, are altered by captivity.

With any exhibition of marine mammals, the needs of the visiting public are placed before the needs of the animals.

The enclosures are designed to leave the animals easily visible, but not to keep them comfortable.

Captive mammals have their movement space greatly reduced, having access to less than one ten thousandth of the space of their normal habitat.

Seeing captive animals gives the public a false idea of what the natural life of animals is like.

The intensity of noise in the ocean has doubled every 10 years, to the point of severely damaging the health of marine animals.

Sonars, oil extraction, tourism, mines, torpedoes and bombs are considered the most powerful sources of anthropogenic noise in the sea.

For decades, for underwater explosions routinely about 4,600 kg (four and a half tons) of explosives have been used.

So powerful are the sounds of tactical sonars of low and medium frequency, that whole groups of whales and dolphins have beached in a massive way.

To locate oil in the ocean, powerful acoustic pulses are emitted (all the time, every 10 to 60 seconds of interval).

Under water, vision is not the most important sense. Hearing is.

The received sound pressure, the repetition and duration of the noises will indicate the degree of damage in the marine species.

In the last ten years we have made more plastic than in the previous century.

Currently half of plastic production is being used for the manufacture of disposable products.

An average of 8 million tons of plastic enters marine ecosystems every year.

The largest amount of plastic entering the ocean (80%) comes from coastal edges and rivers

Microplastics are poisonous pills that have different associated contaminants

Among the main problems associated with larger plastics include obstruction of the digestive system, entanglements, false satiety and death

The microplastics cause interruption of reproductive, metabolic, growth and even failures in renal and hepatic functions as the most recurrent

70% of the surface of the Earth is water and the ocean contains more than 90% of the total of this resource

The plastic is currently found from the poles to the equator, reaching coastal areas, ocean floors, remote islands

About 4% of the oil is used for the manufacture of plastic

Microplastics or micro-beads of polyethylene and polypropylene present in facial scrubs, creams and toothpastes also arrive to the ocean

Lang and Galloway began to associate diseases to the heart, diabetes and hormonal alterations with the exhibition of additives common in the human being