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SURINAME REPORT

PLASTIC WASTE INVENTORY

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01
INTRODUCTION

Plastic pollution has become a global environmental challenge. The increasing production and consumption of plastics, combined with insufficient waste management systems, has led to growing volumes of plastic waste. In response, the Basel Convention and its Plastic Waste Amendments aim to strengthen the control of transboundary movements of plastic waste and promote its environmentally sound management.

Within this context, the project "Support the development of a plastic inventory of Plastic Waste Flows in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Ecuador and Suriname)" aimed to strengthen countries' capacity to monitor, quantify, and manage plastic waste flows. The project was implemented in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname from April 2025 to April 2026, with technical support from the Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the South American Region (BCRC Argentina) under the coordination and financial support by the Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions/the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in collaboration with national authorities and key stakeholders.

The project focused on improving the understanding of plastic flows, including plastic placed on the market (POM), plastic waste generated, environmentally sound management practices, transboundary movements, and unknown or unmanaged flows. It also aimed to strengthen national capacities for data collection, analysis, and long-term monitoring.

In Suriname, the project was implemented in collaboration with the Suriname Waste Management Foundation (SUWAMA), with the support of the Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment and the General Statistics Bureau of Suriname. A consultation meeting with local plastic sector producers was also organized to support data collection and stakeholder engagement.

Suriname has already taken important steps towards monitoring plastic waste, including the development of a national plastic waste inventory based on the Product Lifetime methodology. Building on this foundation, the current project further strengthened the inventory by improving the estimation of domestic plastic production and incorporating plastic contained in electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste).

02
METHODOLOGY FOR PLASTIC WASTE INVENTORY

The plastic waste inventory is developed using the **Product Lifetime Approach**, a methodology that estimates plastic waste generation based on the lifespan of products Placed On the Market (POM). By linking past consumption to current waste generation, this approach provides a realistic representation of plastic waste flows over time (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Plastic-KEY classification system

To support consistent data compilation and analysis, the methodology uses the Plastic-KEY classification system, developed by UNITAR. This system enables the integration of data from different sources (e.g. production and trade data) and supports the mapping of plastic flows from consumption to waste management.

The Plastic-KEY classification includes 65 Plastic-KEYs and covers two main categories (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

- Plastic products (entirely made of plastic)
- Plastic-containing products (products where plastic is one of several materials)

Each Plastic-KEY groups products that share:

- Similar function, comparable material composition, related end-of-life characteristics
- Similar average weight and lifetime distribution

Plastic-KEYs can be further aggregated into **Plastic-KEY groups**, representing the largest plastic-related 'product groups' (United Nations Environment Programme, 2022):

- P1 Packaging
- P2 Transport
- P3 Building and construction
- P4 Electrical and electronic equipment[1]

[1] These are mostly electronic and electrical equipment and could be gathered through the guidelines of e-waste statistics, through the UNU-KEYs. See Annex 4 of the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026) for more information about the UNU-KEYs, and for further information, see 'E-waste Statistics Guidelines on Classification Reporting and indicators' (Lysaght, 2026).

- P5 Consumer and institutional products
- P6 Industrial machinery
- P7 Apparel and textile furnishing articles
- P8 Other

The Plastic-KEY classification can be linked to international classification systems, including the Central Product Classification (CPC), which provides a standard framework for harmonizing economic and product-related statistics, and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), which is used for classifying traded goods in international trade statistics. A graphical representation of the relationships between the different classifications is presented below.

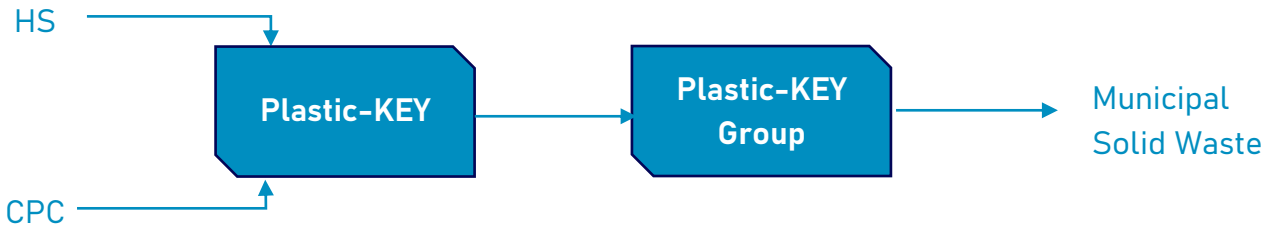

Figure 1 Linkages between classifications

The methodology is implemented in the following steps:

1) Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM): to understand consumption trends within a specific country
2) Calculation of plastic waste generated: to assess the amount of plastic waste generated within a specific country
3) Assessment of plastic waste formally collected and recycled: to evaluate the amount of plastic waste handled by the formal system
4) Assessment of plastic waste trade: to analyse imports and exports of plastic waste
5) Assessment of plastic in e-waste: to estimate plastic content in electrical and electronic equipment waste.

Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM)

Plastic POM represents the amount of plastic materials available for use within a country, including both finished plastic products and plastic contained in other products (e.g. electrical and electronic equipment, vehicles, and textiles).

Estimating plastic POM is essential to understand consumption patterns and serves as the basis for calculating future plastic waste generation.

Consumption of products is calculated using the apparent consumption method, based on the following formula (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

$$Apparent\ consumption\ =\ Domestic\ production\ +\ Imports\ -\ Exports$$

This represents the amount of products available on the national market. In general, products enter the market either through domestic production or imports, while exports are subtracted as they leave the country and are not consumed domestically.

To calculate plastic POM, a plastic fraction parameter is applied to capture only the plastic content of plastic-containing products (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

$$Apparent\ consumption\ of\ plastic = Domestic\ production\ \times f_{CPC}\ +\ Imports\ \times f_{HS} -\ Exports \times f_{HS}$$

where f_{CPC} represents plastic contents in the domestically produced products and f_{HS} represents plastic contents in the imported and exported products.

This calculation relies on the following types of data:

- Domestic production data are typically classified using the CPC
- Trade data (imports and exports) are typically recorded using the HS
- Plastic fraction data

Data on domestic production should ideally be obtained from official statistics. In this project, such data were not available for Suriname, and proxy data were therefore used to estimate domestic production. Additional methodological details are presented in Chapter 3.

Data on trade statistics were obtained from country authorities. Data on plastic fractions can be obtained from product manufacturers or relevant industry associations. For the project, estimated default values for plastic content were used. These values can be found in Annexes 1 and 3 of the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026). Further details on data sources are provided in Chapter 3.

Calculation of plastic waste generated using lifetime

Plastic waste generated is defined as the amount of plastic embedded in discarded products containing plastic within the country during a given reporting year, prior to collection, reuse, treatment, or export (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Estimating plastic waste generation is essential to support waste management planning (collection, recycling, and disposal), as well as to inform national strategies, monitor trends

over time, and support compliance with international frameworks such as the Basel Convention.

Plastic waste generation represents the amount of plastic waste arising in a given year from products previously placed on the market, based on their lifetimes.

Plastic waste generation is estimated based on the lifespan of products and the probability of products reaching their end of life. After estimating plastic POM, a probability function (a Gaussian or normal distribution) is applied to link the year a product is placed on the market to its likely year of disposal (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

$$Plastic\ Waste\ Generated\ (n) = \sum_{t=t0}^{n} Apparent\ consumption(t) * L^{p}\ (n - t)$$

$$L^{p}(n-t) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(n-t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$L^{p}\ (n - t)$ represents the lifespan distribution, which reflects the probability of products reaching the end-of-life in year n after being consumed in year t. Estimated values for the parameters (μ, σ) can be found in the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Figure 2 presents the lifespan distributions for main sectors, at Plastic-KEY group level or at Plastic-KEY level, plotted as probability density function.

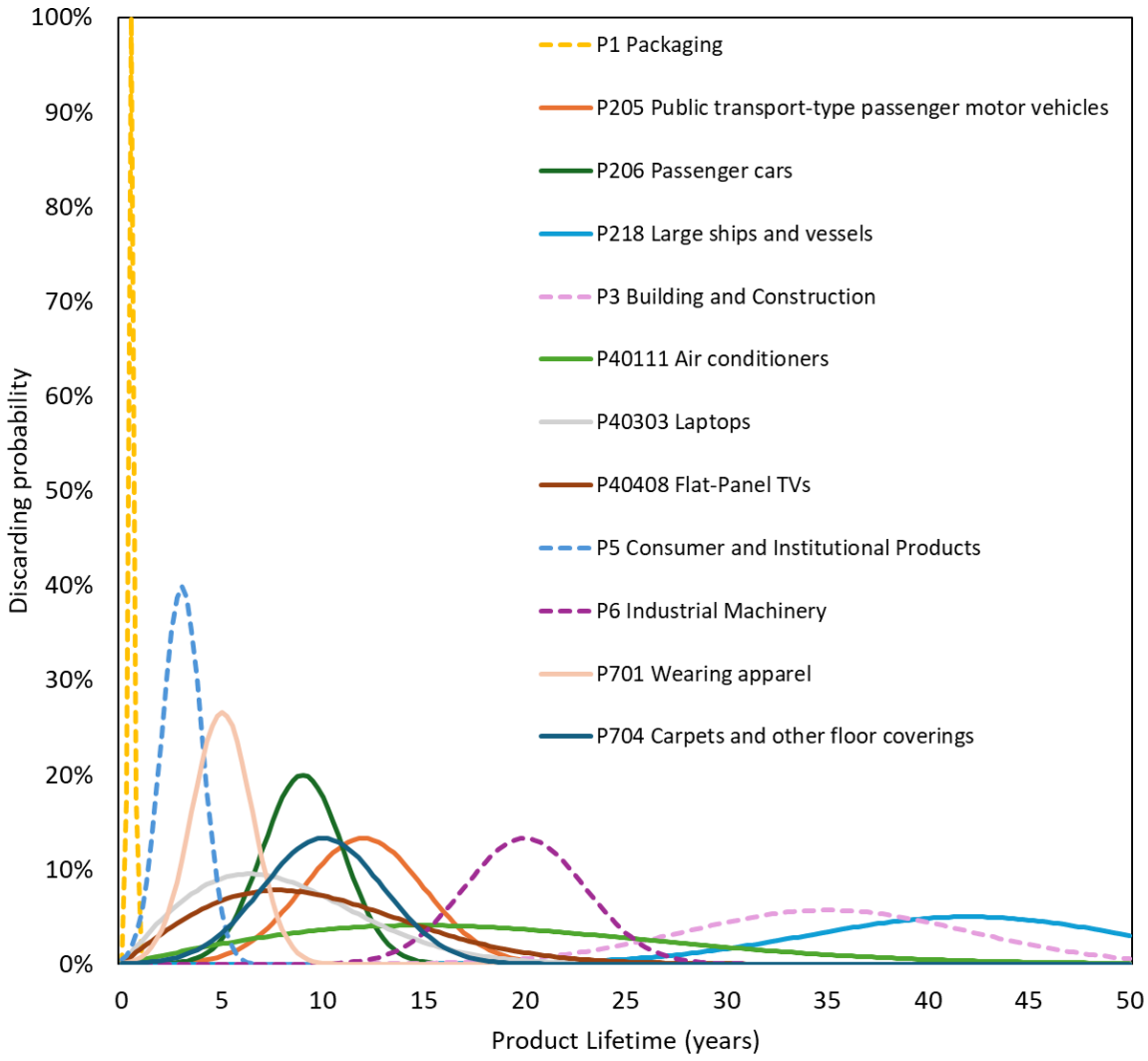

Figure 2 Lifespan distributions of some Plastic-KEYs (or Plastic-KEY groups)

Assessment of plastic waste formally collected and recycled

Formally collected and recycled plastic waste represents the amount of plastic waste that is captured by the formal waste management system and directed to treatment processes, including recycling.

Plastic waste enters the waste management system through collection before being recovered. Waste collection refers to the gathering of waste, including its preliminary sorting and storage for transport. The performance of collection systems depends on factors such as infrastructure, coverage, and the role of formal and informal actors. These factors influence the amount of plastic waste that is captured by the formal system.

Assessing formally collected and recycled plastic waste is essential to understand how much of the generated plastic waste is effectively managed within the formal system and to identify potential gaps between waste generation and treatment.

Data on formally collected and recycled plastic waste can be obtained from household surveys, municipal administrative records, secondary raw material collection points, and plastic recycling facilities.

Recycling rate is one of the core indicators used to assess the performance of plastic waste management system. It is calculated as the ratio of recycled plastic waste to total plastic waste generated.

$$Recycling\ rate = \frac{Plastic\ waste\ formally\ recycled}{Plastic\ waste\ generated}$$

In this project data from available literature, official data and stakeholder consultations were analysed and used. Further details are provided in Chapter 3 and 4.

Assessment of plastic waste trade

Plastic waste trade includes imports of plastic waste into the country and exports of plastic waste from the country. Analysing these flows helps assessing the need for domestic waste management infrastructure and the extent of reliance on external treatment capacity.

These flows are classified using HS (code 3915) and analysed using official international trade statistics. Additional information may be obtained from waste management and recycling companies, where available.

Plastic in e-waste

Plastic content in e-waste is estimated using a complementary methodology, as it is not captured by the standard plastic waste inventory tools. Instead, it is estimated using a dedicated toolkit for assessing e-waste generation with embedded plastic. The estimation is based on e-waste generation data and plastic fractions in e-waste, obtained from the internal UNITAR database.

This approach ensures that plastic embedded in electrical and electronic equipment is included in the overall plastic waste assessment.

Tools and data processing

The methodology is implemented through the **BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit**, which consists of two main tools:

- A tool to estimate plastic POM, including plastics embedded in products
- A tool to estimate plastic waste generation over time based on product lifetimes

The toolkit includes predefined lists of CPC and HS codes for plastic-related products across different Plastic-KEY groups.

The toolkit also integrates key parameters such as plastic content, polymer composition, and product lifespan, which are prefilled to enable immediate and user-friendly application by country. The prefilled parameters can be consulted in the *Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit* (Li & Baldé, 2024).

As part of the data analysis, outlier detection and gap filling of missing or inconsistent data were conducted. Outliers were identified using the median absolute deviation (MAD) method with a threshold of 5, with particular attention to values that had the greatest impact on the results.

Note

This section provides a simplified overview of the methodology. For detailed guidance, please refer to the Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated plastic toolkit (Li & Baldé, 2024), and the Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

03
DATA SOURCES

The development of the plastic waste inventory in Suriname is based on the collection and analysis of national data from multiple sources. The main data sources used for each category are presented below.

Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM):

- **Imports and Exports**

Source: General Statistics Bureau; Tax Authority

Data type: Imports and Exports of goods (394 HS codes corresponding to plastic-related goods)

Year available: 2010–2012, 2024 from General Statistics Bureau; 2013–2023 from Tax Authority

- **Domestic Production**

Data availability: No systematic national data available

As Suriname does not systematically collect data on domestic production, a consultation meeting was organized by SUWAMA to better understand the current situation. Three local plastic companies participated in the meeting.

The participating producers indicated that raw plastic material data can serve as a proxy for domestic production. They further stated that approximately 80% of raw materials are used for packaging and 20% for building and construction, and that no additives are used.

To estimate the amount of raw plastic materials used for domestic production, data on imports and exports of polymers in primary forms were used. Import data from the General Statistics Bureau served as the basis for the estimation, while exports were estimated using an export share of 0.9% of imports, derived from UN COMTRADE data (excluding outliers and calculating average export-to-import ratio).

As Suriname does not produce primary polymers domestically, or production is negligible (Somwaru & Bergraaf, 2025b) apparent consumption of polymers in primary forms (calculated as imports minus exports) was used as a proxy for domestic plastic production. Based on input from local producers, 80% of these materials were allocated to the Packaging group and 20% to the Building and construction group.

Data on imports, exports and domestic productions serves as inputs for the estimation of plastic POM.

Calculation of plastic waste generated

Plastic waste generated is estimated using data on plastic POM and product lifetimes, implemented through the BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit. Built-in parameters such as lifespan, plastic content, and polymer composition are used to derive annual waste generation. These parameters can be found in the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Plastic waste formally collected and recycled

Data on plastic waste collection and recycling have been compiled from the following reports:

- *National Plastic Waste Inventory Report: Testing of Guidance on Development of Plastic Waste Inventories in Suriname* (Somwaru & Bergraaf, 2025b).
- *Assessment and Recommendations Report: Testing the Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Plastic Waste in Suriname* (Somwaru & Bergraaf, 2025a).

Additional qualitative information on the collection of separately collected plastic waste by recycling companies was provided during stakeholder consultations.

Plastic waste trade

Plastic waste imports and exports have been retrieved from the UN COMTRADE database for the years 2010 to 2024 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2026).

Plastic in e-waste

The estimation of plastic content in e-waste is based on e-waste generation data from the SCYCLE database (Global E-waste Monitor), combined with material composition data from the FutuRaM project and relevant studies.

Tools and data processing

Default parameters such as plastic fraction, polymer composition, and product lifespan were used for the estimations. These parameters can be consulted in the *Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit (Li & Baldé, 2024)* and *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).* These values are based on existing scientific literature and relevant reports. Additional information on polymer composition, provided by local packaging producers, was used to validate and confirm consistency with the default values.

Together, these data sources provide the basis for estimating plastic placed on the market and plastic waste flows in Suriname.

04
PLASTIC WASTE RESULTS

This section presents the main results of the plastic waste inventory for Suriname, including plastic placed on the market (POM) and plastic waste generated over the period 2010–2024.

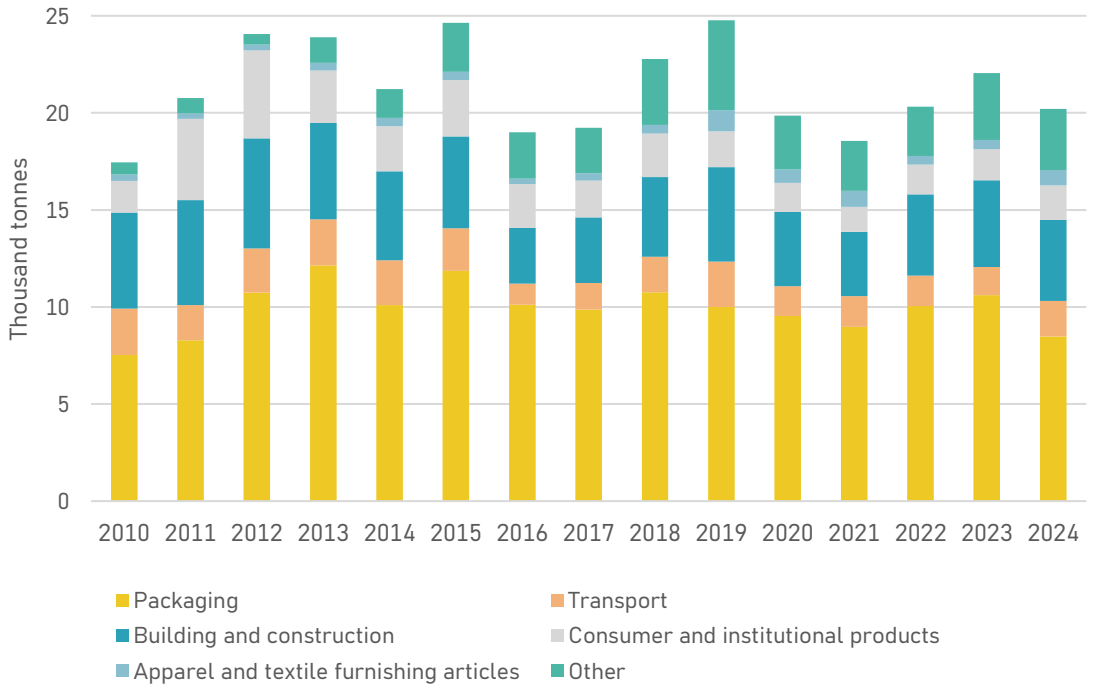

Figure 3 Plastic placed on the market by Plastic-KEY Group

The total amount of plastic placed on the market (POM) in Suriname between 2010 and 2024, across six Plastic-KEY groups, namely Packaging, Transport, Building and construction, Consumer and institutional products, Apparel and textile furnishing articles and Other ranged from 17.5 thousand tonnes to 24.8 thousand tonnes, with an average annual level of approximately 20.2 thousand tonnes during 2020–2024.

Packaging dominates plastic use, consistently representing the largest share across all years, accounting for approximately 40–53% of the total (7.5–12.1 thousand tonnes). The **building and construction** group contributes an average of 4.4 thousand tonnes of plastic annually (approximately 21% of total POM). Plastic associated with **transport** group remains relatively stable over time, with variations in 1.1–2.4 thousand tonnes per year. During 2020–2024, values stabilized at approximately 1.4–1.8 thousand tonnes annually, representing about 8%

of total POM. The **"other"** group has expanded significantly over time, increasing from 0.6 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 3.2 thousand tonnes in 2024, representing approximately 16% of total plastic POM. **Consumer and institutional products** show a declining trend after 2012, stabilizing at lower levels, averaging approximately 1.5 thousand tonnes annually during 2020–2024 (around 8% of total POM). **Apparel and textile furnishing articles** represent a relatively small share of total POM throughout the period, generally below 1 thousand tonnes annually (1-4% of total POM).

Plastic waste generation, based on POM and product lifetimes, is presented below.

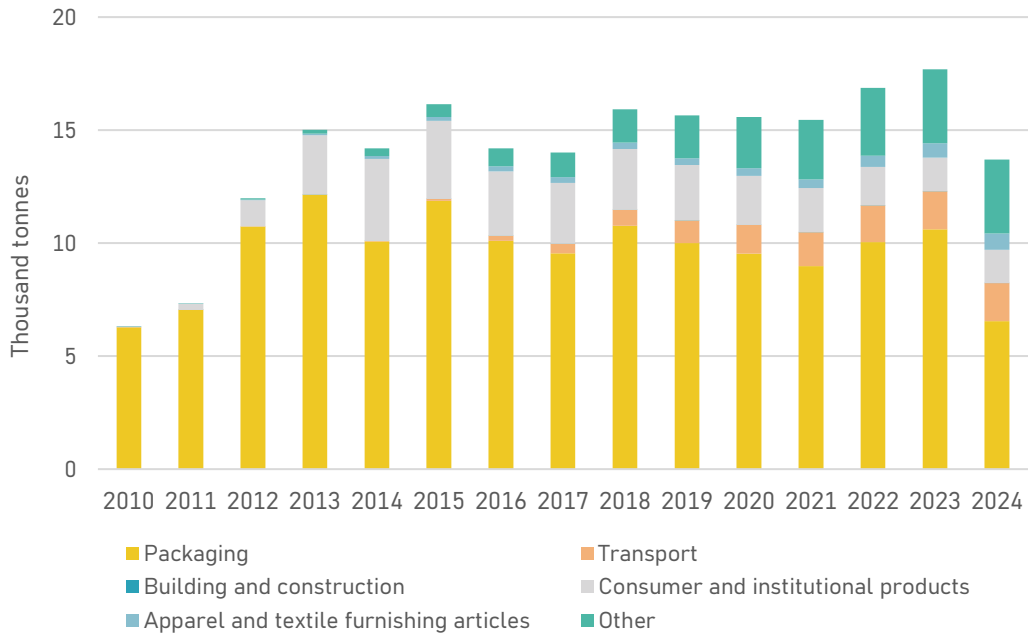

Figure 4 Plastic waste generated by Plastic-KEY Group

The total amount of plastic waste generated across six Plastic-KEY groups in Suriname increased from approximately 7.6 thousand tonnes in 2010 to a peak of 17.8 thousand tonnes in 2023, before declining to 15.7 thousand tonnes in 2024.

Packaging is the dominant contributor to plastic waste generation, accounting for the vast majority of plastic waste generated during 2020-2024 (8.5–10.6 thousand tonnes), corresponding to 54-61% of the total. The **"other"** group has shown steady growth over time, increasing to approximately 3.3 thousand tonnes (21%) in 2024, becoming a significant contributor in recent years. **Consumer and institutional product waste** represent the second largest source in earlier years, peaking around 2014–2015 (3.5–3.7 thousand tonnes), followed by a gradual decline to 8-13% of total plastic waste generation during 2020-2024. **Transport-related** plastic waste shows a continuous increase, reflecting the accumulation of long-lifetime products, and reached approximately 1.7 thousand tonnes (11%) in 2024. **Apparel and**

textile product waste also show gradual growth over time, though remaining a relatively small share, accounting for 2–5% of total plastic waste generation (less than 0.8 thousand tonnes annually) during 2020–2024. **Building and construction** waste remains minimal throughout the period, reflecting the long lifetime of materials in this sector.

Plastic waste can also be analysed by polymer type, as different polymers require specific treatment methods.

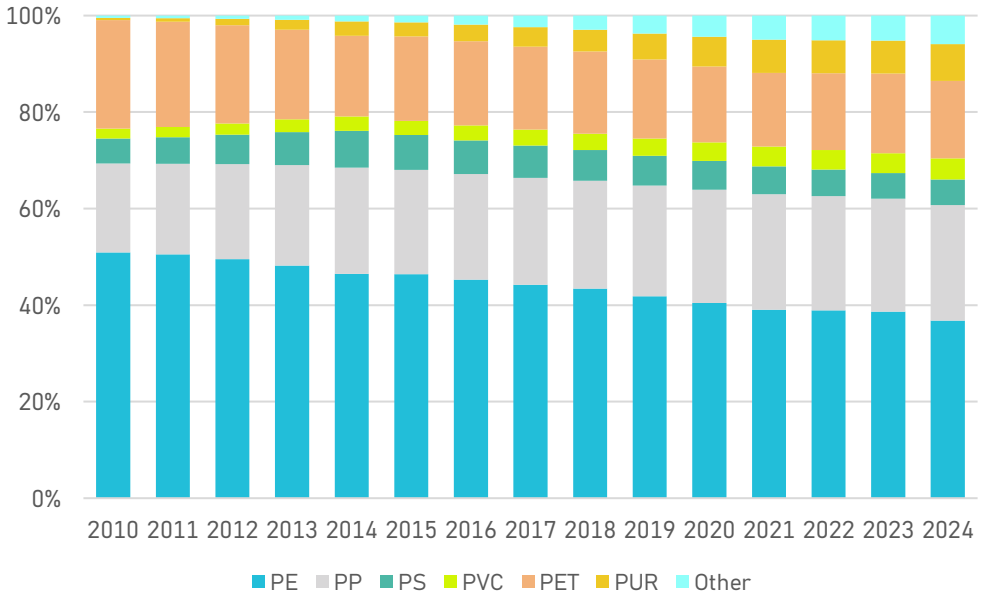

Figure 5 Plastic waste generated by polymer type

Plastic waste generation in Suriname is dominated by polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP). PE remains the largest contributor; however, its share shows a gradual declining trend, decreasing from approximately 51% in 2010 to 37% in 2024. PP remains the second largest polymer (~18–24%), reflecting their widespread use in packaging and consumer products. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is the third most significant polymer, contributing a stable share over time (~15–23%). Polystyrene (PS) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) contribute relatively smaller but consistent shares, generally below 10%. Polyurethane (PUR) and the "other" type show a steady increase over time, indicating growing contributions from more diverse or long-lifetime products.

While the previous analysis covers six Plastic-KEY groups, this section expands the classification to include electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste), estimated using a complementary approach. The figure below shows the distribution of plastic waste in Suriname in 2024 across seven Plastic-KEY groups.

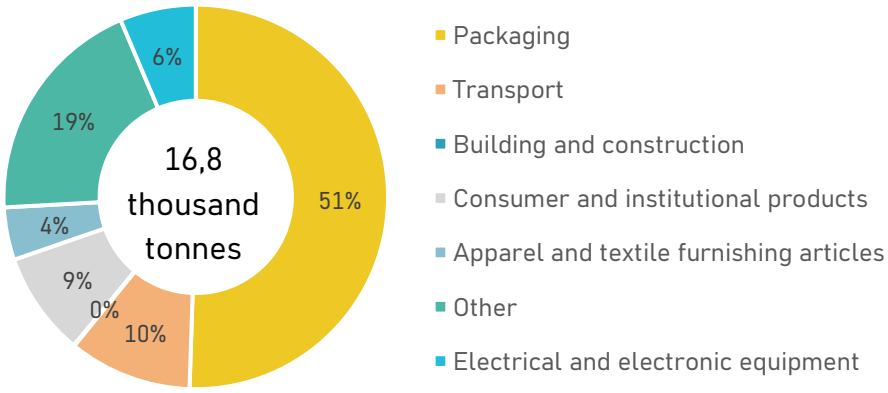

Figure 6 Plastic waste generated in 2024

Including **plastic in e-waste** in the total plastic waste generated in 2024 (16.8 thousand tonnes), packaging still remains the dominant source (51%), followed by the "other" category (19%), transport (10%), and consumer and institutional products (9%). Plastic in e-waste accounted for approximately 6% of total waste.

In addition to estimated plastic waste generation, data on formally collected and treated plastic waste can provide further insight into waste management practices.

The collection of sorted plastic waste and its subsequent recycling are carried out by private recycling companies. A study from 2018 reported that, on average, only 3% of plastic waste is recycled in Suriname (Somwaru & Bergraaf, 2025b). Based on this rate and the estimated plastic waste generation, this corresponds to approximately 471 tonnes of plastic waste recycled and collected annually.

More recent information from recycling companies indicates higher processing level. One company reported processing approximately 2–3 tonnes of plastic waste per day, while another processes around 1–2 tonnes per day (Somwaru & Bergraaf, 2025a), corresponding to a combined annual processing level of approximately 1.1–1.8 thousand tonnes.

This suggests that actual recycling levels may be higher than previously reported, although data uncertainties remain.

The fate of the remaining plastic waste is largely unknown and may involve disposal in landfills or leakage into the environment through practices such as open burning or informal burial.

In addition to waste generation and treatment, transboundary movements of plastic waste (imports and exports) are also considered to provide a more complete picture of plastic waste flows in Suriname.

Plastic waste imports into Suriname are minimal and irregular over the period 2010–2024, ranging from 0 to 28 tonnes, with no imports recorded in 2024. **Plastic waste exports** remain relatively low but more significant than imports, with irregular patterns over time. Exports range from 196 to 877 tonnes annually, with 447 tonnes recorded in 2024.

05
OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

The development of the inventory has strengthened national capacity to monitor and analyse plastic flows, including plastic POM and waste generation. The results provide an evidence base that can support policy development and decision-making.

The project also contributed to enhanced collaboration across governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including engagement with local plastic producers. This creates a strong foundation for improving data collection and institutionalizing regular monitoring of plastic flows.

Based on these results, key opportunities include:

- Integration of plastic-related indicators into official statistics, including systematic reporting of domestic production and plastic waste flows (collected, recycled, landfilled, etc.)
- Strengthening data sharing and coordination mechanisms between institutions (e.g. statistics offices, customs, environmental authorities)
- Regular updating of the plastic inventory using the developed methodology and tools to support evidence-based policymaking

Despite these achievements, several limitations were identified, primarily related to data availability and quality:

- Limited availability of national data, particularly on domestic plastic production, required the use of proxy estimates based on raw plastic materials, assuming no additives are included, which may affect the accuracy of the results
- Limited availability of qualitative data on plastic waste management activities, which are not systematically collected, constraining a comprehensive assessment of waste management practices

Overall, the project provides a solid basis for long-term monitoring systems and supports compliance with international reporting obligations, including under the Basel Convention.

06
FUTURE ROADMAP

This chapter outlines the future roadmap for strengthening plastic waste statistics at the national level. It is based on inputs provided by national stakeholders and outlines short-, medium-, and long-term steps to improve data systems, methodologies, and institutional capacities.

Strengthening Data Availability and Quality

The improvement of data availability and quality is a key priority. To address this, the country plans to:

- Establish a formal inter-institutional agency responsible for data collection, record keeping, updates, and validation, including the Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment, the General Statistics Bureau, and the Customs, Tax Authority and other relevant institutions
- Develop a standardized national reporting system, supported by the Plastic-KEY classification and the BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit
- Establish a formal agency responsible for plastic waste management and strengthen the monitoring system at disposal and recycling facilities through the introduction of standardized reporting formats and requirements
- Ensure annual data updates

Near-Term Improvements (1–3 years)

To improve plastic waste statistics in the near term, the country will focus on the following priority areas:

- **Domestic production**
    - Introduce mandatory reporting obligations through national legislation (e.g. via the National Assembly), building on existing experience of relevant ministries in collecting and reporting data
- **Plastic imports and exports** and **plastic waste imports and exports**
    - Harmonize data collection across entities, addressing inconsistencies between existing datasets
    - Improve data sharing and consolidation between customs, statistical office, and other relevant institutions
- **Plastic waste formally collected**

- Introduce mandatory data reporting from waste collection operators by integrating data submission into permit and licensing systems, led by the National Environmental Authority

Developing a National Quantitative Assessment Model

To implement a national quantitative assessment model for plastic flows, the country will focus on strengthening key capacities and systems. Achieving this will require the following:

- **Human capacities:** Strengthen enforcement and inspection capacities to support data collection and compliance
- **Technical capacities**: Enhance the use and adaptation of the BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit, including necessary adjustments to national context
- **Awareness and communication**: Conduct national-level awareness campaigns to support data reporting and stakeholder engagement

The Way Forward: Long-Term Vision (5-Year Term)

Over the next five years, the country aims to establish comprehensive, reliable, and regularly updated plastic waste data systems that support evidence-based policymaking.

- **Stakeholder coordination:** Assign clear roles and responsibilities within the formal inter-institutional agency
- **Data validation:** Establish data validation and quality assurance procedures
- **Publication:** Publish annual plastic flow statistics through the General Statistics Bureau in collaboration with the inter-institutional agency
- **Capacity development:** Strengthen technical and institutional capacities for data collection, management, and analysis

The actions outlined above are translated into a set of concrete implementation steps, presented in Table 1. The table defines key activities, expected outputs, timelines, and responsible institutions, providing a structured framework for implementation.

Table 1 Implementation plan for strengthening plastic waste statistics

Activity	Output	Timeline	Responsible
Prepare a project plan on plastic waste statistics	Established taskforce of relevant stakeholders with defined roles and responsibilities for coordination and planning	Short-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment
Pilot the implementation plan	Pilot implementation of the plastic waste data system completed and evaluated	Short-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment

Activity	Output	Timeline	Responsible
Collection of long timeseries of plastic POM and insert in Plastic Waste Generated tool	Centralized and online data collection system	Mid-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment, in collaboration with relevant institutions
Collection of formally plastic waste collected data	Standardized reporting format for plastic waste collected	Mid-term	National Environmental Authority
Prepare key plastic waste findings	Annual plastic waste reports / inventories	Short-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment
Conduct stakeholders' meetings to share findings for comments	Stakeholder engagement process established	Short-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment
Incorporate comments from stakeholders	Validated plastic waste data and results	Short-term	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment

Ultimately, these efforts will enable the country to monitor plastic flows across the lifecycle, support policy development, and track progress towards national targets and international commitments.

07
LITERATURE

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