INC-5 pre-event on Plastic Pollution and Trade

What statistics tell us about international trade of plastics and non-plastic substitutes?

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Governing Plastic: The Global Political Economy and Regulation of Plastic Production and Pollution

- Launched in early 2019
- Project for research and policy dialogue hosted by the Graduate Institute's Global Governance Centre
- Bringing together a group of leading experts from academia, international organizations and stakeholder groups to focus on the 'supply side' of plastic production and pollution at the global level

Involved partners: Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration and Centre for International Environmental Studies, along with UNCTAD and four Swiss Universities



Creation of the UNCTAD plastic trade dataset

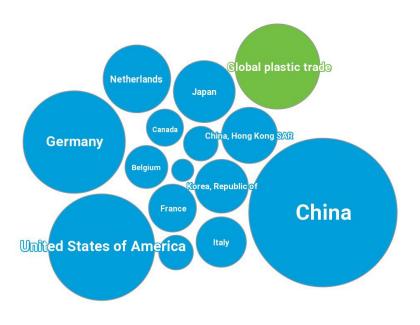


- Data source: UN Comtrade
- Individual goods are classified according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)
- Data are reported in value (US Dollars) and quantity (metric tons)
- Commodities are described in a hierarchy of codes of 2, 4 or 6 digits where longer codes provide more detail
- <u>Data set</u> still labeled as experimental



If the global plastics trade were a country, it would be the 4th largest exporter

Global plastic goods exports compared to total goods exports of selected countries in 2021, billions of US dollars

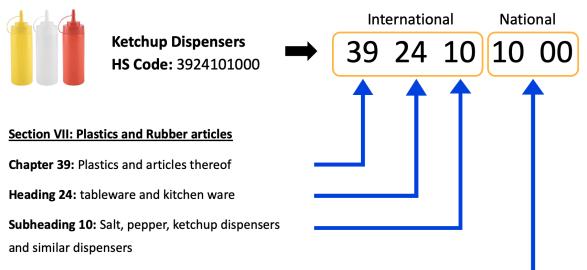


Use of HS codes to identify plastic products



Advantages: Detailed list of commodities

Disadvantages: HS codes are primarily designed to classify goods for customs purposes (such as the administration of tariffs and quotas at the border) rather than for purposes related to tackling the environmental implications of trade



Country Specific Divisions

Methodology Plastic trade categories:

Total plastics

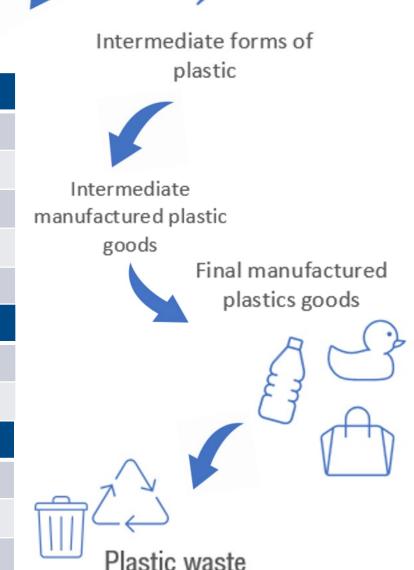
- P1 Plastics in primary forms
- P2 Intermediate forms of plastic
- P3 Intermediate manufactured plastic goods
- P4 Final manufactured plastics goods
- P5 Plastic waste

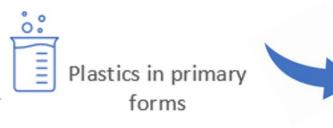
Total associated trade relevant to the life cycle of plastics

- P6 Feedstocks and precursors used in plastics
- P7 Additives used in plastics

Selected topics in plastics trade

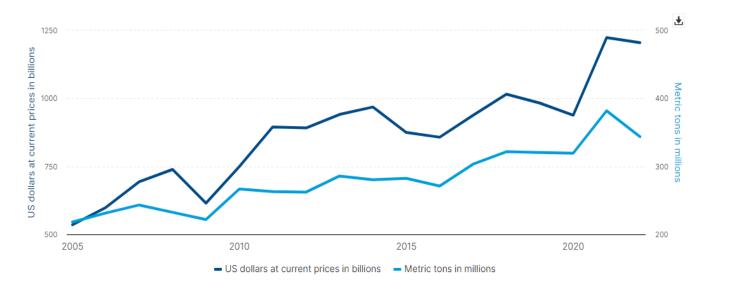
- P8 Synthetic textiles
- P9 Plastic packaging
- P10 Synthetic rubber







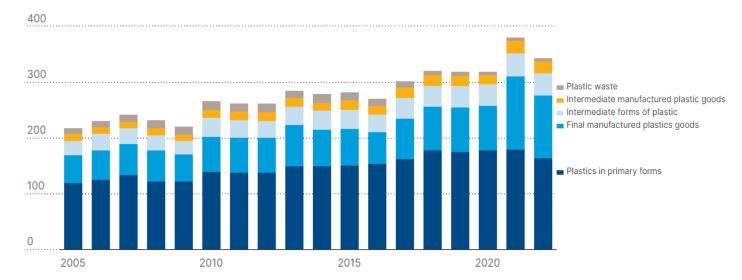
Solution Global plastics trade continues to thrive



Global exports of plastics, or goods made from plastic, have more than **doubled in value since 2005**, reaching nearly **US\$1.2 trillion in 2022**

Half of global exports of plastics consist of **primary forms**, but **manufactured plastics** is booming

Global exports of plastics, millions metric tons





Beyond plastics – creation of UNCTAD Non-Plastic trade dataset

 Urgency in finding alternatives to plastics: reusable, biodegradable, and compostable materials

Examples: natural fibers, agricultural waste, glass, aluminum

- UNCTAD identified 282 HS codes for materials that can perform similar functions to plastics
- Eco-friendly materials like bamboo, hemp, sand, algae offer growing trade opportunities for developing economies
- In 2022, global trade in plastic substitutes reached
 \$831 billion

Around two-thirds of global exports are raw materials from developing countries



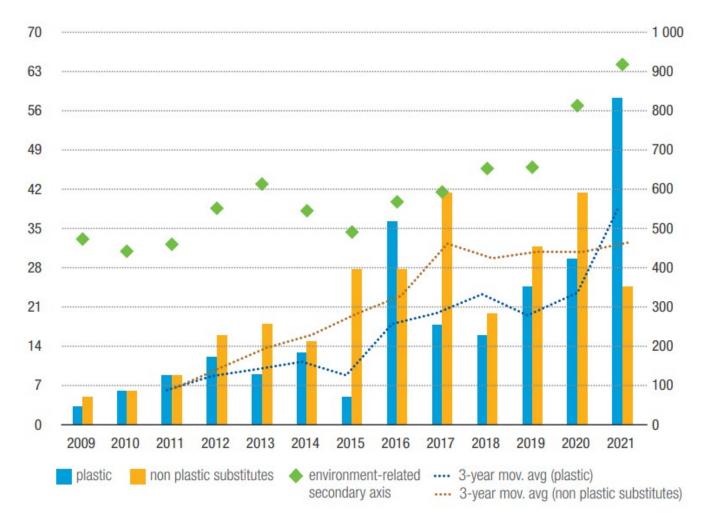
Plastic Pollution

he pressing case for natural and





Trade-related policy measures affecting both plastic and non-plastic substitutes are on the rise



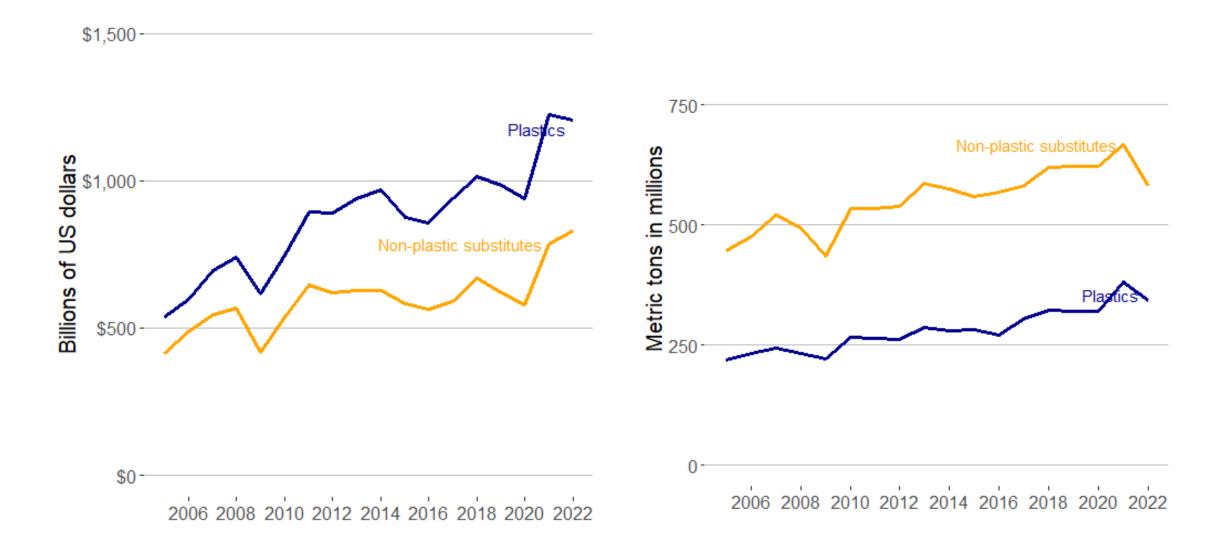
Annual average growth rate of notifications:

- Plastics: 28%
- Non-plastic substitutes: 13%
- Environmentrelated: 6%

Dataset non-plastic substitutes

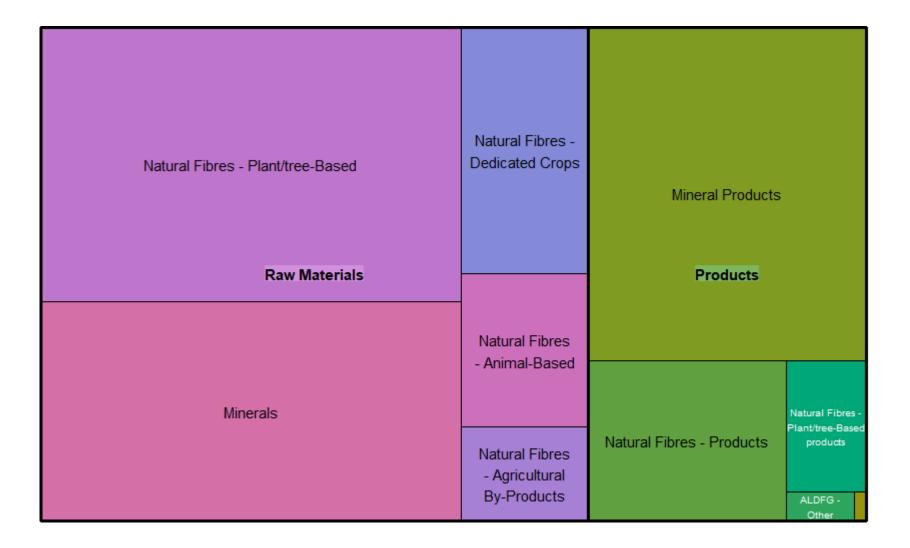
Global exports in plastic and non-plastic substitutes (US\$ and metric tonnes)

& developmen



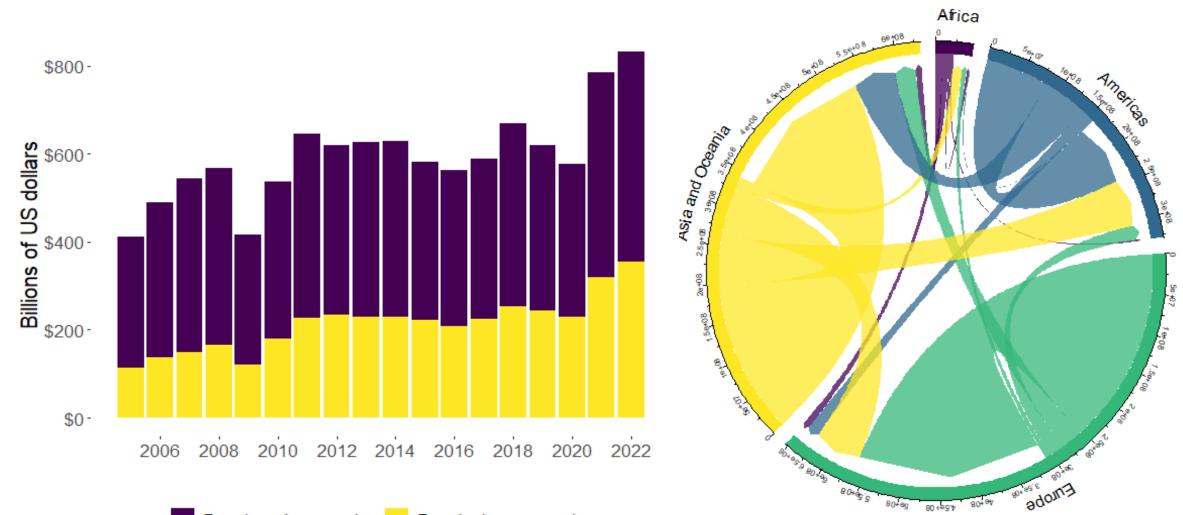
Structure of global exports in non-plastic substitutes in 2022





Global exports in non-plastic substitutes by region





Thank you! petra.kynclova@un.org

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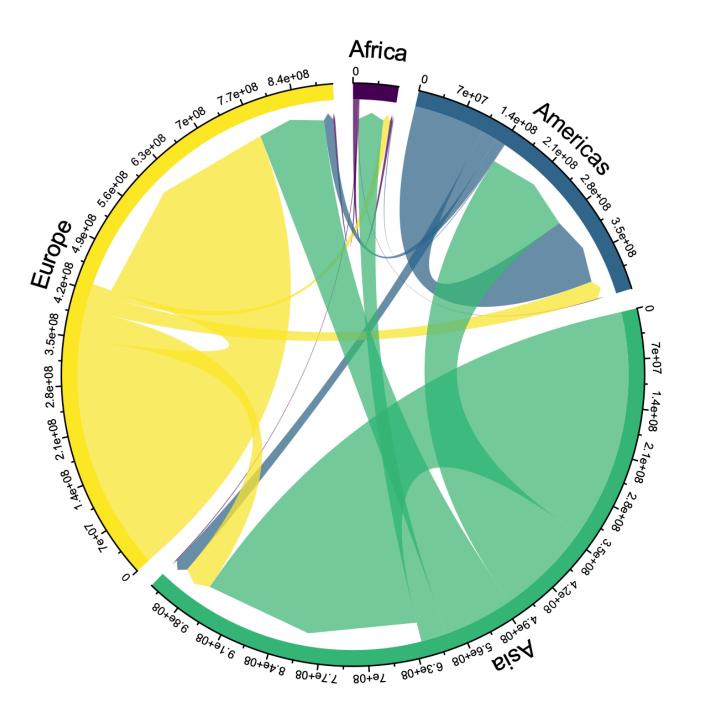
Methodology



Trade flows of plastics:

- Input flows flows in feedstocks, precursors and additives used in production of primary plastics;
- Non-hidden flows those included in HS Chapter 39 Plastics and articles thereof, as described above;
- Semi-hidden flows those plastic products that can be readily identified under other chapters of the HS, such as synthetic textiles and rubber;
- Hidden flows products with embedded or associated plastics where the volume and value of plastics is not readily identifiable or traceable.
 - packaging associated with specific products (pre-packaged food and beverages) (e.g., not empty packaging);
 - packaging used in the distribution and transportation of products;
 - plastic embedded in household and consumer goods

Plastics trade highly concentrated regionally



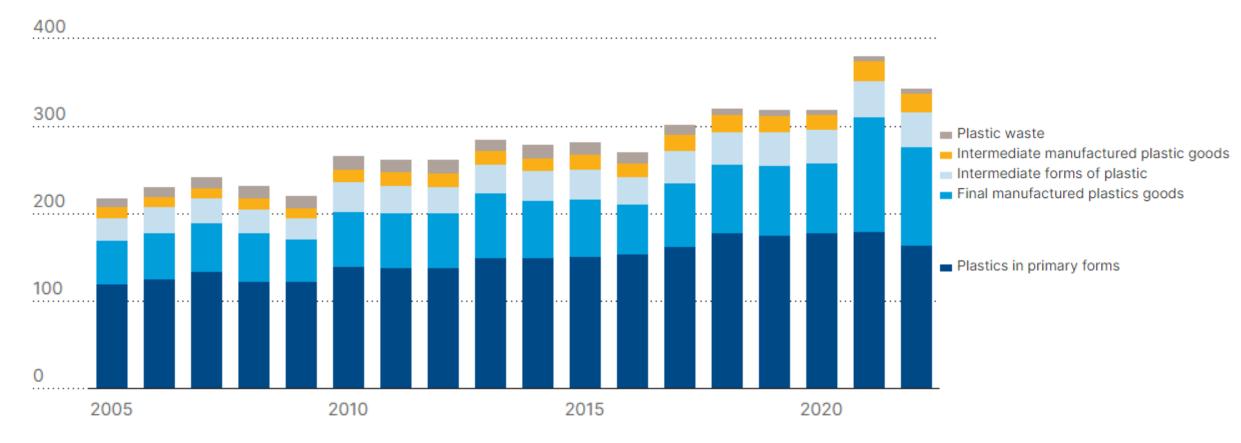
trade 🕻

& development

Half of global exports of plastics consist of primary forms, but manufactured plastics is booming

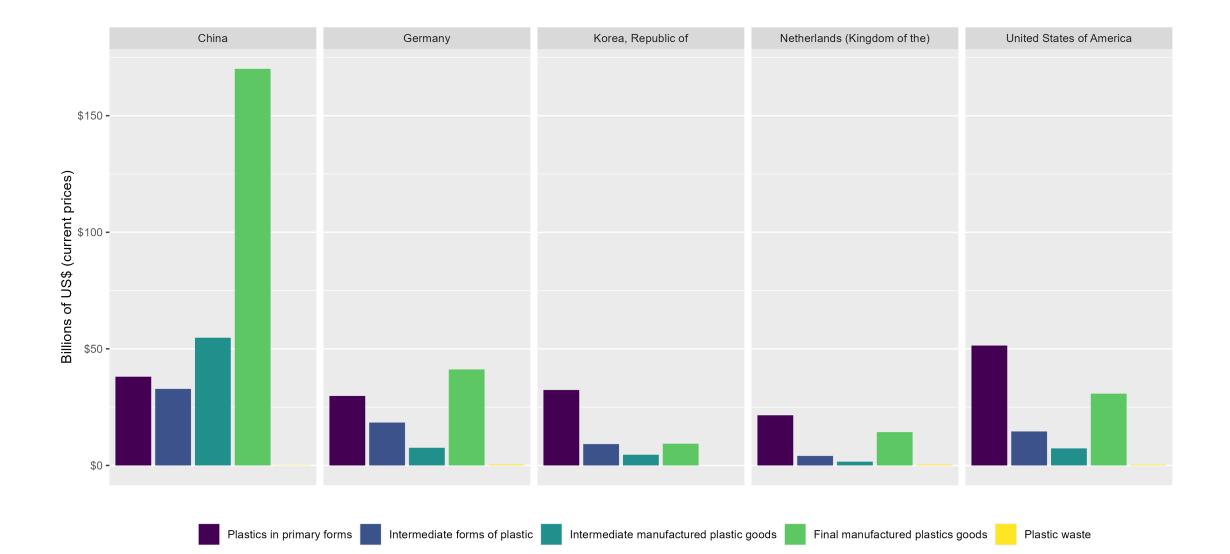


Global exports of plastics, millions metric tons



> Top 5 exporters in total plastic trade (US\$)

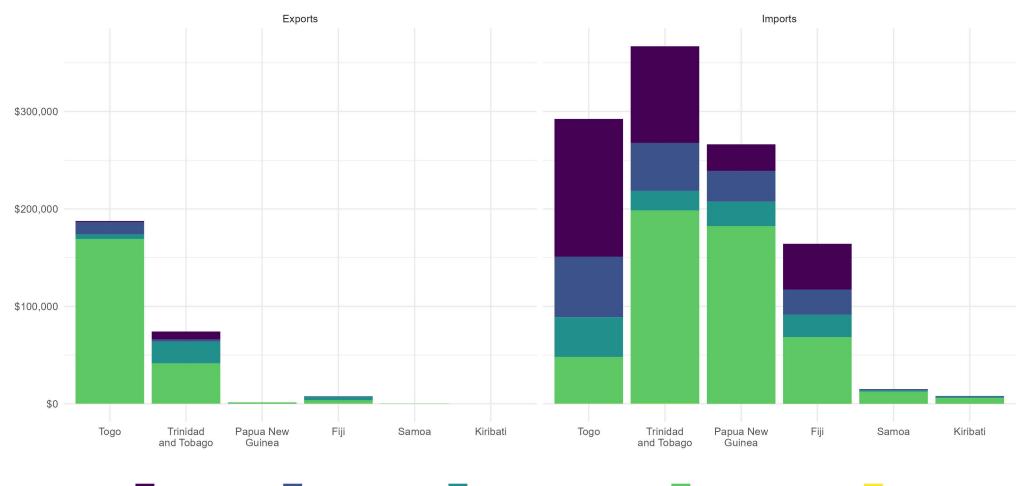




GPML countries trade in plastic products (US\$)



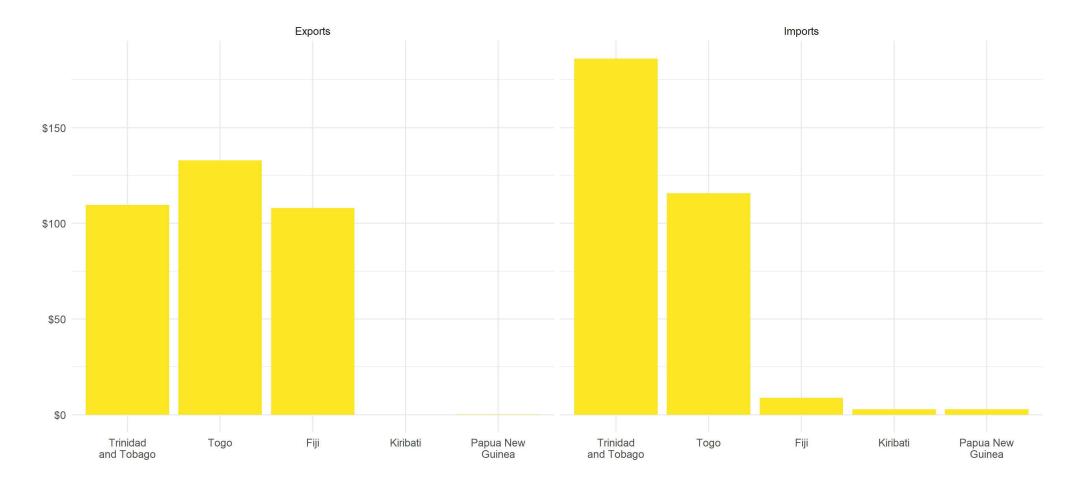
Plastic waste



Plastics in primary forms 🚺 Intermediate forms of plastic 🚺 Intermediate manufactured plastic goods 🚺 Final manufactured plastics goods

GPML countries trade in plastic products (US\$)



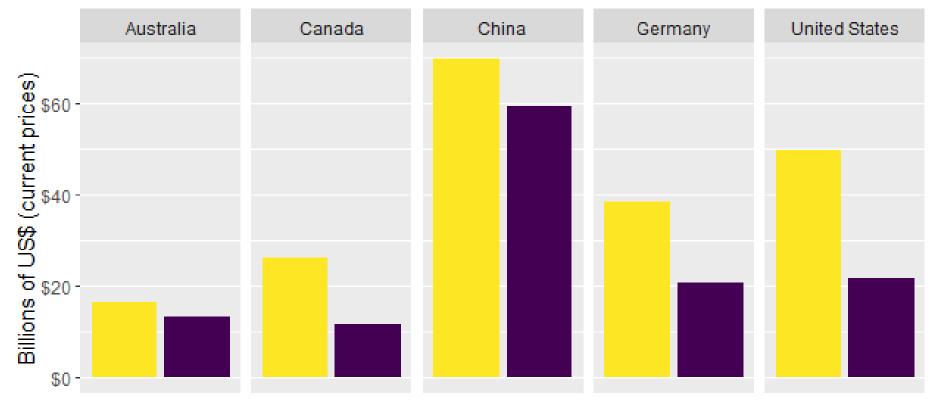


Plastic waste

> Top 5 exporters in total plastic trade (US\$)



Top 5 exporters in non-plastic substitutes (in US\$)



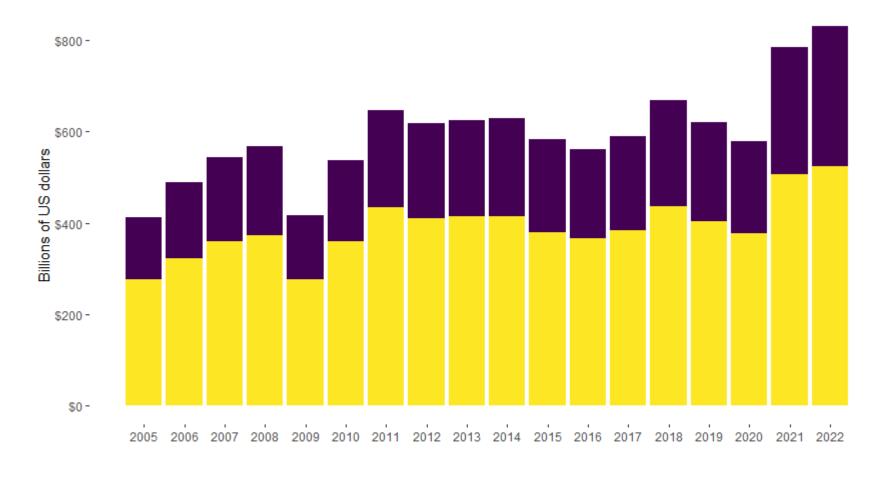
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Global exports in non-plastic substitutes by product

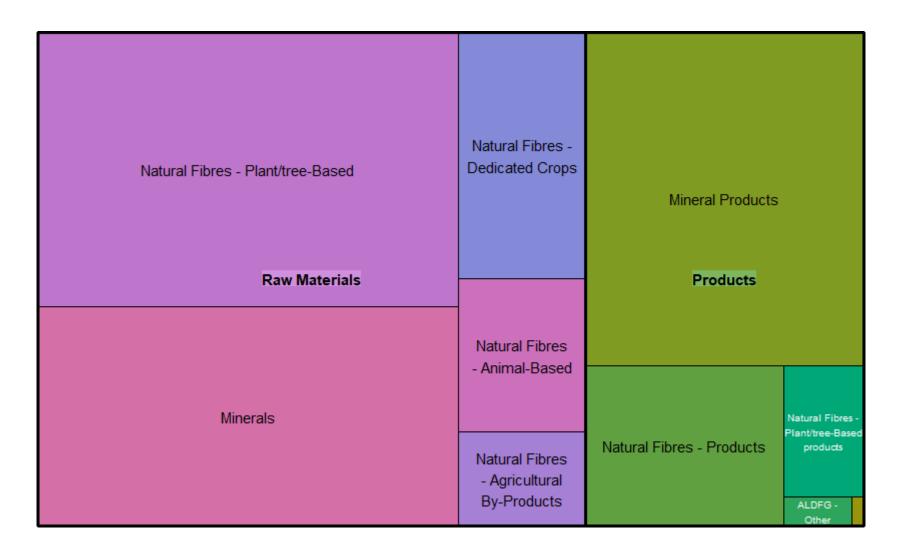




Products Raw Materials

Global exports in non-plastic substitutes by product

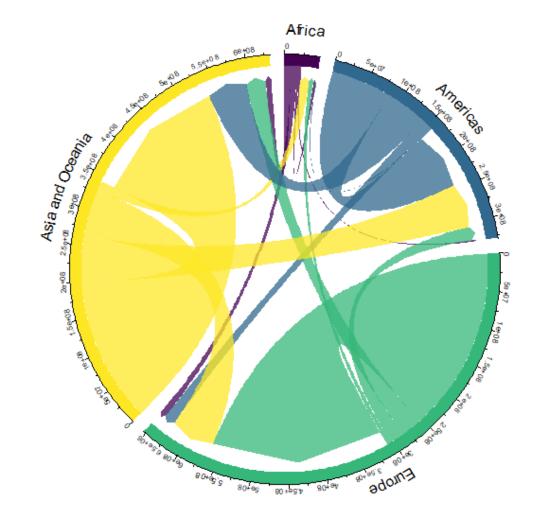




Global exports in non-plastic substitutes by region



Global exports in non-plastic susbtitutes, 2005-2022 \$800 -- 000 \$200 -\$0 -. 1 200520062007200820092010201120122013201420152016201720182019202020212022

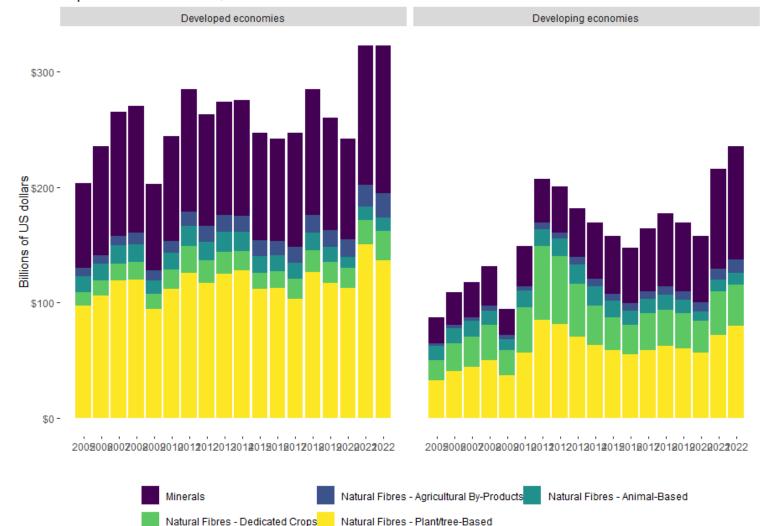


Developed economies Developing economies

Global exports in non-plastic substitutes by region

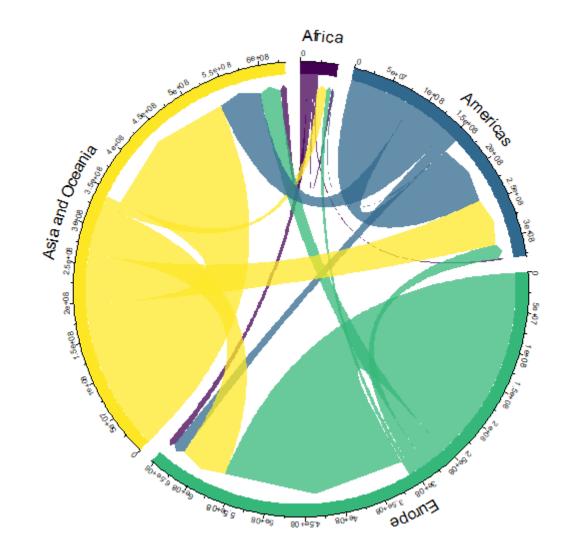


Exports in raw materials, 2005-2022









Trade and transport data

- First comprehensive global picture of the transport that enables trade, including the costs associated with moving different products between economies.
- The data, broken down by commodity group and mode of transport, provides a suite of derived indicators such as freight rates and transport cost intensities by value and volume.
- It could be the basis for calculating emissions from the transport of traded goods, or costs of trading routes.



Small islands pay the most for their imports

Maritime transport and insurance costs for merchandise imports, US dollars per ton, median per selected country groups

- Small island developing States — Latin America and the Caribbean — Northern America and Europe — Sub-Saharan Africa — Western Asia and Northern Africa — Eastern and South-Eastern Asia

