



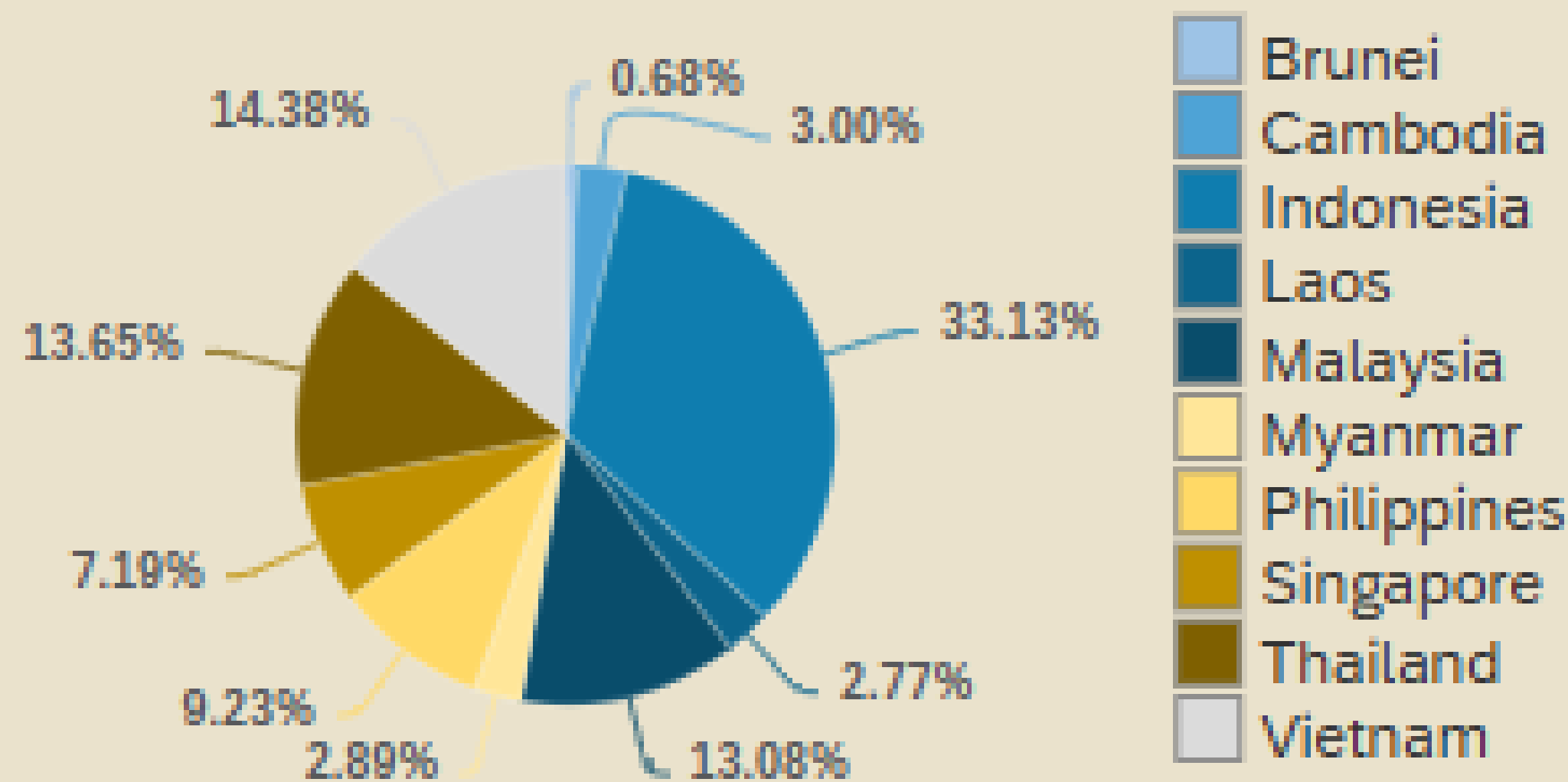
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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PLASTIC WASTE BY COUNTRY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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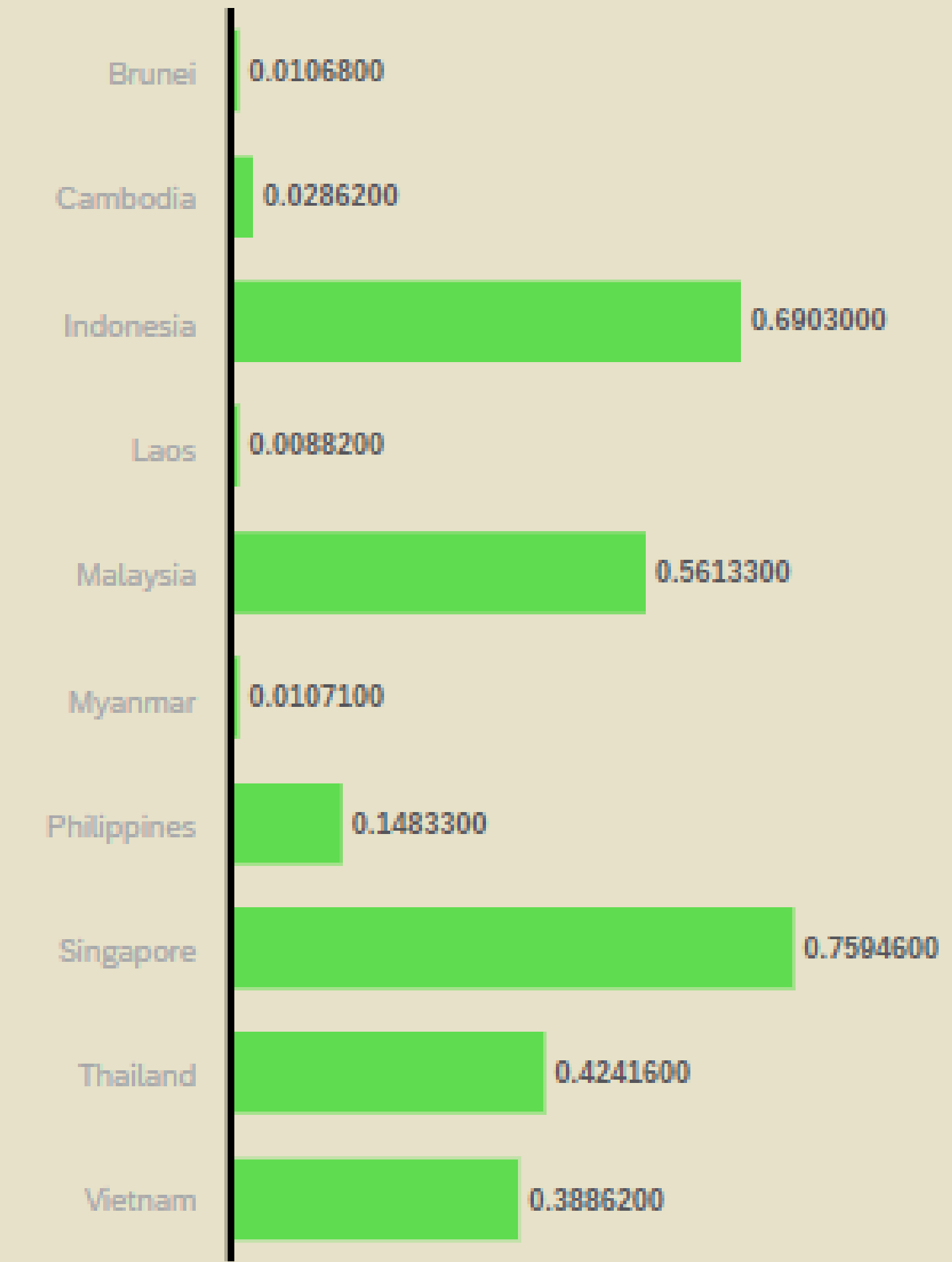
Plastic is widely used due to its versatility and durability, but poor disposal practices have led to growing environmental problems (About Plastic Products and Plastic Pollution, 2024). In Southeast Asia, high plastic consumption of plastic have made plastic pollution a significant issue. Understanding each country's contribution is key to addressing the problem.

Total Plastic Waste (MT) per Country



The pie chart shows the percentage of total plastic waste (in metric tons) per country. Indonesia contributes the most at 33.13%, followed by Thailand (14.38%) and Vietnam (13.65%).

Recycled (MT) per Country for Actual

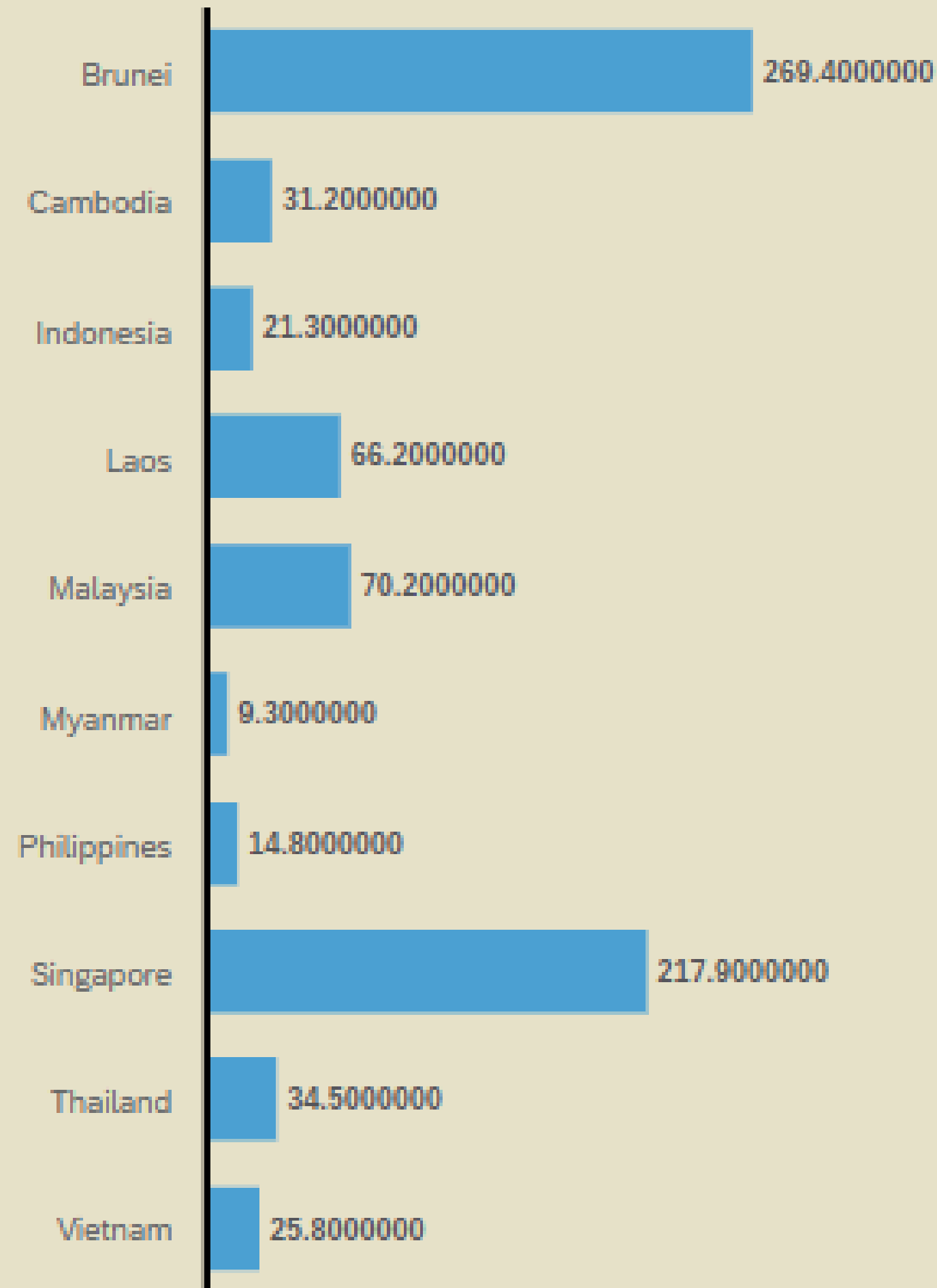


The bar chart displays the total recycled plastic waste in metric tons by country.

Singapore (0.76 MT) and Indonesia (0.69 MT) have the highest recycling volumes. Malaysia (0.56 MT) and Vietnam (0.39 MT) follow, while Laos (0.009 MT) and Brunei (0.011 MT) recycle the least.

This indicates wide variation in recycling performance among the countries.

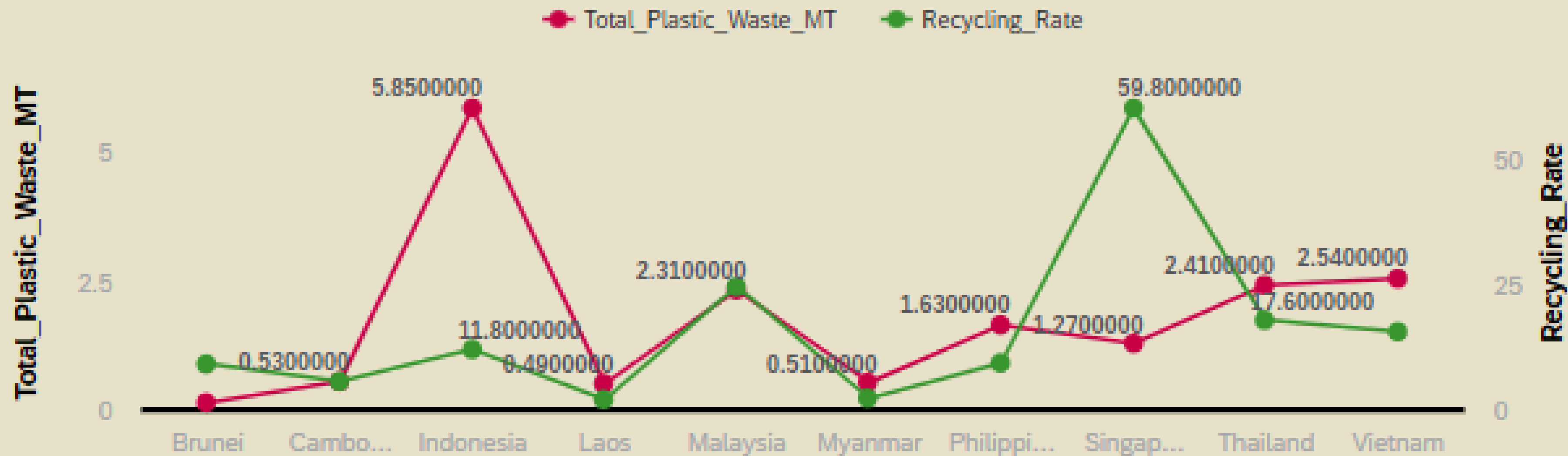
Per Capita Waste (KG) per Country



The bar chart shows the per capita waste (in kilograms) by country. Brunei has the highest per capita waste at 269.4 kg, followed by Singapore at 217.9 kg. Malaysia and Laos also have relatively high values at 70.2 kg and 66.2 kg, respectively. The lowest per capita waste is seen in Myanmar (9.3 kg) and the Philippines (14.8 kg).

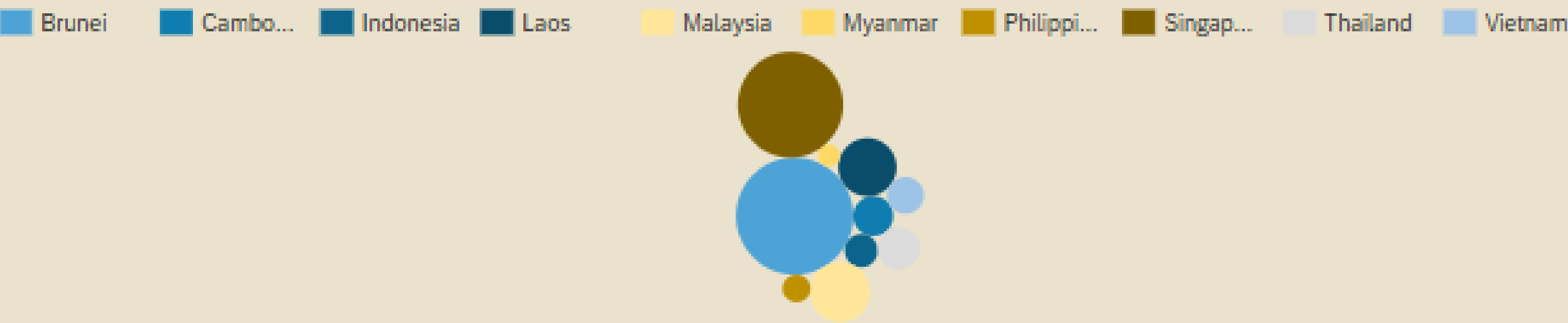
Overall, there is a significant variation in waste generation among the listed Southeast Asian countries.

Comparison of Recycling Rate, Total Plastic Waste(MT) per Country



The line chart compares total plastic waste and recycling rates by country. Indonesia produces the most plastic waste (5.85 MT) but has a low recycling rate. Singapore shows the highest recycling rate (59.8%) with moderate waste levels.

Correlational Analysis for Capita Waste(KG), Coastal Waste Risk per Country



The bubble chart presents the relationship between per capita waste and coastal waste risk. Brunei, Singapore, Laos, and Malaysia show the largest bubbles, indicating higher coastal waste risk. Cambodia, Indonesia, and Myanmar, Philippines, and others have smaller bubbles, suggesting lower levels of plastic leakage into coastal environments.

Overall, countries with high waste generation tend to face greater environmental risks.

REFERENCE:

- **ABOUT PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND PLASTIC POLLUTION. (2024, NOVEMBER 21). ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. RETRIEVED MAY 10, 2025, FROM [HTTPS://WWW.EPA.GOV/PLASTICS/ABOUT-PLASTIC-PRODUCTS-AND-PLASTIC-POLLUTION](https://www.epa.gov/plastics/about-plastic-products-and-plastic-pollution)**