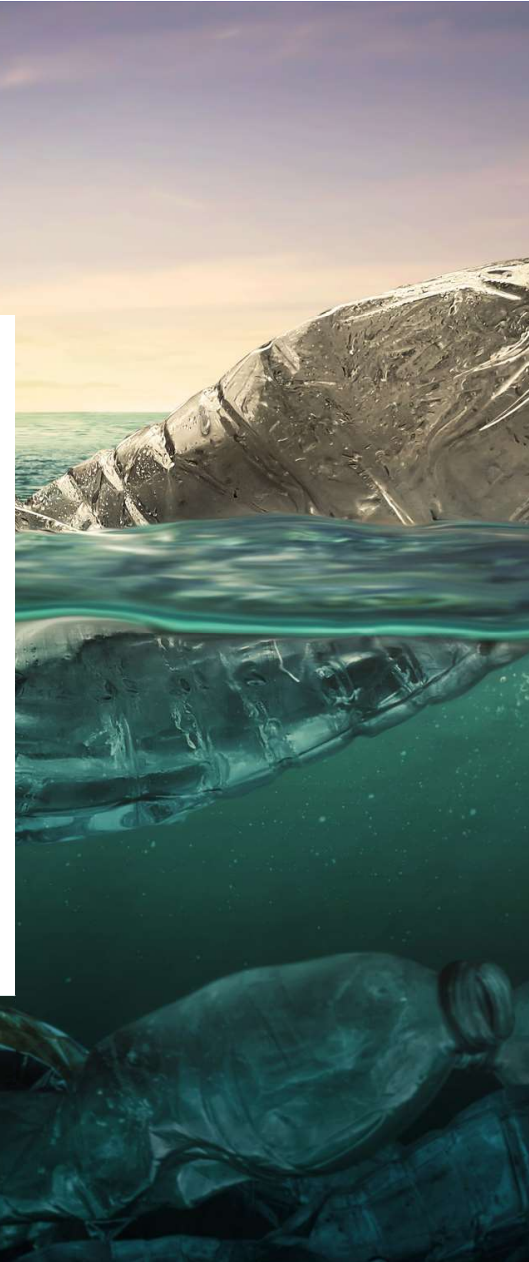




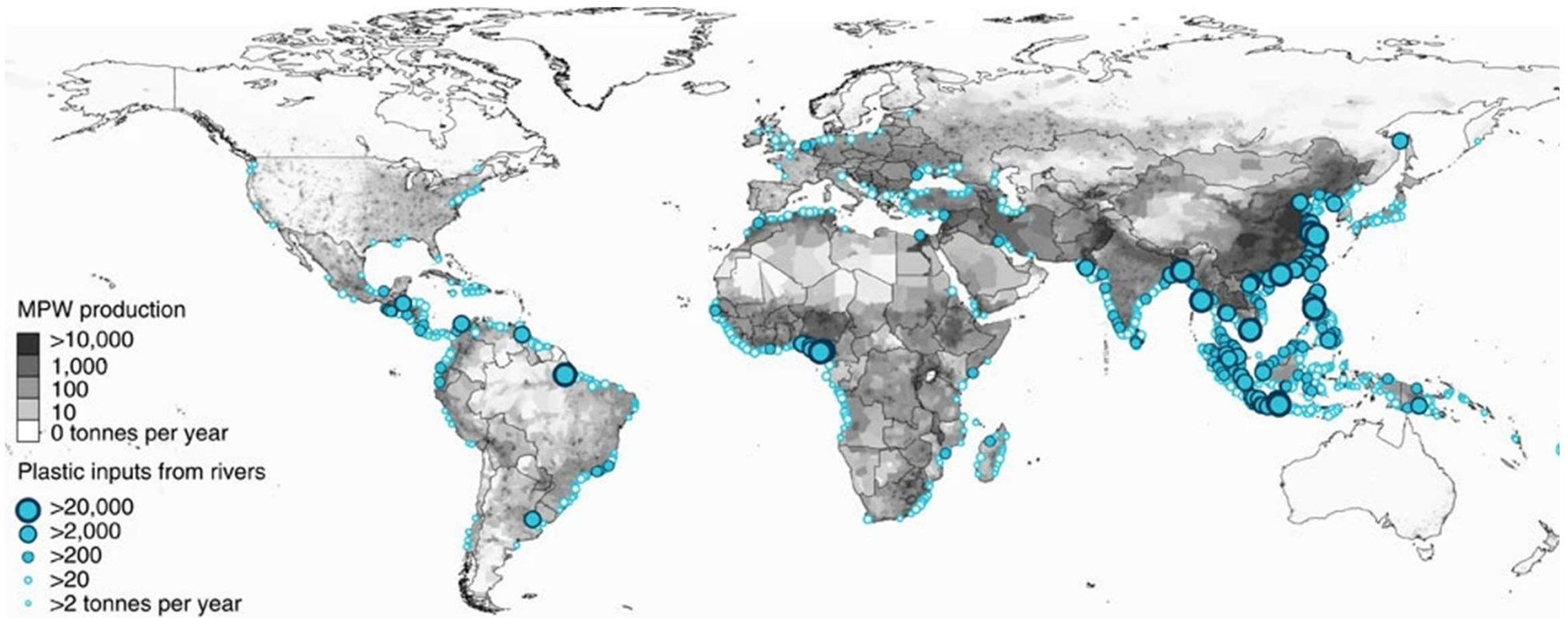
# IMPLEMENTING **EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)** FOR PLASTIC POLLUTION CONTROL IN SEA

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# WORLDWIDE PLASTIC LEAKAGE AREAS





# WORLDWIDE PLASTIC LEAKAGE AREAS

No.	Countries	Plastic marine debris (MMT/year)
1	China	1.32–3.53
2	Indonesia	0.48–1.29
3	Philippines	0.28–0.75
4	Viet Nam	0.28–0.73
5	Sri Lanka	0.24–0.64
6	Thailand	0.15–0.41
7	Egypt	0.15–0.39

**Table. Mismanaged plastic waste: Top 10 countries**  
 Source: (Ocean Conservancy, 2015).

Rank	Country	% Share
1	Philippines	36.4%
2	India	12.9%
3	Malaysia	7.5%
4	China	7.2%
5	Indonesia	5.8%
6	Brazil	3.9%
7	Vietnam	2.9%
8	Bangladesh	2.5%
9	Thailand	2.3%
10	Nigeria	1.9%
11	Turkey	1.5%
12	Cameroon	1.1%
13	Sri Lanka	1.0%
14	Guatemala	0.7%
15	Haiti	0.7%
16	Dominican Repub	0.6%
17	Venezuela	0.6%
18	Tanzania	0.6%
19	Algeria	0.6%
20	Panama	0.5%
21	Cote d'Ivoire	0.5%
22	South Africa	0.4%
23	Ghana	0.4%
24	Argentina	0.4%
25	Sierra Leone	0.4%



**Fig 2. Top 50 Countries that Emit Most Ocean Plastics**

Source: (Meijer et al., 2021)

# WORLDWIDE PLASTIC LEAKAGE AREAS

- Asia accounts for approximately 51% of the total global production of plastic materials.
- An estimated 10% of all plastic produced in Asia ends up in the ocean.
- **Actions at ASEAN region:**
  - + 2019: Bangkok declaration on combating marine plastic debris
  - + 2019-2020: a number of country action plans and measures
  - + 2021: ASEAN regional action plans for marine plastic litter
  - + 2022: UNEA agreement toward a legal binding on plastic pollution
  - + 2023: On-going discussion on global plastics treaty
- **Extend Producers Responsibility (EPR) policy**

## Asia Produces Half the Plastic in the World

Plastic production by region in 2019 (in percent)



Source: Plastics Europe



# EPR POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

COUNTRY	LAW/REGULATION	YEAR	CONTENT
Cambodia	A start: Draft sub-decree on SUP and Plastic Waste Management; Regulations drafted, not published	NA	Under development process with the approach: from Voluntary to Mandatory. The regulations do not mention EPR obligations for producers to finance the take-back of their products
Indonesia	Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Environment No.P75/ 2019 on the Waste Reduction Roadmap by the Producer	2019	Require producers in manufacturing, retail and food & beverage service to take responsibility for their waste, not binding, no targets for collection, recycling, no criteria for PRO establishment
Laos	NA	NA	The development of an EPR scheme is not specifically mentioned in a law or bylaw
Phillipines	The EPR Act of 2022 officially became law in July 2022	2022	This law holds companies accountable for the plastic packaging they produce throughout the lifecycle of their products
Singapore	Resource Sustainability Act	2019	E-waste; DRS: Plastic bottles and cans (2025)
Thailand	Draft Sustainable Packaging Management Bill	2023	Unclear and incomplete product scope description
Viet Nam	Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) 2020 followed by the Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP and the Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of LEP articles	2020	EPR applied to packaging and container, battery, lubricant, tire (2024), e-waste (2025), vehicle(2027). Informal waste actors not addressed in the regulation. Roles and responsibilities of PRO not specified. No targets for collection. No target for recycled content







VIET NAM  
NATIONAL PLASTIC  
ACTION PARTNERSHIP



UN  
DP

# Plastic Waste Management & EPR in Viet Nam

# VIET NAM PLASTIC POLLUTION AT A GLANCE

## Location 1



Sa Huynh  
Beach, Quang  
Ngai, August  
2023

## Location 2



Ha Tinh,  
mountainous  
area, January  
2023

## Location 3



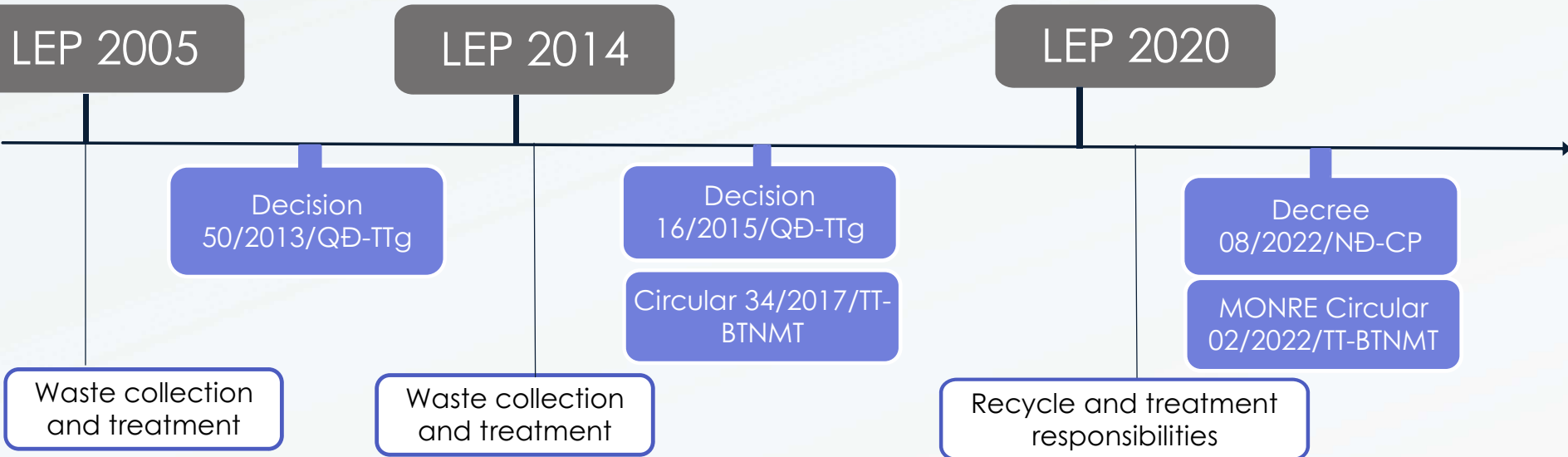
Phu Quy  
island, May  
2023

## Location 4



Ha Long Bay,  
Styrofoam  
buoy, Feb  
2023

# EPR IN VIET NAM



## “Voluntary” phase

- Voluntarily establish collection point with high standards (due to no obligatory recycle regulations and procedures)
- No waste collected

## Obligatory phase

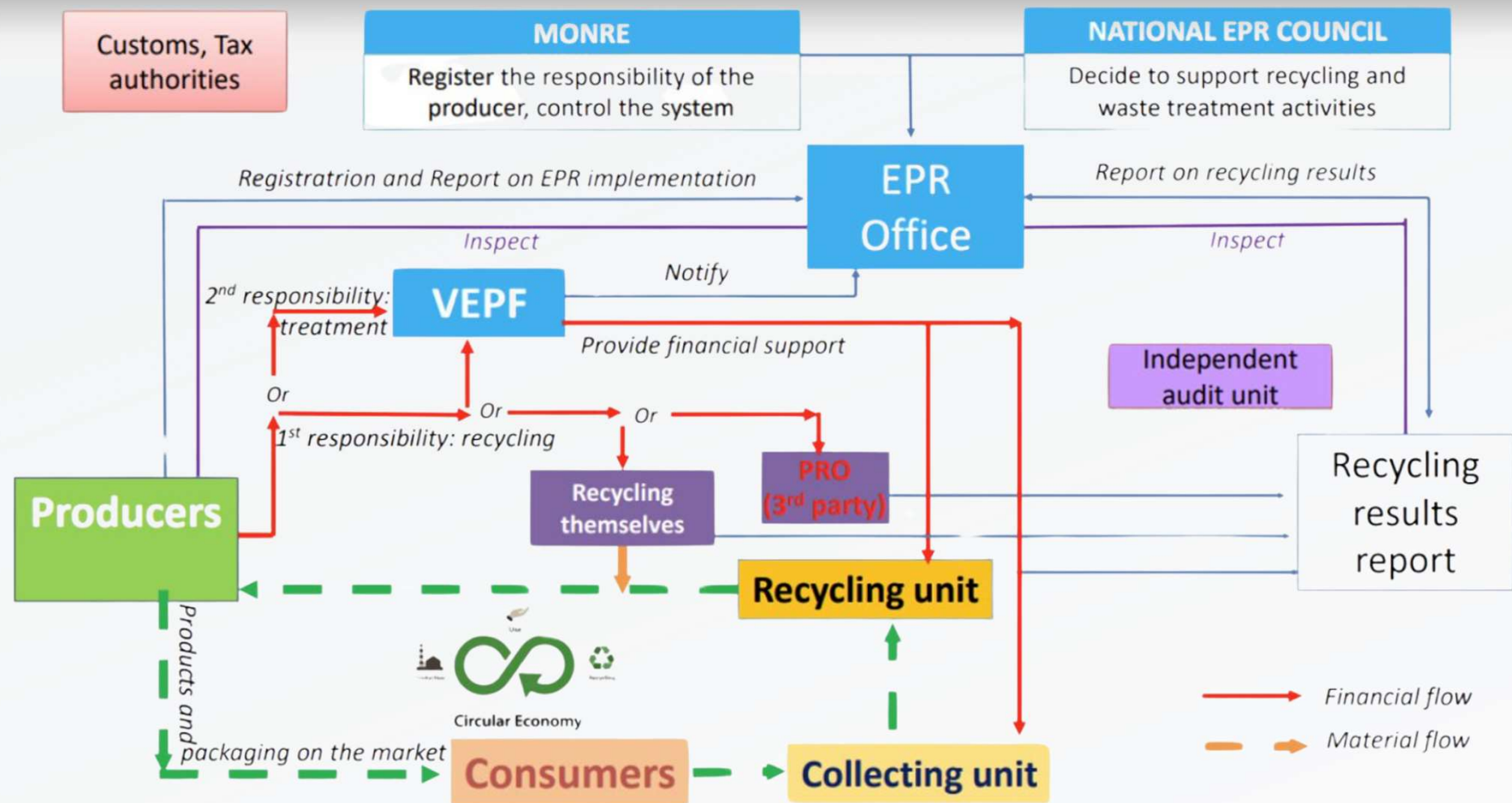
With mandatory recycling rate and mandatory recycling method

## New EPR scheme in the LEP 2020

- Producers Responsibility on treatment
- Producers Responsibility on recycling



# VIET NAM EPR MECHANISM



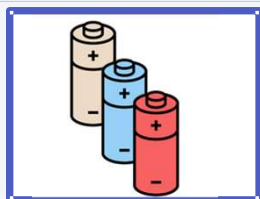
# PRODUCERS' TREATMENT RESPONSIBILITIES (ARTICLE 55)

Subjects, financial contribution to support waste treatment activities

01/01/2022



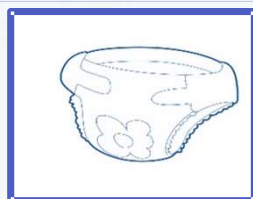
Pesticides



Disposable battery



Gum



Diapers



Cigarette



Disposable plastic, fiber



Disposable plastic



Disposable products



Clothes, accessories



Leather, bag, shoes



Toys



Furniture



Building materials

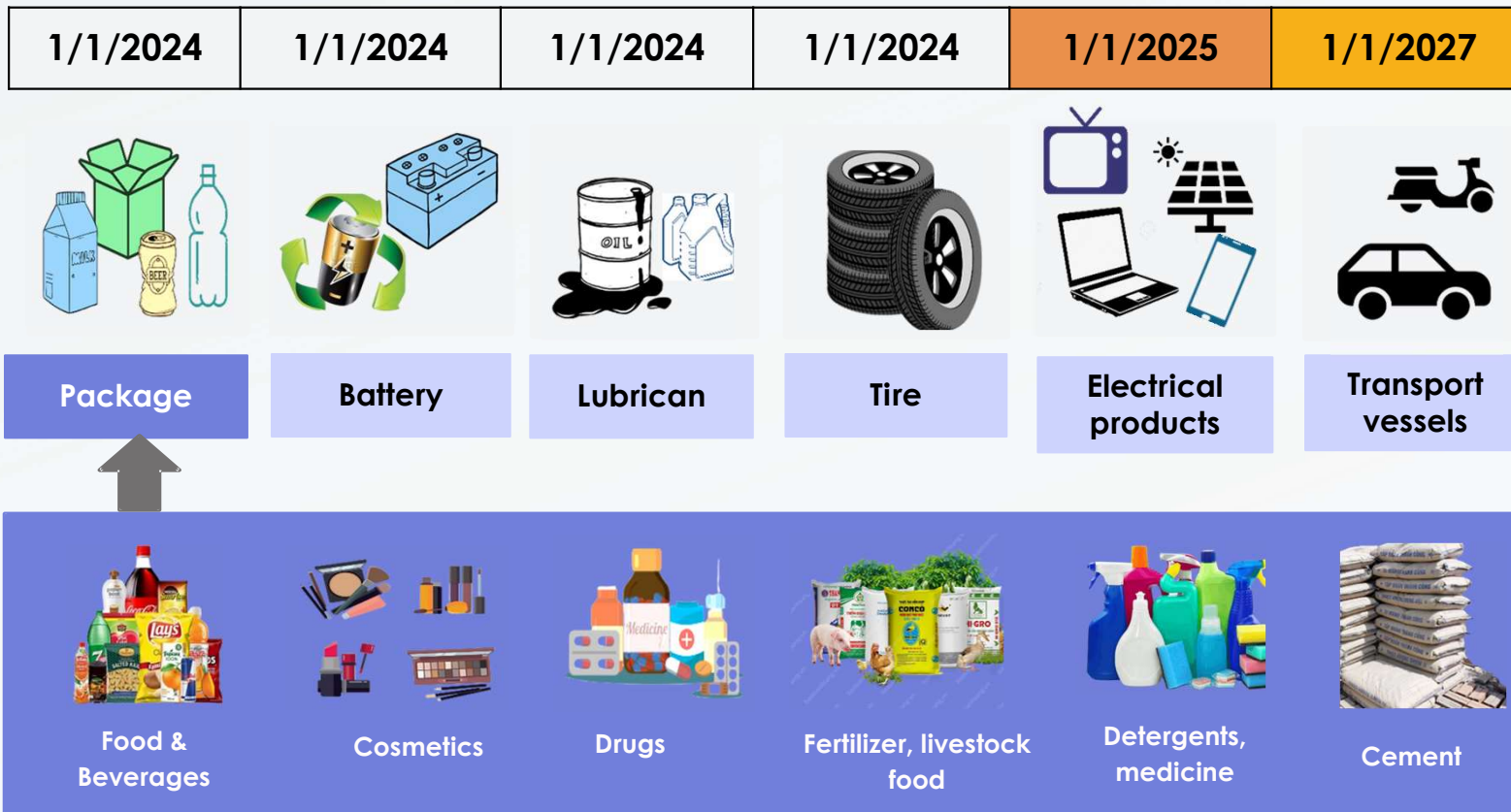


Persistent plastic bag



# PRODUCERS' RECYCLING RESPONSIBILITY (ARTICLE 54 LEP)

## Subjects to be recycled (recyclable) and recycling roadmap



Determining the types of products and packaging that must be collected, treated, and recycled



# 06 GROUPS OF PACKAGING

**Consumer packaging** (including primary packaging and secondary packaging) of products and goods



Food



Cosmetics



Medicine



Fertilizers, feeds and  
veterinary drugs



Detergents and  
preparations for  
domestic,  
agricultural and  
medical use



Cement

## EXCEPTION:

- Producers and importers of products and packaging to be exported or temporarily imported or produced/imported for research, learning, or testing purposes.
- Producers of packaging having revenue from the sale of goods and provision of services of the previous year not **exceeding 30 billion dong (USD 1.2mil)**;
- Importers of packaging has a total value of imports (according to customs value) of the previous year not exceeding **20 billion dong (USD 800.000)**

# FS FOR PACKAGING (EXPECTED)

No.	Categories of products and packaging	List of products and packaging	Recycling cost (VND/kg)		Administrative management cost (VND/kg)	Fs (VND/kg)
			Collection, transportation and recycling cost (VND/kg)	Adjustment coefficient		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (4) x (5) x 2%	(7) = (4) x (5) + (6)
<b>A. Packaging</b>						
1	A.1. Paper packaging	A.1.1. Paper and carton packaging	9.500	0,2	38	1.938
2		A.1.2. Mixed paper packaging	10.700	0,6	128	6.548
3	A.2. Metal packaging	A.2.1. Aluminum packaging	17.000	0,2	68	3.468
4		A.2.2. Iron and other packaging	9.000	0,4	72	3.672
5	A.3. Plastic packaging	A.3.1. Rigid PET packaging	9.700	0,4	78	3.958
6		<b>A.3.2. Rigid HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS packaging</b>	<b>9.700</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3.958</b>
7		A.3.3. Rigid EPS packaging	9.700	0,6	116	5.936
8		A.3.4. Rigid PVC packaging	9.700	0,8	155	7.915
9		A.3.5. Other rigid plastic packaging	9.700	0,6	116	5.936
10		A.3.6. Mono-material flexible packaging	10.400	0,6	125	6.365
11		A.3.7. Multi-material flexible packaging	10.700	0,8	171	8.731
12	A.4. Glass packaging	A.4.1. Glass bottles, jars and containers	3.300	0,6	40	2.020

# THE COMMON ISSUES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ASIA, ESPECIALLY ASEAN



- High levels of plastic production, plastic waste generation
- Inadequate waste management infrastructure
- Lack of awareness and education
- The large informal waste sector contributing to waste management
- Some countries still allow plastic waste import
- Incineration seems a favorite option for local governments





# WHAT ARE NPAP AND UNDP DOING TO SUPPORT THE EPR IMPLEMENTATION



Study on Inclusive EPR & waste management scheme that delivers benefits for the informal sector



Provide technical assistance to build capacity for National EPR Office



Community based waste and plastic management models: e.g. waste collector club



Facilitate discussion about EPR related topics including the role of IWWs in EPR, tools to promote EPR such as Deposit Return System (DRS)



Multi-stakeholder Partnerships: Viet Nam NPAP





## How Viet Nam NPAP move the needle?

### 3 Strategic pillars



1. Convening stakeholders and curating conversations



2. Generating insights and Action roadmaps



3. Catalysing strategic investments

### 6 Impact areas



Informing policy



Unlocking financing



Transforming behaviour



Boosting innovation



Harmonizing metrics



Promoting equity and inclusivity

# SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT STEPS

01

## EPR

Encourage EPR implementation thru Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs), paying EPR fund to the Government should be in the early stage

02

## RECYCLING RATES

Step by step increase mandatory recycling rates for some commodities to encourage producers to innovate in product design and recycling methods

03

## TRANSPARENCY

Robust reporting and auditing systems to ensure transparency

04

## LESS WASTE

Less waste goes to incineration, co-processing for non-recyclable materials

05

## INFORMAL SECTOR

Provide support to informal sector, include informal waste workers in waste management strategy and EPR

06

## MRF

Improve waste management with Material Recovery Facility (MRF) model

07

## PARTNERSHIP

Public private partnership is important, driving changes, leading transition to a circular economy







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