

VIETNAM PLASTIC WASTE CRISIS



PLASTIC WASTES IN VIETNAM



*Plastic comprises
20% of waste in
Vietnam*

*High per capita
consumption of
plastic bags*



496/year



*Sachets and
other low value
plastic wastes are
overwhelming
landfills!*



RACE TO THE BOTTOM: TOP 10 VIETNAM BRANDS OVERALL

Manufacturer	Top Brands Produced	No. of Pieces
1. Coca Cola	Dasani bottled water, Coca Cola coffee	4,746
2. PepsiCo	Aquafina bottled water	4,281
3. Nestle	La Vie bottled water, Milo boxed milk, Nescafe	3,211
4. Vinamilk	Boxed milk, yogurt	2,839
5. TH Milk Food Joint Stock Company	True milk, yogurt	1,159
6. Unilever	Sunsilk shampoo, Dove shampoo, Knorr seasoning	1,145
7. Frieslandcampina	Dutch Lady and Yomost milk products	827
8. Masan	Omachi noodles, Kokomi noodles	606
9. Acecook	Hao Hao noodles	549
10. Asia Foods (Thực Phẩm Á Châu)	Gấu đỏ noodles	503
TOTAL		19,866 of 49,569 branded pieces (40% portion)

Note: brands that appeared in only one business audit (for example, special hotel brands) were excluded from these rankings.



EPR



Reviewed by the
National Assembly
at its 9th meeting

(6.2020)

10.20.2020

09.29.2020

and is to be passed
at its 10th meeting

(11.17.2020)

Article 55. Recycling responsibility of producers and importers

1. Organizations and individuals that manufacture and / or import products and packages with **high recyclable value must recall and recycle according to the compulsory rate and recycling specifications**; except for exported products or products temporarily imported for re-export or manufacture or import for research, study or testing purposes.

The Government shall provide a list of products and packages in this Clause.

2. Organizations and individuals defined in Clause 1 of this Article may choose to recall and recycle products and packages in either of the following two forms:

- a) By themselves or authorizing a qualified third party to recall and recycle products and packages;
- b) Make a financial contribution to the Vietnam Environment Protection Fund to support the recycling of products and packaging.

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6. The Government shall prescribe the roadmap for implementation and details of these Articles.

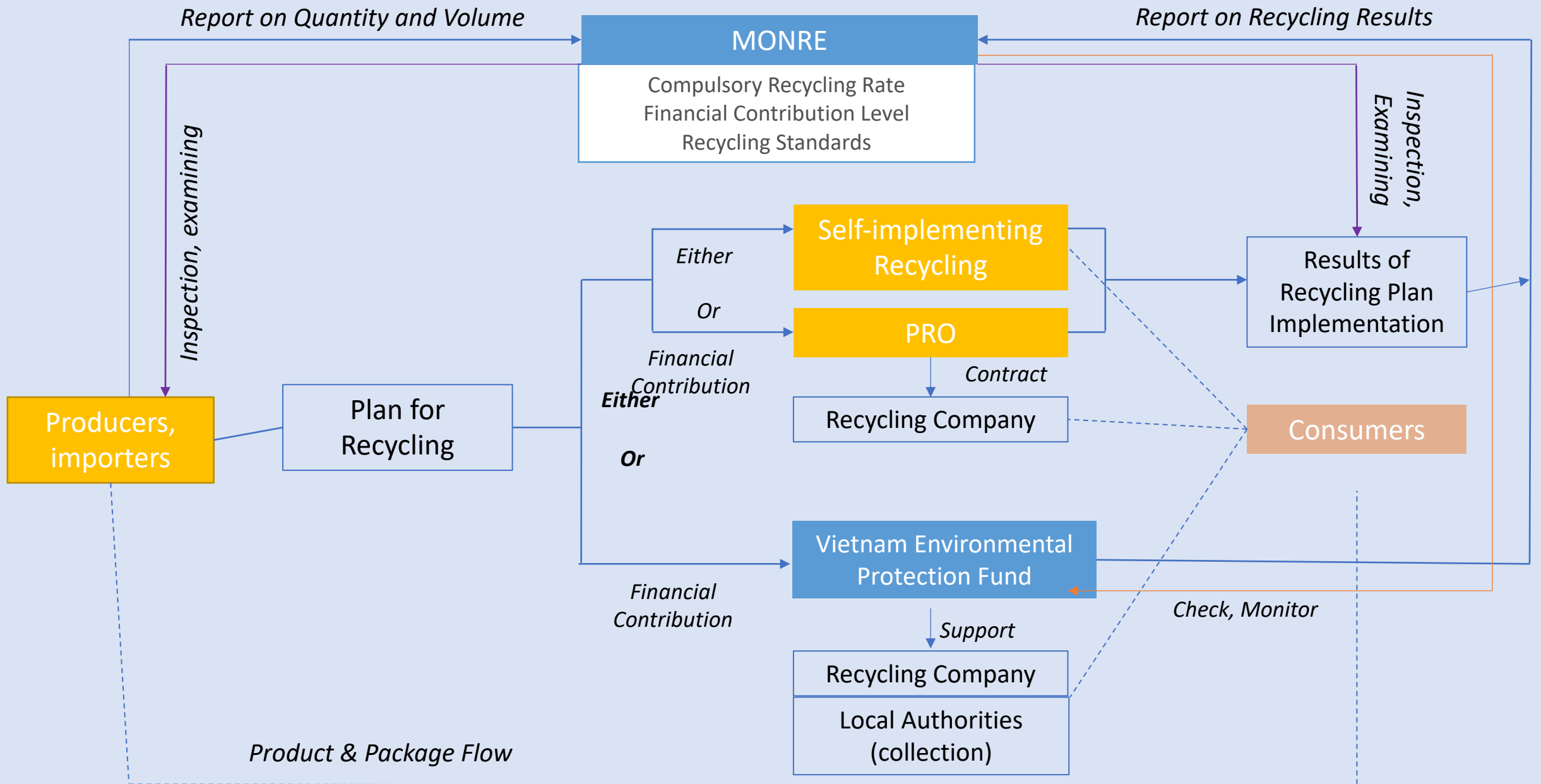
Article 56. Responsibilities for collection and treatment of wastes of producers and importers

1. Organizations and individuals that manufacture or import products and packages containing toxic substances, which are **difficult to recycle or cause difficulties for collection and treatment must contribute financially** to support the collection, transportation and treatment of domestic waste; Except for products that have been exported or products temporarily imported for re-export, or produced or imported for the purpose of research, study or testing.

The Government shall provide a list of products and packages specified in this Clause.

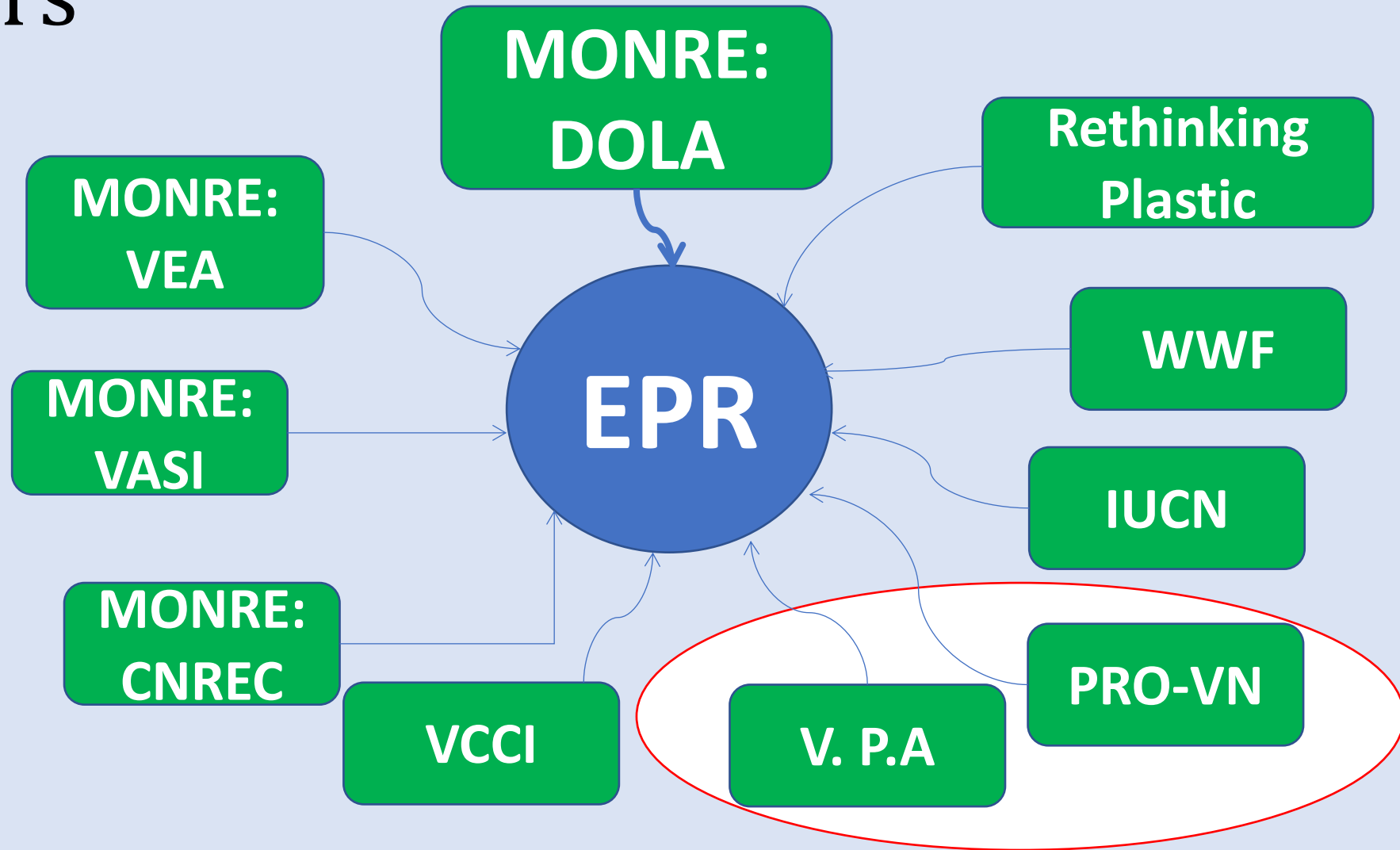
2. Organizations and individuals defined in Clause 1 of this Article make financial contributions to the Vietnam Environment Protection Fund; Financial contribution is calculated by product volume, packaging or product or packaging unit.

3. Financial contributions of organizations and individuals specified in Clause 1 of this Article shall be used to finance and directly support projects on daily-life waste treatment;



Decision No. 641/QD-BTNMT dated 16 March 2020 on establishing the Working Group to facilitate the EPR schemes applying in Vietnam by Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Actors



The obstacles facing EPR in Vietnam

1. Influences of the Plastic Industry and the lobbying in selecting the state led or industry led EPR system.
2. No upstream solutions
3. Unclear roles of informal sector
4. Poor infrastructure systems regarding segregation, collecting, and treating.
5. Delay in issuing the supporting laws (decrees, circulars, standards and guideline)

