



# Submission of Potential Respond Options by Vietnamese representatives

*(following item 10 of Resolution UNEA-3/7)*

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[https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/submission\\_of\\_potential\\_response\\_options\\_by\\_vietnam\\_representative\\_0.pdf#overlay-context=potential-response-options-submissions](https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/submission_of_potential_response_options_by_vietnam_representative_0.pdf#overlay-context=potential-response-options-submissions)

# I. Barriers to combating marine litter and microplastics

**(1) Mobilize sufficient financial resources to combating marine litter and microplastics**

**(2) Need a roadmap for transition toward circular economy for plastics which be suitable for Vietnam's condition**



# I. Barriers to combating marine litter and microplastics

## (3) Some barriers cannot be addressed domestically but may be effectively addressed across the board globally

- In legal aspect, we have realized that needing more international instruments to guide or orient national policy
- Need global rules, standards or recommended practices for “Industry engagement”
- Lack of Science and Knowledge
- Need an international or regional mechanism for monitoring and reporting of transboundary plastic waste flows, especially in international waters.
- Need a common standards for measuring progress between countries in combating marine litter and microplastics
- Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer; Capacity Building



## II. Range of national and international respond options

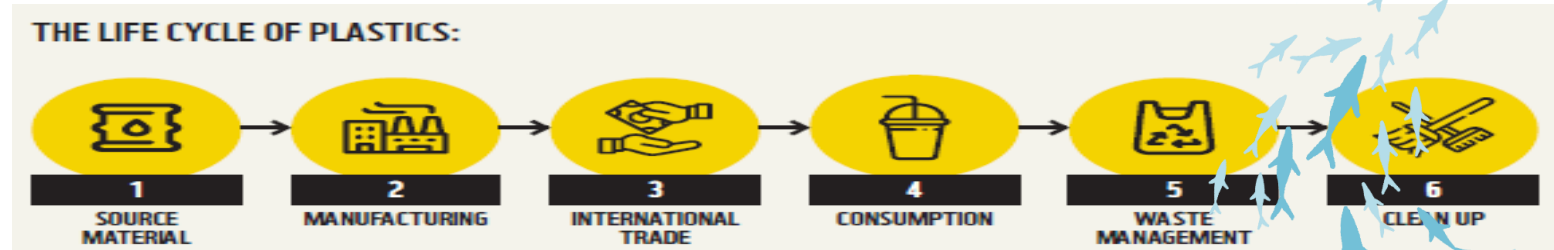
- The **challenges** of Marine Litter and Micro-plastics are global issues, and **require** global solutions and initiatives framed within national and regional priorities.
- Our Prime Minister advocated for a “plastic free ocean” initiative, and called for a Global Cooperation Mechanism for Plastic Litter Mitigation with joint actions from all relevant countries for ever-blue oceans full of fish and shrimps and free from plastic, serving as valuable assets for future generations.

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## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.1 Transition towards circular economy for plastics



Life Cycle of Plastics	Recommended Global activities	Binding	Voluntary
<i>1. Source Material</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the use of raw materials with low carbon, low environmental footprint for plastic production</li> <li>- Introduce regulation on subsidies and incentives for fossil-based primary feedstock</li> <li>- Identify better or equal alternative materials</li> </ul>	<p>X (minimum requirement)</p> <p>X minimum requirement)</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>

## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.1 Transition towards circular economy for plastics



Life Cycle of Plastics	Recommended Global activities	Binding	Voluntary
<b>2. Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Innovate and redesign plastics.</li><li>- Regulate certain types, composition and production methods of plastics</li><li>- Introduce eco-labelling standards for plastic products</li></ul>	X	X
<b>3. International trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regulate and control the import and export of plastic and plastic products.</li><li>- Strengthen compliance to international standards in the trade of plastic waste, linked to the Basel Convention.</li></ul>	X	X

## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.1 Transition towards circular economy for plastics

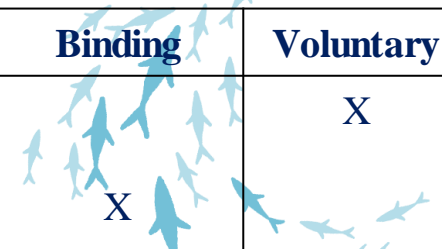


Life Cycle of Plastics	Recommended Global activities	Binding	Voluntary
<b>4. Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>Reduce consumption of unnecessary single use plastic</u></li><li>- Create a labelling mechanism to promote better consumer choices</li></ul>	X	X
<b>5. Waste management and material recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Implement Extended Producer Responsibility schemes to support private sector participation</li><li>- Set international standards on waste management practices, including export and import of recycled waste.</li><li>- <u>Create an international financial mechanism for waste management and recovery.</u></li><li>- Introduce national laws and regulations on waste management to ensure compliance by waste management facilities.</li></ul>	X  X  X	X



## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.1 Transition towards circular economy for plastics



Life Cycle of Plastics	Recommended Global activities	Binding	Voluntary
<i>6. Clean up / Removal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Consider regional efforts for the removal of fishing gear and plastic litters.</li><li>- National action on clean up</li></ul>	X	X

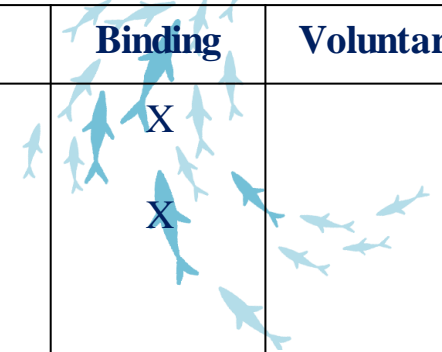
### 2.2. Potential mechanisms of a Global agreement on plastic pollution

	Recommended Global Mechanisms:	Binding	Voluntary
<i>1. Mobilize sufficient financial resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Developed countries to be called upon to contribute to financial mechanisms</li><li>- Financial organizations have commitments for contributions</li></ul>	X  X	



## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.2 Potential mechanisms of a Global agreement on plastic pollution



	<b>Recommended Global Mechanisms:</b>	<b>Binding</b>	<b>Voluntary</b>
<b>3. National Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- All commitments should be specific, measurable and time-bound.</li><li>- All parties commit to adopt and implement a national action plan with set goals and targets, which can follow the recommendations of UN SDG 14.1.</li><li>- There should be strong national commitments regarding contributions to match the ambition of the global goal. Differentiate between targets of developed and developing nations.</li><li>- Regular reporting that includes general guidelines for methodology of monitoring and verification, as well as voluntary methodology as appropriate in the national context.</li><li>- Legal framework upgraded to match with the global treaty.</li></ul>	X  X	    X    X

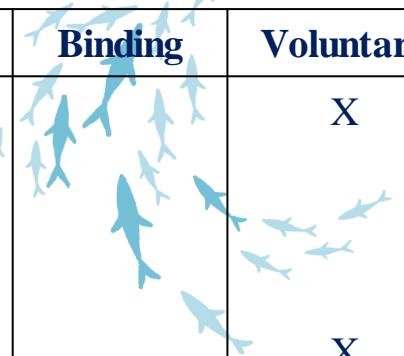
## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.2 Potential mechanisms of a Global agreement on plastic pollution

	<b>Recommended Global Mechanisms:</b>	<b>Binding</b>	<b>Voluntary</b>
<b>4. Call for industry engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Global rules, standards or recommended practices for “Industry engagement” and need to extend producer responsibility</li><li>- Public-Private Partnerships</li><li>- Polluter-Pays Principle</li><li>- Consider mandatory reporting/verification of companies’ compliance with regulations or commitments, including those on eco-labelling.</li><li>- Remove investment barriers for industry to promote innovative solutions to material recovery and recycling</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>X (minimum requirement)</li><li>X</li><li>X</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li></li><li></li><li></li><li>X</li><li>X</li></ul>

## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.2 Potential mechanisms of a Global agreement on plastic pollution



	<b>Recommended Global Mechanisms:</b>	<b>Binding</b>	<b>Voluntary</b>
<b>5. Science &amp; Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Innovative researches and methodologies regarding plastic waste/micro plastics e.g. plastic characteristics ecological, health impacts, harmful plastic waste leakage linked to key sources or pathways, etc.</li><li>- Sharing, announcement of achievement to relevant authorities and parties.</li><li>- Building an Regional – level Plastic Study Centre in order to exchange science &amp; knowledge between nations of region</li></ul>	X	X
<b>6. Managing Transboundary Plastic Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- An international or regional mechanism for monitoring and reporting of transboundary plastic waste flows, especially in international waters</li></ul>	X	

## II. Range of national and international respond options

### 2.2 Potential mechanisms of a Global agreement on plastic pollution

	Recommended Global Mechanisms:	Binding	Voluntary
<b>7. Measuring Progress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Adoption of Common Standards for Measuring Progress<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-- National regular report</li></ul></li><li>- Transparent Reporting and Review System</li><li>- Capacity considerations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>X</li><li>X</li><li>X</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>X</li></ul>
<b>8. Capacity Building/ Technology Transfer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sharing information/data and technologies obtained to each other;</li><li>- Technology transferring;</li><li>- Building platforms for information exchange</li><li>- Capacity building programmes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>X</li><li>X</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>X</li><li>X</li></ul>



**THANK YOU**  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

