

East Asia and Pacific Region: **MARINE PLASTICS SERIES**

Policy Brief:

Reduction of Single-use Plastics in Vietnam



POLICY BRIEF:

REDUCTION OF SINGLE-USE PLASTICS IN VIETNAM

VIETNAM'S PLASTIC LITTER CHALLENGE

Vietnam is one of the top five plastic polluters of the world's oceans. Every year, an estimated 2.8 to 3.1 million tons of plastic waste are discharged on land in Vietnam, and at least 10 percent of this goes into the ocean.¹ Imports, production, use, and mismanagement of plastics are rapidly rising in Vietnam, and all are expected to worsen plastic pollution on land and in the ocean. According to a 2018 study by the World Bank, Vietnam's overall waste generation rate is projected to double from 27 million tons in 2018 to 54 million tons by 2030.² Under a business-as-usual scenario, the National Plastics Action Partnership Vietnam (NPAP-Vietnam) estimates that plastic leakage into Vietnam's waterways could more than double by 2030 if the country's current inadequate waste collection, recycling, and treatment rates are maintained.³ Therefore, it is crucial for Vietnam to take proactive actions now to reduce plastic pollution.

In Vietnam's National Action Plan for Management of Marine Plastic Litter by 2030, the country sets bold targets for reversing its plastic waste trajectory.

Achieving these goals will require implementing the three-pillar pathway set out in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Action Plan for Combatting Marine Debris. Pillar 1: *Reduce Inputs into the System*, promotes reducing single-use, low-value plastics and encouraging the use of reusable or recyclable alternatives. Pillar 2: *Improve Collection and Minimize Leakage*, promotes improving solid waste management systems and establishing extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes. Pillar 3: *Create Value for Waste Reuse*, promotes developing markets for plastics recycling and reuse.

The World Bank's report, *Toward a National Single-use Plastics Roadmap in Vietnam: Strategic Options for Reducing Priority Single-use Plastics*,⁴ recommends upstream policy options that contribute to addressing Pillar 1. The policy options for the coming five years (2022–2026), which are recommended in this report, and summarized in this brief, are based on international good practices, they are suitable for Vietnam's context, and they target the single-use plastics (SUPs) that are most prevalent in Vietnam's environment.

- 1 Jambeck, Jenna R., Roland Geyer, Chris Wilcox, Theodore R. Siegler, Miriam Perryman, Anthony Andrady, Ramani Narayan and Kara Lavender Law. 2015. "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean," *Science* 347(6223): 768–771. <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/347/6223/768>
- 2 van den Berg, Katelijjn, Duong Cam Thuy, Joan Maj Nielsen, Carsten Skov, Gerard Simonis, Nguyen Thi, Kim Thai, Leu Tho Bach, and Bui Quynh Nga. 2018. "Solid and Industrial Hazardous Waste Management Assessment: Options and Action Area to Implement the National Strategy." Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/352371563196189492/pdf/Solid-and-industrial-hazardous-waste-management-assessment-options-and-actions-areas.pdf>.
- 3 NPAP (National Plastic Action Partnership) Vietnam. n.d. "Radically Reducing Plastic Leakage in Vietnam: Action Roadmap." Draft under development. For more information contact: National Plastic Action Partnership Vietnam. vietnam@globalplasticaction.org.
- 4 World Bank. *Toward a National Single-use Plastics Roadmap in Vietnam: Strategic Options for Reducing Priority Single-use Plastics*. Washington, D.C: World Bank (forthcoming).

Vietnam is one of the world's major plastic litter polluters; every year an estimated 280,000 to 310,000 tons of plastic leak into the ocean.

To inform the development of these policy options, in July 2020 and April 2021, the World Bank conducted field surveys to identify the top 10 plastic items polluting Vietnam's waterways, and found that the majority of these were single-use, low-value plastic items (See Box 1 and Figure 1). These surveys were conducted at 38 sites in 10 locations in Vietnam. Along with counting and weighing the plastics found at 24 riverbank and 14 coastal sites, the World Bank team used remote sensing and net trawl surveys to monitor the plastic waste in, and alongside, Vietnam's waterways. The World Bank also conducted a study to identify which single and multi-use alternatives for the country's top polluting plastic items were available in the market in Vietnam.

It should be noted that although the field studies investigated a number of locations across Vietnam,

their findings may not be nationally representative, as they did not account for seasonal variability in the use and distribution of plastic items. However, in accordance with Pillar 1 of the ASEAN Action Plan for Combatting Marine Debris (Reduce Inputs into the System), the studies do provide valuable data for identifying which priority items Vietnam's plastics reduction policies should target.

If the policy options recommended in this report are carried out, they should contribute significantly to Vietnam's goal of reducing SUPs on land, in waterways, and leaking into the ocean. The National Plastics Action Partnership Vietnam estimates that reducing SUP products through their elimination, reuse, and replacement with suitable alternatives could reduce the amount of plastic waste produced annually in Vietnam by 1.66 million tons, and cut 22 percent from

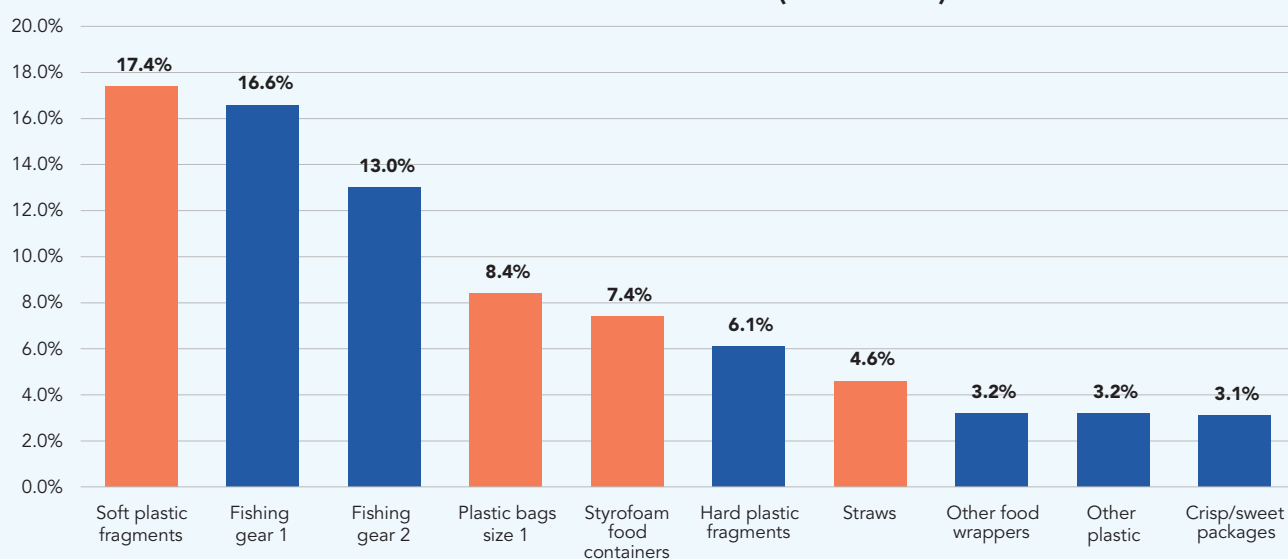
BOX 1. TOP 10 POLLUTING PLASTIC ITEMS IN VIETNAM'S WATERWAYS

Plastic waste accounted for most of the suspended waste collected in the studied waterways (around 94 percent in number; and around 71 percent in weight)

Single-use plastic items accounted for 62 percent of the total plastic waste (in number) and 58 percent (in weight)

Take-away food related waste was the most abundant source of plastic waste (44 percent in number and 35 percent in weight). This was followed by fisheries-related waste (33 percent in number and 31 percent in weight), and household-related waste (22 percent in number and 23 percent in weight)

OVERALL TOP 10 PLASTIC ITEMS (BY NUMBER)



The government of Vietnam has committed to banning the production and importing of plastic bags by 2026 and most single-use plastic products by 2031.

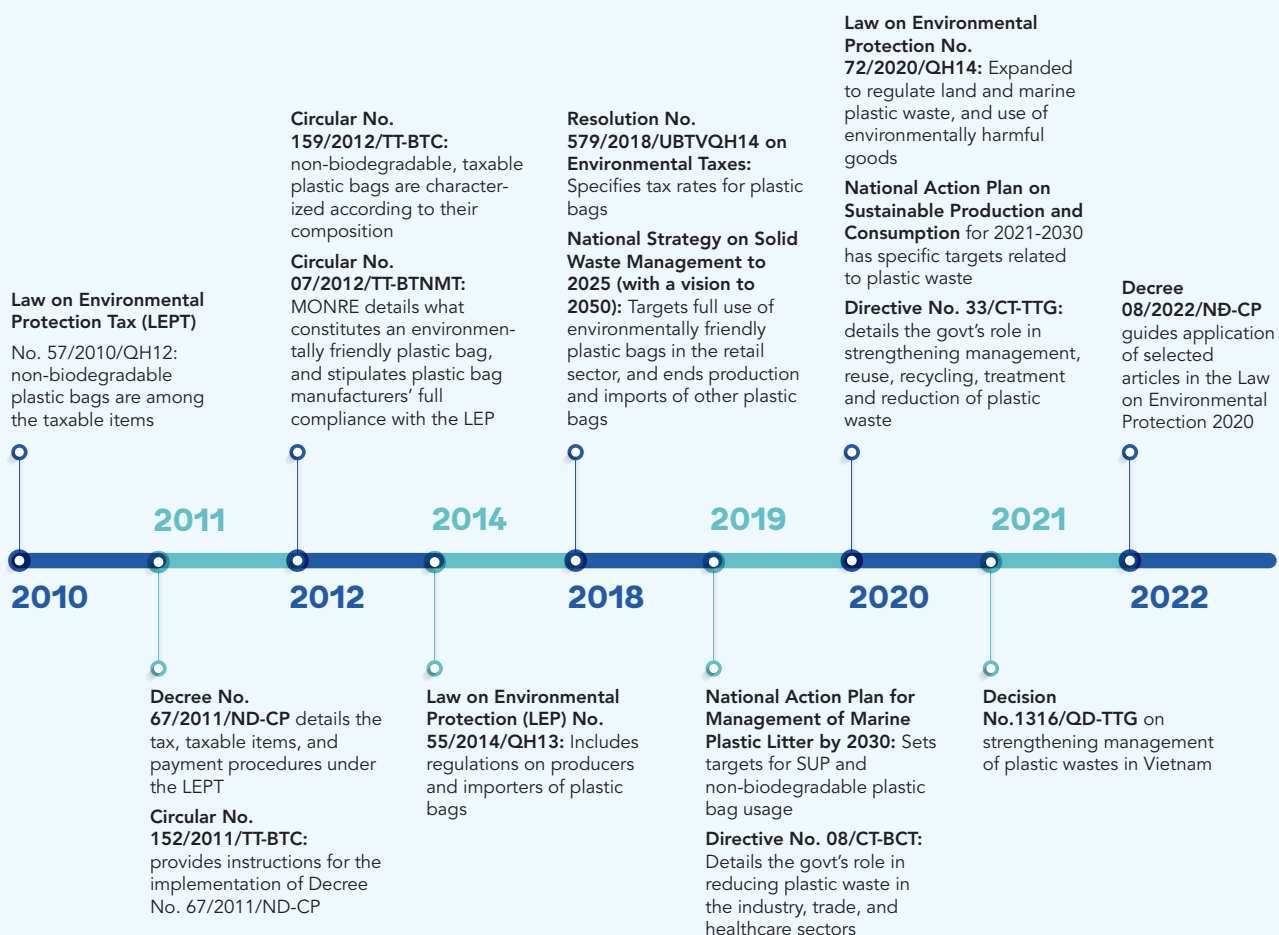
the amount of plastic waste that was estimated to be leaking into Vietnam’s waterways in 2018.⁵

VIETNAM’S INTENTIONS TO COMBAT MARINE PLASTIC LITTER

In its National Action Plan for Management of Marine Plastic Litter by 2030, Vietnam’s government has committed to cutting marine plastic litter by 50 percent by 2025, and by 75 percent by 2030. This action

plan also commits the government to eliminating single-use plastics from coastal tourism destinations and protected marine areas by 2030. Additionally, the government’s Decree 08/2022/ND-CP, which was issued in January 2022 to implement articles in the Law on Environmental Protection 2020, bans the production and importing of non-biodegradable plastic bags for domestic consumption, starting in 2026. These bags are ones that are smaller than 50 cm x 50 cm, and have a thickness of less than 50 microns. The decree

BOX 2. VIETNAM’S POLICY AND REGULATORY LANDSCAPE CONCERNING SINGLE-USE PLASTICS



5 NPAP (National Plastic Action Partnership) Vietnam. n.d. “Radically Reducing Plastic Leakage in Vietnam: Action Roadmap.” Draft under development. For more information contact: National Plastic Action Partnership Vietnam. vietnam@globalplasticaction.org.

BOX 3. GAPS IN VIETNAM'S LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK THAT SUPPORTS THE REDUCTION OF SUP CONSUMPTION

1. While Decree 8/2022 identified and defined SUPs based on Vietnam's Law on Environmental Protection 2020, some polluting SUPs were not identified for reduction.
2. Other than the bans included in Decree 8/2022, policy instruments to reduce SUP consumption have not been identified and included, yet, in any legislation.
3. The tax levied on the producers and importers of non-degradable plastic bags does not appear to be effective in reducing plastic bag consumption.

also requires gradual reduction of the production and importing of other SUPs,⁶ until their eventual ban in 2031. Finally, the decree directs Vietnam's Provincial People's Committees to restrict the distribution and use of SUPs in commercial centers, supermarkets, hotels, and tourism areas, starting in 2025.

The government of Vietnam's recent plans and regulations emphasize its commitment to reducing marine plastic litter. Also, as highlighted in Box 2, the government has begun to provide an enabling environment for managing plastic wastes and reducing the use of SUPs.

At the national level, Vietnam's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is responsible for coordinating solid waste management, in general, and plastic waste management, in particular. In the areas under their jurisdiction, the Provincial and City People's Committees play a central role in waste management and enforcing waste-related regulations.

IDENTIFYING POLICY OPTIONS TO REDUCE AND PHASE-OUT SINGLE-USE PLASTICS IN VIETNAM'S ENVIRONMENT

Based on international best practices, the following policy options propose a phased/gradual approach in reducing the use of SUP items. These policies, which are discussed in detail in the World Bank report, *Toward a National Single-use Plastics Roadmap in Vietnam: Strategic Options for Reducing Priority Single-Use Plastics*, aim to ensure the success of the bans and other measures to reduce SUPs that are listed in Decree 08/2022/ND-CP, and to contribute to the targets in Vietnam's National Action Plan for

Management of Marine Plastic Litter by 2030. A phased approach in implementing plastics reduction policies is recommended here to prevent negative impacts on stakeholders, including the producers and users of SUPs, who may not have a voice in high-level policy debates, and could lose their jobs/livelihoods as a result of the planned restrictions and bans.

The following three questions were used in selecting which SUPs to target in order to achieve maximum impact in protecting Vietnam's environment:

- Does the SUP have a significant environmental presence in Vietnam?
- Does the SUP have reasonably priced alternatives and have these alternatives been successfully used?
- Can the SUP be effectively addressed by reduction policies?

For top 10 most polluting plastic items, which the World Bank field studies identified in Vietnam in 2020 and 2021, these three questions identified non-degradable plastic bags, expanded polystyrene (EPS) food containers, and plastic straws as the key items to target with plastic waste reduction policies. The field studies found that these items comprise 38 percent of the top 10 plastic items in Vietnam's environment (by number).

In addition, some SUPs were not among the top 10 polluting items, but should be targeted because they have readily available alternatives in Vietnam. Based on international good practices, these additional SUPs have been included in the roadmap of policy options, which is presented in Table 1 at the end of this brief, as targeting them will strengthen the impact of the

⁶ Decree 08/2022/ND-CP defines these single-use plastic products as trays, food containers, bowls, chopsticks, glasses, cups, knives, spoons, forks, straws, other eating utensils with plastic components that are designed and marketed with the intention of one use before they are discarded.

The roadmap focuses on reducing the SUPs polluting Vietnam's environment such as non-degradable plastic bags; EPS food containers; plastic straws, cutlery, cups, lids, and drink stirrers; and shampoo and other toiletry bottles.

proposed measures. These additional items are plastic cutlery, cups, lids, and drink stirrers, as well as the toiletry bottles that hotels and other accommodation providers give to their guests. The elimination of all the SUPs discussed in the roadmap should generate financial benefits from reducing waste removal costs; achieve cleaner seas for fisheries, ports, and tourism; benefit the environment by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; and create jobs producing and supplying alternative products.

The roadmap of policy options in Table 1 at the end of this brief is based on the principle that a gradual transition is required for Vietnam to achieve (or even bring forward) Decree 08/2022's forthcoming ban of SUPs in 2031. The policy options proposed here and the timeline for their implementation are designed to gradually mobilize administrative capacity and increase funding for monitoring and enforcement so that the authorities concerned are well prepared to implement the upcoming ban.

In the subsequent section of this brief, and in the roadmap table, the proposed measures are listed in order, starting with the measures that will least affect consumers, retailers, and other stakeholders, and ending with fees and bans that apply to all market players. A total ban of a single-use plastic item is the strictest policy measure to implement, but, currently, Vietnam has no examples of complete bans of any plastic item. All of the policy options proposed here require less administrative effort by government than would be the case with enforcing a ban. This reflects the prioritization of measures based on their ease of implementation, and all of the measures proposed here are more easily implemented than a total ban. Without such a gradation of policy options that introduces relatively more stringent measures over time, the obligated retailers and establishments would not be fully identified for control purposes, and the ban would be very difficult to implement.

Under a phased transition, fees and restrictions would be imposed gradually before progressing to bans, and restrictions and fees would promote the adoption of environmentally friendly consumer behavior, and

also stimulate the market for environmentally-friendly alternatives. Conversely, a total ban would ensure that, ultimately, the target SUPs are removed from circulation.

Within each of the following policy options, where relevant, this brief recommends phased implementation that could, for example, target larger establishments first, and initially exclude street vendors, or piloting implementation in coastal cities and provinces with high tourism revenue such as Quang Ninh, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Khanh Hoa, and Ba-Ria-Vung Tau, and marine protected areas. A phased approach is crucial to ensure that the measures do not have negative consequences for the tourism industry, which is just beginning to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. A phased approach would also gradually increase the confidence and technical know-how of the authorities responsible for implementation, and develop public awareness before scaling the measures up, nationwide.

PROPOSED POLICY OPTIONS AND ROADMAP

Restriction Policies

Restrict the distribution of SUP straws

Recommended action: Restrict the distribution, sale, and the unprompted giveaway of SUP straws in selected establishments such as restaurants and fast-food outlets. This restriction should be possible because alternative straws made of metal, glass, bamboo, rice, grass, and paper are readily available.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulations, accompanied by actions such as allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Inform restaurants, fast-food outlets, and similar establishments about the new regulations, when the restrictions will commence, and the availability of alternatives; (iii) Educate the employees of restaurants, fast-food outlets, and similar establishments, as well as their consumers, about the negative environmental impact of SUPs, the importance of eliminating their use, and the availability



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of alternatives; and (iv) Design and conduct targeted awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, the availability of alternatives, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Restrict the use of certain SUPs for on-site consumption in food establishments

Recommended action: Restrict the use of expanded polystyrene (EPS) food containers, SUP straws, and other single-use items such as plastic bottles, cups, glasses, and cutlery for onsite consumption in full-service restaurants.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulation, accompanied by actions such as allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Inform restaurants, fast-food outlets, and other food providers to stop giving away or selling SUP items such as straws, cutlery, cups, drink stirrers, and take-away containers, and about the availability of alternatives; (iii) Mandate training for restaurant employees who are the key people to implement the regulation; (iv) Grant the affected establishments a transition period (for example, one year) before enforcing the regulations; and (v) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Through a voluntary agreement, reduce online food delivery platforms' provision of plastic cutlery

Recommended action: Build on the progress that some online food delivery platforms have already made in reducing their provision of plastic cutlery, by making voluntary agreements with all of the major online food delivery platforms to add an opt-in/opt-out choice for disposable plastic cutlery to their menu's ordering form.

Implementation measures: (i) Gain the cooperation of online food delivery platforms so they voluntarily agree to implement the opt-out option as the default on their menus; (ii) Gain the cooperation of individual restaurants, and their employees to discourage customers from requesting disposable plastic cutlery; (iii) Design materials for online platforms to use in informing their customers about the "no cutlery" option, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution; (iv) Support businesses that import, distribute, or produce alternatives to disposable plastic cutlery; (v) Explore the potential for online food delivery platforms to voluntarily stop using SUP packaging; and (vi) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the need to restrict the use of cutlery and other SUPs with their online food orders, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Restrict the distribution of SUP toiletry products in hotels

Recommended action: Restrict hotels and other accommodation providers from giving their guests personal care products such as shampoo and body wash in disposable, single-use plastic bottles.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulation, allocate a budget for enforcement, and assign enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Inform accommodation providers about the regulation, and the alternative—refillable toiletry dispensers; (iii) Provide exemptions and transitional measures (such as starting restrictions with four and five-star hotels before applying them to all hotels); (iv) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution; and (v) Enforce the regulations through inspections, warnings, and fines.

Restrict the use of SUPs in tourist establishments and areas (SUP-free areas)

Recommended action: Restrict the use of SUPs such as non-degradable plastic bags, EPS food containers, and plastic straws, packaging, plates, and cups in tourist establishments and tourist areas. In particular, this measure should be applied in tourist areas that are within, or close to, parks and nature preserves,

where a pristine environment is crucial for wildlife, as well as for attracting visitors.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulation, accompanied by actions such as allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Identify the tourist areas where the restriction will be applied and enforced; (iii) Educate the businesses and vendors operating in the designated areas about the restriction, exemptions, penalties, and available alternatives; (iv) Conduct market surveillance and inspections regularly; (v) Bar tourists, businesses, and vendors from entering the designated destinations if they are carrying, selling, or providing SUPs; (vi) Issue warnings and impose penalties; and (vii) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Pricing Policies

Fees for consumers of non-biodegradable plastic bags

Recommended action: As a transitional measure prior to the ban on non-biodegradable plastic bags, which Decree 08/2022/ND-CP requires starting in 2026, introduce a fee for consumers who request non-biodegradable plastic bags. Ideally, this measure should include an exemption for very lightweight plastic bags with a thickness of less than 15 microns, which are



Photo: Shutterstock / Busurmanov.

required to wrap food for hygienic purposes and prevent wastage.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulations, accompanied by actions such as allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Identify the producers/importers, distributors, retailers, and vendors who provide non-biodegradable plastic bags; (iii) Design and conduct information campaigns to educate the producers/importers, distributors, retailers, and vendors who provide non-biodegradable plastic bags; (iv) Conduct market surveillance, inspections, issue warnings, and impose penalties; and (v) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Fees for consumers of plastic coffee-to-go cups

Recommended action: To avoid strong resistance from consumers who find coffee-to-go cups very convenient, instead of banning these cups completely, initially use transitional measures such as charging consumers a fee for each cup, and restricting their use in SUP-free zones, such as parks and nature preserves. Only after applying these transitional measures for several years would the cups be banned, nationwide.

Implementation measures: (i) Determine the relevant establishments, the fee they must charge for each coffee-to-go cup, and the penalties and interest, which the local authority will impose if the fees collected do not match establishments' sales; (ii) Design and conduct information campaigns to educate manufacturers, retailers, and other relevant establishments about the fee; (iii) Allocate a budget for control and inspection; (iv) Appoint the local authority responsible for collecting the fees, and transferring them to the designated government fund; (v) Conduct market surveillance and inspections, including checking whether the fees establishments collect match their sales; and (vi) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the restriction, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Bans

Market Ban (through a ban on sales or production and imports) of plastic straws

Recommended action: Given the availability of single-use and multi-use alternatives, ban the use of plastic straws and drink stirrers, except for persons with disabilities, and in hospitals and care facilities.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulations, accompanied by allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Identify importers, manufacturers, retailers, food services, bars, and other businesses that provide plastic straws and drink stirrers, and educate these about the ban, and the penalties for failure to comply; (iii) Conduct market surveillance and inspections; and (iv) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the ban, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Market ban (through a ban on sales or production and imports) of non-biodegradable plastic bags

Recommended action: Introduce a ban on imports and production or sales/provision of non-biodegradable plastic bags to end-users. As Decree 08/2022/ND-CP already requires a ban on imports and the production of plastic bags, which begins in 2026, this ban needs no additional legislation, and could start with preparing guidelines to support the implementation and monitoring of the ban. An additional exception to those listed in the decree should be considered for the very lightweight plastic bags (of less than 15 microns) that are required for packaging loose food for hygienic purposes and the prevention of food waste. Efforts to reduce the use non-biodegradable plastic bags are currently underway in Vietnam through taxing producers and importers, but international experience shows that charging consumers a fee for several years before enacting a ban is more effective (see recommendation above).

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulations, accompanied by allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Identify producers, importers, retailers, and other relevant establishments that are involved in providing non-biodegradable plastic bags to consumers; (iii) Design and conduct information campaigns to educate producers, importers, retailers, and other relevant establishments about the ban, and the penalties for failure to comply; (iv) Conduct market surveillance and inspections; and (v) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the ban, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

Market ban (through a ban on sales or production and imports) of EPS food containers

To successfully implement the roadmap, a phased approach, and consultation with, and coordination among all the key stakeholders is imperative.

Recommended action: After implementing transitional measures such as restrictions on the use of expanded polystyrene food containers in restaurants and other food service establishments, as well as in tourist areas, in the medium term, after allowing adequate time for businesses to adapt, EPS food containers could be banned. As EPS food containers are currently widely used, these transitional measures are needed because an immediate ban on sales or production and imports could negatively impact small businesses and poor communities.

Implementation measures: (i) Adopt the required regulations, accompanied by allocating a budget for enforcement, and assigning enforcement to relevant local authorities; (ii) Identify producers, importers, retailers, and other relevant establishments; (iii) Conduct information campaigns to educate these producers, importers, retailers, and other relevant establishments about the ban, and the penalties for failure to comply; (iv) Conduct market surveillance and inspections; and (v) Design and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public about the ban, and the environmental benefits of reducing plastic pollution.

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

Successful implementation and enforcement of the recommended policies is dependent on two factors:

- 1. Prior to introducing stricter bans, implement a phased approach that prioritizes the policies that are cheaper to implement, and that do not significantly disrupt the market.** A roadmap for a phased approach for implementing the policies is recommended below in Table 1.
- 2. Ensure effective consultation with, and coordination among the following three key groups of stakeholders, as well as the other groups that could be affected by the policies.**

- i. Authorities responsible for developing and adopting the policies.** The key authorities are the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, and the Provincial and City People's Committees, which are responsible for enacting policies at the local level.
- ii. Implementation and Enforcement Stakeholders:** These groups have the responsibility to implement the policies, carry out enforcement, and monitor the results. They comprise the implementing ministries and their relevant departments at the national, provincial, and local levels, plus the Provincial and City People's Committees.
- iii. Affected Stakeholders:** These are groups that are affected by enforcement of the measures, and/or able to contribute to effective implementation of the measures. Examples include online food platforms, restaurants and similar establishments, street vendors, hotels, and other businesses operating in tourist areas, and the retailers who use plastic packaging and bags to sell their products. These groups also include stakeholders across the value chain that are responsible for importing and producing plastic products.

Background information and other relevant details on these policy options can be found in the report *Toward a National Single-use Plastics Roadmap in Vietnam: Strategic Options for Reducing Priority Single-use Plastics*.⁷ Table 1, below, summarizes the proposed roadmap of policy options, the proposed implementation arrangements, and the recommended timeline for these.

⁷ World Bank. *Toward a National Single-use Plastics Roadmap in Vietnam: Strategic Options for Reducing Priority Single-use Plastics*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank (forthcoming).

Table 1.
PROPOSED ROADMAP OF POLICY OPTIONS

Policy	Policy development steps	Responsible Authority	Supporting Authorities	Targeted sector	Year
Restrict the distribution of plastic straws	Organize stakeholder meeting(s) with the targeted actors	MONRE	MOIT	Restaurants and similar establishments	2022
	Formulate and adopt the legislation, identify exemptions, define the transition period for street vendors, and appoint local authorities to carry out inspections and impose fines				2022
	Prepare a guidance document to inform businesses (e.g., restaurants) about the regulation, exemptions from the regulation, and the penalties for failure to comply	MOIT – Department of Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development	MONRE, PPC/CPC, and their supporting unit (DOIT)		2022
	Allocate a budget for regular, random inspections by the appointed authority Implement a mechanism for inspections, and impose fines	PPC/CPC and their supporting unit (DOIT)	-		2023
	Include street vendors and unlicensed actors	MOIT	-	Street vendors and unlicensed activities	2023
Restrict the use of certain SUPs for consumption in restaurants, cafeterias, etc.	Organize stakeholder meeting(s) with the targeted actors	MONRE	MOIT	Full-service, big and medium-sized restaurants	2022
	Formulate and adopt the legislation, identify exemptions, define the transition period for smaller restaurants, and appoint local authorities to carry out inspections, and impose and collect fines				2022
	Prepare a guidance document to inform businesses (e.g., restaurants) about the regulation, exemptions from the regulation, and the penalties for failure to comply	MOIT – Department of Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development	MONRE, PPC/CPC, and DOIT		2022
	Allocate of a budget for regular, random inspections by the appointed authority, implement a mechanism for inspections (e.g., a registry of operating restaurants), and for imposing and collecting fines	PPC/CPC and DOIT			2023
	Include all licensed restaurants	MONRE	-	All licensed, full-service restaurants	2023
Restrict the provision of plastic cutlery with food deliveries (voluntary agreement)	Seek a voluntary agreement with online food platforms	MONRE	MOIT	Online food platforms	2022
	Formulate a document to be signed and endorsed by the platforms, including the type of commitment to be implemented (opt-in or opt-out option)			Restaurants and similar establishments	
	Self-monitor the adoption of the agreement, and voluntarily report the results	DOIT	PPC/CPC	Online food platforms	2023

Policy	Policy development steps	Responsible Authority	Supporting Authorities	Targeted sector	Year
Restrict hotels' distribution of detergent and toiletry products in SUP bottles	Organize at least two stakeholder meetings with the targeted actors	MONRE	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism	4 and 5 star hotels	2022
	Formulate and adopt the required legislation and regulations				
	Identify the hotels that are subject to the regulation (e.g., based on their size)				
	Prepare a guidance document for the businesses that must apply the regulation, which includes the exemptions, and the penalties for failure to comply	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism	PPC/CPC, and the Department of Tourism, Culture, and Sport		2022
	Allocate a budget for inspections by the appointed authority Implement a mechanism for regular, random inspections, and imposing and collecting fines	PPC/CPC Department of Tourism, Culture, and Sport			2023
	Include all hotels	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism		Remaining hotels	2023
Restrict the use of certain SUPs in tourist zones	Organize at least two stakeholder meetings with the targeted actors	MONRE	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism	Tourist areas	2023
	Formulate and adopt the required legislation and regulations				
	Identify the tourist areas that are subject to the regulations				
	Prepare a guidance document for the businesses that must apply the regulation, which includes the exemptions, and the penalties for failure to comply	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism	PPC/CPC – Department of Tourism, Culture, and Sport		2023
	Allocate a budget for inspections by the appointed authority Implement a mechanism for regular, random inspections, and imposing and collecting fines	PPC/CPC Department of Tourism, Culture, and Sport	Vietnam Forest Rangers		2024
Charge a fee for each plastic bag	Organize at least two meetings with stakeholders in the retail sector	MOF	MONRE	Retailers	2022-2023
	Formulate and adopt amendments to the respective legislation				
	Make announcements in newspapers, radio, TV, and social media about the fee, and how it will be implemented				Ministry of Industry and Trade, Department of Domestic Markets
	Publish the regulations on application of the fee				2022-2023

Policy	Policy development steps	Responsible Authority	Supporting Authorities	Targeted sector	Year
	<p>The system for charging and monitoring the fees:</p> <p>List the establishments that are required to impose the fee</p> <p>Identify a system for charging consumers fees, and the penalties for failure to collect the fees</p> <p>Ensure cooperation and agreement among the authorities responsible for inspections and collecting the fees</p>	Ministry of Finance, General Department of Taxation	PPC/CPC, DOF, and the Department of Domestic Markets		2023
	Organize awareness-raising campaigns about alternatives to SUP plastic bags	PPC/CPC	Department of Domestic Markets		2023-2025
Charge fee for each plastic coffee cup	<p>Organize at least two stakeholder meetings with the restaurant/cafeteria sector</p> <p>Formulate and adopt amendments to the respective legislation</p> <p>Announce the fee and how it will be implemented</p> <p>Publish the regulations on application of the fee</p>	MOF	MONRE	Restaurants, Coffee Shops	2025
	<p>Identify the system for monitoring collection of the fee</p> <p>Identify the establishments required to collect the fee</p>	MOF, General Department of Taxation	DOF, PPC/CPC, Department of Domestic Markets		2026
	<p>Identify the system for collection of the fees and imposing penalties</p> <p>Identify the establishments required to impose the fee</p>				2026
Market ban of plastic straws (through a ban on sales or production and imports)	Organize of at least two stakeholder meetings with the targeted actors	MONRE	MOIT	Retailers, Restaurants	2024
	<p>Formulate and adopt the legislation and exemptions</p> <p>Prepare a guidance document for the businesses that must apply the regulation, which includes the exemptions, and the penalties for failure to comply</p>	MOIT, MONRE	PPC/CPC		2024
	<p>Identify retailers and other establishments that provide plastic straws</p> <p>Organize market surveillance</p> <p>Allocate a budget for inspections and collecting fines</p>	MOIT/DOIT	PPC/CPC		2025

Policy	Policy development steps	Responsible Authority	Supporting Authorities	Targeted sector	Year
Market ban of plastic bags (through a ban on sales or production and imports)	Organize at least two stakeholder meetings with the targeted actors Formulate and adopt the legislation and exemptions	MONRE	MOIT	Retailers	2025
	Prepare a guidance document for the businesses that must apply the regulation, which includes the exemptions, and the penalties for failure to comply	MOIT, MONRE	PPC/CPC		2025
	Implement a system for monitoring and collection of fines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify producers/importers, retailers, and other establishments that provide plastic bags Organize market surveillance, inspections, and collection of fines 	MOIT, MONRE	PPC/CPC, DOIT		2026
Market ban of EPS food containers (through a ban on sales or production and imports)	Organize at least two stakeholder meetings with the targeted actors Formulate and adopt the legislation and exemptions Prepare a guidance document for the businesses that must apply the regulation, which includes the exemptions, and the penalties for failure to comply	MONRE	MOIT	Restaurants, Retailers	2026
	Implement a system for monitoring and collection of fines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify producers/importers, retailers, and other establishments that use EPS food containers (business-to-business) Organize market surveillance, inspections, and the collection of fines 	MOIT, MONRE	PPC/CPC, DOIT		2026



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