

ASEAN leadership key to the success of global plastic treaty to end plastic pollution

CSOs call upon ASEAN leaders to take a strong stance in the ongoing negotiation to develop an international legally binding instrument to address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

Between 23-29 April 2024, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will meet with other countries in Ottawa, Canada, for the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-4) meeting to develop text for an international legally binding instrument known as the Global Plastics Treaty to address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, through a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics. The prospective instrument is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to solve the plastic crisis.

Plastic pollution has multiplied hand-in-hand with growth in plastic production, with single-use plastics contributing up to 50% of total production.¹ While recycling rates are projected to increase from 9% in 2019 to 17% by 2060, 70% of plastic waste - which is projected to have tripled by then - would still end up incinerated or in landfills.² The plastic industry is also the fastest-growing source of industrial greenhouse gases in the world, with the plastic life cycle being projected to account for up to 19% of global greenhouse emissions by 2040.³ The current linear economic model of extraction-production-disposal and uncontrolled plastic production is incompatible with staying below the 1.5-degree Celsius threshold as well as within safe and just planetary boundaries.

¹ Chen, Y., Awasthi, A. K., Wei, F., Tan, Q., & Li, J. (2021). Single-use plastics: Production, usage, disposal, and adverse impacts. *Science of the total environment*, 752, 141772.

² OECD. (2022). *Global plastic waste set to almost triple by 2060, says OECD*. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-plastic-waste-set-to-almost-triple-by-2060.htm>

³ UNFCCC. (2024, March 6). A New Plastics Economy is Needed to Protect the Climate. <https://unfccc.int/news/a-new-plastics-economy-is-needed-to-protect-the-climate>

As a region, Southeast Asia is severely impacted by pollution caused at various stages in the plastic life cycle. Several reports and studies have shown how petrochemical industries, plastic manufacturing, plastic consumption and usage, plastics recycling, incineration and disposal, are sources of harm to the environment and health of people in Southeast Asia.⁴ Plastic pollution occurs in many forms from macroplastics in the Mekong River and the seas, to microplastics and additives or unintentional releases from plastic waste management and recycling such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs).⁵ ⁶ Unsanitary landfills, and illegal dumpsites with hazardous electronic waste impact people in Malaysia.⁷ Discarded or lost fishing gears made from plastics affect marine ecosystems in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam.⁸ Microplastics and POPs have already both been found in the bodies of people in Indonesia and Thailand.^{9,10} All these pose an imminent and serious threat to public health in our region.

⁴ EARTH. (2021). Local cry out as industrial fumes and foul affected their health.

<https://www.earththailand.org/en/article/748> ; Bangkok Post. (2021, July 7). 80,000 impacted by huge blaze.

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2144431/80-000-impacted-by-huge-blaze> ; Karlsson, T., Brosché, S., Alidoust, M., Takada H. (2021). *Plastic pellets found on beaches all over the world contain toxic chemicals*. IPEN & International Pellet Watch.

<https://ipen.org/documents/plastic-pellets-found-beaches-all-over-world-contain-toxic-chemicals> ; Wachpanich, N. & Coca, N. (2022, December 8). As waste-to-energy incinerators spread in Southeast Asia, so do concerns. *Mongabay*.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/as-waste-to-energy-incinerators-spread-in-southeast-asia-so-do-concerns/>
⁵ Haberstroh, C. J., Arias, M. E., Yin, Z., Sok, T., & Wang, M. C. (2021). Plastic transport in a complex confluence of the Mekong River in Cambodia. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(9), 095009. ; Curren, E., Kuwahara, V. S., Yoshida, T., & Leong, S. C. Y. (2021). Marine microplastics in the ASEAN region: A review of the current state of knowledge. *Environmental Pollution*, 288, 117776.

⁶ Petriik, J., Beeler, B., Ismawati, Y. and Bell, L. 2024. Toxic Contamination Caused by Plastic Waste in Countries of the Global South. In: *Plastic Waste Trade: A New Colonialist Means of Pollution Transfer*, edited by S. Gündoğdu Springer Nature Switzerland 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51358-9_6

⁷ Thing Siew Shuen. (2024, January 27). Malaysia's Waste-to-Energy plans are a wasted opportunity. *Greenpeace*. <https://www.greenpeace.org/malaysia/story/51862/malysias-waste-to-energy-plans-are-a-wasted-opportunity/>

⁸ Roberts, B., Teoh, M., & Murray, K. (2020). Investigating Solutions to Marine Plastic Pollution in Cambodia: A Review and Synthesis of Scoping Research from Coastal & Marine Sites. *Fauna & Flora International*.

https://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FFI_2020_Investigating-Solutions-to-Marine-Plastic-Pollution-in-Cambodia_Scoping-Report.pdf; Thanda Ko Gyi. (2020). Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) in Myanmar's Myeik Archipelago. Myanmar Ocean Project.

http://www.myanmarocean.org/uploads/1/2/4/2/124244335/mop_aldfg_report_final.pdf; Raes, L., Jain, A., Nguyen Ba, T., & Savels, R. (2022). The economic impact of marine plastics, including ghost fishing, on fishing boats in Phước Tinh and Loc An, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province, Viet Nam. IUCN. <https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/viet-nam-economic-brief-layout-revised.pdf>

⁹ Dvorska, A., et al. (2023). *Toxic hot spot in Kalasin: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Surroundings of Electronic Waste Recycling Sites in Kalasin Province, Thailand*. EARTH & Arnika Association.

<https://arnika.org/en/publications/toxic-hot-spot-in-kalasin>

¹⁰ Luqman, A., Nugrahapraja, H., Wahyuono, R. A., Islami, I., Haekal, M. H., Fardiansyah, Y., Putri, B.Q., Amalludin, F.I., Rofiq, E.A., Gotz, F., & Wibowo, A. T. (2021). Microplastic contamination in human stools, foods, and drinking water associated with Indonesian coastal population. *Environments*, 8(12), 138.

Southeast Asia is also impacted by plastic waste imported from other regions, with developed nations such as the United States, Japan, China, and European nations included among the major exporters.¹¹ Plastic waste exported by developed nations is not only shipped as plastic waste, but also mixed in waste paper bales as non-recyclable flexible plastic scraps, snack packs and dirty plastic cups and bottles, or multilayered plastic pouches, even soiled diapers.¹² These “impurities” - which likely contain a significant amount of plastics - in paper waste shipped from Europe, can make up to 10% of the total volume.¹³ Large quantities of plastics could also be hidden in paper imports, as is the case in the illegal export of 130 tons of municipal waste - falsely declared as paper - from Australia to Thailand in 2022.¹⁴ There have also been trends in exporting plastic waste as fuel or Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) from developed countries, undermining the effort of In Southeast Asian nations to resist waste colonialism.¹⁵ Tracking of trade in plastic waste in various forms can be notoriously difficult, especially along porous borders in the region, such as that between Myanmar and Thailand.¹⁶

It is essential that Southeast Asian leaders challenge the false narratives that blame our region for contributing to ocean plastic pollution while disregarding the impact of their plastic waste exports to us, and the fact that the biggest plastic polluters are large FMCG corporations from the Global North. Our region has a recent collective history of using natural materials, and is a fertile ground for environmentally sound, economically beneficial, and citizen-led solutions to the plastic crisis. These include zero waste solutions that are already up and running in [Hoi An](#),

¹¹ 2022 Data searched through the UN Comtrade database. <https://comtradeplus.un.org>

¹² Gokken, B. (2019, November 7). Indonesia re-exporting illegal waste to other countries, report finds. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/indonesia-waste-plastic-export-import-illegal/>

¹³ Quinault, C. (2020, February 6). Impurity rules ‘apply’ to intra-EU waste paper trade. *Letsrecycle*. <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/impurity-rules-apply-to-intra-eu-waste-paper-trade/>

¹⁴ Wipatayotin, A. (2022, July 29). Firm told to repatriate illegal waste. *Bangkok Post*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2356551/firm-told-to-repatriate-illegal-waste>.

¹⁵ IPEN, National Toxics Network, Nexus3, Consumers’ Association of Penang, EcoWaste Coalition. (2022). *Plastic Waste Fuels: Serious Implications Across South East Asia, as Australia Kicks the ‘Waste’ Can Down the Road*. IPEN. https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-plastic-waste-fuels-v1_1aw-en.pdf

¹⁶ Lighthouse Reporting. (2024). How We Investigated Plastic Waste Dumping in Myanmar. <https://www.lighthousereports.com/methodology/how-we-investigated-plastic-waste-dumping-in-myanmar/>

[Vietnam](#)¹⁷, reuse pilots in [Manila, Philippines](#)¹⁸, reuse systems in [Jakarta, Indonesia](#)¹⁹, and water refill infrastructures in [Bangkok, Thailand](#), the latter with the support of the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority²⁰. Aside from local governments, national governments in our region have shown ambitions to lead the way in implementing policies to curb plastic pollution, and have individually made strong statements in past INCs. ASEAN has also voiced its collective ambition to combat plastic pollution as a region.²¹

Evidently, our region has strong solutions and strong ambitions that may not only solve the plastic crisis here but elsewhere in the world. It is time for the ASEAN countries to collectively voice their ambition to end plastic pollution at INC-4. The African region and the Small Islands Developing States have already done so in past INCs to remarkable impact.

We, the undersigned civil society organizations, working to end plastic pollution in Southeast Asia and beyond, call upon its member-states to cooperate and negotiate a global plastic treaty that meets the following key goals:

1. To address the full life cycle of plastic, **prioritizing reduction** in plastic production, starting with avoidable and hazardous plastics based on an essential use criteria approach.
2. To **end the transboundary movement of plastic waste** and waste colonialism.
3. To **eliminate toxins across the life cycle of plastics** by chemical (including polymer) groups, including chemical additives, both intentionally and non-intentionally added substances (NIAS), and microplastics.

¹⁷ GAIA. (2021). Plastic-Free Hoi An: Towards a Green Destination.

<https://www.no-burn.org/resources/plastic-free-hoi-an-towards-a-green-destination/>

¹⁸ Greenpeace. (n.d.). Reuse and Refill for a Plastic-Free Future.

<https://www.greenpeace.org/philippines/act/plastic-free-future/reuse-and-refill/>

¹⁹ Dietplastik. (2024, January 13). Reuse Tour 2024 Presents Learning to Expand Reuse Practices in Asia.

<https://plasticdiet.id/en/reuse-tour-2024-presents-learning-to-expand-reuse-practices-in-asia/>

²⁰ Thai Enquirer. (2023, December 27). New campaign by EJF and Bangkok Met aims to reduce plastic bottle use.

<https://www.thaienquirer.com/51440/new-campaign-by-ejf-and-bangkok-met-aims-to-reduce-plastic-bottle-use/>

²¹ ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris. (2020).

<https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/3.-ASEAN-Framework-of-Action-on-Marine-Debris-FINAL.pdf>

4. To **increase transparency, traceability, labelling and harmonized disclosure of chemicals in plastics** as well as the reporting of pollution through the **pollutant release and transfer register**.
5. To scale up **reuse and refill infrastructures** that meet global minimum design criteria including standardized toxic-free packaging, safe collection and redistribution mechanisms and binding reuse targets.
6. To **reject technologies that do not address the root cause of plastic pollution**, and instead worsen impacts on human health and the environment, including chemical recycling, incineration, waste-to-energy, refuse-derived-fuel (RDF), and similar technologies.
7. To **prevent regrettable substitutes** such as bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics which have been shown to contain toxic chemicals²² and only divert attention away from the reduction of plastic production²³.
8. To mandate polluter and producer accountability through global standards for **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** and a mechanism for the **Polluter Pays Principle**.
9. To give a central role to **human rights and social justice** for all people impacted by plastic pollution, including workers across the plastic life cycle, especially waste-pickers, indigenous peoples & Global South communities, through **Just Transition**.
10. To **strengthen research and monitoring** of the impacts of plastic on human health and the environment, with an eye towards **restoration, compensation, and remediation**.

Signatories

1. EcoWaste Coalition
2. IPEN Southeast Asia and East Asia
3. BAN Toxics
4. ECOTON

²²Zimmermann, L., Dombrowski, A., Völker, C., Wagner, M. (2020). Are bioplastics and plant-based materials safer than conventional plastics? In vitro toxicity and chemical composition, *Environment International*, Volume 145, 2020, 106066, ISSN 0160-4120, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106066>

²³ Scientists' Coalition Briefing Series: The global plastics treaty: *What is the role of bio-based plastic, biodegradable plastic and bioplastic?*
<https://ikhapp.org/material/policy-brief-the-global-plastics-treaty-what-is-the-role-of-bio-based-plastic-biodegradable-plastic-and-bioplastic-possible-core-obligation-8/>

5. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)
6. Basel Action Network
7. Consumers' Association of Penang
8. Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia)
9. Zero Waste Malaysia
10. GAIA (Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives)
11. Green Party of the Philippines (GPP KALIKASAN MUNA)
12. Bayanihan Para sa Kalikasan Movement, Inc.
13. Zero Waste Baguio Inc.
14. Health Care Without Harm SE Asia
15. Ecological Alert and Recovery - Thailand (EARTH)
16. Interfacing Development Interventions for Sustainability (IDIS)
17. Persatuan Tindakan Alam Sekitar Kuala Langat
18. Aliran
19. Myanmar Ocean Project
20. Trash Hero Thailand
21. RSM Việt Nam
22. Green Vientiane
23. Pertubuhan Pelindung Khazanah Alam
24. Environmental Investigation Agency
25. Women Engage for a Common Future
26. Nexus3 Foundation
27. Te IPukarea Society
28. Zero Waste Sabah
29. Vietnam Zero Waste Alliance
30. Health and Environment Justice Support (HEJSupport)
31. OSHE Foundation
32. Caribbean Poison Information Network
33. Thant Myanmar
34. Greenwomen Analytical Environmental Agency
35. Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED)
36. Environment and Social Development Organization - ESDO
37. groundWork, Friends of the Earth South Africa
38. NGO - Foundation to support civil initiatives
39. Taller Ecologista
40. Hamraah Foundation
41. Action des Femmes pour une Planète Bio (AFEPB)
42. Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (CREST) Philippines
43. Free Tree Society
44. Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance Inc.

45. Aotearoa Plastic Pollution Alliance
46. Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
47. Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4 Center)
48. Greenpeace Southeast Asia
49. National Fisheries Solidarity Movement
50. Association For Promotion Sustainable Development
51. Centre for Environmental Justice
52. Chemical Safety Agency
53. DONRE Hoi An
54. All India Kabadi Mazdoor Mahasangh (AIKMM)
55. Greeners Action
56. Dietplastik Indonesia
57. Blue Dalian
58. Sustainable Menstruation Kerala Collective
59. Gabungan Darurat Iklim Malaysia
60. Alliance of River Three
61. BioThai Foundation
62. Community Action Against Plastic Waste (CAPws)
63. Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG)
64. Parti Sosialis Malaysia
65. Korea Zero Waste Movement Network
66. Jaringan Rawang Tolak Insinerator
67. CLEAN UP NEPAL
68. Eco Circular India Foundation
69. Trash Hero Indonesia
70. Wonjin Institute for Occupational and Environmental Health
71. Just Transition Alliance
72. Asia Monitor Resource Centre
73. Nam Phong River Restoration and Conservation Network
74. Zero Waste Himalaya
75. Youth Health Hub Indonesia
76. GreenativeX
77. Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
78. Stree Mukti Sanghatana
79. Pro Public
80. Persatuan Pendidikan dan Kebajikan Jaringan Nelayan Pantai Malaysia (JARING)
Malaysian Coastal Fishermen's Network Education and Welfare Association
81. AEEFG
82. The network for carcinogen-free Society S.Korea
83. Pesticiede Action Network (PANA) Africa

84. OSEAN (Our Sea of East Asia Network)
85. Health Environment and Climate Action Foundation (HECAF360)
86. WEMASA TANZANIA
87. Faith and Hope Association
88. Human Environmental Association for Development (HEAD)
89. TOXISPHERA ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
90. Developers Foundation Inc.
91. Trash Hero Malaysia
92. Gita Pertiwi
93. Nol sampah surabaya (aliansi zero waste Indonesia)
94. Samyukta Safai Jagaran
95. World Cleanup Day North Sumatera
96. ENLAWTHAI Foundation (EnLAW)
97. Malaysian Nature Society Selangor Branch Green Living Special Interest Group
98. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SOCIETY MALAYSIA (EPSM)
99. Yaksa Pelestari Bumi Berkelanjutan
100. Arnika – Toxics and Waste Programme









CENTER for INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



HUTAN



Our Sea of East Asia Network



Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment NGO
Հայ կանայքի առողջ և անվտանգ միջավայրի համայնք



جمعية إنسان للبيئة والتنمية
Human Environmental Association for Development



[Vietnamese Translation - dịch thuật tiếng việt]

Lãnh đạo ASEAN – yếu tố quyết định sự thành công của

Hiệp ước nhựa toàn cầu nhằm chấm dứt ô nhiễm nhựa

Các CSO kêu gọi các nhà lãnh đạo ASEAN có lập trường mạnh mẽ trong cuộc đàm phán đang diễn ra nhằm phát triển một công cụ ràng buộc pháp lý quốc tế nhằm giải quyết ô nhiễm nhựa, bao gồm cả ô nhiễm môi trường biển.

Từ ngày 23 đến ngày 29 tháng 4 năm 2024, các thành viên của Hiệp hội các quốc gia Đông Nam Á (ASEAN) sẽ gặp các quốc gia khác tại Ottawa, Canada, trong phiên họp thứ tư của Ủy ban đàm phán liên chính phủ (INC-4) để xây dựng dự thảo văn bản cho một công cụ ràng buộc pháp lý quốc tế được gọi là Hiệp ước Nhựa Toàn cầu nhằm giải quyết ô nhiễm nhựa, kể cả trong môi trường biển, thông qua cách tiếp cận toàn diện nhằm giải quyết toàn bộ vòng đời của nhựa. Công cụ tiềm năng này là cơ hội duy nhất để giải quyết cuộc khủng hoảng nhựa.

Ô nhiễm nhựa đã tăng lên gấp bội cùng với sự tăng trưởng trong sản xuất nhựa, trong đó nhựa sử dụng một lần đóng góp tới 50% tổng sản lượng.²⁴ Trong khi tỷ lệ tái chế được dự đoán sẽ tăng từ 9% vào năm 2019 và 17% vào năm 2060, 70% rác thải nhựa - dự kiến sẽ tăng gấp ba lần vào thời điểm đó - vẫn sẽ bị đốt hoặc đưa vào các bãi chôn lấp.²⁵ Ngành nhựa cũng là nguồn phát thải khí nhà kính công nghiệp nhanh nhất trên thế giới, với dự đoán lượng phát thải trong toàn bộ vòng đời của nhựa sẽ chiếm tới 19% lượng khí nhà kính toàn cầu vào năm 2040.²⁶ Mô hình kinh tế tuyến tính hiện nay về khai thác-sản xuất-thải bỏ và việc sản xuất nhựa không được kiểm soát sẽ không thể duy trì nhiệt độ trái đất tăng dưới 1,5 độ C cũng như không đảm bảo an toàn và công bằng của hành tinh.

²⁴ Chen, Y., Awasthi, AK, Wei, F., Tan, Q., & Li, J. (2021). Nhựa dùng một lần: Sản xuất, sử dụng, thải bỏ và tác động bất lợi. *Khoa học về môi trường tổng thể*, 752, 141772.

²⁵ OECD. (2022). *OECD cho biết rác thải nhựa toàn cầu sẽ tăng gần gấp ba vào năm 2060* <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-plastic-waste-set-to-almost-triple-by-2060.htm>

²⁶ UNFCCC. (2024, ngày 6 tháng 3). Cần có một nền kinh tế nhựa mới để bảo vệ khí hậu. <https://unfccc.int/news/a-new-plastics-economy-is- Needed-to-protect-the-climate>

Đông Nam Á là khu vực bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng bởi tình trạng ô nhiễm gây ra ở các giai đoạn khác nhau trong vòng đời của nhựa. Một số báo cáo và nghiên cứu đã chỉ ra rằng các ngành công nghiệp hóa dầu, sản xuất nhựa, tiêu thụ và sử dụng nhựa, tái chế, đốt và thải bỏ nhựa là những nguồn gây hại cho môi trường và sức khỏe của người dân ở Đông Nam Á.²⁷ Ô nhiễm nhựa xảy ra dưới nhiều hình thức từ các mảnh nhựa lớn ở sông Mê Kông và biển, đến hạt vi nhựa và chất phụ gia hoặc sự phát thải không chủ ý từ việc quản lý và tái chế chất thải nhựa như các chất ô nhiễm hữu cơ khó phân hủy (POP).^{28 29} Các bãi chôn lấp không hợp vệ sinh và các bãi rác bất hợp pháp chứa chất thải điện tử nguy hại ảnh hưởng đến người dân ở Malaysia.³⁰ Ngựa cừu làm từ nhựa bị vứt bỏ hoặc thất lạc ảnh hưởng đến hệ sinh thái biển ở Campuchia, Myanmar và Việt Nam.³¹ Hạt vi nhựa và POP đều đã được tìm thấy trong cơ thể người ở Indonesia và Thái Lan. Tất cả^{32 33} những điều này gây ra mối đe dọa nghiêm trọng đối với sức khỏe cộng đồng trong khu vực của chúng ta.

²⁷ TRÁI ĐẤT. (2021). Người dân địa phương kêu gào vì khói công nghiệp và mùi hôi ảnh hưởng đến sức khỏe của họ. <https://www.earththailand.org/en/article/748>; Bưu điện Băng Cốc. (2021, ngày 7 tháng 7). 80.000 người bị ảnh hưởng bởi ngọn lửa lớn <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2144431/80-000-impacted-by-huge-blaze>; Karlsson, T., Brosché, S., Alidoust, M., Takada H. (2021). *Những hạt nhựa được tìm thấy trên các bãi biển trên khắp thế giới có chứa hóa chất độc hại*. IPEN & Đồng hồ viên quốc tế. <https://ipen.org/documents/plastic-pellets-found-beaches-all-over-world-contain-tox-chemicals>; Wachpanich, N. & Coca, N. (2022, ngày 8 tháng 12). Khi các lò đốt rác thải thành năng lượng lan rộng ở Đông Nam Á, mối lo ngại cũng tăng theo. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/as-waste-to-energy-incinerators-spread-in-southeast-asia-so-do-concerns/>

²⁸ Haberstroh, C.J., Arias, M.E., Yin, Z., Sok, T., & Wang, M.C. (2021). Vận chuyển nhựa tại ngã ba phức tạp của sông Mê Kông ở Campuchia. *Thư nghiên cứu môi trường*, 16(9), 095009. ; Curren, E., Kuwahara, V.S., Yoshida, T., & Leong, S.C.Y. (2021). Vi nhựa biển ở khu vực ASEAN: Đánh giá về kiến thức hiện tại. *Ô nhiễm môi trường*, 288, 117776.

²⁹ Petrlik, J., Beeler, B., Ismawati, Y. và Bell, L. 2024. Ô nhiễm độc hại do rác thải nhựa gây ra ở các quốc gia phía Nam bán cầu. Trong: *Buôn bán rác thải nhựa: Một phương tiện chuyển giao ô nhiễm của chủ nghĩa thực dân mới*, do S. Gündoğdu biên tập

Springer Nature Thụy Sĩ 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51358-9_6

³⁰ Thing Siew Shuen. (2024, ngày 27 tháng 1). Kế hoạch biến chất thải thành năng lượng của Malaysia là một cơ hội bị lãng phí. *Hòa bình Xanh*.

<https://www.greenpeace.org/malaysia/story/51862/malysias-waste-to-energy-plans-are-a-wasted-opportunity/>

³¹ Roberts, B., Teoh, M., & Murray, K. (2020). Nghiên cứu các giải pháp cho ô nhiễm nhựa biển ở Campuchia: Đánh giá và tổng hợp nghiên cứu phạm vi từ các địa điểm ven biển và biển. *Động vật & Thực vật Quốc tế*.

https://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FFI_2020_Investigating-Solutions-to-Marine-Plastic-Pollution-in-Cambodia_Scoping-Report.pdf; Thanda Ko Gyi. (2020). Ngựa cừu bị bỏ rơi, thất lạc hoặc bị loại bỏ (ALDFG) ở Quần đảo Myeik của Myanmar. Dự án Đại dương Myanmar.

http://www.myanmarocean.org/uploads/1/2/4/2/124244335/mop_aldfg_report_final.pdf; Raes, L., Jain, A., Nguyễn Bá, T., & Savels, R. (2022). Tác động kinh tế của rác thải nhựa đại dương, bao gồm cả hoạt động đánh cá ma, lên tàu đánh cá ở Phước Tịnh và Lộc An, tỉnh Bà Rịa Vũng Tàu, Việt Nam. IUCN.

<https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/viet-nam-kinh-tế-brief-layout-revised.pdf>

³² Dvorska, A., và cộng sự. (2023). *Điểm nóng độc hại ở Kalasin: Các chất ô nhiễm hữu cơ khó phân hủy (POP) ở khu vực xung quanh các địa điểm tái chế chất thải điện tử ở tỉnh Kalasin, Thái Lan*. Hiệp hội TRÁI ĐẤT & Arnika.

<https://arnika.org/en/publications/tox-hot-spot-in-kalasin>

³³ Luqman, A., Nugrahapraja, H., Wahyuono, R.A., Islami, I., Haekal, M.H., Fardiansyah, Y., Putri, B.Q., Amalludin, F.I., Rofiqqa, E.A., Gotz, F., & Wibowo, A.T. (2021). Ô nhiễm vi mô trong phân người, thực phẩm và nước uống liên quan đến dân cư ven biển Indonesia. *Môi trường*, 8(12), 138.

Đông Nam Á cũng bị ảnh hưởng bởi chất thải nhựa nhập khẩu từ các khu vực khác, trong đó các quốc gia phát triển như Hoa Kỳ, Nhật Bản, Trung Quốc và các quốc gia Châu Âu nằm trong số các nhà xuất khẩu lớn.³⁴ Chất thải nhựa do các quốc gia phát triển xuất khẩu không chỉ được vận chuyển dưới dạng phế liệu nhựa mà còn bị trộn lẫn trong các phế liệu giấy với các loại nhựa dẻo không thể tái chế, bao gói đồ ăn nhẹ, cốc, chai nhựa bán, hoặc túi nhựa nhiều lớp, thậm chí cả bã bần.³⁵ Những “tạp chất” này - có thể chứa một lượng nhựa đáng kể - trong phế liệu giấy được vận chuyển từ châu Âu, có thể chiếm tới 10% tổng khối lượng.³⁶ Một lượng lớn nhựa cũng có thể được giấu trong giấy nhập khẩu, như trường hợp xuất khẩu trái phép 130 tấn rác thải đô thị - được khai báo sai là giấy - từ Úc sang Thái Lan vào năm 2022.³⁷ Cũng có xu hướng xuất khẩu rác thải nhựa làm nhiên liệu hoặc viên đốt (RDF) có nguồn gốc từ các nước phát triển, làm suy yếu nỗ lực của các quốc gia Đông Nam Á trong việc chống lại chủ nghĩa thực dân chất thải.³⁸ Việc theo dõi hoạt động buôn bán rác thải nhựa dưới nhiều hình thức khác nhau có thể cực kỳ khó khăn, đặc biệt là dọc theo các biên giới không được kiểm soát chặt chẽ trong khu vực, chẳng hạn như giữa Myanmar và Thái Lan.³⁹

Điều cần thiết là các nhà lãnh đạo Đông Nam Á phải phản đối những quan điểm sai lầm đổ lỗi cho khu vực này gây ô nhiễm nhựa đại dương trong khi coi thường tác động của việc xuất khẩu rác thải nhựa của họ sang Đông Nam Á và thực tế là những kẻ gây ô nhiễm nhựa lớn nhất chính là các tập đoàn FMCG lớn từ Bắc bán cầu. Khu vực Đông Nam Á có lịch sử chung gần đây về sử dụng vật liệu tự nhiên và là nơi sáng tạo ra các giải pháp thân thiện với môi trường, mang lại lợi ích kinh tế và do người dân làm chủ để giải quyết cuộc khủng hoảng ô nhiễm nhựa. Chúng bao gồm các giải pháp không rác thải hiện đã được triển khai tại [Hội An, Việt Nam](#)⁴⁰, thí điểm tái sử dụng ở [Manila, Philippines](#)⁴¹, hệ thống tái

³⁴ 2022 Dữ liệu được tìm kiếm thông qua cơ sở dữ liệu UN Comtrade. <https://comtradeplus.un.org>

³⁵ Gokken, B. (2019, ngày 7 tháng 11). Báo cáo cho thấy Indonesia tái xuất chất thải bất hợp pháp sang các nước khác *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/indonesia-waste-plastic-export-import-illegal/>

³⁶ Quinault, C. (2020, ngày 6 tháng 2). Quy tắc về tạp chất 'áp dụng' cho buôn bán giấy thải trong nội bộ EU *Hãy tái chế*. <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/impurity-rules-apply-to-intra-eu-waste-paper-trade/>

³⁷ Wipatayotin, A. (2022, ngày 29 tháng 7). Công ty yêu cầu hồi hương chất thải bất hợp pháp. *Bưu điện Băng Cốc*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2356551/firm-told-to-repatriate-illegal-waste>.

³⁸ IPEN, Mạng lưới Chất độc Quốc gia, Nexus3, Hiệp hội Người tiêu dùng Penang, Liên minh EcoWaste. (2022). *Nhiên liệu thải nhựa: Tác động nghiêm trọng trên khắp Đông Nam Á khi Úc loại bỏ 'rác thải' có thể xuống đường*. IPEN. https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-plastic-waste-fuels-v1_1aw-en.pdf

³⁹ Báo cáo ngọn hải đăng. (2024). Cách chúng tôi điều tra việc đổ chất thải nhựa ở Myanmar. <https://www.lighthousereports.com/methodology/how-we-investigated-plastic-waste-dumping-in-myanmar/>

⁴⁰ 2.17GAIA. (2021). Hội An Không Nhựa: Hướng tới Điểm đến Xanh. <https://www.no-burn.org/resources/plastic-free-hoi-an-towards-a-green-destination/>

⁴¹ Hòa bình Xanh. (thứ). Tái sử dụng và nạp lại vì một tương lai không có nhựa. <https://www.greenpeace.org/philippines/act/plastic-free-future/reuse-and-refill/>

sử dụng ở [Jakarta, Indonesia](#)⁴² và cơ sở hạ tầng tái làm đầy bình nước uống tại [Bangkok, Thái Lan](#), với sự hỗ trợ của Chính quyền Thủ đô Bangkok⁴³. Ngoài nỗ lực của chính quyền địa phương, chính quyền các quốc gia trong khu vực của chúng ta còn thể hiện tham vọng dẫn đầu trong việc thực hiện các chính sách hạn chế ô nhiễm nhựa và từng đưa ra những tuyên bố mạnh mẽ tại các INC trước đây. ASEAN cũng đã bày tỏ tham vọng chung của mình trong việc chống ô nhiễm nhựa trong khu vực.⁴⁴

Rõ ràng, khu vực của chúng ta có những giải pháp và tham vọng mạnh mẽ có thể không chỉ giải quyết được cuộc khủng hoảng ô nhiễm nhựa ở đây mà còn ở những nơi khác trên thế giới. Đã đến lúc các nước ASEAN cùng nhau lên tiếng về tham vọng chấm dứt ô nhiễm nhựa tại INC-4. Khu vực Châu Phi và các Quốc đảo Nhỏ đang Phát triển đã làm như vậy trong các INC trước đây và đạt được tác động đáng kể.

Chúng tôi, các tổ chức xã hội dân sự ký tên dưới đây, đang nỗ lực chấm dứt ô nhiễm nhựa ở Đông Nam Á và hơn thế nữa, kêu gọi các quốc gia thành viên hợp tác và đàm phán một hiệp ước nhựa toàn cầu đáp ứng các mục tiêu chính sau:

1. Giải quyết toàn bộ vòng đời của nhựa, **ưu tiên giảm** sản xuất nhựa, bắt đầu với các loại nhựa nguy hiểm và có thể tránh được dựa trên cách tiếp cận tiêu chí sử dụng thiết yếu.
2. Chấm dứt **vận chuyển xuyên biên giới đối với rác thải nhựa** và chủ nghĩa thực dân về rác thải.
3. **Loại bỏ độc tố trong suốt vòng đời của nhựa** như các nhóm hóa học (cả polymer), bao gồm các chất phụ gia hóa học được thêm vào có chủ ý và không có chủ ý (NIAS) và vi nhựa.
4. **Tăng tính minh bạch, truy xuất nguồn gốc, ghi nhãn và công bố hài hòa các hóa chất trong nhựa** cũng như việc báo cáo ô nhiễm thông qua **đăng ký phát thải và chuyển giao chất gây ô nhiễm**.
5. Mở rộng **quy mô cơ sở hạ tầng tái sử dụng và nạp lại** đáp ứng các tiêu chí thiết kế tối thiểu toàn cầu bao gồm bao bì tiêu chuẩn hóa không chứa chất độc hại, cơ chế thu gom và phân phối an toàn cũng như các mục tiêu tái sử dụng ràng buộc.

⁴² Dietplastik. (2024, ngày 13 tháng 1). Reuse Tour 2024 trình bày Học cách mở rộng thực hành tái sử dụng ở Châu Á. <https://plasticdiet.id/en/reuse-tour-2024-Presents-learning-to-expand-reuse-practices-in-asia/>

⁴³ Người hỏi thăm Thái Lan. (2023, ngày 27 tháng 12). Chiến dịch mới của EJV và Bangkok Met nhằm mục đích giảm việc sử dụng chai nhựa.

<https://www.thaienquirer.com/51440/new-campaign-by-ejf-and-bangkok-met-aims-to-reduce-plastic-bottle-use/>

⁴⁴ Khung hành động ASEAN về rác thải biển. (2020).

<https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/3.-ASEAN-Framework-of-Action-on-Marine-Debris-FINAL.pdf>

6. Từ chối các công nghệ không giải quyết được nguyên nhân gốc rễ của ô nhiễm nhựa mà thay vào đó làm trầm trọng thêm tác động đến sức khỏe con người và môi trường, bao gồm tái chế hóa chất, đốt rác, biến rác thải thành năng lượng, nhiên liệu có nguồn gốc từ rác thải (RDF) và các công nghệ tương tự.
7. Ngăn chặn các chất thay thế đáng tiếc như nhựa sinh học, có thể phân hủy sinh học đã được chứng minh là có chứa hóa chất độc hại⁴⁵ và chỉ làm chuyển hướng sự chú ý khỏi việc giảm sản xuất nhựa⁴⁶.
8. Yêu cầu chịu trách nhiệm của người gây ô nhiễm và nhà sản xuất thông qua các tiêu chuẩn toàn cầu về Trách nhiệm mở rộng của nhà sản xuất (EPR) và cơ chế cho Nguyên tắc người gây ô nhiễm phải trả tiền .
9. Đảm bảo nhân quyền và công bằng xã hội đóng vai trò trung tâm cho tất cả những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi ô nhiễm nhựa, bao gồm cả những người lao động trong toàn bộ vòng đời của nhựa, đặc biệt là những người nhặt rác, người dân bản địa và cộng đồng Nam Bán Cầu, thông qua Chuyển đổi công bằng.
10. Tăng cường nghiên cứu và giám sát tác động của nhựa đối với sức khỏe con người và môi trường, hướng tới phục hồi, bồi thường và khắc phục hậu quả .

⁴⁵ Zimmermann, L., Dombrowski, A., Völker, C., Wagner, M. (2020). Nhựa sinh học và vật liệu từ thực vật có an toàn hơn nhựa thông thường không? Độc tính trong ống nghiệm và thành phần hóa học, Môi trường Quốc tế, Tập 145, 2020, 106066, ISSN 0160-4120, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106066>

⁴⁶ Loạt bài tóm tắt của liên minh các nhà khoa học: Hiệp ước nhựa toàn cầu: Vai trò của nhựa sinh học, nhựa phân hủy sinh học và nhựa sinh học là gì?, <https://ikhapp.org/material/policy-brief-the-global-plastics-treaty-what-is-the-role-of-bio-based-plastic-biodegradable-plastic-and-bioplactic-possible-core-nghĩa-vu-8/>

Kepemimpinan ASEAN Menjadi Kunci Keberhasilan Perjanjian Plastik Global untuk Mengakhiri Polusi Plastik

Organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil menyerukan kepada para pemimpin negara ASEAN untuk mengambil sikap tegas dalam negosiasi yang sedang berlangsung dalam mengembangkan instrumen internasional yang mengikat secara hukum untuk mengatasi polusi plastik, termasuk di lautan.

Pada tanggal 23-29 April 2024, anggota Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa Asia Tenggara (ASEAN) akan bertemu dengan negara-negara lain di Ottawa, Kanada, untuk pertemuan Komite Negosiasi Antarpemerintah sesi keempat (INC-4) guna mengembangkan naskah perjanjian internasional yang sah. Instrumen pengikat yang dikenal sebagai Perjanjian Plastik Global untuk mengatasi polusi plastik, termasuk di lautan, melalui pendekatan komprehensif yang membahas seluruh siklus hidup plastik. Instrumen prospektif ini merupakan peluang sekali seumur hidup untuk menyelesaikan krisis plastik.

Polusi plastik telah berlipat ganda seiring dengan pertumbuhan produksi plastik, dimana plastik sekali pakai berkontribusi hingga 50% dari total produksi.⁴⁷ Meskipun tingkat daur ulang diperkirakan akan meningkat dari 9% pada tahun 2019 menjadi 17% pada tahun 2060, sebanyak 70% sampah plastik – yang diperkirakan akan meningkat tiga kali lipat pada saat itu – akan tetap berakhir di pembakaran atau di tempat penimbunan sampah.⁴⁸ Industri plastik juga merupakan sumber gas rumah kaca industri yang tumbuh paling cepat di dunia, dengan siklus hidup plastik diperkirakan menyumbang hingga 19% emisi rumah kaca global pada tahun 2040.⁴⁹ Model ekonomi linear ekstraksi-produksi-pembuangan saat ini dan produksi plastik yang tidak terkendali tidak sejalan dengan upaya untuk tetap berada di

⁴⁷ Chen, Y., Awasthi, A. K., Wei, F., Tan, Q., & Li, J. (2021). Single-use plastics: Production, usage, disposal, and adverse impacts. *Science of the total environment*, 752, 141772.

⁴⁸ OECD. (2022). *Global plastic waste set to almost triple by 2060, says OECD*. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-plastic-waste-set-to-almost-triple-by-2060.htm>

⁴⁹ UNFCCC. (2024, March 6). A New Plastics Economy is Needed to Protect the Climate. <https://unfccc.int/news/a-new-plastics-economy-is-needed-to-protect-the-climate>

bawah ambang batas suhu 1,5 derajat Celcius serta berada dalam batas-batas planet yang aman dan adil.

Sebagai sebuah kawasan, Asia Tenggara sangat terkena dampak polusi yang disebabkan oleh berbagai tahap siklus hidup plastik. Beberapa laporan dan penelitian menunjukkan bagaimana industri petrokimia, manufaktur plastik, konsumsi dan penggunaan plastik, daur ulang, pembakaran dan pembuangan plastik, merupakan sumber kerusakan terhadap lingkungan dan kesehatan masyarakat di Asia Tenggara.⁵⁰ Polusi plastik terjadi dalam berbagai bentuk mulai dari makroplastik di Sungai Mekong dan laut, hingga mikroplastik dan zat aditif atau pelepasan yang tidak disengaja dari pengelolaan dan daur ulang sampah plastik seperti polutan organik persisten (POPs).^{51 52} Tempat penimbunan sampah yang tidak sesuai prosedur aman dan tempat pembuangan sampah ilegal yang berisi limbah elektronik beracun berdampak pada masyarakat di Malaysia.⁵³ Alat penangkapan ikan berbahan plastik yang terbuang atau hilang berdampak pada ekosistem laut di Kamboja, Myanmar, dan Vietnam.⁵⁴ Mikroplastik dan POPs telah ditemukan di tubuh manusia di

⁵⁰ EARTH. (2021). Local cry out as industrial fumes and foul affected their health.

<https://www.earththailand.org/en/article/748> ; Bangkok Post. (2021, July 7). 80,000 impacted by huge blaze.

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2144431/80-000-impacted-by-huge-blaze>; Karlsson, T., Brosché, S., Alidoust, M., Takada H. (2021). *Plastic pellets found on beaches all over the world contain toxic chemicals*. IPEN & International Pellet Watch.

<https://ipen.org/documents/plastic-pellets-found-beaches-all-over-world-contain-toxic-chemicals> ; Wachpanich, N. & Coca, N. (2022, December 8). As waste-to-energy incinerators spread in Southeast Asia, so do concerns. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/as-waste-to-energy-incinerators-spread-in-southeast-asia-so-do-concerns/>

⁵¹ Haberstroh, C. J., Arias, M. E., Yin, Z., Sok, T., & Wang, M. C. (2021). Plastic transport in a complex confluence of the Mekong River in Cambodia. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(9), 095009. ; Curren, E., Kuwahara, V. S., Yoshida, T., & Leong, S. C. Y. (2021). Marine microplastics in the ASEAN region: A review of the current state of knowledge. *Environmental Pollution*, 288, 117776.

⁵² Petrlik, J., Beeler, B., Ismawati, Y. and Bell, L. 2024. Toxic Contamination Caused by Plastic Waste in Countries of the Global South. In: *Plastic Waste Trade: A New Colonialist Means of Pollution Transfer*, edited by S. Gündoğdu Springer Nature Switzerland 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51358-9_6

⁵³ Thing Siew Shuen. (2024, January 27). Malaysia's Waste-to-Energy plans are a wasted opportunity. *Greenpeace*. <https://www.greenpeace.org/malaysia/story/51862/malaysias-waste-to-energy-plans-are-a-wasted-opportunity/>

⁵⁴ Roberts, B., Teoh, M., & Murray, K. (2020). Investigating Solutions to Marine Plastic Pollution in Cambodia: A Review and Synthesis of Scoping Research from Coastal & Marine Sites. Fauna & Flora International. https://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FFI_2020_Investigating-Solutions-to-Marine-Plastic-Pollution-in-Cambodia_Scoping-Report.pdf ; Thanda Ko Gyi. (2020). Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) in Myanmar's Myeik Archipelago. Myanmar Ocean Project.

http://www.myanmarocean.org/uploads/1/2/4/2/124244335/mop_aldfg_report_final.pdf ; Raes, L., Jain, A., Nguyen Ba, T., & Savels, R. (2022). The economic impact of marine plastics, including ghost fishing, on fishing boats in Phước Tinh and Loc An, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province, Viet Nam. IUCN.

<https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/viet-nam-economic-brief-layout-revised.pdf>

Indonesia dan Thailand. Semua hal ini menimbulkan ancaman nyata dan serius terhadap kesehatan masyarakat di wilayah kita.^{55 56}

Asia Tenggara juga terkena dampak impor sampah plastik dari wilayah lain, dan negara-negara maju seperti Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Tiongkok, dan negara-negara Eropa termasuk di antara negara-negara eksportir utama.⁵⁷ Sampah plastik yang diekspor oleh negara-negara maju tidak hanya dikirim sebagai sampah plastik, tetapi juga dicampur dalam bal sampah kertas seperti sampah plastik fleksibel yang tidak dapat didaur ulang, bungkus makanan ringan, gelas dan botol plastik kotor, atau sachet plastik berlapis-lapis, bahkan popok kotor.⁵⁸ “Kotoran” ini – yang mungkin mengandung sejumlah besar plastik – pada limbah kertas yang dikirim dari Eropa, jumlahnya bisa mencapai 10% dari total volume.⁵⁹ Plastik dalam jumlah besar juga dapat disembunyikan dalam impor kertas, seperti halnya ekspor ilegal 130 ton sampah kota – yang secara keliru dinyatakan sebagai kertas – dari Australia ke Thailand pada tahun 2022.⁶⁰ Terdapat juga tren dalam mengekspor sampah plastik sebagai bahan bakar atau Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) dari negara-negara maju, sehingga melemahkan upaya negara-negara Asia Tenggara untuk melawan kolonialisme sampah.⁶¹ Melacak perdagangan sampah plastik dalam berbagai bentuk menjadi sangat sulit, terutama di sepanjang perbatasan yang rawan di kawasan ini, seperti antara Myanmar dan Thailand.⁶²

Penting bagi para pemimpin di Asia Tenggara untuk menolak narasi palsu yang menyalahkan wilayah kita berkontribusi terhadap polusi plastik di laut dunia, namun mengabaikan dampak ekspor sampah plastik mereka ke ASEAN, dan fakta bahwa

⁵⁵ Dvorska, A., et al. (2023). *Toxic hot spot in Kalasin: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Surroundings of Electronic Waste Recycling Sites in Kalasin Province, Thailand*. EARTH & Arnika Association.

<https://arnika.org/en/publications/toxic-hot-spot-in-kalasin>

⁵⁶ Luqman, A., Nugrahapraja, H., Wahyuono, R. A., Islami, I., Haekal, M. H., Fardiansyah, Y., Putri, B.Q., Amalludin, F.I., Rofiq, E.A., Gotz, F., & Wibowo, A. T. (2021). Microplastic contamination in human stools, foods, and drinking water associated with Indonesian coastal population. *Environments*, 8(12), 138.

⁵⁷ 2022 Data searched through the UN Comtrade database. <https://comtradeplus.un.org>

⁵⁸ Gokken, B. (2019, November 7). Indonesia re-exporting illegal waste to other countries, report finds. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/indonesia-waste-plastic-export-import-illegal/>

⁵⁹ Quinault, C. (2020, February 6). Impurity rules ‘apply’ to intra-EU waste paper trade. *Letsrecycle*. <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/impurity-rules-apply-to-intra-eu-waste-paper-trade/>

⁶⁰ Wipatayotin, A. (2022, July 29). Firm told to repatriate illegal waste. *Bangkok Post*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2356551/firm-told-to-repatriate-illegal-waste>.

⁶¹ IPEN, National Toxics Network, Nexus3, Consumers’ Association of Penang, EcoWaste Coalition. (2022). *Plastic Waste Fuels: Serious Implications Across South East Asia, as Australia Kicks the ‘Waste’ Can Down the Road*. IPEN. https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-plastic-waste-fuels-v1_1aw-en.pdf

⁶² Lighthouse Reporting. (2024). How We Investigated Plastic Waste Dumping in Myanmar. <https://www.lighthousereports.com/methodology/how-we-investigated-plastic-waste-dumping-in-myanmar/>

pencemar plastik terbesar adalah perusahaan FMCG besar dari negara-negara Utara.

Wilayah ASEAN memiliki sejarah kolektif dalam menggunakan bahan-bahan alami, dan merupakan tempat yang kaya akan solusi krisis plastik ramah lingkungan, bermanfaat secara ekonomi, dan masih dijalankan oleh masyarakat. Hal ini mencakup solusi nihil sampah yang sudah berjalan di Hoi An, Vietnam⁶³, uji coba model guna ulang di Manila, Filipina⁶⁴, model sistem guna ulang di Jakarta, Indonesia⁶⁵, dan infrastruktur isi ulang air minum di Bangkok, Thailand, yang terakhir didukung oleh Otoritas Metropolitan Bangkok⁶⁶.

Selain pemerintah daerah, pemerintah pusat di kawasan ASEAN telah menunjukkan ambisi untuk memimpin penerapan kebijakan untuk mengurangi polusi plastik, dan secara individu telah membuat pernyataan tegas di INC sebelumnya. ASEAN juga telah menyuarakan ambisi kolektifnya untuk memerangi polusi plastik sebagai sebuah kawasan.⁶⁷

Terbukti, wilayah kita mempunyai solusi dan ambisi yang kuat yang tidak hanya dapat menyelesaikan krisis plastik di sini, namun juga di tempat lain di dunia. Sudah saatnya negara-negara ASEAN secara kolektif menyuarakan ambisi mereka untuk mengakhiri polusi plastik di INC-4. Kawasan Afrika dan Negara-negara Berkembang Pulau-Pulau Kecil telah melakukan hal serupa pada INC-INC sebelumnya dan memberikan dampak yang luar biasa.

Kami, organisasi masyarakat sipil yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, berupaya untuk mengakhiri polusi plastik di Asia Tenggara dan sekitarnya, menyerukan kepada negara-negara anggotanya untuk bekerja sama dan menegosiasikan perjanjian plastik global yang memenuhi tujuan-tujuan utama berikut:

⁶³ GAIA. (2021). Plastic-Free Hoi An: Towards a Green Destination.
<https://www.no-burn.org/resources/plastic-free-hoi-an-towards-a-green-destination/>

⁶⁴ Greenpeace. (n.d.). Reuse and Refill for a Plastic-Free Future.
<https://www.greenpeace.org/philippines/act/plastic-free-future/reuse-and-refill/>

⁶⁵ Dietplastik. (2024, January 13). Reuse Tour 2024 Presents Learning to Expand Reuse Practices in Asia.
<https://plasticdiet.id/en/reuse-tour-2024-presents-learning-to-expand-reuse-practices-in-asia/>

⁶⁶ Thai Enquirer. (2023, December 27). New campaign by EJF and Bangkok Met aims to reduce plastic bottle use.
<https://www.thaienquirer.com/51440/new-campaign-by-ejf-and-bangkok-met-aims-to-reduce-plastic-bottle-use/>

⁶⁷ ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris. (2020).
<https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/3.-ASEAN-Framework-of-Action-on-Marine-Debris-FINAL.pdf>

1. Untuk menangani seluruh siklus hidup plastik, dengan memprioritaskan pengurangan produksi plastik, dimulai dengan plastik yang dapat dihindari dan berbahaya berdasarkan pendekatan kriteria penggunaan yang sangat dibutuhkan.
 2. Mengakhiri pergerakan lintas negara sampah plastik dan kolonialisme sampah.
 3. Menghilangkan racun sepanjang siklus hidup plastik berdasarkan kelompok kimia yang menjadi perhatian khusus (termasuk polimer), termasuk bahan tambahan kimia, baik zat yang ditambahkan secara sengaja maupun tidak disengaja (NIAS), dan mikroplastik.
 4. Untuk meningkatkan transparansi, ketertelusuran, pelabelan dan keselarasan pengungkapan bahan kimia dalam plastik serta pelaporan polusi melalui daftar pelepasan dan perpindahan polutan.
 5. Untuk meningkatkan infrastruktur sistem guna ulang dan isi ulang yang memenuhi kriteria desain minimum global termasuk standar pengemasan bebas racun, mekanisme pengumpulan dan distribusi ulang yang aman, serta target penggunaan kembali yang mengikat.
 6. Menolak teknologi yang tidak mengatasi akar penyebab polusi plastik, dan justru memperburuk dampak terhadap kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan, termasuk daur ulang bahan kimia, insinerasi, sampah menjadi energi, bahan bakar turunan sampah (RDF), dan teknologi sejenisnya yang belum teruji keamanannya.
 7. Untuk mencegah pengganti yang menyesatkan seperti plastik berbahan dasar bio, biodegradable, dan kompos yang terbukti mengandung bahan kimia beracun dan hanya mengalihkan perhatian dari pengurangan produksi plastik.
 8. Untuk mewajibkan akuntabilitas pencemar dan produsen melalui standar global untuk memperluas penerapan Tanggung Jawab Produsen (EPR) dan mekanisme Prinsip Pencemar Membayar.
 9. Memberikan peran sentral terhadap penjaminan hak asasi manusia dan keadilan sosial bagi semua orang yang terkena dampak polusi plastik, termasuk pekerja di seluruh siklus hidup plastik, terutama pemulung, masyarakat adat, dan komunitas Global Selatan, melalui Transisi yang Adil.
 10. Untuk memperkuat penelitian dan pemantauan dampak plastik terhadap kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan, dengan tujuan restorasi, kompensasi, dan remediasi.
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[Mandarin Translation - 中文翻译]

东盟的领导力量是全球塑料条约成功以及结束塑料污染的关键

民间社会组织呼吁东盟领导人在即将进行的谈判中采取强硬立场，制定一项具有国际法律约束力的文书，以解决包括海洋环境在内的塑料污染问题。

2024 年 4 月 23 日至 29 日，东南亚国家联盟 (东盟) 成员国将在加拿大渥太华与其他国家进行国家之间谈判委员会 (INC-4) 的第四次会议，以制定国际法律框架文本，亦被称为《全球塑料条约》的具有约束力的文书，旨在通过解决塑料生命周期的综合方法来解决塑料污染问题，包括海洋环境的污染。这将是解决塑料危机的千载难逢的机会。

塑料污染随着塑料产量的增长而加速增加，尤其一次性塑料占了总产量的 50%。虽然回收率预计将从 2019 年的 9% 增加到 2060 年的 17%，但 70% 的塑料废物（预计届时将增加两倍）最终仍将被焚烧或填埋。塑料行业也是世界上增长最快的工业温室气体来源，预计到 2040 年塑料生命周期将占全球温室气体排放量的 19%。目前提取-生产-处置的线性经济模式以及不受控制的塑料生产与保持在 1.5 摄氏度阈值以下以及安全和公正的地球边界内是不相容的。

作为一个区域，东南亚受到塑料生命周期各个阶段造成的污染的严重影响。报告和研究表明，石化工业、塑料制造、塑料消费和使用、塑料回收、焚烧和处置是对东南亚环境和人民的健康造成危害的根源。塑料污染有多种形式，从湄公河和海洋中的大塑料，到微塑料和添加剂，或者塑料废物管理和回收过程中无意释放的物质，例如持久性有机污染物（persistent organic pollutants - POP）。不卫生的垃圾填埋场和含有危险电子废物的非法垃圾场对马来西亚人民产生了影响。废弃或丢失的塑料渔具影响着柬埔寨、缅甸和越南的海洋生态系统。印度尼西亚和泰国的人体内已经发现了微塑料和持久性有机污染物。所有的这一些都对地区的公共健康构成了迫在眉睫的严重威胁。

东南亚也受到从其他地区进口塑料废物的影响，美国、日本、中国和欧洲等发达国家都是这些塑料废物的主要出口国。发达国家出口的塑料垃圾不仅作为塑料垃圾运输，还混入废纸包中，成为不可回收的软塑料废料、零食包和肮脏的塑料杯瓶，或多层塑料袋，甚至脏尿布。从欧洲运来的废纸中，这些“杂质”可能含有大量塑料，占总量的 10%。大量塑料也可能隐藏在进口纸张中，2022 年从澳大利亚向泰国非法出口 130 吨城市垃圾（谎报为纸张）就是一个例子。同时，发达国家出口塑料垃圾作为燃料或垃圾衍生燃料（Refuse Derived Fuel - RDF）也成为了一种趋势，破坏了东南亚国家抵制废物殖民主义的努力。追踪各种形式的塑料废物贸易是非常困难的，特别是在漏洞百出的边境地区，例如缅甸和泰国之间的边境。

东南亚领导人必须挑战一些错误的说法，既那些指责我们自身区域造成了海洋塑料污染的说法，然而却忽视了他国向我们出口塑料废物的影响，尤其最大的塑料污染者是来自全球北方的大型快速消费品公司。 我们的地区集结了近期内区域使用天然材料的集体历史，这项工作是对环境无害、经济有益和公民主导的塑料危机解决方案的努力。其中包括已在越南会安启动并运行的零废物解决方案、菲律宾马尼拉的再利用试点、印度尼西亚雅加达的再利用系统以及泰国曼谷的补水基础设施，后者得到了曼谷市政府的支持。除地方政府外，我们地区的各国政府也表现出了带头实施遏制塑料污染政策的雄心，并在过去的国际会议上分别发表了强有力的声明。东盟还表达了作为一个地区对抗塑料污染的集体立场。

显然，我们的区域拥有强而有力的解决方案和雄心，不仅可以解决区域内的塑料危机，甚至可以解决世界其他地方的塑料危机。现在是东盟国家在 INC-4 上集体表达消除塑料污染的雄心的时候了。非洲地区和小岛屿发展中国家在过去的国合会上已经这样做了，并产生了显着的影响。

我们，以下签署的民间社会组织，致力于消除东南亚及其他地区的塑料污染，呼吁其成员国合作并谈判一项全球塑料条约，以实现以下主要目标：

1. 为了解决塑料的整个生命周期问题，优先减少塑料生产，从使用可避免和危险塑料的基本使用标准开始。
 2. 结束塑料废物的越境转移和废物殖民主义。
 3. 通过化学（包括聚合物）组消除塑料整个生命周期中的毒素，包括化学添加剂、有意和无意添加的物质（NIAS）以及微塑料。
 4. 以及通过污染物释放和转移登记册报告污染情况来提高塑料中化学品的透明度、
 5. 扩大符合全球最低设计标准的再利用和再填充基础设施，包括标准化无毒包装、安全收集和再分配机制以及有约束力的再利用目标。
 6. 拒绝那些不能解决塑料污染的根本原因、以及会加剧对人类健康和环境影响的技术，包括化学回收、焚烧、垃圾发电、垃圾衍生燃料（RDF）等技术。
 7. 防止令人遗憾的替代品，例如生物基、可生物降解和可堆肥塑料，这些塑料已被证明含有有毒化学物质，只会转移人们对减少塑料产量的注意力。
 8. 通过生产者延伸责任（Extended Producer Responsibility - EPR）全球标准和污染者付费原则机制，强制污染者和生产者承担责任。
 9. 通过公正转型（Just Transition），为所有受塑料污染影响的人，包括整个塑料生命周期的工人，特别是拾荒者、原住民和全球南方社区的人权和社会正义发挥核心作用
 10. 加强塑料对人类健康和环境影响的研究和监测，着眼于恢复、补偿和补救。
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แถลงการณ์ร่วม: เสียงของอาเซียนคือกุญแจสำคัญในการยุติมลพิษพลาสติกด้วยสนธิสัญญาพลาสติกโลก

องค์กรภาคประชาสังคมเรียกร้องให้ผู้นำอาเซียนแสดงจุดยืนที่เข้มแข็งในการเจรจาจัดตั้งเครื่องมือที่มีผลผูกพันทางกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยมลพิษพลาสติก รวมถึงในสิ่งแวดล้อมทางทะเล

ระหว่างวันที่ 23 - 29 เมษายน 2567 ตัวแทนประเทศในสมาคมประชาชาติแห่งเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้หรือ “อาเซียน” และประเทศในภูมิภาคอื่น ๆ ทั่วโลกจะเดินทางไปยังกรุงออตตาวา ประเทศแคนาดา เพื่อเข้าร่วมการประชุมคณะกรรมาการเจรจาระหว่างรัฐบาลครั้งที่สี่ (INC-4) เพื่อจัดตั้งเครื่องมือที่มีผลผูกพันทางกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยมลพิษพลาสติก รวมถึงในสิ่งแวดล้อมทางทะเล หรือที่รู้จักกันอย่างแพร่หลายในนาม “สนธิสัญญาพลาสติกโลก” ด้วยมาตรการที่ครอบคลุมตลอดวงจรชีวิตของพลาสติก สนธิสัญญาฉบับนี้เป็นโอกาสที่ทั่วโลกจะได้ร่วมกันออกมาตรการเพื่อยุติมลพิษพลาสติกอย่างแท้จริง

ปัญหามลพิษพลาสติกได้ทวีความรุนแรงขึ้น คู่ขนานไปกับการขยายตัวของการผลิตพลาสติก ซึ่งพบว่า 50% ของการผลิตเป็นพลาสติกแบบใช้ครั้งเดียวทิ้ง⁶⁸ แม้จะมีการคาดการณ์ว่าอัตราการรีไซเคิลจะสูงขึ้นจาก 9% ไปเป็น 17% ภายในปี ค.ศ. 2060 แต่จากทัศนวิสัยนี้ยังมีพลาสติกถึง 70% ที่ต้องส่งไปยังหลุมฝังกลบหรือถูกนำไปเผา⁶⁹ นอกจากนี้ อุตสาหกรรมพลาสติกยังเป็นแหล่งกำเนิดประเภทอุตสาหกรรมของก๊าซเรือนกระจกที่เติบโตเร็วที่สุดในโลก โดยมีการคาดการณ์ว่าภายในปี ค.ศ. 2040 พลาสติกจะเป็นแหล่งกำเนิดของ 19% ของก๊าซเรือนกระจกทั่วโลก⁷⁰ ระบบเศรษฐกิจเส้นตรงแบบ “ใช้ทรัพยากร-ผลิต-ทิ้ง” รวมไปถึงการผลิตพลาสติกโดยไม่มีการควบคุมปริมาณนั้น ไม่สอดคล้องกับเป้าหมายการควบคุมอุณหภูมิโลกให้ต่ำกว่า 1.5 องศาเซลเซียส หรือการอยู่ภายใต้ขีดความสามารถการรองรับของโลกที่ปลอดภัยและเป็นธรรม

ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ได้รับผลกระทบจากพลาสติกอย่างรุนแรงตลอดวงจรชีวิตของมัน ที่ผ่านมามีการศึกษาที่บ่งชี้ว่า อุตสาหกรรมปิโตรเคมี กระบวนการผลิตพลาสติก ผลิตภัณฑ์พลาสติก การรีไซเคิลพลาสติก

⁶⁸ Chen, Y., Awasthi, A. K., Wei, F., Tan, Q., & Li, J. (2021). Single-use plastics: Production, usage, disposal, and adverse impacts. *Science of the total environment*, 752, 141772.

⁶⁹ OECD. (2022). *Global plastic waste set to almost triple by 2060, says OECD*. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-plastic-waste-set-to-almost-triple-by-2060.htm>

⁷⁰ UNFCCC. (2024, March 6). A New Plastics Economy is Needed to Protect the Climate. <https://unfccc.int/news/a-new-plastics-economy-is-needed-to-protect-the-climate>

สตึก การเผาและกำจัดพลาสติก ล้วนมีส่วนก่อให้เกิดมลพิษซึ่งส่งผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมและสุขภาพของ คนในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้⁷¹ มลพิษพลาสติกปรากฏได้ในหลายรูปแบบ ไม่ว่าจะเป็นเศษพลาสติก ในแม่น้ำโขงและท้องทะเลของเอเชียอาคเนย์ ไปจนถึงไมโครพลาสติก สารแต่เดิม หรือการปลดปล่อยโดย ไม่ตั้งใจจากการจัดการขยะและการรีไซเคิล อาทิ สารมลพิษตกค้างยาวนาน (POPs)^{72 73} หลุมฝังกลบขยะที่ ไม่ถูกหลักสุขาภิบาล จุดทิ้งขยะผิดกฎหมายที่มีของเสียอิเล็กทรอนิกส์อันตรายได้ส่งผลกระทบต่อประชาชน ในประเทศมาเลเซีย⁷⁴ เครื่องมือประมงที่ถูกทิ้งหรือสูญหายที่ทำจากพลาสติกได้ส่งผลกระทบต่อระบบนิเวศ ทางทะเลในประเทศกัมพูชา เมียนมา และเวียดนาม⁷⁵ ไมโครพลาสติกและสาร POPs ได้เข้าไปอยู่ในร่างกาย ของมนุษย์ในประเทศอินโดนีเซียและไทย^{76,77} เหล่านี้ล้วนเป็นภัยมหันต์ต่อระบบสาธารณสุขของภูมิภาคนี้

เอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ยังได้รับผลกระทบจากขยะพลาสติกที่นำเข้ามาจากภูมิภาคอื่น โดยมีประเทศที่พัฒนา กว่า เช่น สหรัฐอเมริกา ญี่ปุ่น จีน ประเทศในภูมิภาคยุโรป เป็นผู้ส่งออกหลัก⁷⁸ ขยะพลาสติกที่ส่งออกจาก ประเทศพัฒนาแล้วอาจแฝงอยู่ในขยะพลาสติก และอาจมีส่วนผสมของพลาสติกที่รีไซเคิลไม่ได้ เช่น ถูขนม

⁷¹ EARTH. (2021). Local cry out as industrial fumes and foul affected their health. <https://www.earththailand.org/en/article/748> ; Bangkok Post. (2021, July 7). 80,000 impacted by huge blaze. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2144431/80-000-impacted-by-huge-blaze> ; Karlsson, T., Brosché, S., Alidoust, M., Takada H. (2021). *Plastic pellets found on beaches all over the world contain toxic chemicals*. IPEN & International Pellet Watch. <https://ipen.org/documents/plastic-pellets-found-beaches-all-over-world-contain-toxic-chemicals> ; Wachpanich, N. & Coca, N. (2022, December 8). As waste-to-energy incinerators spread in Southeast Asia, so do concerns. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/as-waste-to-energy-incinerators-spread-in-southeast-asia-so-do-concerns/>

⁷² Haberstroh, C. J., Arias, M. E., Yin, Z., Sok, T., & Wang, M. C. (2021). Plastic transport in a complex confluence of the Mekong River in Cambodia. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(9), 095009. ; Curren, E., Kuwahara, V. S., Yoshida, T., & Leong, S. C. Y. (2021). Marine microplastics in the ASEAN region: A review of the current state of knowledge. *Environmental Pollution*, 288, 117776.

⁷³ Petriik, J., Beeler, B., Ismawati, Y. and Bell, L. 2024. Toxic Contamination Caused by Plastic Waste in Countries of the Global South. In: *Plastic Waste Trade: A New Colonialist Means of Pollution Transfer*, edited by S. Gündoğdu Springer Nature Switzerland 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51358-9_6

⁷⁴ Thing Siew Shuen. (2024, January 27). Malaysia's Waste-to-Energy plans are a wasted opportunity. *Greenpeace*. <https://www.greenpeace.org/malaysia/story/51862/malysias-waste-to-energy-plans-are-a-wasted-opportunity/>

⁷⁵ Roberts, B., Teoh, M., & Murray, K. (2020). Investigating Solutions to Marine Plastic Pollution in Cambodia: A Review and Synthesis of Scoping Research from Coastal & Marine Sites. *Fauna & Flora International*. https://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FFI_2020_Investigating-Solutions-to-Marine-Plastic-Pollution-in-Cambodia_Scoping-Report.pdf ; Thanda Ko Gyi. (2020). Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) in Myanmar's Myeik Archipelago. *Myanmar Ocean Project*. http://www.myanmarocean.org/uploads/1/2/4/2/124244335/mop_aldfg_report_final.pdf ; aes, L., Jain, A., Nguyen Ba, T., & Savels, R. (2022). The economic impact of marine plastics, including ghost fishing, on fishing boats in Phước Tinh and Loc An, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province, Viet Nam. *IUCN*. <https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/viet-nam-economic-brief-layout-revised.pdf>

⁷⁶ Dvorska, A., et al. (2023). *Toxic hot spot in Kalasin: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Surroundings of Electronic Waste Recycling Sites in Kalasin Province, Thailand*. EARTH & Arnika Association. <https://arnika.org/en/publications/toxic-hot-spot-in-kalasin>

⁷⁷ Luqman, A., Nugrahapraja, H., Wahyuono, R. A., Islami, I., Haekal, M. H., Fardiansyah, Y., Putri, B.Q., Amalludin, F.I., Rofiq, E.A., Gotz, F., & Wibowo, A. T. (2021). Microplastic contamination in human stools, foods, and drinking water associated with Indonesian coastal population. *Environments*, 8(12), 138.

⁷⁸ 2022 Data searched through the UN Comtrade database. <https://comtradeplus.un.org>

แก้วหรือขวดพลาสติกที่สกปรก ุงพลาสติกที่มีหลายชิ้น แม้กระทั่งผ้าอ้อมใช้แล้ว⁷⁹ สิ่งปนเปื้อนเหล่านี้ ซึ่ง คาดว่ามีสัดส่วนของพลาสติกอยู่ไม่น้อย อาจมีสูงถึงร้อยละ 10 ของกระดาษที่นำเข้ามา⁸⁰ การชุกชอน พลาสติกไว้ในกระดาษนำเข้ามีตัวอย่างที่ชัดเจนในกรณีของการลักลอบนำเข้าของเสียเทศบาลปนเปื้อน พลาสติกปริมาณ 130 ตันจากประเทศออสเตรเลียมายังประเทศไทยเมื่อปี พ.ศ. 2565⁸¹ นอกจากนี้พลาสติกยังมีแนวโน้มว่าจะถูกสำแดงเป็นเชื้อเพลิงขยะหรือ RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) ซึ่งการส่งออก RDF จาก ประเทศพัฒนาแล้วกลายเป็นการหักล้างความพยายามของประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชียอาคเนย์ที่จะต่อสู้กับ ครอบอบ “อาณานิคมขยะ”⁸² อนึ่ง การติดตามและตรวจสอบการนำเข้าขยะพลาสติกในภูมิภาคนี้ทำได้ยาก โดยเฉพาะบริเวณพื้นที่ที่มีพรมแดนพว้าเลือน เช่น ชายแดนเมียนมาและไทย⁸³

ผู้นำในเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ควรทำทหายวาทกรรมที่ใส่ร้ายว่าภูมิภาคนี้เป็นผู้ก่อให้เกิดขยะ พลาสติกในทะเลสูงที่สุดในโลก โดยไม่คำนึงถึงผลกระทบของการนำเข้าขยะ พลวัตของการ เคลื่อนย้ายพลาสติกข้ามพรมแดน และข้อเท็จจริงว่ากลุ่มบริษัทผู้ผลิตสินค้าจำหน่ายเร็ว (FMCG) ในภูมิภาคที่พัฒนาแล้วต่างหากที่เป็นผู้กอมลพิษพลาสติกสูงที่สุด ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้มี วัฒนธรรมที่ใช้วัสดุธรรมชาติ ทั้งยังเป็นแหล่งบมเพาะแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาลพลาสติกที่เป็นมิตรต่อ สิ่งแวดล้อม เป็นประโยชน์ต่อเศรษฐกิจ และขับเคลื่อนโดยพลเมืองเป็นหลัก เช่น แนวทางการลดขยะเป็น ศูนย์ในเมืองฮอยอัน ประเทศเวียดนาม⁸⁴, โครงการนำร่องการใช้ซ้ำในกรุงมานิลา ประเทศฟิลิปปินส์⁸⁵, ระบบการใช้ซ้ำในกรุงจาการ์ตา ประเทศอินโดนีเซีย⁸⁶, และโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในการเติมน้ำเพื่อลดขวด พลาสติกแบบใช้ครั้งเดียวในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย โดยในกรณีหลังสุดได้รับความร่วมมือจากหน่วย งานท้องถิ่นคือกรุงเทพมหานครด้วย⁸⁷ นอกเหนือจากหน่วยงานท้องถิ่น รัฐบาลส่วนกลางของประเทศใน

⁷⁹ Gokken, B. (2019, November 7). Indonesia re-exporting illegal waste to other countries, report finds. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/indonesia-waste-plastic-export-import-illegal/>

⁸⁰ Quinault, C. (2020, February 6). Impurity rules ‘apply’ to intra-EU waste paper trade. *Letsrecycle*. <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/impurity-rules-apply-to-intra-eu-waste-paper-trade/>

⁸¹ Wipatayotin, A. (2022, July 29). Firm told to repatriate illegal waste. *Bangkok Post*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2356551/firm-told-to-repatriate-illegal-waste>.

⁸² IPEN, National Toxics Network, Nexus3, Consumers’ Association of Penang, EcoWaste Coalition. (2022). *Plastic Waste Fuels: Serious Implications Across South East Asia, as Australia Kicks the ‘Waste’ Can Down the Road*. IPEN. https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-plastic-waste-fuels-v1_1aw-en.pdf

⁸³ Lighthouse Reporting. (2024). How We Investigated Plastic Waste Dumping in Myanmar. <https://www.lighthousereports.com/methodology/how-we-investigated-plastic-waste-dumping-in-myanmar/>

⁸⁴ GAIA. (2021). Plastic-Free Hoi An: Towards a Green Destination. <https://www.no-burn.org/resources/plastic-free-hoi-an-towards-a-green-destination/>

⁸⁵ Greenpeace. (n.d.). Reuse and Refill for a Plastic-Free Future. <https://www.greenpeace.org/philippines/act/plastic-free-future/reuse-and-refill/>

⁸⁶ Dietplastik. (2024, January 13). Reuse Tour 2024 Presents Learning to Expand Reuse Practices in Asia. <https://plasticdiet.id/en/reuse-tour-2024-presents-learning-to-expand-reuse-practices-in-asia/>

⁸⁷ Thai Enquirer. (2023, December 27). New campaign by EJF and Bangkok Met aims to reduce plastic bottle use. <https://www.thaienquirer.com/51440/new-campaign-by-ejf-and-bangkok-met-aims-to-reduce-plastic-bottle-use/>

ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ได้แสดงความมุ่งมั่นในการลดมลพิษพลาสติก และในหลายกรณีได้แสดงความเห็นที่เข้มแข็งในการเจรจาจัดตั้งสนธิสัญญาพลาสติกโลกครั้งที่ผ่าน ๆ มา อาเซียนยังคงแสดงเจตนารมณ์ที่จะร่วมกันต่อกรปัญหาพลาสติกในระดับภูมิภาคมาแล้ว⁸⁸

กล่าวได้ว่า ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้มีทางออกและความทะเยอทะยานที่จะช่วยแก้ไขปัญหามลพิษพลาสติก ไม่เพียงในภูมิภาคนี้แต่ในภูมิภาคอื่นทั่วโลกอีกด้วย ถึงเวลาแล้วที่กลุ่มประเทศอาเซียนจะมีจุดยืนเป็นเอกภาพในประเด็นนี้ในการประชุมเจรจาจัดตั้งสนธิสัญญาพลาสติกโลกครั้งที่ 4 (INC-4) ที่จะถึง เหล่าประเทศในภูมิภาคแอฟริกาและกลุ่มประเทศเกาะเล็กกำลังพัฒนาได้ใช้ยุทธศาสตร์นี้มาแล้วในการเจรจารอบที่ผ่านมา และประสบความสำเร็จอย่างมาก

พวกเรา องค์กรภาคประชาสังคมที่ทำงานเพื่อยุติมลพิษพลาสติกในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้และอีกหลายพื้นที่ทั่วโลก ขอให้รัฐบาลแห่งประเทศที่เป็นสมาชิกของสมาคมประชาชาติแห่งเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้หรืออาเซียน ร่วมมือกันเพื่อผลักดันการเจรจาเพื่อให้สนธิสัญญาพลาสติกโลกที่จะเกิดขึ้นบรรลุเป้าหมายดังนี้

1. **ครอบคลุมพลาสติกตลอดวงจรชีวิต ให้ความสำคัญกับการลดการผลิตพลาสติก** โดยเริ่มจากพลาสติกที่หลีกเลี่ยงได้และมีส่วนผสมของสารเคมีอันตราย โดยใช้เกณฑ์การใช้ที่สำคัญ (essential use criteria)
2. **ยับยั้งการเคลื่อนย้ายขยะพลาสติกหรือพลาสติกใช้แล้วข้ามพรมแดน** ยุติระบอบอาณานิคมขยะ
3. **เลิกใช้และกำจัดสารเคมีอันตรายตลอดวงจรชีวิตของพลาสติก** โดยให้มีข้อกำหนดที่บังคับใช้ในระดับของกลุ่มสารเคมีและพอลิเมอร์ รวมไปถึงสารแต่งเติมโดยตั้งใจและไม่ได้ตั้งใจ และไม่โครพลาสติก
4. **เพิ่มความโปร่งใส การติดตามได้ การกำหนดให้มีฉลากข้อมูล และการเปิดเผยข้อมูลอย่างเป็นระบบ** ในการกำกับดูแลสารเคมีในพลาสติก รวมไปถึงการจัดตั้งระบบการรายงานและเปิดเผยข้อมูลการปล่อยและเคลื่อนย้ายสารมลพิษสู่สิ่งแวดล้อม (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register - PRTR)

⁸⁸ ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris. (2020). <https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/3.-ASEAN-Framework-of-Action-on-Marine-Debris-FINAL.pdf>

5. พัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในการใช้ซ้ำและการเติมภายใต้มาตรฐานและหลักเกณฑ์การออกแบบ มาตรฐานบรรจุภัณฑ์ปลอดสารพิษ ระบบการจัดเก็บ การรวบรวม และการแจกจ่ายที่ปลอดภัย และ เป้าหมายการใช้ซ้ำที่มีผลผูกพัน
6. ปฏิเสธเทคโนโลยีที่ไม่แก้ไขปัญหามลพิษพลาสติกที่ต้นทาง และอาจก่อให้เกิดผลกระทบทาง สิ่งแวดล้อมและสุขภาพเพิ่มเติม รวมไปถึง การรีไซเคิลเชิงเคมี การเผา โรงไฟฟ้าขยะ เชื้อเพลิงขยะ และเทคโนโลยีในขายเดียวกัน
7. ยับยั้งไม่ให้มีสิ่งทดแทนที่ไม่สมควร เช่น พลาสติกที่ผลิตจากวัสดุทางพืช พลาสติกที่ย่อยสลาย ได้ทางชีวภาพ พลาสติกที่สลายตัวได้ทางชีวภาพ ซึ่งพบว่ามีสารปนเปื้อนสารเคมีอันตราย⁸⁹ และเป็น เบี่ยงเบนประเด็นไปจากการลดการผลิตพลาสติก⁹⁰
8. กำหนดให้ผู้ผลิตและผู้กอมลพิษต้องมีความรับผิดชอบภายใต้ระบบการขยายความรับผิดชอบ ของผู้ผลิตและกลไกผู้กอมลพิษเป็นผู้จ่ายที่มีมาตรฐานสากล
9. ให้ความสำคัญสูงสุดกับสิทธิมนุษยชนและความยุติธรรมทางสังคมสำหรับมนุษย์ทุกคนที่ได้รับ ผลกระทบจากมลพิษพลาสติก รวมไปถึงแรงงานและผู้ปฏิบัติงานตลอดวงจรชีวิตของพลาสติก โดยเฉพาะผู้ปฏิบัติงานเก็บขยะ ชนพื้นเมืองและชุมชนในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา ด้วยการเปลี่ยนผ่านที่ เป็นธรรม
10. เสริมสร้างและต่อยอดการวิจัยและการติดตามตรวจสอบผลกระทบที่พลาสติกมีต่อสุขภาพ มนุษย์และสิ่งแวดล้อม เพื่อเป็นฐานในการฟื้นฟูสิ่งแวดล้อมและการเยียวยาผู้ได้รับผลกระทบ ต่อไป

⁸⁹Zimmermann, L., Dombrowski, A., Völker, C., Wagner, M. (2020). Are bioplastics and plant-based materials safer than conventional plastics? In vitro toxicity and chemical composition, Environment International, Volume 145, 2020, 106066, ISSN 0160-4120, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106066>

⁹⁰ Scientists' Coalition Briefing Series: The global plastics treaty: *What is the role of bio-based plastic, biodegradable plastic and bioplastic?* <https://ikhapp.org/material/policy-brief-the-global-plastics-treaty-what-is-the-role-of-bio-based-plastic-biodegradable-plastic-and-bioplastic-possible-core-obligation-8/>

Kepimpinan ASEAN kunci kejayaan perjanjian plastik global untuk menamatkan pencemaran plastik

Organisasi masyarakat sivil menyeru pemimpin ASEAN untuk mengambil pendirian yang kukuh dalam rundingan yang sedang berlangsung bagi merangka instrumen antarabangsa yang mengikat secara sah untuk menangani pencemaran plastik, termasuk dalam persekitaran marin.

Antara 23-29 April 2024, ahli-ahli Persatuan Negara-Negara Asia Tenggara (ASEAN) akan bertemu dengan negara-negara lain di Ottawa, Kanada, untuk sesi ke-empat mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Perundingan Antara Kerajaan (Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee iaitu INC-4) untuk mengemukakan teks bagi instrumen antarabangsa yang dikenali sebagai Perjanjian Plastik Global untuk menangani pencemaran plastik, termasuk dalam persekitaran marin, melalui pendekatan komprehensif yang menangani kitaran hayat penuh plastik. Instrumen ini adalah peluang sekali dalam seumur hidup untuk menyelesaikan krisis plastik.

Pencemaran plastik telah meningkat seiring dengan pertumbuhan pengeluaran plastik, dengan plastik sekali pakai menyumbang sehingga 50% daripada jumlah pengeluaran.⁹¹ Walaupun kadar kitar semula dijangka meningkat daripada 9% pada 2019 kepada 17% menjelang 2060, 70% sisa plastik - yang dijangka meningkat tiga kali ganda pada masa itu - masih akan dibakar atau dibuang di tapak pelupusan sampah.⁹² Industri plastik juga merupakan sumber gas rumah hijau perindustrian yang paling pesat berkembang di dunia, dengan kitaran hayat plastik dijangka menyumbang sehingga 19% daripada pelepasan gas rumah hijau global menjelang 2040.⁹³ Model ekonomi linear semasa yakni ekstraksi-pembuatan-pembuangan dan pengeluaran plastik tidak terkawal tidak serasi untuk suhu kekal di bawah ambang 1.5 darjah Celsius serta dalam sempadan planet yang selamat dan adil.

Sebagai sebuah rantau, Asia Tenggara terjejas teruk oleh pencemaran yang disebabkan oleh semua peringkat dalam kitaran hayat plastik. Beberapa laporan dan kajian telah menunjukkan bagaimana industri petrokimia, pembuatan plastik, penggunaan plastik, kitar semula plastik, pembakaran dan

⁹¹ Chen, Y., Awasthi, A. K., Wei, F., Tan, Q., & Li, J. (2021). Single-use plastics: Production, usage, disposal, and adverse impacts. *Science of the total environment*, 752, 141772.

⁹² OECD. (2022). *Global plastic waste set to almost triple by 2060, says OECD*. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/global-plastic-waste-set-to-almost-triple-by-2060.htm>

⁹³ UNFCCC. (2024, March 6). A New Plastics Economy is Needed to Protect the Climate. <https://unfccc.int/news/a-new-plastics-economy-is-needed-to-protect-the-climate>

pelupusan, merupakan sumber bahaya kepada alam sekitar dan kesihatan manusia di Asia Tenggara.⁹⁴ Pencemaran plastik berlaku dalam pelbagai bentuk daripada makroplastik di Sungai Mekong dan laut, kepada mikroplastik dan bahan tambahan atau pelepasan tidak disengajakan daripada pengurusan sisa plastik dan kitar semula contohnya bahan pencemar organik tegar (Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs).⁹⁵ Tapak pelupusan sisa yang tidak sanitari, dan tapak pelupusan haram dengan sisa elektronik berbahaya membawa impak kepada orang ramai di Malaysia.⁹⁶ Alat menangkap ikan yang diperbuat daripada plastik yang dibuang atau hilang menjejaskan ekosistem marin di Cambodia, Myanmar dan Vietnam.⁹⁷ Kedua-dua mikroplastik dan POPs telah ditemui dalam badan manusia di Indonesia dan Thailand.⁹⁸ Semua ini menimbulkan ancaman yang nyata dan serius kepada kesihatan awam di rantau kita.

Asia Tenggara turut terjejas oleh sisa plastik yang diimport dari rantau lain, dengan negara maju seperti Amerika Syarikat, Jepun, China dan Eropah termasuk dalam kalangan pengeksport utama.⁹⁹ Sisa plastik yang dieksport oleh negara maju bukan sahaja dihantar sebagai sisa plastik, tetapi juga dicampur dalam sisa kertas sebagai sisa plastik fleksibel yang tidak boleh dikitar semula, pembungkusan makanan

⁹⁴ EARTH. (2021). Local cry out as industrial fumes and foul affected their health.

<https://www.earththailand.org/en/article/748> ; Bangkok Post. (2021, July 7). 80,000 impacted by huge blaze.

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2144431/80-000-impacted-by-huge-blaze> ; Karlsson, T., Brosché, S., Alidoust, M., Takada H. (2021). *Plastic pellets found on beaches all over the world contain toxic chemicals*. IPEN & International Pellet Watch.

<https://ipen.org/documents/plastic-pellets-found-beaches-all-over-world-contain-toxic-chemicals> ; Wachpanich, N. & Coca, N. (2022, December 8). As waste-to-energy incinerators spread in Southeast Asia, so do concerns. *Mongabay*.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2022/12/as-waste-to-energy-incinerators-spread-in-southeast-asia-so-do-concerns/>

⁹⁵ Haberstroh, C. J., Arias, M. E., Yin, Z., Sok, T., & Wang, M. C. (2021). Plastic transport in a complex confluence of the Mekong River in Cambodia. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(9), 095009. ; Curren, E., Kuwahara, V. S., Yoshida, T., & Leong, S. C. Y. (2021). Marine microplastics in the ASEAN region: A review of the current state of knowledge. *Environmental Pollution*, 288, 117776; Petrik, J., Beeler, B., Ismawati, Y. and Bell, L. 2024. Toxic Contamination Caused by Plastic Waste in Countries of the Global South. In: *Plastic Waste Trade: A New Colonialist Means of Pollution Transfer*, edited by S. Gündoğdu

Springer Nature Switzerland 2024. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-51358-9_6

⁹⁶ Thing Siew Shuen. (2024, January 27). Malaysia's Waste-to-Energy plans are a wasted opportunity. *Greenpeace*. <https://www.greenpeace.org/malaysia/story/51862/malysias-waste-to-energy-plans-are-a-wasted-opportunity/>

⁹⁷ Roberts, B., Teoh, M., & Murray, K. (2020). Investigating Solutions to Marine Plastic Pollution in Cambodia: A Review and Synthesis of Scoping Research from Coastal & Marine Sites. *Fauna & Flora International*.

https://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FFI_2020_Investigating-Solutions-to-Marine-Plastic-Pollution-in-Cambodia_Scoping-Report.pdf;

Thanda Ko Gyi. (2020). Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) in Myanmar's Myeik Archipelago. *Myanmar Ocean Project*.

http://www.myanmarocean.org/uploads/1/2/4/2/124244335/mop_aldfg_report_final.pdf; Raes, L., Jain, A., Nguyen Ba, T., & Savels, R. (2022). The economic impact of marine plastics, including ghost fishing, on fishing boats in

Phước Tinh and Loc An, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province, Viet Nam. IUCN.

<https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/viet-nam-economic-brief-layout-revised.pdf>

⁹⁸ Dvorska, A., et al. (2023). *Toxic hot spot in Kalasin: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Surroundings of Electronic Waste Recycling Sites in Kalasin Province, Thailand*. EARTH & Arnika Association.

<https://arnika.org/en/publications/toxic-hot-spot-in-kalasin> ; Luqman, A., Nugrahapraja, H., Wahyuono, R. A., Islami, I., Haekal, M. H., Fardiansyah, Y., Putri, B.Q., Amalludin, F.I., Rofiq, E.A., Gotz, F., & Wibowo, A. T. (2021).

Microplastic contamination in human stools, foods, and drinking water associated with Indonesian coastal population. *Environments*, 8(12), 138.

⁹⁹ 2022 Data searched through the UN Comtrade database. <https://comtradeplus.un.org>

ringan serta cawan dan botol plastik kotor, atau beg plastik berbilang lapisan, malah lampin kotor.¹⁰⁰ "Bendasing" ini - yang mengandungi sejumlah besar plastik - dalam sisa kertas yang dihantar dari Eropah boleh membentuk sehingga 10% daripada jumlah keseluruhan.¹⁰¹ Sebilangan besar sisa plastik juga pernah diisytiharkan sebagai import sisa kertas, seperti yang berlaku dalam eksport haram 130 tan sisa perbandaran yang diisytiharkan secara palsu sebagai kertas dari Australia ke Thailand pada 2022.¹⁰² Terdapat juga trend dalam mengeksport sisa plastik sebagai bahan bakar atau "Refuse Derived Fuel" (RDF) dari negara maju, yang menjejaskan usaha negara-negara di Asia Tenggara untuk menentang penjajahan sisa.¹⁰³ Pengesanan perdagangan sisa plastik dalam pelbagai bentuk adalah sangat sukar, terutamanya di sepanjang sempadan yang poros di rantau ini, seperti antara Myanmar dan Thailand.¹⁰⁴

Adalah penting bagi para pemimpin Asia Tenggara mencabar naratif palsu yang menyalahkan rantau kita sebagai menyumbang kepada pencemaran plastik lautan sambil mengabaikan kesan eksport sisa plastik mereka kepada kita, dan hakikat bahawa pencemar plastik terbesar ialah syarikat FMCG besar dari Global North. Rantau Asia Tenggara mempunyai sejarah kolektif dalam penggunaan bahan semula jadi, dan mampu menyediakan penyelesaian yang mesra alam sekitar, berfaedah dari segi ekonomi, dan diterajui rakyat dalam menangani krisis plastik. Ini termasuk penyelesaian sisa sifar yang sudah sedia ada di [Hoi An, Vietnam](#),¹⁰⁵ perintis guna-semula di [Manila, Philippines](#),¹⁰⁶ sistem guna-semula di [Jakarta, Indonesia](#),¹⁰⁷ dan infrastruktur pengisian air di [Bangkok, Thailand](#)¹⁰⁸ dengan sokongan Bangkok Metropolitan Authority. Selain daripada kerajaan tempatan, kerajaan negara-negara di rantau Asia Tenggara telah menunjukkan cita-cita untuk memimpin dalam melaksanakan dasar untuk membendung pencemaran plastik, dan secara individu telah membuat kenyataan yang kukuh dalam INC yang lalu. ASEAN juga telah menyuarakan cita-cita kolektifnya untuk memerangi pencemaran plastik sebagai sebuah rantau.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁰ Gokken, B. (2019, November 7). Indonesia re-exporting illegal waste to other countries, report finds. *Mongabay*. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/indonesia-waste-plastic-export-import-illegal/>

¹⁰¹ Quinault, C. (2020, February 6). Impurity rules 'apply' to intra-EU waste paper trade. *Letsrecycle*. <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/impurity-rules-apply-to-intra-eu-waste-paper-trade/>

¹⁰² Wipatayotin, A. (2022, July 29). Firm told to repatriate illegal waste. *Bangkok Post*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2356551/firm-told-to-repatriate-illegal-waste>.

¹⁰³ IPEN, National Toxics Network, Nexus3, Consumers' Association of Penang, EcoWaste Coalition. (2022). *Plastic Waste Fuels: Serious Implications Across South East Asia, as Australia Kicks the 'Waste' Can Down the Road*. IPEN. https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-plastic-waste-fuels-v1_1aw-en.pdf

¹⁰⁴ Lighthouse Reporting. (2024). How We Investigated Plastic Waste Dumping in Myanmar.

<https://www.lighthousereports.com/methodology/how-we-investigated-plastic-waste-dumping-in-myanmar/>

¹⁰⁵ GAIA. (2021). Plastic-Free Hoi An: Towards a Green Destination.

<https://www.no-burn.org/resources/plastic-free-hoi-an-towards-a-green-destination/>

¹⁰⁶ Greenpeace. (n.d.). Reuse and Refill for a Plastic-Free Future.

<https://www.greenpeace.org/philippines/act/plastic-free-future/reuse-and-refill/>

¹⁰⁷ Dietplastik. (2024, January 13). Reuse Tour 2024 Presents Learning to Expand Reuse Practices in Asia.

<https://plasticdiet.id/en/reuse-tour-2024-presents-learning-to-expand-reuse-practices-in-asia/>

¹⁰⁸ Thai Enquirer. (2023, December 27). New campaign by EJF and Bangkok Met aims to reduce plastic bottle use.

<https://www.thaienquirer.com/51440/new-campaign-by-ejf-and-bangkok-met-aims-to-reduce-plastic-bottle-use/>

¹⁰⁹ ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris. (2020).

<https://asean.org/asean2020/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/3.-ASEAN-Framework-of-Action-on-Marine-Debris-FINAL.pdf>

Jelas sekali, rantau kita mempunyai penyelesaian yang kukuh dan cita-cita yang kuat yang bukan sahaja dapat menyelesaikan krisis plastik di sini tetapi di tempat lain juga di dunia ini. Sudah tiba masanya untuk negara-negara ASEAN secara kolektif menyuarakan cita-cita kita di INC-4 untuk menamatkan pencemaran plastik. Rantau Afrika dan Negara-negara Membangun Pulau-pulau Kecil (Small Islands Developing States) telah pun berbuat demikian pada INC yang lalu dan memberi impak yang luar biasa.

Kami, organisasi masyarakat sivil yang bertandatangan di bawah, sedang berusaha untuk menamatkan pencemaran plastik di Asia Tenggara dan melampauinya, dan kami menyeru negara anggota ASEAN untuk bekerjasama dan merundingkan perjanjian plastik global yang memenuhi matlamat utama berikut:

1. Untuk menangani kitaran hayat penuh plastik, **mengutamakan pengurangan pengeluaran plastik**, bermula dengan plastik yang boleh dielakkan dan berbahaya berdasarkan pendekatan kriteria penggunaan yang penting.
2. Untuk menamatkan **pergerakan merentas sempadan sisa plastik** dan penjajahan sisa.
3. Untuk **menghapuskan toksin merentasi kitaran hayat plastik** mengikut kumpulan kimia (termasuk polimer), termasuk bahan tambahan (aditif) kimia, kedua-dua bahan tambahan secara sengaja dan tidak sengaja (intentionally and non-intentionally added substances - NIAS), dan mikroplastik.
4. Untuk **meningkatkan ketelusan, kebolehesanan, perlabelan dan pendedahan bahan kimia dalam plastik secara seragam** serta pelaporan pencemaran melalui **daftar pelepasan dan pemindahan bahan pencemar**.
5. Untuk **meningkatkan infrastruktur penggunaan semula dan isi semula** yang memenuhi kriteria reka bentuk minimum global termasuk piawaian bagi pembungkusan bebas toksik, mekanisme pengumpulan dan pengagihan semula yang selamat serta sasaran penggunaan semula.
6. Untuk **menolak teknologi yang tidak menangani punca pencemaran plastik**, dan sebaliknya memburukkan kesan terhadap kesihatan manusia dan alam sekitar, termasuk kitar semula bahan kimia (chemical recycling), pembakaran (insinerasi), sisa-kepada-tenaga, RDF, dan teknologi seumpamanya.
7. Untuk **mengelakkan pengganti yang dikesali** seperti plastik berasaskan bio, terbiodegradasi dan boleh dikompos yang telah terbukti mengandungi bahan kimia toksik¹¹⁰ dan hanya mengalihkan perhatian daripada mengurangkan penghasilan plastik.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ Zimmermann, L., Dombrowski, A., Völker, C., Wagner, M. (2020). Are bioplastics and plant-based materials safer than conventional plastics? In vitro toxicity and chemical composition, *Environment International*, Volume 145, 2020, 106066, ISSN 0160-4120, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106066>

¹¹¹ Scientists' Coalition Briefing Series: The global plastics treaty: *What is the role of bio-based plastic, biodegradable plastic and bioplastic?*
<https://ikhapp.org/material/policy-brief-the-global-plastics-treaty-what-is-the-role-of-bio-based-plastic-biodegradable-plastic-and-bioplastic-possible-core-obligation-8/>

8. Untuk mempertanggungjawabkan pencemar dan pengeluar melalui piawai global untuk **Peluasan Tanggungjawab Pengeluar (Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR))** dan mekanisme untuk **Prinsip Pencemar Membayar (Polluter Pays Principle)**.
 9. Untuk mengutamakan **hak asasi manusia dan keadilan sosial** untuk semua orang yang terjejas oleh pencemaran plastik, termasuk pekerja merentasi kitaran hayat plastik, terutamanya pemungut sisa, orang asli & komuniti Global South, melalui **Peralihan Adil (Just Transition)**.
 10. Untuk **mengukuhkan penyelidikan dan pemantauan** kesan plastik terhadap kesihatan manusia dan alam sekitar, dengan fokus ke arah **pembaikpulihan, pampasan dan remediasi**.
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