

此为《OBP-DEF-GUI-V1.5 OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES》的中文译本。英文原版文件已附在译本之后。

趋海塑料 (OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC)认证计划

OBP 计划定义与附录 (OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES)



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修订与更新

本文档应根据趋海塑料计划标准及补充文件中任何需要更新定义或附录的变更进行必要的修订。请将您对本文档的任何评论发送至 [contact\(at\)obpcert.org](mailto:contact(at)obpcert.org)。

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1. 引言 (INTRODUCTION)

Zero Plastic Oceans 的目标是通过制定激励措施和模型，促进收集趋海塑料¹ (OBP)，以保护海洋免受来自陆地活动的塑料废物持续泄漏的影响。

趋海塑料认证计划旨在通过增加价值，在趋海塑料到达海洋之前有效地收集和处理它们，从而鼓励从环境中清除趋海塑料。该计划由两个子计划组成：趋海塑料回收子计划和趋海塑料中和子计划。

当趋海塑料具有商业可回收性²时，可以通过认证其来源和可追溯性来鼓励其收集和回收，通过趋海塑料回收子计划赋予其更高的市场价值。该监管链根据组织在链中所处的环节，使用趋海塑料收集组织标准、趋海塑料回收组织标准和趋海塑料品牌标准进行认证。

当趋海塑料不具有商业可回收性³时，可以通过趋海塑料中和子计划认证其收集和最终处理过程来鼓励该过程。在此模型中，塑料生产商或用户可以通过购买趋海塑料信用，从自然环境中清除确定数量的塑料废物，从而为更好的环境做出贡献。该模型使用趋海塑料中和服务提供商标准和趋海塑料生产商与用户标准进行认证。

组织可以为一个或两个子计划进行认证，因为它们是互补的解决方案。从经济效率的角度来看，同时使用两个子计划是有意义的，因为所有趋海塑料都可以一次性收集和出售。从环境角度来看也是如此，因为只有同时处理商业可回收和不可商业回收的趋海塑料，我们才能产生真正的影响。

¹ 趋海塑料 (Ocean Bound Plastic)，如 OBP-DEF-GUI 所定义，是指将被水流、风、河流或潮汐作用带入海洋的塑料垃圾。

² 商业可回收趋海塑料 (Commercially recyclable OBP)，如 OBP-DEF-GUI 所定义，意味着趋海塑料在技术上可回收，并且可以在当地以对废品拾拾者或收集组织有吸引力的价格出售给回收商。目前，特别是在趋海塑料泄漏入海洋的国家，相当一部分技术上可回收的趋海塑料不幸地不具备商业可回收性。

³ 不可商业回收趋海塑料 (Not commercially recyclable OBP)，如 OBP-DEF-GUI 所定义，意味着趋海塑料无法以有吸引力的价格出售，但也包括技术上不可回收的产品或包装（由于使用的树脂、不同材料的混合或因为它们损坏太严重）。

收集趋海塑料的组织若希望为其员工和非正式收集者（独立收集者）提供增强的社会效益，可以额外认证**社会附加型趋海塑料组件**。

2. 范围 (SCOPE)

本文档涵盖了趋海塑料认证计划中使用的所有定义、缩写词和附录。它分为以下部分：

- **第 4 节** 涵盖了趋海塑料计划文件中使用的缩写词的含义。
- **第 5 节** 涵盖了简单定义，用于在趋海塑料认证计划的背景下精确理解常用术语。这些词在所有计划文件中均以大写字母书写，以表示其定义包含在本文档中。
- **第 6 节** 涵盖了特定术语的扩展定义，例如趋海塑料，这是趋海塑料认证计划的精髓。
- **第 7 节** 涵盖了趋海塑料计划所有可用的认证选项（**附录 I - 供应链模型**，**附录 II - 供应商团体认证要求**，**附录 III - 多场所认证要求**）。

3. 生效日期 (EFFECTIVE DATE)

本文档自发布之日起生效，并将于 2025 年 12 月 8 日起强制使用。新的认证申请人和已认证组织应自该日期起依据本版文档接受评估。

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4. 缩写词 (ACRONYMS)

缩写	英文全称	中文含义
B2B	Business to Business	企业对企业
CB	Certification Body	认证机构
CR OBP	Commercially Recyclable OBP	商业可回收趋海塑料
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility	生产者责任延伸
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies	信息与通信技术
ILO	International Labor Organization	国际劳工组织
IPM	Identity Preserved Model	身份保持模型
ISEAL	International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance	国际社会与环境认证及标签联盟
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	国际标准化组织
MBM	Mass Balance Model	质量平衡模型
NCR OBP	Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP	非商业可回收趋海塑料
OBP	Ocean Bound Plastic	趋海塑料
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel	垃圾衍生燃料
SC	Scope Certificate	范围证书
SM	Segregation Model	隔离模型
TAOBPW	Total Annual OBP Weight	年度趋海塑料总重量
ZPO	Zero Plastic Oceans	零塑料海洋组织

5. 简单定义 (SIMPLE DEFINITIONS)

术语 (英文)	术语 (中文)	定义 (中文)
Collection Costs	收集成本	包括直接成本，如工人工资和运输到最近可用采购中心的成本。结构成本和所有其他成本，如存储、分拣、清洗、打包等，应排除在计算之外。不同类型的材料可能有不同的收集成本，在这种情况下，可能需要按材料类型进行成本分离，以证明所收集的趋海塑料是否可被视为 NCR 或 CR OBP。因收集、处理或经批准的处理趋海塑料而收到的任何付款应从收集成本中扣除。
Commercially Recyclable OBP (CR OBP)	商业可回收趋海塑料	指可以出售给机械或化学回收价值链，且价格足以支撑其收集成本的趋海塑料。回收价值链的成本和市场价格需考虑项目当地的具体情况。基础设施和承购方的可用性、距离、收集点废物密度等问题在不同地点可能差异很大，并将影响结果。
Commitment	承诺	一个实体为支付至少一年内确定吨位的非商业可回收趋海塑料的中和费用而做出的正式约定。该承诺需通过与至少一个经认证的趋海塑料中和服务提供商/趋海塑料信用交易商签署至少一份合同来正式化。
Contract	合同	一个实体与经认证的中和服务提供商/趋海塑料信用交易商之间的协议，规定了承诺每年进行中和的确定数量的趋海塑料。
Exceptional Conditions	特殊情况 ⁴	导致现场审核无法进行或不可取的情况，原因包括旅行禁令、限制或安全原因。此类情况通常包括战争、暴动、自然灾害、特别不安全的地区、流行病等。
Final Material	最终材料	具有固定物理成分（以百分比表示的趋海塑料含量）的产出物，在制成最终产品前该成分不会被改变。如果成分未因添加其他材料而改变，则包装或织物可被视为最终材料。
Final Product	最终产品	在到达最终消费者或最终用户之前未经任何方式修改（无加工、无重新包装、无重新贴标）的产出物。
Inadequate Waste Collection	不充分的废物收集	当废物收集系统在视觉上不足，导致垃圾在街道上堆积和垃圾容器溢出时。

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Independent Collector	独立收集者	被定义为每月平均每天收集和出售数量低于 200 公斤趋海塑料的个人或非常小的团体。向渔民购买渔业材料趋海塑料时，上述限制不适用。
Input	投入物	组织用于其生产过程的材料，因此由供应链中的上一个参与者提供。
Legal Entity	法律实体	有能力签订合同的法人/主体。法律实体可以是，例如，注册公司、独资企业、合作社或自然人。
Multisite Certification	多场所认证	适用于一组具有合同关联的场所的认证选项。它们必须在一个总部办公室下运作，并使用内部控制系统进行管理。具体细节见本文档第 7 节附录 III。
Managed Dumpsite	管理的垃圾场	可能具有管理的垃圾填埋场的一个或多个技术特征（1. 底部防渗膜，2. 定期覆盖废物，3. 顶部防渗膜和沼气捕获系统，4. 围栏且未经授权人员不得进入），但并非全部。可能允许废品捡拾者存在。在所有情况下，管理的垃圾场都将位于经批准的场址并由运营商管理。
Managed Landfill	管理的垃圾填埋场	在具有覆盖土壤的底部防渗膜以避免渗滤液污染潜水层的场址进行的专业管理填埋操作；定期覆盖以使废物不暴露，减少疾病媒介；并具有顶部防渗层和沼气捕获系统以避免甲烷泄漏到大气中。此类场址由专业运营商运营，设有围栏，未经授权人员不得进入。
Necessary Documentary Evidence	必要的文件证据	组织可用于证明符合性的不同类型的证据，例如研究、报告、记录、登记册、法律文件、财务和行政文件、图片、事件证据、GPS 路线记录、访谈等。
Neutralization	中和	根据 OBP-NEU-STD 标准的要求，从环境中清除趋海塑料并对其进行处理的行为。
Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP (NCR OBP)	非商业可回收趋海塑料	当前未出售给回收价值链的趋海塑料。这可能非排他性地由于以下一个或多个条件造成： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 市场价格无法覆盖收集成本。 ● 所需的回收技术尚未商业化可用。 ● 趋海塑料损坏或污染严重。 ● 趋海塑料是不同材料的组合，使其在经济上不划算或技术上无法回收。 ● 趋海塑料由技术上不可回收的材料制成。

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		<p>行业中常用“无价值塑料”、“负价值塑料”或“低价值塑料”来指代非商业可回收塑料。</p> <p>回收价值链的成本和市场价格需考虑项目当地的具体情况。基础设施和承购方的可用性、距离、收集点废物密度等问题在不同地点可能差异很大，并将影响结果。</p>
OBP Credit	趋海塑料信用	一种可交易的环境商品，具有唯一序列号，代表根据 OBP-NEU-STD 标准要求收集和处理的 1 公斤非商业可回收趋海塑料。
OBP Logotype	趋海塑料标识	经认证至少符合趋海塑料回收子计划（趋海塑料收集组织和趋海塑料回收组织标准）其中一项标准的组织可使用的标识。也使用术语 OBP 标志。
OBP Logotypes	趋海塑料标识	三个趋海塑料标志中的任何一个或全部；趋海塑料标志、趋海塑料中和（OBPN）标志和社会附加型趋海塑料标志。也使用术语趋海塑料标志。
OBPN Logotype	趋海塑料中和标识	经认证至少符合趋海塑料中和子计划（趋海塑料中和服务提供商和趋海塑料生产商与用户标准）其中一项标准的组织可使用的标识。术语 OBPN 标识包括趋海塑料中和和趋海塑料正面标识。也使用术语 OBPN 标志。
OBP Neutralization Certificate	趋海塑料中和证书	应组织要求由认证机构签发的文件，用于验证和向第三方证明给定重量的趋海塑料已被中和，并且相应的趋海塑料信用已签发。也使用术语中和证书。
OBP Neutral Scope	趋海塑料中和范围	根据 OBP-PRO-STD 标准要求，将被认证为趋海塑料中和的产品或活动范围。
OBP Neutrality	趋海塑料中和	基于防止用作产品原材料的等效重量塑料（原生或再生）进入海洋的概念。通过中和（收集并适当处理）等效重量的非商业可回收趋海塑料来实现趋海塑料中和。实现趋海塑料中和的产品或活动可被标记为趋海塑料中和。一个组织补偿超过其使用或产生的塑料重量的 120% 的产品或活动可被标记为趋海塑料正面。
OBP Program	趋海塑料计划	定义趋海塑料认证中所有参与方的所有权利和义务的完整文件集。文件中也可使用术语趋海塑料计划。

On-Product Label	产品上标签	预定的标签，贴于产品、产品标签或包装上，用于对特定产品或包装做出特定的趋海塑料含量声明或趋海塑料中和/正面声明。经认证符合趋海塑料回收子计划的组织使用标准预设计的产品上标签（高清文件），而经认证符合趋海塑料中和子计划的组织使用 OBPN 标志。
Organization	组织	有兴趣或已获得趋海塑料计划某项标准认证的法律实体。
Output	产出物	由组织生产并出售或转移给供应链中下一个参与者的材料。
Plastic	塑料	合成或半合成的有机化合物，具有延展性，可塑造成固体或柔性物体。
Product Specific Claims	产品特定声明	由经认证的组织本身在其提供的特定产品或包装上，通过加贴 OBPN 标志或产品上标签做出的声明。对于一些企业对企业（B2B）交易，产品上加贴标签可能不适用，声明通过随附交易的单据进行。例如，可以在产品标签、产品说明书、目录、包装印刷上或作为产品描述的一部分在发票或运输单据中提到。
Promotional Claims	宣传声明	组织为宣传其作为证书持有者的身份及其参与趋海塑料认证计划而做出的概括性声明。这些声明不提及特定产品，可用于内部或外部沟通，通常预期出现在营销材料、网站、促销物品以及公司文件中。
Recycling	回收	用于再利用废弃产品的材料成分来制造其他产品或最终相同产品的过程。回收意味着初始产品的破坏及其成分通过工业过程转化为再生原材料。区分机械回收和化学回收。 机械回收 使用分拣、清洗、研磨、造粒和复合等过程。 化学回收 分解聚合物链，并通过与使用原油衍生物作为原料时相同或类似的石油化学过程，将获得的单体或化学品重新加工成新的塑料。
Remote Audit	远程审核	改编自 ISO 19011：当“面对面或现场”方法不可能或不希望时，指使用信息与通信技术（ICT）来收集信息、访谈被审核方等。
Reuse	再利用	再次使用废弃产品，其目标与最初设计和制造时相同或非常相似。再利用可包括在产品重新投放市场前的翻新过程。

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Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic	社会附加型趋海塑料	指第 6.2 节定义的趋海塑料（OBP），其收集过程为收集组织的独立收集者和员工提供了增强的社会效益，并依据社会附加型趋海塑料组件 OBP-SOC-STD 的要求通过了认证。
Social+ OBP Logotype	社会附加型趋海塑料标识	经认证符合 OBP-COL-STD 和/或 OBP-NEU-STD 标准，并同时符合社会附加型趋海塑料组件 OBP-SOC-STD 的组织可使用的标识。也使用术语社会附加型标志。
Scope Certificate (SC)	范围证书	由认证机构签发的文件，在组织成功通过任何趋海塑料标准的审核后，详细说明组织的名称、活动、地点和产品。该文件用于向第三方证明组织是证书持有者并验证其认证状态。组织应每年更新其认证。范围证书的有效期限不得超过 12 个月。更新日期应自认证机构成功重新评估组织之日起计算，因此组织应在其有效期结束前计划其认证的更新。
Separate Legal Entity	独立法律实体	通过作为分支机构、子公司、姊妹公司或组织员工的方式与组织无关的法律实体。
Small Collector	小型收集者	收集趋海塑料并将其出售给经 OBP-COL-STD 或 OBP-NEU-STD 标准认证的组织的法律实体。小型收集者作为供应商团体的成员，每年向一个组织出售的趋海塑料最多不得超过 1500 公吨，详见本文档第 7 节附录 II。
Source	来源地	收集趋海塑料的地理位置或特定生态系统。来源地可以是特定的河流、海滩、港口、海域、地区或国家，具体取决于组织如何定义其收集地点和趋海塑料的类别。
Standard	标准	趋海塑料计划中的某项标准。
Subcontractor	分包商	组织委托其处理趋海塑料材料或产品工作的法律上独立的实体，但不转让趋海塑料材料或产品的所有权。
Supervised/Shadow Audit	受监督/影子审核	由不具备趋海塑料计划审核资格的审核员进行的面审，由具备趋海塑料计划审核资格的审核员监督。

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Supplier Group	供应商团体	根据本文档第 7 节附录 II 详述的要求，与经认证的组织有合同关联的小型收集者团体，共同执行趋海塑料的收集工作。
Supply Chain Models	供应链模型	经认证的趋海塑料从收集到最终产品或经批准的处理过程中在整个供应链中的管理方式。可用模型在本文附录 I 第 7 节中描述。
Text Claim	文本声明	用于在产品上标签旁边提供额外描述性信息的文本。
Total Annual OBP Weight (TAOBPW)	年度趋海塑料总重量	经 OBP-NEU-STD 标准认证的组织一年内可能收集和 处理并签发趋海塑料信用的非商业可回收趋海塑料的估计重量。也使用缩写 TAOBPW。
Trader	交易商	不实际拥有货物所有权，仅向其他方购买和出售这些货物的组织。交易商不参与任何物理转换、重新包装或重新贴标货物。
Transaction Declaration	交易声明	趋海塑料计划中用于确保趋海塑料产品交易的可追溯性和真实性的文件。每次趋海塑料认证产品所有权变更时都必须签发交易声明。每个交易声明都有一个唯一标识符，并且只能由持有有效范围证书的组织在趋海塑料计划网站上生成。
Unmanaged Dumpsite	无人管理的垃圾场	非法倾倒地，废物由居民或未经许可的废物收集运营商丢弃，没有任何类型的控制，也没有废物管理运营商。无人管理的垃圾场通常比管理的垃圾场小。
Upcycling	升级再造	赋予废弃产品第二次生命，最终可能与其他产品结合，其用途与产品最初设计和制造时的目的不同，通常具有更高的市场价值。

6. 扩展定义 (EXTENDED DEFINITIONS)

6.1. 被遗弃的塑料废物 (ABANDONED PLASTIC WASTE)

该计划的精神是通过收集真实的趋海塑料来避免塑料废物进入海洋。这当然针对城市或自然区域中被遗弃的塑料废物，但也应包括如果不通过回收计划或源头分类收集，将会被遗弃的塑料废物。

被遗弃的塑料废物是指处置不当或乱扔的塑料废物，并且不会被任何市政或私人收集服务收集。

它包括：

- 在没有废物收集或废物收集不充分的城市化地区的塑料废物。

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- 在自然区域的塑料废物，无论是被乱扔的，还是由于雨水、风、水流或河流流动而进入环境的。
- 源头分类（从家庭收集）或自愿回收计划，仅限在没有废物收集或废物收集不充分的区/市。
- 在无人管理的垃圾场收集的塑料废物。
- 在管理的垃圾场收集的塑料废物，仅当管理的垃圾场的配置使得塑料废物明显正在进入海洋，因为塑料废物直接泄漏到河流或海洋中。
- 渔网、绳索、浮标、鱼箱，以及通过专门的废物管理计划回收的、在渔船上作为副渔获物产生和收集的任何塑料废物，通过向渔民或船队运营商提供激励措施，防止这些废物被扔到海里或遗弃在沙滩或海岸。激励措施可以是经济上的（支付塑料废物费用、降低处置成本、减少港口费用……）或其他性质的，如改善服务、优先使用权……

它不包括：

- 来自负责执行公共收集服务的公共或私营运营商的塑料废物流。
- 来自废物收集充分的区/市的源头分类（路旁收集或自愿投放到回收站——例如超市前的回收箱）的塑料废物。
- 在没有证据表明废物收集不充分的地区，从独立收集者处购买或由组织收集的塑料废物。
- 从分拣中心、管理的垃圾填埋场或管理的垃圾场收集的塑料废物。

趋海塑料计划排除的塑料废物来源示例：

⁵ 基于管理的垃圾场中的塑料已被有效收集并运输至该处，且没有进入河流或海洋的风险（除非有证据表明存在泄漏，详见第 16 页），将其排除在趋海塑料计划之外。

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Voluntary disposal/Recycling station



Well collected areas



Sorting Centers



Properly Managed Landfills



Managed Dumpsites⁵

趋海塑料计划包含的塑料废物来源示例：

被遗弃的塑料废物应优先在没有废物收集或废物收集不充分的人口密集地区收集，尽可能靠近⁶河流或海岸，或在环境清理操作期间进行：

6 根据定义，天然潜在趋海塑料（Naturally Potential OBP）可在距海岸 50 公里范围内缺乏收集系统或收集不充分的区域进行收集。然而，本计划的核心精神始终是对海洋产生积极影响，因此我们强烈鼓励并推荐尽可能靠近海岸线与河流区域开展收集工作，这将是最佳实践方案。

没有废物收集的地点，塑料废物被丢弃在环境中。



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目标区域存在明确无误的废物收集问题，且（塑料废物）流入海洋的风险显而易见。在此类区域进行源头（家庭）收集或通过回收点收集是可接受的，因为该地区缺乏废物收集系统，致使河流、街道或绿地被用作垃圾倾倒地。

废物收集不充分的地点



尽管存在一定的垃圾收集基础设施，但显然其运行效率低下，这通常是由于收集频率不足导致垃圾外溢并产生趋海塑料（OBP）。

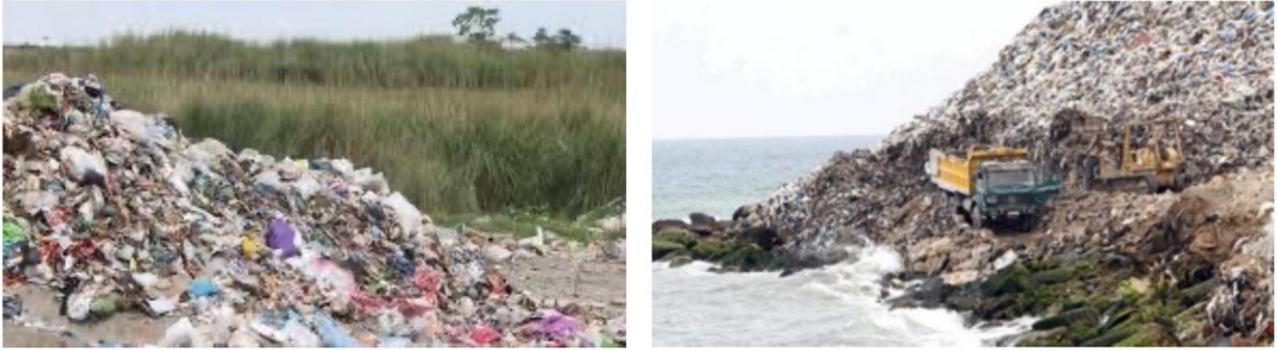
与渔业相关的塑料废物

**通过专项回收计划从港口渔民处收集的渔具（包括渔网、浮标、绳索等）所产生的回收物料，均被认定为“被遗弃塑料废物”。此类认定旨在有效防止渔具废物被抛入海洋或弃置于岸滩及海岸区域。



毗邻海岸或河流的未管理垃圾场与管理垃圾场

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在未管理垃圾场收集的塑料废物被认可为“被遗弃塑料废物”。

在管理垃圾场收集的塑料废物被排除在趋海塑料计划之外，除非满足以下例外条件：从管理垃圾场泄漏的塑料废物明显进入通往海洋的河流或直接进入海洋。

6.2. 趋海塑料 (OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC (OBP))

其定义为：最终将因风、降雨、河流或潮汐作用而被排放到海洋中的**被遗弃塑料废物**。

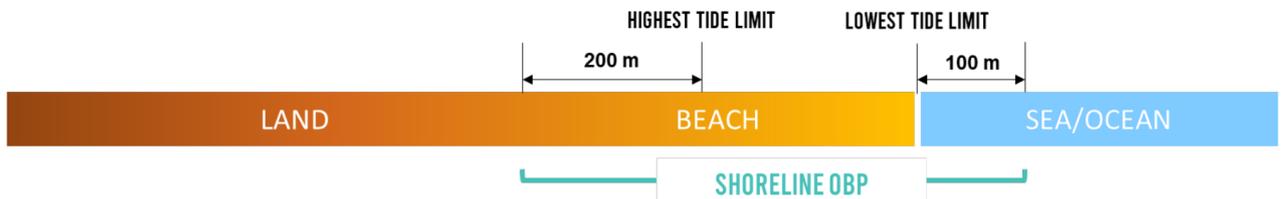
对于其尺寸没有限制，只要以趋海塑料为目标，收集微型、中型和大型塑料的模型都是可接受的。

更具体地说，趋海塑料分为四类（趋海塑料类别）：

1. **潜在趋海塑料 (Potential Ocean Bound Plastic)**：位于距海岸线 50 公里范围内⁷，且缺乏或存在不充分废物收集系统的区域内的被遗弃塑料废物。



2. **海岸线趋海塑料 (Shoreline Ocean Bound Plastic)**：在最高潮线向陆地方向 200 米内和最低潮线向海洋方向 100 米内发现的被遗弃塑料废物。



3. **水道趋海塑料 (Waterways Ocean Bound Plastic)**：位于河道内或河道两岸各 200 米距离内的被遗弃塑料废物。

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4. **渔业材料趋海塑料 (Fishing Material Ocean Bound Plastic)**: 通过激励渔民将其自身的塑料废物或在捕捞活动中作为副渔获物无意收集到的第三方塑料废物带回岸上和/或不丢弃在海中的项目所收集的被遗弃塑料废物。

⁷ 此参考距离源自 Jenna Jambeck 等人于 2015 年 2 月 13 日在《科学》杂志上发表的文章。随着新的科学出版物进一步界定趋海塑料，此距离可能会演变。

注释:

- 对于海岸线趋海塑料和潜在趋海塑料，其定义基于最低潮线和最高潮线。组织可以使用图片等文件证据或海滩上的沉积线等可见证据来证明所使用的界限。
- 对于海岸线和水道趋海塑料，如果收集组织能够合理证明由于场地的特定条件（降雨、风力、坡度），被遗弃塑料废物从更远距离被带入河流或海洋，则审核员可以接受对 200 米距离规则的例外情况。
- 对于水道趋海塑料，其定义基于河床界限。在河床存在季节性变化的国家，将考虑河床的最大范围来开始计算两岸的 200 米界限。然而，异常洪水事件将不被用于确定所使用的界限。
- 组织可以使用图片等文件证据或每侧河岸的沉积线等可见证据来证明所使用的界限。考虑到在季节性变化情况下精确确定这些界限的困难，审核员将接受证明界限位置的证据，并允许 +/- 50 米的容差。
- 只要所涉及的河流直接或通过其干流间接最终汇入海洋，水道趋海塑料的收集可以远于距海岸 50 公里。
- 渔业材料趋海塑料应在港口或位于海岸或河岸的场地从渔民处接收。对于河岸，它应位于直接或通过其干流间接流入海洋的河流的河岸上。
- 在趋海塑料认证计划中，趋海塑料或 Ocean Bound Plastic 指所有四个类别的趋海塑料，需要时，会另行指明具体类别。

6.3. 塑料 (PLASTIC)

塑料被定义为具有延展性并可塑造成固体或柔性物体的合成或半合成有机化合物。

任何类型的塑料材料都被接受为趋海塑料:

这包括所有由石油和生物来源制成的塑料，最常见的塑料列出如下。有关特种塑料的完整列表，请参阅维基百科页面 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastic>

- 聚酰胺 (PA) 或 (尼龙) - 纤维、牙刷毛、管材、渔线和低强度机械零件，如发动机零件或枪架
- 聚碳酸酯 (PC) - 光盘、眼镜、防暴盾牌、安全窗、交通信号灯和镜片
- 聚酯 (PES) - 纤维和纺织品
- 聚乙烯 (PE) - 用途广泛且廉价，包括超市袋和塑料瓶
 - 高密度聚乙烯 (HDPE) - 洗涤剂瓶、牛奶壶和模制塑料外壳

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- 低密度聚乙烯 (LDPE) - 户外家具、壁板、地板砖、浴帘和翻盖包装
- 聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯 (PET) - 碳酸饮料瓶、花生酱罐、塑料薄膜和微波炉包装
- 聚丙烯 (PP) - 瓶盖、吸管、酸奶容器、家电、汽车挡泥板 (保险杠) 和塑料压力管道系统
- 聚苯乙烯 (PS) - 泡沫填充料、食品容器、塑料餐具、一次性杯子、盘子、餐具、光盘 (CD) 和磁带盒
 - 高抗冲聚苯乙烯 (HIPS) - 冰箱内衬、食品包装和自动售货杯
- 聚氨酯 (PU) - 缓冲泡沫、隔热泡沫、表面涂层和印刷辊: 目前是第六或第七最常用的塑料, 例如汽车中最常用的塑料
- 聚氯乙烯 (PVC) - 管道和排水沟、电线/电缆绝缘、浴帘、窗框和地板
- 聚偏二氯乙烯 (PVDC) - 食品包装, 例如: 莎纶 (Saran)
- 丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯共聚物 (ABS) - 电子设备外壳 (例如电脑显示器、打印机、键盘) 和排水管
- 聚碳酸酯 + 丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯共聚物 (PC+ABS) - PC 和 ABS 的混合物, 可制造出更坚固的塑料, 用于汽车内饰和外饰部件以及手机机身
- 聚乙烯 + 丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯共聚物 (PE+ABS) - PE 和 ABS 的光滑混合物, 用于低负荷干式轴承

除上述之外, 合成制造的轮胎和其他合成橡胶材料也将被接纳。

油漆和树脂也被接纳。

多层包装: 包含多层塑料或一层铝和几层塑料或类似包装的多层包装也被接纳。

趋海塑料计划排除任何其他通常遇到的废物, 例如:

- 所有类型的金属
- 任何形式或形状的木材
- 食品和食品制备残留物
- 非塑料纤维制成的纺织品
- 玻璃
- 利乐包 (Tetrapack)
- 污垢、石头、混凝土灰泥或等效物、沙子、泥浆...
- 水或其他液体

注 8:

可以理解的是, 趋海塑料通常在自然环境中收集, 可能很脏。如果适用, 应通过打开或切开容器尽可能去除附着的食物、污垢、沙子、水。不期望对收集的材料进行清洗, 因为这将使收集活动变得不切实际且不符合环保要求。

如果趋海塑料附着在另一种材料上, 例如金属、木材、石头, 应尽最大努力将趋海塑料与其他材料分离, 以免产生虚假的吨位。对于通常装在金属容器中的油漆和树脂将作为例外处理。

如果趋海塑料容器中含有有毒产品, 如溶剂、酸、肥皂或清洁产品等, 组织不应为了正确的塑料重量核算而将有毒产品释放到环境中。它应根据常识和最佳实践单独处理这些废物, 同时核算从环境中清除的总重量。

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⁸ 此注释主要适用于中和子计划，因为当收集是为了出售给回收价值链时，回收商的规格自然优先于我们的建议。

7. 附录 (ANNEXES)

7.1. 附录 I - 供应链模型 (SUPPLY CHAIN MODELS)

7.1.1. 通用要求 (General Requirements)

共有 3 种供应链模型选项：身份保持模型 (IPM)、隔离模型 (SM) 和质量平衡模型 (MBM)。

当经认证的趋海塑料变更所有权时，为了维持更严格的状态以及对类别或来源地的相关声明权，买方也必须经认证并应用相同的供应链模型或更严格的模型。

严格性顺序如下：IPM > SM > MBM。

申请 OBP-COL-STD 和/或 OBP-NEU-STD 的组织只能选择 IPM 和/或 SM。

申请 OBP-REC-STD 标准的组织可以申请任何模型。

7.1.2. 身份保持模型 (IPM)

IPM 允许再生趋海塑料或趋海塑料信用的最终用户对特定的**来源地**进行声明，精确命名清除趋海塑料的环境所在的河流、海滩、港口、海域、地区、城市、国家等。

因此，该模型要求对特定的趋海塑料批次、批量或流在整个供应链中进行完全追溯，并且不允许任何混合。在经认证的趋海塑料的物流链或加工的每个阶段，组织必须能够通过**文件证据**证明来自特定来源地的经认证趋海塑料始终与其他经认证的趋海塑料来源地隔离，并且当然也与未经认证的趋海塑料或任何其他塑料隔离。当趋海塑料不出售给回收价值链而是通过**经批准的处理**进行处理时，允许在经批准的处理设施中进行混合。

通过趋海塑料回收子计划管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：



通过趋海塑料中和子计划管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：

此为《OBP-DEF-GUI-V1.5 OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES》的中文译本。英文原版文件已附在译本之后。



7.1.3. 隔离模型 (SM)

SM 模型确保经认证的趋海塑料绝不与未经认证的趋海塑料或其他塑料混合，但允许来自不同来源地的经认证趋海塑料相互混合。

因此，该模型要求对经认证的趋海塑料批次、批量或流在整个供应链中进行完全追溯，并且不允许与未经认证的趋海塑料或任何其他塑料混合。在经认证的趋海塑料的物流链或加工的每个阶段，组织必须能够通过文件证据证明经认证的趋海塑料始终与未经认证的趋海塑料或任何其他塑料隔离。当趋海塑料不出售给回收价值链而是通过经批准的处理进行处理时，允许在经批准的处理设施中进行混合。

如果一个组织同时管理不同类别的趋海塑料（海岸线、水道、渔业材料、社会附加型或潜在），并希望保持每个类别的单独声明，则应在物理上分别隔离每个类别。如果类别混合，则产生的混合物只能声明为潜在趋海塑料。

如果需要，组织被授权预售一个类别的趋海塑料而使用另一个类别的材料，前提是数量可以在再认证审核时进行核对。

例如，对于一个收集海岸线趋海塑料和潜在趋海塑料的组织：

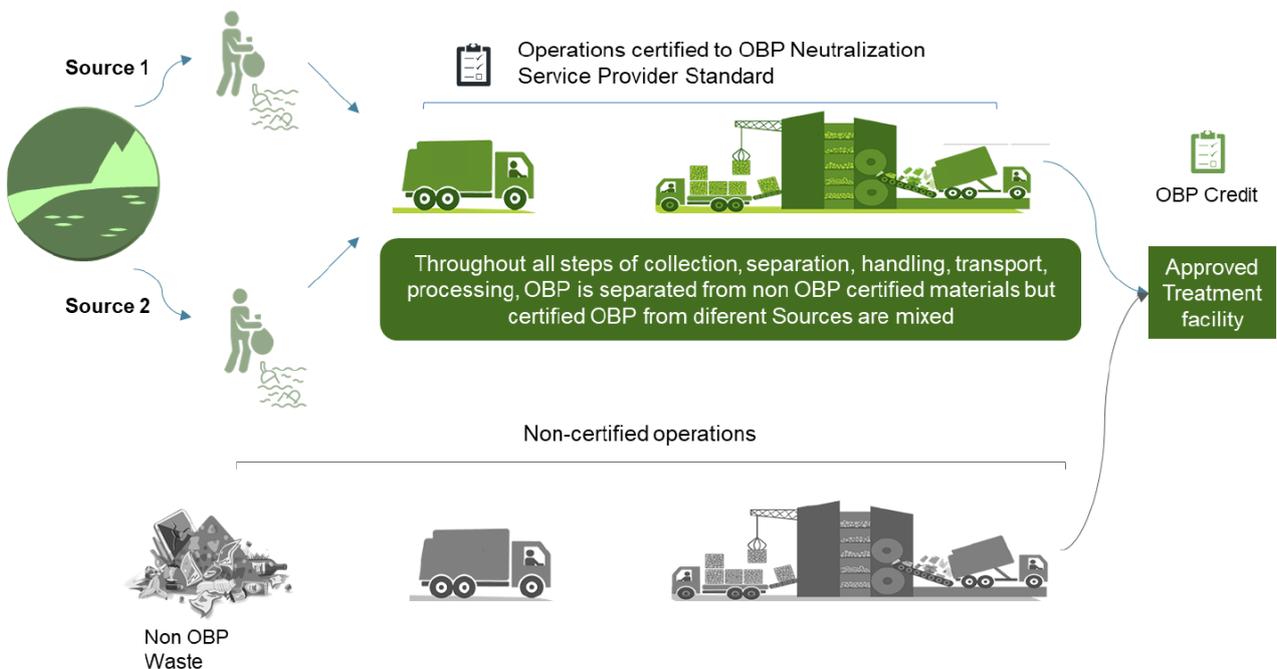
- 在上半年，它销售了 100 吨海岸线趋海塑料，并收集了 50 吨海岸线趋海塑料和 50 吨潜在趋海塑料。
- 在下半年，它销售了 100 吨潜在趋海塑料，并收集了 50 吨海岸线趋海塑料和 50 吨潜在趋海塑料。
- 在审核时，该组织已收集并销售了每个类别各 100 吨。

通过趋海塑料回收子计划管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：

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通过趋海塑料中和子计划管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：



7.1.4. 质量平衡模型 (MBM)

MBM 允许在物流链或生产的任何步骤（收集步骤除外，此模型不适用于收集）将经认证的趋海塑料与未经认证的趋海塑料或其他材料混合。MBM 控制限定范围（场地、工厂、车间、工艺步骤等）内经认证的趋海塑料和其他材料的投入物和产出物，以确定组织产出物中经认证趋海塑料的比例。

在应用 MBM 的范围内，不需要单独存储、标记或加工经认证的趋海塑料。然而，精确测量和记录经认证的趋海塑料及任何其他材料的投入物和产出物至关重要。

用于机械回收的质量平衡供应链模型

由于机械回收⁹的技术特性，组织将只能在其范围证书所涵盖的所有产品上，声明等于 MBM 下认证的比例的再生材料含量。禁止将趋海塑料再生含量自由分配给一个百分比或特定的产品流。

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⁹ 在产品中实现 100%的趋海塑料再生含量在技术上具有挑战性，并且与实现例如 30%或 50%的再生含量非常不同。将再生含量自由分配给一个流或部分产品将允许进行 100%再生含量的声明，这是误导性的，歪曲了所售产品的实际情况，并创造了不当的市场优势。

通过趋海塑料回收子计划并采用机械回收管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：



投入物和产出物之间的核算必须定期进行，且此周期绝不得超过 3 个月。经认证的趋海塑料与其他材料的比例在整个核算期内可以变化，但在期末必须遵守范围证书中声明的比例。

例如，一个声明 50%比例的回收组织在 2 个月的时间内，可以在第 1 个月接收 50%，在第 2 个月接收 50%，但它也可以在第 1 个月接收 25%，在第 2 个月接收 75%。

如果一个组织在某个核算期内的投入物超过了其声明比例的要求，允许但不强制将此超额部分结转到一个核算期。

例如，上述同一个组织在第 1 个月接收了 50%，在第 2 个月接收了 75%，则每月超额 25%，可以结转到下一个时期。

声明不允许自由归属或分配。在上述例子中，该组织不能声称其 50%的产品含有 100%经认证的趋海塑料。它只能在其 100%的认证产品上声明 50%的趋海塑料含量。

用于化学回收的质量平衡供应链模型

化学回收过程使用非常大体积的原料，这使得处理 100%纯度的趋海塑料批次变得不可行。化学回收中趋海塑料原料体积与总原料体积的百分比将是一个非常低的数字，以便能够对整个生产进行有价值的声明。然而，鼓励在化学回收中加入趋海塑料原料是非常可取的，以增加收集的趋海塑料量。因此，当使用化学回收时，只要满足以下条件，MBM 可以与趋海塑料声明的自由分配一起使用：

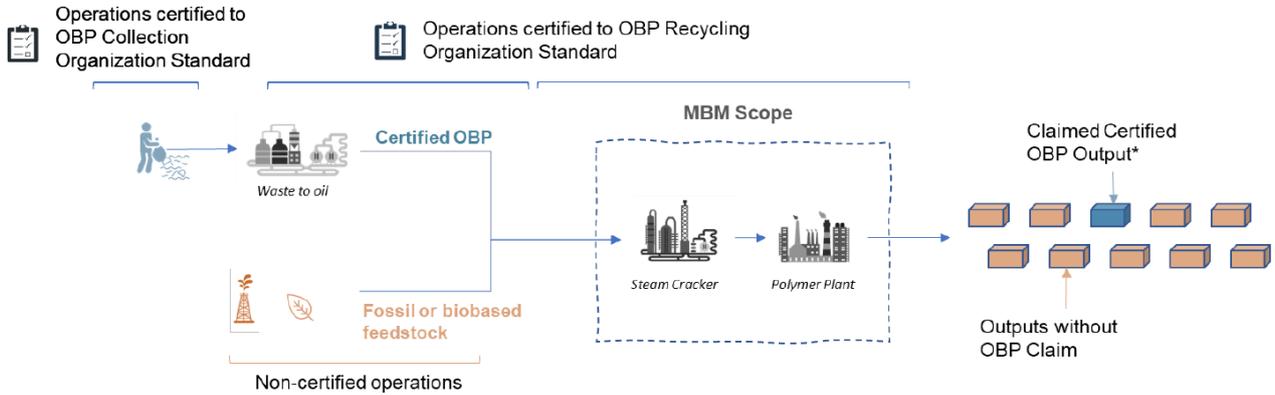
- 组织将被允许在其选择的产品批次上进行趋海塑料声明，应用上述相同的核算规则，考虑趋海塑料投入物和产出物的重量以及过程的损失率。 resulting 声明的趋海塑料数量必须等于趋海塑料投入量减去过程损失。
- 进行趋海塑料声明的批次必须来自已接收趋海塑料投入物的加工单元/系列。
- 进行趋海塑料声明时，组织必须使用提及“质量平衡”的趋海塑料产品上标签，详见 OBP-LOG-GUI 文件。
- 组织还应告知其客户，在进行趋海塑料认证声明时，他们需要使用相同的提及“质量平衡”的产品上标签。

此为《OBP-DEF-GUI-V1.5 OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES》的中文译本。英文原版文件已附在译本之后。

通过趋海塑料回收子计划并采用化学回收管理的趋海塑料供应链示例：

一个组织在核算期内使用了 100 吨经认证的趋海塑料投入物和 9900 吨未经认证的投入物。过程损失为 1%。该组织可以在来自加工单元的产品批次上声明最多 99 吨的趋海塑料，可以是 99 吨声明为 100% 趋海塑料含量，或 198 吨声明为 50% 趋海塑料含量，或任何其他组合，最终声明的趋海塑料总量最多为 99 吨。

* (图注：在物流或生产链的任何环节，收集后，经认证的趋海塑料可与其他未经认证的材料混合。允许对特定批次进行声明分配。可声明为趋海塑料的数量相当于趋海塑料投入量减去实际过程损失。)



7.2. 附录 II - 供应商集群认证 (SUPPLIER GROUP CERTIFICATION)

7.2.1. 引言 (Introduction)

此供应商团体认证计划旨在鼓励正规废物收集行业的微型和小型企业的发展。它针对**小型收集者**，这些实体如合作社、营利和非营利组织，它们规模太大而不符合“**独立收集者**”的定义，但又太小而无法独立承担认证费用。

在这种情况下，从此类小型收集者购买趋海塑料的**组织**，可以选择组建和管理一个供应商团体，以将其认证范围扩展到其供应链的这一环节。

供应商团体必须由该**组织**管理，该组织因此成为“**团体经理**”，集中为小型收集者进行采购和认证要求符合性管理。

包含在供应商团体认证计划范围内并受其覆盖的小型收集者，仅被允许向团体经理/组织销售经认证的趋海塑料。他们只能参加一个供应商团体。

每个团体成员（小型收集者）应仅选择一种**供应链模型（隔离模型或身份保持模型）**。

供应商团体应在较小的地理范围内构成，与团体经理监督团体运营的能力相一致。不允许跨国的供应商团体。

7.2.2. 小型收集者的资格标准 (Eligibility criteria for Small Collectors)

要具备作为团体成员申请的资格，小型收集者应满足以下条件：

- 是独立于该组织及任何其他团体成员的**法律实体**。
- 每年收集和销售的趋海塑料少于一千五百（1500）公吨。
- 要么直接向**独立收集者**购买，要么用自己的员工或志愿者进行收集，并遵守所收集趋海塑料类别的位置和/或监督要求。
- 与团体经理/组织签署“**供应商团体成员协议**”，其中规定了其趋海塑料收集的要求，并确认了其在协议期间遵守这些要求的意愿。

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7.2.3. “供应商团体成员协议”内容 (“Member of Supplier Group Agreement” content)

与团体经理/组织签订的“供应商团体成员协议”应至少涵盖以下要点：

- a) 声明遵守标准的要求。
- b) 授权团体经理代表其申请认证。
- c) 声明允许团体经理、**认证机构**或 **ZPO** 代表访问其场所并获取与趋海塑料收集和管理相关的文件。
- d) 有义务实施团体经理、认证机构或 ZPO 代表给出的规则、指南或建议。
- e) 有义务参加团体经理组织的培训。
- f) 有义务仅在预定义的公平商业条件下向团体经理销售经认证的趋海塑料。
- g) 有义务就小型收集者希望做出的任何有关趋海塑料计划的**声明**，向团体经理请求批准。
- h) 确认作为“小型收集者”的资格条件，并确认任何违反这些条件的行为将导致立即从供应商团体中除名。
- i) 确认在协议中接受的义务未得到履行时的除名程序。

7.2.4. 团体经理/组织职责 (Group Manager/Organization Responsibilities)

团体经理应：

- a) 指定一名负责管理供应商团体的人员。
- b) 拥有一个集中管理所有关于供应商团体信息的管理系统，例如：团体成员名称和联系方式、每个团体成员购买的趋海塑料体积、签署的“供应商团体成员协议”副本、培训记录、向团体成员提出的建议、建议实施的跟进、因不符合而除名的团体成员以及新团体成员的接纳。
- c) 确保所有团体成员已收到或可以获取**标准**的实际副本，并理解其中哪些部分适用于他们。（仅适用于团体成员使用英语或有其语言版本的标准时）
- d) 用当地语言创建简化的程序、指南、规则，以帮助团体成员遵守标准的要求。
- e) 每年至少组织一次关于标准和供应商团体程序/要求的培训。
- f) 对所有成员进行年度内部审核，并保存审核发现、纠正措施和实施证据的记录。
- g) 制定针对不符合成员的除名程序。
- h) 制定团体章程、行为准则或类似文件。
- i) 道德、公平地对待团体成员，特别是不得利用团体经理的地位将不公平的商业条件强加给团体成员。
- j) 确定供应商团体认证费用是否以及在团体成员之间分摊，并收取会费（如有）。
- k) 与**认证机构**协调处理供应商团体组成的修改（增加或除名团体成员）。组织需要等待认证机构的验证，才能与新的团体成员进行交易。
- l) 允许认证机构审核员在组织审核或检查访问期间访谈其选择的任何团体成员。
- m) 提供足够的后勤、物资和人力资源，以便能够对供应商团体就标准的符合性进行充分控制。团体成员未遵守标准要求将被视为团体经理的不符合项，并可能导致团体经理失去认证。
- n) 确保向每个团体成员购买的趋海塑料数量保持在允许的限额以下（每年 1500 公吨）。能够收集和出售更多的小型收集者将需要独立认证 OBP-COL-STD 标准并离开供应商团体。

7.2.5. 团体成员/小型收集者职责 (Group Member/Small Collector Responsibilities)

团体成员应：

- a) 遵守标准中适用的章节。

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- b) 遵守团体经理制定的简化程序、指南、规则。
- c) 遵守团体经理制定的团体章程、行为准则或类似文件。
- d) 在审核、例行访问或未经通知的检查期间，允许团体经理、认证机构或 ZPO 代表完全访问其场所和与标准相关的信息。
- e) 遵守上述代表提出的任何建议。
- f) 允许认证机构审核员或团体经理或 ZPO 的代表访谈其员工、管理层或其所从购买的独立收集者。
- g) 保存销售给团体经理的经认证趋海塑料数量的记录，以及在适用情况下向独立收集者购买数量的记录。

7.2.6. 声明 (Claims)

团体经理应为其所有成员制定一个单一的标准声明，并获得认证机构的批准。如果一个团体成员希望进行个别声明，则必须通过团体经理提交给认证机构，经批准后方可使用。

7.3. 附录 III - 多场所认证 (MULTISITE CERTIFICATION)

7.3.1. 参与多场所认证的条件 (Conditions for participating in a multi-site certification)

- a) 不同的参与场所之间应具有合同联系，并在一个**总部办公室**（通常是总部，但不强制）下运作，由该办公室负责管理和行政其运营。
- b) 场所可以是分支机构、子公司或在总部办公室控制下执行运营的类似实体。
- c) 总部办公室和场所不需要是同一个**法律实体**，但它们之间必须存在法律关系。
- d) 总部办公室和场所之间，以及场所彼此之间，可以在不同的国家。
- e) 所有场所都需要在总部办公室 imposed 的统一管理体系下运作。

7.3.2. 总部办公室的职责 (Responsibilities of the central office)

总部办公室应：

- a) 指定一名负责在所有参与场所实施本标准要求的人员。
- b) 能够决定哪些场所可以或不可以成为多场所认证的一部分。
- c) 制定管理场所不符合项的程序，并能够决定将不符合的场所从多场所认证中除名。
- d) 准备并实施针对认证的场所培训。
- e) 生成与适用于所有场所的标准相关的通用质量管理文件，并验证为满足每个场所特定需求所需的调整。
- f) 监督声明并为其整个组织获得认证机构的批准。

7.3.3. 内部审核 (Internal Audits)

- a) 总部办公室应至少每年对所有多场所认证覆盖的场所进行一次内部审核，以确保符合标准的要求。
- b) 内部审核中报告的所有不符合项都应记录在案，并附有随后的纠正措施计划。
- c) 总部办公室应跟踪纠正措施计划的实施情况。
- d) 内部审核报告、不符合项清单、纠正措施计划以及不符合项结案报告应由总部办公室保存，并在组织审核期间可供查阅。

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CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES



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Revisions and Updates

This document shall be revised as necessary to match any changes in the Standards and complementary documents of the OBP Program that require a definition or annex update. Please send any comment you have regarding this document to [contact\(at\)obpcert.org](mailto:contact(at)obpcert.org).

Revision history

Date	Version	Changes
8 th Sept. 2021	V1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial Release
17 th Mar. 2022	V1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review and complement of the definition of Collection Costs• Reformulation of the definition of Scope Certificate
13 th Jun. 2023	V1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modification of chapter 7.1.4 with the addition of a paragraph regarding the use of Mass Balance Model for Chemical Recycling.
8 th Sept. 2023	V1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addition of definitions for: Child Labor, Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic, Social+ OBP Logotype• Modification of the definitions of OBP Logotypes.• Modification of chapter 7.2.4.k by requiring CB validation of the Supplier Group composition changes.• Addition of effective date as section 3.
31 st Mar. 2024	V1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addition of the definition of Brand
8 th Sept; 2025	V1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarification to the Independent Collector definition

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of Zero Plastic Oceans is to protect oceans from the continuous leakage of Plastic waste from land-based activity by developing incentives and models that promote the collection of Ocean Bound Plastic¹ (OBP).

The **OBP Certification Program** was designed to encourage the removal of OBP from the environment by adding value in effectively collecting and treating it before it reaches oceans. The scheme is composed of two subprograms; the **OBP Recycling Subprogram**, and the **OBP Neutrality Subprogram**.

When OBP is commercially recyclable², its collection and Recycling can be encouraged by certifying its origin and traceability, giving it a higher market value with the OBP Recycling Subprogram. This chain of custody is certified using the OBP Collection Organization Standard, the OBP Recycling Organization Standard and the OBP Brand Standard depending on which step on the chain an organization is.

When OBP is not commercially recyclable³, its collection and final treatment can be encouraged by certifying the process with the OBP Neutrality Subprogram. In this model, Plastic producers or users can contribute to a better environment by removing a determined volume of plastic waste from nature through the acquisition of OBP Credits. This model is certified using the OBP Neutralization Services Provider Standard and the OBP Plastic Producers & Users Standard.

Organizations may certify themselves for one or both subprograms as they are complementary solutions. Working with both subprograms makes sense in terms of economic efficiency, given all OBP is collected and marketed at once. It also makes sense from the environmental perspective, since it is only by addressing both, Commercially and Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP, that we will be able to make a real impact.

¹ Ocean Bound Plastic, is, as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, Plastic litter that will be carried away to oceans in particular by the effects of currents, winds, river flows or tides.

² Commercially recyclable OBP as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, means that OBP is technically recyclable and that it can be sold locally to recyclers for a price that renders its collection attractive to waste pickers or collection organizations. Currently, especially in countries where OBP is leaking into the oceans, a significant portion of technically recyclable OBP is unfortunately not commercially recyclable.

³ Not commercially recyclable OBP as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, means that OBP cannot be sold for an attractive price but also includes products or packaging which are technically not recyclable (because of the resin used, the mix of different materials or because they are too damaged).

Organizations collecting OBP willing to provide enhanced social benefits to their employees and informal collectors (Independent Collectors), may additionally certify to the Social+ OBP Component.

2. SCOPE

This document covers all definitions, acronyms and annexes used in the OBP Certification Program. It is divided into the following sections:

- Section 4 covers the significance of the acronyms used in the OBP Program documents.
- Section 5 covers simple definitions, used to precise the understanding of usual terms in the context of the OBP Certification Program. These words have been written in capital letters throughout all program documents to signal their definition is included in this document.
- Section 6 covers extended definitions for specific terms, like Ocean Bound Plastic, which is the essence of the OBP Certification Program.
- Section 7 covers all certification options available for the OBP Program (ANNEX I - Supply Chain Models, ANNEX II - Supplier Group certification requirements, ANNEX III - Multisite certification requirements).

3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This document becomes effective on the release date and shall become compulsory to use on the 8th of December 2025. New certification applicants and already certified Organizations shall be assessed against this revision of the document from this date onwards.

4. ACRONYMS

B2B:	Business to Business
CB:	Certification Body
CR OBP:	Commercially Recyclable OBP
EPR:	Extended Producer Responsibility
ICT:	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IPM:	Identity Preserved Model
ISEAL:	International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance



ISO: International Organization for Standardization
MBM: Mass Balance Model
NCR OBP: Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP
OBP: Ocean Bound Plastic
RDF: Refuse Derived Fuel
SC: Scope Certificate
SM: Segregation Model
TAOBPW: Total Annual OBP Weight
ZPO: Zero Plastic Oceans



5. SIMPLE DEFINITIONS

Approved Certification Body	Independent body that has been approved by Zero Plastic Oceans to conduct Audits and issue Scope Certificates against the requirements of the OBP Certification Program. The term Certification Body , or CB is also used in the OBP Program.
Approved Treatment	Transformation or disposal of collected OBP in a way it either re-integrates a value chain or is stored without risking it may contaminate the environment. Approved Treatments are listed in the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.
Audit	Independent verification by an Approved Certification Body of the compliance of an Organization to the requirements of a given Standard of the OBP Program.
Auditor	Individual qualified person on behalf of the Approved Certification Body that carries out the Audit.
Brand	Any Organization that handles the design, production, marketing, purchase, and distribution of products sold under its private name/label. The Brand may be represented by several legal entities, eventually in several different countries. The Brand may sell to wholesalers, retailers or directly to consumers.
Child Labor	Child Labor means any work performed by children under the age of 15 or any higher age that the local employment legislation specifies. Children participation in environmental cleanup events or recycling programs with their families or school is not considered Child Labor. Children supporting their parents' activity with home based administrative tasks is tolerated as long these tasks do not restrict the child ability to do his homework and attend school.
Claim	Any communication either promotional (website, brochure...) or on-product that is related to the Ocean Bound Plastic certification scheme. To be able to use OBP trademark or labels, and prepare approved Claims, Organizations shall refer to the document OBP Logo Uses and Claims Guidelines OBP-LOG-GUI.

Collection Costs	Collection Costs include direct costs such as worker wages and transport costs to the closest available purchasing center. Structure costs and all other costs such as storage, sorting, washing, baling, shall be excluded from the calculation. Different types of materials may have different collection costs, in that case, cost segregation per type of material may be required to demonstrate whether the OBP collected can be considered NCR or CR OBP. Any payment received for collection, handling or Approved Treatment of the OBP shall be deducted from the Collection Costs.
Commercially Recyclable OBP (CR OBP)	OBP that can be sold to the mechanical or chemical recycling value chain at a price that is sufficient to support the Collection Costs. Cost and market price of the Recycling value chain are considered at the project's local context. Issues like availability of infrastructure and off takers, distances, density of waste in the collection site, etc, can vary greatly between locations and will affect the outcome.
Commitment	Formal engagement made by an entity to pay for the Neutralization of a defined tonnage of Non-Commercially Recyclable Ocean Bound Plastic during at least a year. This Commitment is to be formalized by the signature of at least one Contract with at least one certified provider of OBP Neutralization services/OBP Credit Trader.
Contract	Agreement between an entity and a certified Neutralization services provider/OBP Credit Trader which stipulates the determined volume of OBP that is committed to be Neutralized yearly
Exceptional Conditions⁴:	Circumstances that render the performance of on-site Audits impossible or undesirable due to travel prohibitions, restrictions, or safety reasons. Such circumstances typically include wars, insurrections, natural disasters, notably insecure areas, pandemics, etc.
Final Material	Output with a physical composition (content of Ocean Bound Plastic expressed in percentage) that will not be modified until the Final Product. If the composition is not altered by addition of other materials, a packaging or a fabric is considered a Final Material.

⁴ If in doubt, Certification Bodies should contact ZPO in order to determine whether a given circumstance shall or shall not be considered an Exceptional Condition.

Final Product	Output that is not modified in any way (no processing, no repacking, no relabeling) until the end consumer or end user is reached.
Inadequate Waste Collection	When the waste collection system is visually insufficient, causing accumulation of garbage in the streets and overflowing of the garbage containers.
Independent Collector	Independent Collectors are defined as individuals or very small groups collecting and selling quantities lower than 200Kg of OBP per day on a monthly average. For the purchase of Fishing Material OBP to fishermen the above-mentioned limit is not applicable.
Input	Material used by an Organization for its production process, therefore supplied by a previous actor in the supply chain.
Legal Entity	Legal person/subject in capacity to enter a contract. A Legal Entity can be, for example, an incorporated company, a sole proprietorship, a cooperative or a natural person.
Multisite Certification	Certification option for a group of sites that have a contractual link between them. They must work under a central office and be administered using an internal control system. Specific details are found in ANNEX III of Section 7 of this document.
Managed Dumpsite	May have one or several of the technical characteristics of the Managed Landfill (1. lower impermeable membrane, 2. regular coverings of waste, 3. top impermeable membrane and biogas capture system, 4. fenced and inaccessible by unauthorized personal), but not all of them. May allow the presence of waste pickers. In all cases Managed Dumpsites will be on authorized sites and managed by an operator.
Managed Landfill	Professionally managed burial operation in a site with a lower impermeable membrane covering the soil to avoid lixiviates polluting phreatic levels; regularly covered so waste is not exposed to reduce disease vectors and has a top impermeable layer and a biogas capture system to avoid methane leaks to the atmosphere. Such sites are operated by professional operators, fenced, and inaccessible by unauthorized personal.

Necessary Documentary Evidence

Different types of evidence that can be used by the Organization to demonstrate compliance such as studies, reports, records, registers, legal documentation, financial and administrative documentation, pictures, evidence of events, registers of GPS routes, interviews, etc.

Neutralization

Action of removing OBP from the environment and treating it per the requirements of the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.

Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP (NCR OBP)

OBP currently not sold to the Recycling value chain. This may be due not exhaustively, to one or more of the following conditions:

- The sale price in the market does not cover Collection Costs.
- The needed Recycling technology is not commercially available.
- The OBP is too damaged or contaminated.
- The OBP is a combination of different materials making it uneconomical or technically impossible to recycle.
- The OBP is made of a material technically not recyclable.

The terms “no value plastics”, “negative value plastics” or “low value plastics” are frequently used in the industry to refer to Non-Commercially Recyclable Plastics.

Cost and market price of the Recycling value chain are considered at the project’s local context. Issues like availability of infrastructure and off takers, distances, density of waste in the collection site, etc, can vary greatly between locations and will affect the outcome.

OBP Credit

Tradable environmental commodity with a unique serial number that represents the collection and treatment of 1Kg of Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP according to the requirements of the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.

OBP Logotype

Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to at least one of the Standards of the OBP Recycling subprogram (OBP Collection Organization and OBP Recycling Organization Standards). The term **OBP Logo** is also used.



OBP Logotypes

Any or all of the three OBP Logos; the OBP, OBPN and Social+ OBP Logos. The term **OBP Logos** is also used.



OBPN Logotype

Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to at least one of the Standards of the OBP Neutrality subprogram (OBP Neutralization Services Provider and OBP Plastic Producers & Users Standards). The term **OBPN Logotype**, includes the OBP Neutral and OBP Positive logotypes. The term **OBPN Logo** is also used.



OBP Neutralization Certificate

Document issued by the CB upon Organization's request that serves to verify and prove to third parties that a given weight of OBP has been Neutralized and that the corresponding OBP Credits have been issued. The term **Neutralization Certificate** is also used.

OBP Neutral Scope

Scope of products or activities to be certified Ocean Bound Plastic Neutral per the requirements of the OBP-PRO-STD Standard.

OBP Neutrality

Concept based on preventing that the equivalent weight of plastic (virgin or recycled) used as raw material for a product does not reach oceans. Ocean Bound Plastic Neutrality is achieved by Neutralizing (collecting and appropriately treating) the equivalent weight of Non-Commercially Recyclable Ocean Bound Plastic.

A product or an activity for which Ocean Bound Plastic Neutrality is achieved can be labelled as **Ocean Bound Plastic Neutral**. A product or an activity for which an Organization compensates more than 120% of the plastic used or produced can be labelled as **Ocean Bound Plastic Positive**.

OBP Program

The complete set of documents that defines all the rights and obligations of all the parties involved in the Ocean Bound Plastic certification. The term **Ocean Bound Plastic Program** is also used in the documents.

On-Product Label

Predetermined labels to be affixed to products, product tags, or packaging to make a specific OBP content Claim or OBP Neutral/Positive Claim for a given product or packaging. Standard On-Product Labels are predesigned and available as high-definition file for Organizations certified to the OBP Recycling subprogram while OBPN Logo is used for those certified to the OBP Neutrality subprogram.

Organization

Legal entity interested in becoming certified, or already certified, to a given Standard of the OBP Program.



Output	Material produced by an Organization and sold or transferred to the next actor in the supply chain.
Plastic	Synthetic or semi synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and can be molded into solid or flexible objects.
Product Specific Claims	Product Specific Claims are made on specific products offered by the certified Organization itself or on their packaging by affixing the OBPN Logo or an On-Product Label. For some business to business (B2B) transactions, On-Product Labelling may not be appropriate, and the Claim is made through the commercial documents accompanying the transaction. For example, it could be found on product tags, product leaflets, catalogue, printed on packaging or mentioned on invoices or transport documents as part of the product description.
Promotional Claims	Promotional Claims are made by an Organization to advertise in a general way its status as a certificate holder and its involvement with the OBP certification scheme. These Claims do not mention specific products and can be used for internal or external communication and are typically expected to be on marketing material, websites, promotional items as well as corporate documentation.
Recycling	Process used to reuse material constituents of a discarded product to fabricate other products or eventually the same product. Recycling implies destruction of the initial product and transformation of its constituents through industrial processes into recycled raw materials. A distinction is made between Mechanical Recycling and Chemical Recycling. Mechanical Recycling uses processes such as sorting, washing, grinding, granulating, and compounding. Chemical Recycling splits polymer chains and reprocesses the monomers or chemicals obtained into new Plastics through the same or similar petrochemical processes that when using crude oil derivatives as feedstock.
Remote Audit	Adapted from ISO 19011: Remote Audit refer to the use of ICT (information and communication technologies) to gather information, interview an auditee, etc., when “face-to-face or on-site” methods are not possible or desired.

Reuse	Using again a discarded product with the same or a very similar goal that it was originally designed and fabricated for. Reuse can include a refurbishment process before the product is put back in the market.
Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic	Refers to Ocean Bound Plastic (OBP) as defined in section 6.2 that has been collected providing enhanced social benefits to the Independent Collectors and employees of the collection organization, certified following the requirements of the Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic component OBP-SOC-STD.
Social+ OBP Logotype	Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to either the OBP-COL-STD, and/or the OBP-NEU-STD, along with the Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic component OBP-SOC-STD. The term Social+ Logo is also used. 
Scope Certificate	Document issued by the CB, specifying name, activity, location and products of an Organization, after it successfully passes an Audit of any of the OBP Standards. This document serves to prove to third parties that the Organization is a certificate holder and validate its certification status. The Organization shall renew their certification on an annual basis. The validity of the SC shall not be more than 12 months. The renewal date shall commence upon successful reassessment of the Organization by the CB, therefore the Organization shall plan the renewal of its certification before the end of its validity.
Separate Legal Entity	Legal Entity that is not linked to the Organization by being a branch, subsidiary, sister company or employee of the Organization.
Small Collector	Legal entity collecting Ocean Bound Plastic and selling it to an Organization certified to the OBP-COL-STD or OBP-NEU-STD. Small Collectors can sell a maximum of 1500 metric tons of OBP per year to one Organization only as member of a Supplier Group as detailed in ANNEX II of Section 7 of this document.
Source	Geographical location or specific ecosystem where the OBP has been collected. A Source can be a specific river, beach, port, marine area, region or country depending on how the Organization has defined the sites it is collecting in and the Category of OBP.
Standard	One of the Standards of the OBP Program.



Subcontractor	Legally distinct entity to which the Organization is delegating works on the OBP material or product without transferring the ownership of the OBP material or product.
Supervised/Shadow Audit	Audit realized face-to-face by an Auditor that is not qualified for the OBP Program, supervised by an Auditor who is qualified for the OBP Program.
Supplier Group	Group of Small Collectors linked contractually to a certified Organization to perform collectively the collection of OBP following the requirements detailed in ANNEX II of Section 7 of this document.
Supply Chain Models	Ways in which the certified Ocean Bound Plastic is managed throughout the supply chain from collection to final product or Approved Treatment. Available models are described in the ANNEX I, section 7 of this document.
Text Claim	Text used to provide additional descriptive information aside of an On-Product Label.
Total Annual OBP Weight	Estimated weight of NCR OBP that an Organization certified to the OBP-NEU-STD may collect and treat within a year and issue OBP Credits for. The acronym TAOBPW is also used.
Trader	An Organization that does not take any physical ownership of goods and solely purchases and sells these goods to other parties. Traders are not involved in any physical transformation, repackaging, or relabeling of goods.
Transaction Declaration	Document used in the OBP Program to ensure traceability and authenticity of OBP product transactions. A Transaction Declaration must be issued every time OBP certified product(s) change ownership. Each Transaction Declaration bears a unique identifier and can only be generated on the website of the OBP Program by Organizations holding a valid Scope Certificate.
Unmanaged Dumpsite	Illegal dumping site where waste is discarded by the population or waste collection operators without licenses, or any type of control and in absence of waste management operators. Unmanaged Dumpsites are usually smaller than Managed Dumpsites.
Upcycling	Giving a second life to a discarded product, eventually in combination with other products with a different purpose than the product was originally designed and fabricated for, usually with a higher market value.

6. EXTENDED DEFINITIONS

6.1. ABANDONED PLASTIC WASTE

The spirit of the program is to avoid that plastic waste is reaching oceans by collecting real Ocean Bound Plastic. This of course is aiming at Abandoned Plastic Waste in urban or natural areas, but it should also include plastic waste that will become abandoned if it is not collected by a Recycling program or by segregation at source.

Abandoned Plastic Waste means Plastic waste inappropriately disposed or littered and that will not be collected by any municipal or private collection service.

It includes:

- Plastic waste in urbanized areas without waste collection or with Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste in natural areas, either littered or that has made its way to the environment due to rain, winds, currents or river flows.
- Source segregation (collection from homes) or voluntary recycling programs, only in districts/cities without waste collection or with Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste collected in Unmanaged Dumpsites.
- Plastic waste collected in Managed Dumpsites, only if the configuration of the Managed Dumpsite is such that Plastic waste is clearly reaching the oceans because Plastic waste is directly leaking into rivers or the ocean.
- Fishing nets, ropes, buoys, fish boxes, and any plastic waste generated and collected as by-catch on fishing boats that is recovered through dedicated waste management programs to prevent that this waste is thrown at sea or abandoned on banks or shores by offering an incentive to fishermen or fleet operators. The incentive could be financial (payment for the plastic waste, lower disposal costs, reduced port fees...) or of other nature like improved services, preferred access...

It excludes:

- Plastic waste fluxes that are coming from the public or private operator in charge of performing the public collection service.
- Plastic waste from source segregation (curbside collection or voluntary disposal into recycling stations - for example recycle bins in front of a supermarket) in districts/cities where waste collection is adequate.
- Plastic waste purchased from Independent Collectors or collected by the Organization in districts where there is no evidence of Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste that has been collected from a sorting center or a Managed Landfill or a Managed Dumpsite.



Examples of Plastic waste sources excluded from the OBP Program:



Voluntary disposal/Recycling station



Well collected areas



Sorting Centers



Properly Managed Landfills



Managed Dumpsites⁵

⁵ Collection in Managed Dumpsites is excluded on the basis that Plastic present in Managed Dumpsites has effectively been collected and transported to the Managed Dumpsite and is not at risk of reaching rivers or oceans (unless leaking is evidenced as detailed on page 16).

Examples of Plastic waste sources included in the OBP Program

Abandoned Plastic Waste should be preferably collected in populated areas with no waste collection or Inadequate Waste Collection, as close as possible⁶ to rivers or shore or during environmental cleaning operations:

Sites without waste collection, Plastic waste littered in the environment.



The target areas have an unmistakable problem with waste collection and the risk of flowing to the ocean is obvious.

Collection at source (home) or through recycling points in such an area is acceptable as there is no waste collection and the river, the street or green areas are used as dumpsites.

Sites with Inadequate Waste Collection



Despite the presence of some garbage collection infrastructure, it is clear it is inefficient, usually because of infrequent collection causing overflowing and OBP generation.

⁶ Naturally Potential OBP can be collected in areas where waste is not collected or inadequately collected within 50Km from shore as per the definitions, but the spirit of the program remains to have a positive impact on the ocean and trying to work as close as possible to shores and rivers is a best practice to encourage.

Examples of Plastic waste sources included in the OBP Program (continued)

Plastic Waste related to the fishing industry



Material recovered through programs dedicated to collecting fishing gears (for eg nets, buoys, ropes...) from fishermen in ports is also accepted as Abandoned Plastic Waste to prevent that this waste is thrown at sea or abandoned on banks or shores.

Any plastic material that is recovered by fishermen while fishing and brought back to shore instead of throwing them back at sea is also considered as Abandoned Plastic Waste.

Unmanaged Dumpsites & Managed Dumpsites adjacent to shores or rivers



Plastic waste collected in Unmanaged Dumpsites is accepted as Abandoned Plastic Waste.

Plastic waste collected in Managed Dumpsites is excluded from the OBP Program unless the leaking of plastic waste from the Managed Dumpsite, into a river flowing to the ocean or directly into the ocean, is obvious.

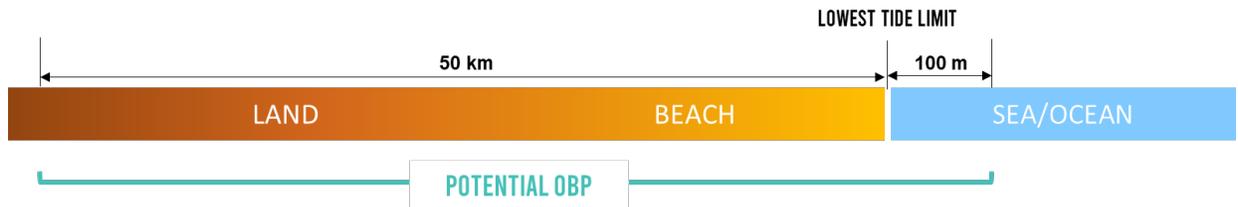
6.2. OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC (OBP)

Is defined as Abandoned Plastic Waste that will eventually end up discharged in the ocean by the effect of winds, rainfall, river flow or tides.

There is no limitation of size, micro, mezzo and macroplastic collection models are acceptable provided they target OBP.

More specifically, Ocean Bound Plastic is divided into four categories (**OBP Categories**):

- 1. Potential Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste located within a range of 50km⁷ from shore.



- 2. Shoreline Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste found within 200m from the highest tide limit towards the land and 100m from the lowest tide limit towards the sea.



- 3. Waterways Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste located within a river stream or within a distance of 200m from both sides of the river stream.



- 4. Fishing Material Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste collected by projects that incentivize fishermen to bring back to shore and/or not discard at sea their own Plastic waste or third-party Plastic waste collected involuntarily during fishing activities as bycatch.

⁷ This reference is taken from the publication by Jenna Jambeck et al. in an article in Science published on 13 Feb 2015. This distance may evolve as new Scientific Publications further define Ocean Bound Plastic.

Notes:

For Shoreline OBP, and Potential OBP, the definitions are based on the lowest tide limits and highest tide limits. The Organization can use Documentary Evidence like pictures or visible evidence like deposit lines on the beach to justify the limits used.

For Shoreline and Waterways OBP, exception to the 200m distance rule can be accepted by the Auditor if the collection Organization can reasonably demonstrate that due to particular conditions of the site (rainfall, winds, inclination), Abandoned Plastic Waste is carried away to rivers or seas from a greater distance.

For Waterways OBP, the definition is based on the riverbed limits, in countries where there is a seasonal variation of this riverbed, the largest extend of the riverbed will be considered to start counting the 200m limit on both banks. However, exceptional flood events will not be considered to determine limits used.

The Organization can use Documentary Evidence like pictures or visible evidence like deposit lines on each bank to justify limits used. Given the difficulties of precisely determining these limits in case of seasonal variations, the auditor will accept evidence that demonstrates limits positions with a tolerance of +/-50m.

Waterways OBP can be collected further away than 50km from coasts as long as the river concerned is directly, or indirectly through its main stem, reaching the ocean at the end of its course.

Fishing Material OBP shall be received from fishermen at ports or on sites that are either on the coast or on a riverbank. For riverbanks it should be on the bank of a river that flows directly, or indirectly through its main stem, to the ocean.

In the OBP Certification Program **OBP** or **Ocean Bound Plastic** means all four Categories of OBP, when needed, the specific Category is otherwise specified.

6.3. PLASTIC

Plastic is defined as synthetic or semi synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and can be molded into solid or flexible objects.

Any type of Plastic material is accepted as OBP:

This includes all kind of Plastics made from petroleum and biosourced, the most encountered Plastics are listed below. For a complete list of specialty Plastic please refer to Wikipedia page <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastic>

- [Polyamides](#) (PA) or ([nylons](#)) – fibers, toothbrush bristles, tubing, [fishing line](#) and low-strength machine parts such as engine parts or gun frames
- [Polycarbonate](#) (PC) – compact discs, [eyeglasses](#), [riot shields](#), security windows, traffic lights and lenses
- [Polyester](#) (PES) – [fibers](#) and [textiles](#)
- [Polyethylene](#) (PE) – a wide range of inexpensive uses including supermarket bags and plastic bottles
 - [High-density polyethylene](#) (HDPE) – detergent bottles, milk jugs and molded plastic cases
 - [Low-density polyethylene](#) (LDPE) – [outdoor furniture](#), siding, floor tiles, shower curtains and clamshell packaging
 - [Polyethylene terephthalate](#) (PET) – carbonated drinks bottles, peanut butter jars, plastic film and microwavable packaging
- [Polypropylene](#) (PP) – bottle caps, drinking straws, yogurt containers, appliances, car fenders (bumpers) and [plastic pressure pipe systems](#)
- [Polystyrene](#) (PS) – [foam peanuts](#), food containers, plastic tableware, disposable cups, plates, cutlery, [compact-disc](#) (CD) and cassette boxes
 - [High impact polystyrene](#) (HIPS) – refrigerator liners, food packaging and vending cups
- [Polyurethanes](#) (PU) – cushioning foams, thermal insulation foams, surface coatings and printing rollers: currently the sixth or seventh most commonly-used plastic, for instance the most commonly used plastic in cars
- [Polyvinyl chloride](#) (PVC) – plumbing pipes and guttering, electrical wire/cable insulation, shower curtains, window frames and flooring
- [Polyvinylidene chloride](#) (PVDC) – food packaging, such as: [Saran](#)
- [Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene](#) (ABS) – electronic equipment cases (e.g. computer monitors, printers, keyboards) and drainage pipe
 - Polycarbonate+Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PC+ABS) – a blend of PC and ABS that creates a stronger plastic used in car interior and exterior parts, and mobile phone bodies
 - Polyethylene+Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PE+ABS) – a slippery blend of PE and ABS used in low-duty dry bearings



Additional to the above, synthetic made tires and other synthetic rubber material will be admitted.

Paints and resins are also admitted.

Multi-layer packaging: Multilayer packaging containing several Plastic layers or a layer of aluminum and several layers of Plastic or similar packaging are also admitted.

The OBP Program excludes any other typically encountered wastes such as:

- All types of metal,
- Wood in any form or shape,
- Food and food preparation residues
- Non-Plastic fiber made textiles
- Glass
- Tetrapack
- Dirt, Stones, Concrete Plaster or equivalent, Sand, Mud...
- Water or other liquids

Note⁸:

It is understood that OBP is often collected in natural environment where it may be dirty. Associated food, dirt, sand, water should be removed to the extent possible by opening or cutting open the containers if applicable. Washing the collected materials is not expected as this would render unpractical and not environmentally sound for the collection activity.

In cases where OBP is attached to another material such as a metal, wood, stone, best efforts shall be made to separate the OBP from the other material so that no false tonnage is generated. An exception will be made for paints and resins which are usually contained in a metallic container.

In cases where the OBP containers contain a toxic product like solvents, acids, soaps, or cleaning products for example, the Organization should not release the toxic product in the environment for correct plastic weight accounting. It should treat this waste separately as common sense and best practices dictates, while accounting for the whole weight removed from the environment.

⁸ This note principally applies for the Neutrality Subprogram as when collecting to sell in the Recycling value chain, the recyclers specifications will naturally prime over our recommendations.

7. ANNEXES

7.1. ANNEX I - SUPPLY CHAIN MODELS

7.1.1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

There are 3 options of Supply Chain Models, Identity Preserved Model (IPM), Segregation Model (SM) and Mass Balance Model (MBM).

When certified OBP changes ownership, to maintain the stricter status and associated Claim rights to a Category or Source, the buyer must also be certified applying the same Supply Chain Model or a stricter model.

The strictness order is the following: IPM > SM > MBM.

Organizations applying to the OBP-COL-STD and/or OBP-NEU-STD can only choose IPM and/or SM.

Organizations applying to the OBP-REC-STD Standard can apply for any of the models.

7.1.2. IDENTITY PRESERVED MODEL (IPM)

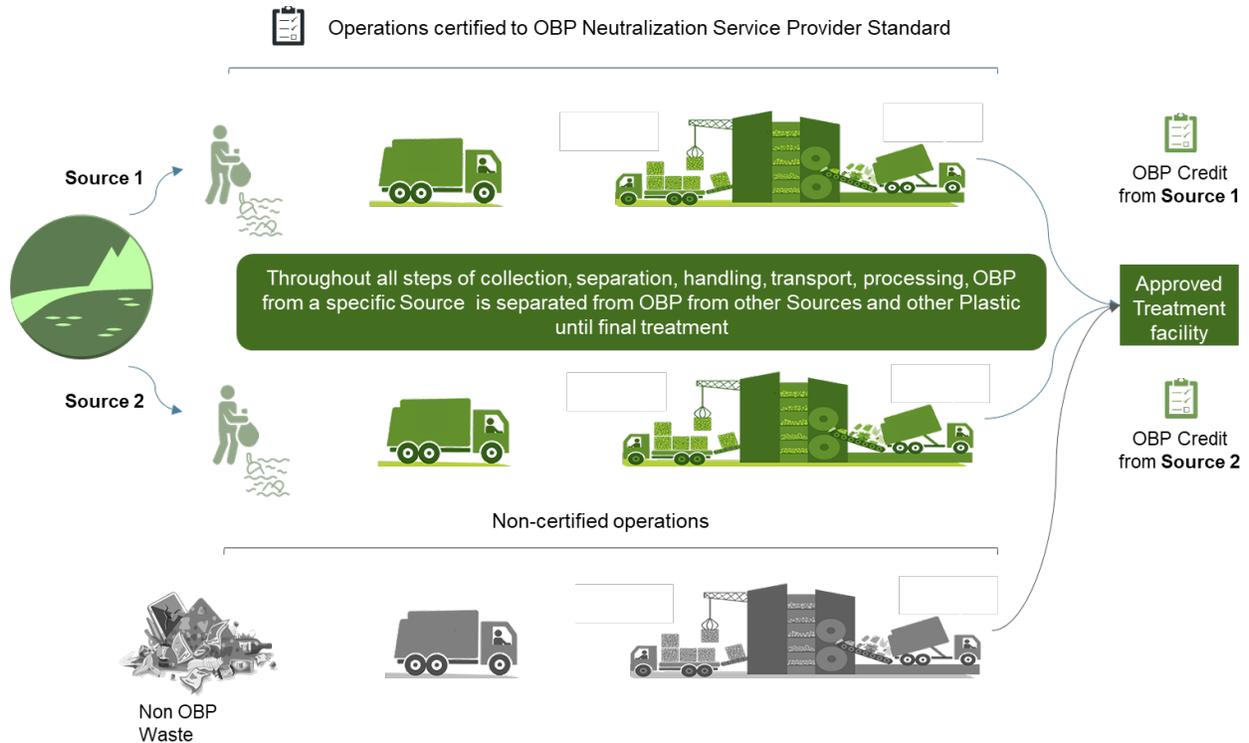
IPM allows the end user of Recycled OBP or OBP Credits to claim for a specific Source, naming precisely the river, beach, port, marine area, region, city, country, etc., where the OBP was removed from the environment.

Therefore, this model requires full traceability of specific OBP lots, batches or flows along the supply chain and does not allow for any mixing. At each stage of the logistic chain or processing of certified OBP the Organization must be able to prove via Documentary Evidence that certified OBP from a specific Source has always been isolated from other certified OBP Sources and, of course from non-certified OBP or any other Plastics. When OBP is not sold to the Recycling value chain but treated by an Approved Treatment, mixing is allowed at the Approved Treatment facility.

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram



Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Neutrality Subprogram



7.1.3. SEGREGATION MODEL (SM)

The SM model ensures that certified OBP is never mixed with non-certified OBP or other Plastics but allows for mixing of certified OBP coming from different Sources.

Therefore, this model requires full traceability of certified OBP lots, batches or flows along the Supply Chain and does not allow for any mixing with non-certified OBP or other Plastics. At each stage of the logistic chain or processing of the certified OBP the Organization must be able to prove via Documentary Evidence that the certified OBP has always been isolated from non-certified OBP or any other Plastics. When OBP is not sold to the Recycling value chain but treated by an Approved Treatment, mixing is allowed at the Approved Treatment facility.

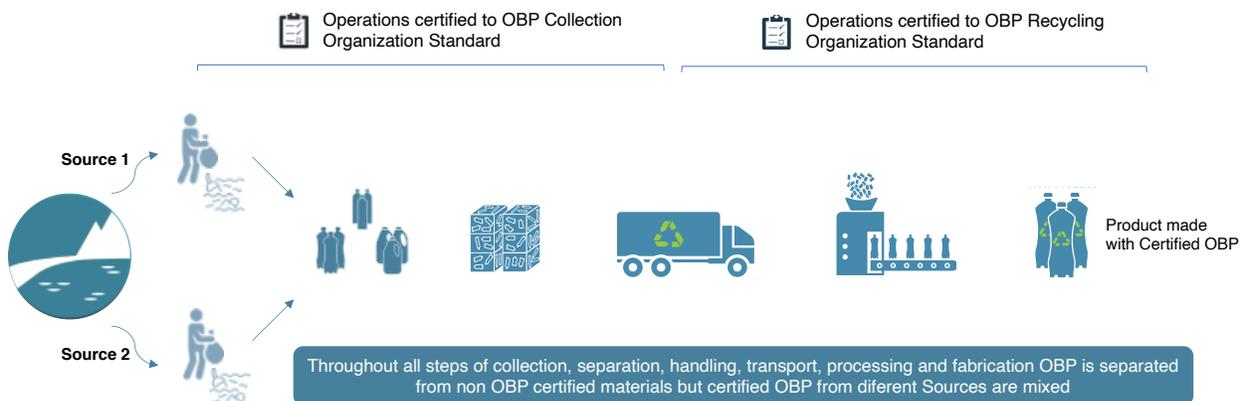
If an Organization manages different categories of OBP (Shoreline, Waterways, Fishing Material, Social+, or Potential) at the same time and wants to maintain separate Claims per category, it shall physically segregate each category separately. If the categories are mixed, the resulting mix can only be claimed as Potential OBP.

If needed, the Organization is authorized to presell OBP of one category using material from another if the quantities can be reconciliated at the time of the recertification Audit.

For example, for an Organization collecting Shoreline OBP and Potential OBP:

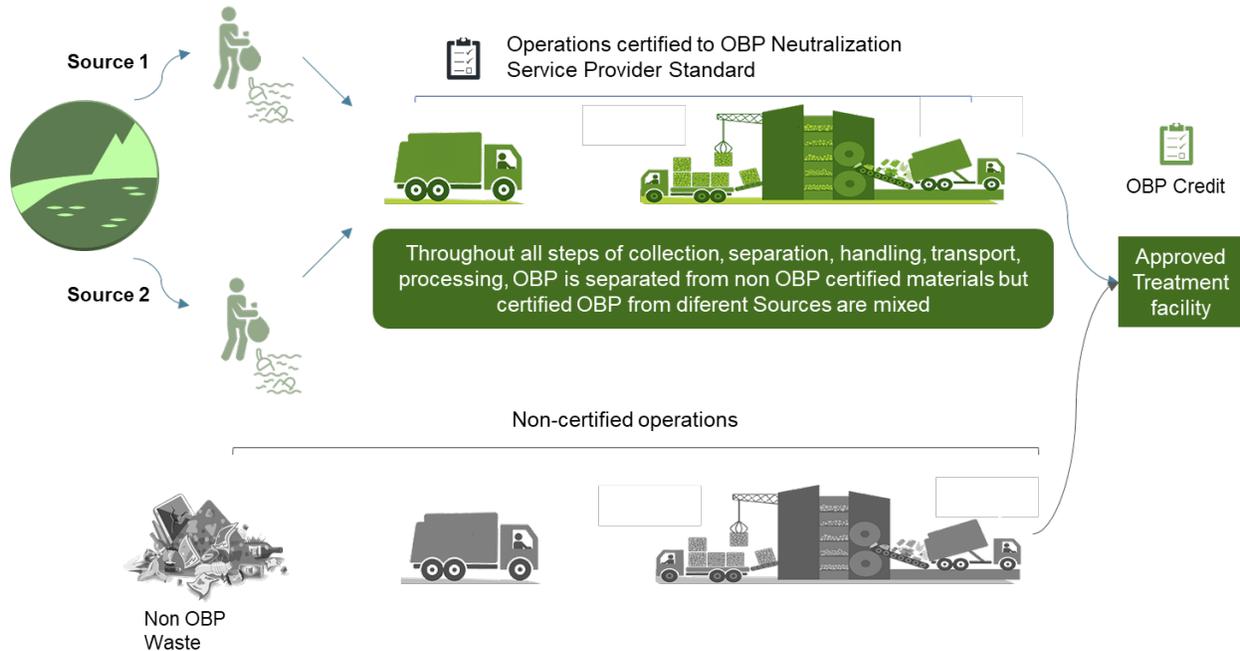
- During the first part of the year it sells 100 tons of Shoreline OBP and collects 50 tons of Shoreline OBP and 50 tons of Potential OBP.
- During the second part of the year it sells 100 tons of Potential OBP and collects 50 tons of Shoreline OBP and 50 tons of Potential OBP.
- At the Audit time the Organization has collected and sold 100 tons of each category.

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram





Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Neutrality Subprogram



7.1.4. MASS BALANCE MODEL (MBM)

The MBM allows for mixing of certified OBP with non-certified OBP or other materials at any step of the logistic chain or production, (except for collection for which this model is not applicable). The MBM controls Inputs and Outputs of a defined scope (site, plant, workshop, process step, etc.) of certified OBP and other materials in order to determine the ratio of certified OBP in the Output of the Organization.

There is no requirement to separately store, label or process certified OBP within the boundaries where the MBM is applied. However, it is crucial that Inputs and Outputs of certified OBP and any other materials are precisely measured and recorded.

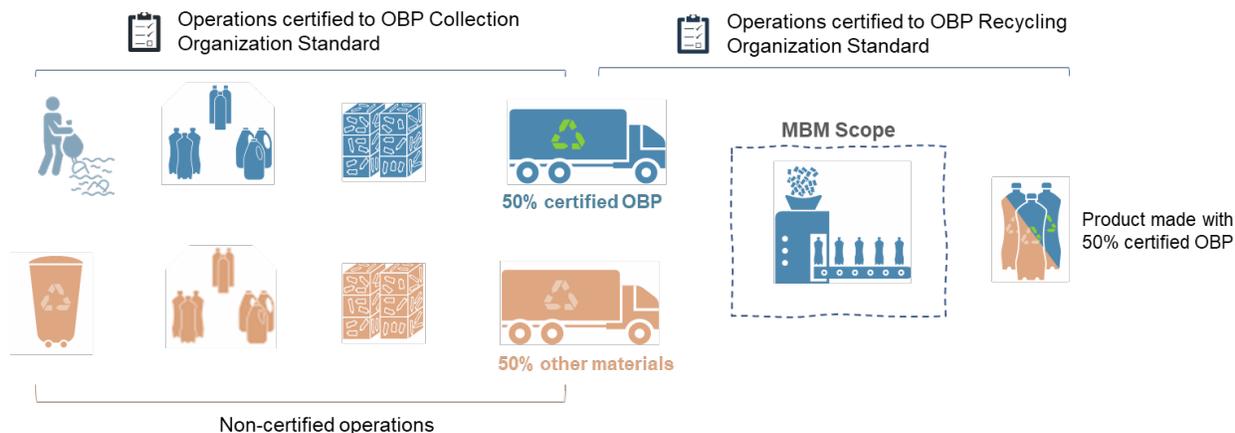
Mass Balance Supply Chain Model for Mechanical Recycling

Due to the technical specificities of Mechanical Recycling⁹, Organizations will only be able to make Claims of recycled content equal to the ratio certified under the MBM on all their products covered by the Scope Certificate. Free attribution of the OBP recycled content to a percentage or a specific stream of products is forbidden.

⁹ Achieving 100% OBP Recycled content in a product is technically challenging and very different from achieving for example 30% or 50% Recycled content. Free attribution of the Recycled content to one stream or portion of products would allow for 100% Recycled content Claims that are misleading, misrepresenting the reality of the product sold creating and creating an undue market advantage.



Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram with Mechanical Recycling



At any point of the logistic or production chain, after collection, certified OBP can be mixed with other non certified materials.

The reconciliation between Inputs and Outputs must be made periodically and in no case shall this period be more than 3 months. The ratio of certified OBP towards other materials can vary throughout the reconciliation period but at the end of the period the ratio declared in the Scope Certificate shall be respected.

For example, over a 2-month period a Recycling Organization declaring a 50% ratio can receive 50% during month 1 and 50% during month 2 but it could also receive 25% during month 1 and 75% during month 2.

If an Organization has Inputs superior to the requirement of its declared ratio over a reconciliation period, it is allowed, but not obliged, to pass that excess amount over the next reconciliation period.

For Example, the same Organization as above having received 50% during month 1 and 75% during month 2 has a monthly excess of 25% which can be passed over to the next period.

Free attribution or allocation is not permitted for Claims. In the above-mentioned example, the Organization cannot claim on 50% of its products that they contain 100% certified OBP. It can only claim a 50% OBP content on 100% of the certified products.

Mass Balance Supply Chain Model for Chemical Recycling

Chemical Recycling processes use very large volumes of feedstock which renders unfeasible to process a 100% pure OBP batch. The percentage volume of OBP feedstock compared to the total feedstock in Chemical Recycling will then be a very low number to be able to make valuable Claims for the whole production. However, promoting the inclusion of OBP feedstock in Chemical Recycling is highly desirable to increase collected

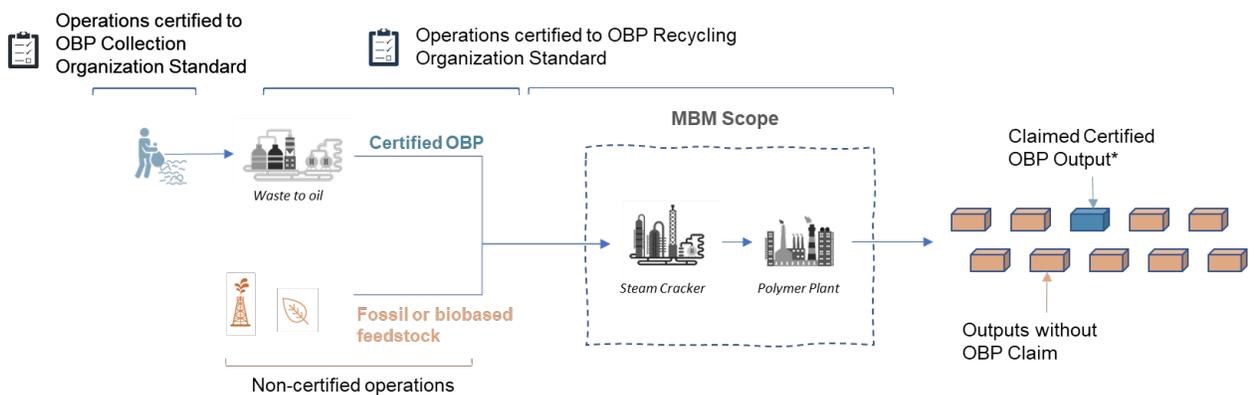
OBP volumes. So when using Chemical Recycling, the MBM can be used with free allocation of OBP Claims as long as the following conditions are met:

- The Organization will be allowed to make OBP Claims on product lots of its choice applying the same reconciliation rules as described above, considering the OBP Input and Output weight and the loss rate of the process. The resulting Claimed OBP quantity must be equal to the OBP input less the process loss.
- The lots on which the OBP Claims are made must be issued from the processing unit/train that has received the OBP Input.
- When making the OBP Claims the Organization must use the OBP On-Product label that mentions “Mass Balance” as detailed in the OBP-LOG-GUI document.
- The Organization shall also inform its clients that when making OBP certified Claims they require to use the same On-Product Label with the mention “Mass Balance”

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram with Chemical Recycling

One Organization has used 100 tons of certified OBP Input and 9900 tons of non-certified input over the reconciliation period. The process loss is 1%.

The Organization can make OBP Claims on lots from the processing unit up to 99 tons, it could be 99 tons claimed at 100% OBP content, or 198 tons claimed at 50% OBP content or any other combination that results in a maximum of 99 tons of OBP Claimed.



At any point of the logistic or production chain, after collection, certified OBP can be mixed with other non-certified materials. Attribution of claim to specific lots is permitted. *quantity that can be claimed as OBP is equivalent to OBP input minus actual process losses.

7.2. ANNEX II - SUPPLIER GROUP CERTIFICATION

7.2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Supplier Group certification scheme is designed to encourage the growth of micro and small enterprises in the formal waste collection sector. It targets Small Collectors, who are entities like cooperatives, for profit and not for profit organizations, who are too big to fall under the definition of “Independent Collectors” but are too small to afford getting certified independently.

In this case, the Organization purchasing OBP from such Small Collectors, may choose to form and manage a Supplier Group, to extend the scope of its certification to cover this segment of its supply chain.

The Supplier Group is imperatively managed by the Organization, who in turn becomes the “Group Manager”, centralizing purchasing and certification requirement compliance for Small Collectors.

Small Collectors included and covered by the scope of the Supplier Group certification scheme are only allowed to sell certified OBP to the Group Manager/ Organization. They can only participate in one Supplier Group.

Each Group Member (Small Collector) shall choose only one Supply Chain Model (Segregation Model or Identity Preserved Model).

Supplier Groups shall be constituted in a small geographical range in coherence with the capacity of the Group Manager to supervise group operations. Transnational Supplier Groups are not allowed.

7.2.2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR SMALL COLLECTORS

To be eligible to apply as a Group Member, Small Collectors shall comply with the following conditions:

- a) Be an independent Legal Entity from the Organization and any other Group Member.
- b) Collect and sell less than one thousand five hundred (1500) metric tons of OBP per year.
- c) Either purchase directly to Independent Collectors or collect by themselves with their own staff or volunteers complying with location and/or supervision requirements for the OBP Category collected.

- d) Sign the “Member of Supplier Group Agreement” with the Group Manager/ Organization, in which the requirements for their OBP collection are specified, and their willingness to comply with them during the time of agreement is confirmed.

7.2.3. “MEMBER OF SUPPLIER GROUP AGREEMENT” CONTENT

The “Member of Supplier Group Agreement” with the Group Manager/ Organization shall at least cover the following points:

- a) Declaration to comply with the requirements of the Standard.
- b) Authorization for the Group Manager to apply for certification on their behalf.
- c) Declaration to allow Group Manager, CB or ZPO representatives to visit their premises and access documentation related to collection and management of OBP.
- d) Obligation to Implement rules, guidelines or recommendations given by the Group Manager, the CB or ZPO representatives.
- e) Obligation to participate in trainings organized by the Group Manager.
- f) Obligation to sell certified OBP only to the Group Manager, within predefined fair commercial conditions.
- g) Obligation to request approval from the Group Manager of any Claim regarding the OBP Scheme the Small Collector wishes to make.
- h) Acknowledgement of the eligibility conditions to be considered a “Small Collector”, and that any breaching of these conditions would result in the immediate suspension from the Supplier Group.
- i) Acknowledgement of exclusion procedures in case accepted obligations in the agreement are not implemented.

7.2.4. GROUP MANAGER/ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Group Manager shall:

- a) Appoint a person in charge of managing the Supplier Group.
- b) Have a management system centralizing all information about the Supplier Group like: Group Member names and contacts details, Group Members’ locations, purchased volume of OBP per Group Member, signed copies of “Member of Supplier Group Agreements”, training records, recommendations made to Group

Members, follow-up of recommendations implementation, Group Member exclusions for non-compliance and admissions of new Group Members.

- c) Make sure all Group Members have received or can access an actual copy of the Standard and understand which parts of it apply to them. (Only applicable if the Group Members use English or if a translation of the Standard is available in their language)
- d) Create simplified procedures, guidelines, rules to help the Group Members comply with the requirements of the Standard in the local language.
- e) Organize at least once a year, trainings on the Standard and Supplier Group procedures/requirements.
- f) Carry out annual internal audits to all members and keep record of findings, corrective measures and proof of implementation.
- g) Have a procedure for exclusion of non-complying members.
- h) Develop a group charter, or code of conduct or similar document.
- i) Behave ethically and fairly with the Group Members and especially do not take any advantage of the Group Manager position to force unfair commercial conditions onto Group Members.
- j) Determine if and how the cost of Supplier Group certification is shared between Group Members and collect membership fees, if any.
- k) Handle Supplier Group composition modification (addition or exclusion of Group Members) in coordination with the CB. Organization will need to wait for CB validation before transacting with a new Group Member.
- l) Allow CB Auditor to interview any Group Members that the auditor chooses during the Organization Audit or inspection visits.
- m) Provide the sufficient logistical, material and human resources to enable an adequate control of the Supplier Group with regards to the compliance of the Standard. Non-compliance of the requirements of the Standard by a Group Member will be considered as non-compliance of the Group Manager with the risk of the Group Manager losing its certification.
- n) Ensure that the OBP amount purchased to each group member remains below the allowed limit (1500 MT per year). Small Collectors who can collect and sell more will require to become independently certified to the OBP-COL-STD Standard and leave the Supplier Group.

7.2.5. GROUP MEMBER/SMALL COLLECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Group Members shall:

- a) Comply with the applicable sections of the Standard.
- b) Comply with the simplified procedures, guidelines, rules developed by the Group Manager.
- c) Comply with the group charter, or code of conduct or similar document developed by the Group Manager.
- d) Allow full access to its premises and information related to the Standard to Group Manager, CB or ZPO representative during Audits or routine visits or unplanned inspections.
- e) Comply with any recommendations made by the above-mentioned representatives.
- f) Allow for its staff, management, or Independent Collectors it buys from to be interviewed by the CB auditor or a representative of the Group Manager or ZPO.
- g) Keep records of the quantity of certified OBP sold to the Group Manager and of the quantity purchased to Independent Collectors when applicable.

7.2.6. CLAIMS

The Group Manager should develop and get approval for one single standard Claim for all its members with the CB. In case one Group Member wants to make individual Claims, they must be submitted through the Group Manager to the CB before use.

7.3. ANNEX III – MULTISITE CERTIFICATION

7.3.1. CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN A MULTI-SITE CERTIFICATION

- a) Different participating sites shall have a contractual link between them and work under a central office, usually the headquarters but not obligatorily, in charge of managing and administrating their operations.
- b) Sites can be branches, subsidiaries or similar entities executing operations under control of a central office.
- c) The central office and the sites do not need to be the same Legal Entity, but a legal relationship must exist between them.
- d) Central office and sites, and sites between themselves, can be in different countries.
- e) All sites are required to operate under a uniform management system, imposed by the central office.

7.3.2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

- a) The central office shall appoint a responsible person in charge of implementing the requirements of this Standard in all participating sites.
- b) The central office shall be able to decide which sites can or cannot be part of the Multisite Certification.
- c) The central office shall have procedures for managing sites' non-conformities and be able to decide on the exclusion of non-conforming sites from the Multisite Certification.
- d) The central office shall prepare and implement trainings for the sites regarding the certification.
- e) The central office shall generate common quality management documents related to the Standard applicable to all sites and validate required adaptations to the specific needs of each site.
- f) The central office oversees Claims and getting them approved by the CB for the whole Organization.

7.3.3. INTERNAL AUDITS

- a) The central office shall conduct at least annual internal audits to all sites covered by the Multisite Certification to ensure conformance with the requirements of the Standard.
- b) All non-conformities reported in the internal audit shall be recorded with a subsequent corrective action plan.
- c) The central office shall follow the implementation of the corrective action plan.
- d) Internal audit reports, non-conformities lists, corrective action plans and closure of non-conformities reports shall be kept by the central office and available during the Organization Audit.

