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For Immediate Release

JICA PROJECT LAUNCHES STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON DESIGNING FACILITY GHG REPORTING SYSTEM OF VIETNAM

Hanoi – December 15, 2021 - In cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE), JICA's Technical Cooperation Project to Support for Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in Vietnam (SPI-NDC)¹ organized a thematic event on Stakeholder Dialogue on Designing Facility Green House Gas (GHG) Reporting System of Vietnam. Being organized under the Vietnam-Japan Environmental Week co-organized by MONRE of Vietnam and the Ministry of Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the dialogue offered an unique opportunity to acquaint Vietnamese agencies with international experiences on relevant reporting and emission management, and invites stakeholders in the region to initiate a discussion in order to explore the key lessons and essential elements for effectively designing and operating the upcoming GHG reporting system in Vietnam.

The Dialogue started with a recap of legal requirements of facility GHG reporting and direction towards constructing online system under the current regulation by DCC of MONRE. SPI-NDC's support landscape across national, sectoral and private-sector capacity building to empower Government of Vietnam to plan and implement NDC, which encompasses facility GHG reporting was also highlighted.

The Dialogue was embraced with participation of the Governments of Japan and Singapore. Both countries shared practical experiences for implementing their facility-level GHG reporting system and practices to monitor their GHGs – more specifically through Japan's Mandatory GHG Accounting and Reporting System by MOEJ, and Measurement, Reporting & Verification Framework under the Carbon Pricing Act of Singapore by National Environment Agency (NEA). In relation to the topic of transparency, MOEJ also shared regional support initiative on Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation and shared initial lessons in the context of Vietnam.

In the second part of the Dialogue, an introduction and initial lessons from on-going online Energy Consumption Reporting System in Vietnam based on Law of Energy Efficiency and Conservation, along with an initial consideration of system's design over Vietnam's GHG reporting system were presented by Vietnam Technology Solutions, JSC. MOEJ also shared current Japanese experience on designing an integrated online reporting system (Energy Efficiency and Global Warming

¹ A new three-year climate change technical cooperation entitled "The Support for Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution in Vietnam (SPI-NDC)" in collaboration with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) was launched in June 2021. The project aims at 1) Strengthening Capacity of MONRE, relevant ministries on development and implementation of the commitments on mitigation of GHGs under NDC and 2) Development of Policies to enhance participation of private sector during the implementation of NDC through the VCCI.



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Countermeasures Online Reporting System, EEGS in short) as a mean to consolidate different reporting mandates on energy consumption, GHGs and fluorocarbons into a single system.

The revised Law on Environmental Protection adopted in 2020, and its subsequent draft Decree on Reducing GHG Emissions and Ozone Layer Protection stipulate an establishment of a facility-level GHG reporting system in Vietnam. Such system not only enables facilities to grasp own GHG emissions, but also provides a robust basis for an evidence-based planning and implementation of mitigation measures in conformity with Vietnam's NDC and long-term carbon neutrality aspiration committed by Vietnam at COP26 Glasgow. Facility GHG reporting represents one concrete effort of Government of Vietnam to transition to implementation by taking an economy-wide approach to guide GHGs reduction. The Dialogue delivered four key takeaways for enabling facility GHG reporting.

- (1) An effective facility reporting is an evolutionary process that builds on learning by doing process. It is the constant learning-by-doing process that brings an improvement in the system;
- (2) All 3 reporting systems of countries (Measurement, Reporting and Verification Framework under C of Singapore, Japan's GHG reporting system and Vietnam's energy reporting) showed that clear linkages with existing energy reporting system and cross-ministry collaboration remain to be the key success factor for GHG reporting.
- (3) Reporting system nor regulation alone do not guarantee successful implementation. Country experiences suggest supporting mechanisms, tools, specific guidance and follow-up activities are essential ingredients of operationalization.
- (4) Capacity building remains to be an important building block. It is the human resource that runs the system and empowering HR is a key for successful operation of facility GHG reporting system. This can be leveraged by cross-agency partnerships.

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