



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

National greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and the role of private sector

Consultation and Dialogue on Low Carbon Technology Assessment

Hanoi, August 28, 2017







- 1. Viet Nam's perspective on GHG emissions mitigation;
- 2. International promotion of GHG emissions mitigation
- 3. Decision on the Roadmap and mitigation options;
- 4. Remarks for private sector in GHG emissions mitigation action;
- 5. Current mitigation policy and the development of carbon market;



Viet Nam's perspective on GHG emissions mitigation



- Aiming towards low carbon economy, green growth and industrial nation in a mordern direction.
- Vietnam's NDC:
 - ✓ Self implementation: Until 2030, reduce 8%.
 - ✓ With international support: Until 2030, reduce 25%.
- This is the best opportunity for institutional improvement on mitigation.





- Target 2°C, effort 1,5°C;
- Commitment submitted by all Parties through NDCs;
- Report on emissions volume and Monitoring with international procedures;
- NDC updated once per 5 years;
- National Determined Contribution of developing countries;
- 100 billion USD / year for the period 2020-2025;
- Business on international emissions credits;
- Development of domestic carbon market;
- Development of new business mechanism for carbon credits.



International situation on promoting emissions mitigation



Requirements for developing countries like Vietnam

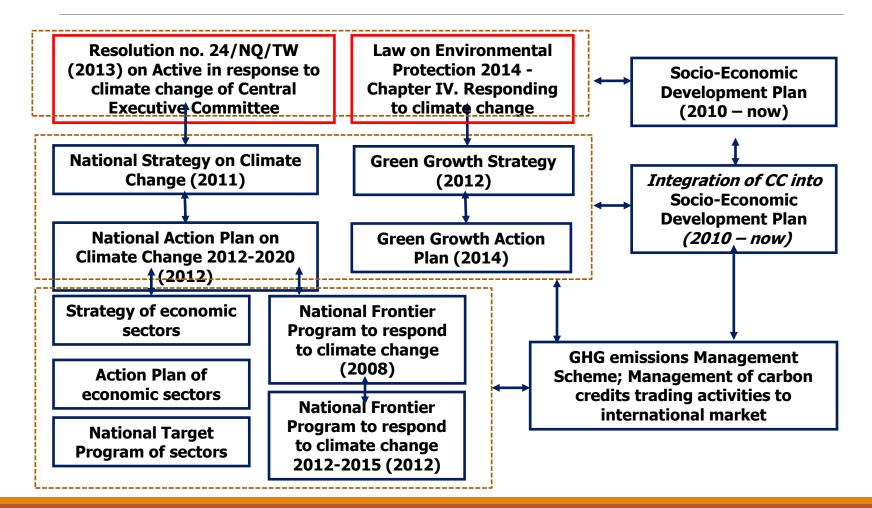
- 1. Clear commitment (Prime Minister's announcement at COP21);
- NDC needs to be updated, and comes up with implementation plan → needs to finalize research, clarification on responsibilities and obligations of stakeholders;
- The implementation process of mitigation should be monitored with international standards → the need for institutions and policies that meet both national and international requirements;
- To develop the domestic carbon credits market and be ready to participate in international carbon market → the need for legal documents on mitigations, mitigation target allocation, carbon price.



Decision on Roadmap and Option for GHG emissions mitigation



Current policies on mitigation





Decision on Roadmap and Option for GHG emissions mitigation



- 1. Strongest politic commitment to international community.
- 2. To regulate clearly the responsibilities of Ministries and related agencies, local units.
- 3. GHG emissions mitigation targets (from NDC) shall have legal base for Ministries, agencies and local units to develop Schemes, plans and guiding instructions on implementation;
- 4. Requirement on updates, monitoring and international evaluation shall have grounds to allocate responsibilities and resources for Ministries, agencies and local units
- 5. Ministries and agencies shall have grounds to develop Specific Technical Guidance;
- 6. Mechanism for domestic carbon trading and legal framework to participate into international market shall have basis for development and implementation.





- 1. Inventory on GHG emissions;
- 2. Mitigation potential in sectors;
- 3. Suitable mitigation options;
- 4. Measurement, Reporting, Verification (MRV) system at project, sectorial, provincial/city scales;
- 5. GHG emissions mitigation Scheme.





1. Inventory on GHG emissions

- Regular GHG emissions inventory plan, including quality control, quality assurance;
- Selection of methodology for GHG emissions inventory, emissions factor and related guidance on GHG emissions inventory;
- To develop data collection form on activities, information relating to GHG emissions inventory;
- To coordinate with PSO for collection of operational data and information for GHG emissions inventory;
- To organize GHG emissions inventory, quality control, quality assurance, to develop the Technical report on GHG emissions inventory;
- ✓ To develop Technical report on GHG emissions inventory for the development of provincial/city GHG emissions Mitigation Scheme.





2. Mitigation potential of sectors

Main sectors

- ✓ Energy,
- ✓ Agriculture,
- ✓ Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Related and high potential Subsectors

Potential identification

- ✓ Based on inventory results
- ✓ Development plan of sectors/ sub-sectors
- ✓ Investment Resource
- ✓ Cost / benefits







3. Suitable mitigation options

- Identification of suitable options for each sector
 - ✓ Energy,
 - ✓ Agriculture,
 - ✓ Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)
 - ✓ Waste Management
 - Related and high potential Subsectors
- Roadmap for implementation of those options
 - ✓ Business/ Invesment Plan
 - ✓ Incentives
 - ✓ Mechanism/policy
 - ✓ Cost / benefits





4. Measurement, Reporting, Verification (MRV)

MRV at project scale

- Monitoring according to approval methods
- Reporting process to internal and management agency
- Verification on request/ demand

MRV at sectorial scale

- Sectorial regulatory agency to collect the List of monitoring methods
- Guidance on reporting process/methods
- Guidance on verification process

MRV at provincial/ city scale

- Provincial/city authorities to approve the measure method
- Guidance on reporting process/methods
- Guidance on verification process

Orientation/ Target of the development of mitigation Scheme at Provincial/city scale





5. GHG emissions mitigation Scheme

- ✓ To identify targets and plan of GHG emissions mitigation;
- ✓ To identify the resources and reservoirs of GHG emissions of the sector, GHG emissions inventory of the management sector/area;
- To analyze, identify the future GHG emissions trends and estimate the potential GHG emissions reduction;
- ✓ Review, prioritization mitigation options for GHG emissions;
- ✓ Contributions to national mitigation targets/ NDC;
- ✓ Strengthen competitiveness/ investment resources for province/city;
- ✓ Development towards a low carbon economy.





To promote the implementation of national determined contribution

- Mobilizing greater mitigation potential of potential sectors;
- Strengthening the implementation of available policies in different sectors;
- Contributing to reduce the national mitigation cost in long-term.
- To serve polivies targets of wider goals and with more benefits
- To create readiness to approach different climate support types of financing;
- Paving the way for more comprehensive application of market-based tools.
- Bringing opportunities to design and pilot mechanism in the future
- Develop base on experiences through implementation;
- ✓ Overcome the limitations of current approaches.





Potential market and non-market mechanisms that "increase the scale" of GHG emissions mitigation actions

MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS

- 1. Domestic ETS
- 2. Carbon fee
- 3. Credit tool
 - Credit recognized by international (e.g NMM or FVA)
 - Voluntarily national credit program
 - National credit program in accordance with ETS/domestic tax

NON-MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS & FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

- 1. Direct regulation (eg performance standards)
- 2. Policy, mechanism for investment on low carbon technologies/ economy
- 3. Financing tools
 - Funded as financing tools for international climate
 - NAMA (with credits)
 - Other traditional financing options





Foundation for transferring from NON-CREDIT \rightarrow CREDIT mitigation results

- Policy measure analysis
- Option design
- Migitation potential Assessment
- Data collection
- Data management
- MRV
- Regulation framework and institutions and coordination
- Quantitative methods (including establishment basis)
- Methodology and procedures for accreditation / credit issuing
- Methods to achieve net emission reductions

- Registration for project and credit issuing unit
- Forming or promoting domestic demand
- Financing means
- Capacity building, participation and engagement of beneficial stakeholders
- Pilot activities
- Implementation actions





Feasible roadmap for expanding credit scale

- By sectors with target for each sector;
- Credit approach method under policy
 - Base on national MRV manner (GHG inventory related)
 - Adopt standards across all sectors of the economy
- Approach to integrated credit
 - Scale below national scale Pha (city level, affiliate programs) can range from many sectors
 - The scope of credit programs may depend on the authority and domestic/international climate policies





Example on the expansion of credit scale

- Integration method policy addition
 - Energy recovery of buildings + mandatory energy efficiency standards
 - ✓ Incentive loans for renewable energy + incentive tariff system
 - ✓ Non-refundable financing for fuel saving vehicles + fuel economy standards
- Policy-driven approach increased ambition
 - Energy efficiency standard
 - ✓ Incentive tariff system
 - Increased ambition in domestic carbon pricing: promoting the removal of fossil-fuel dependency, increasing carbon taxes, enhancing ETSETS
- Based on the target of the sector- to promote the target (method appointed by the country)
 - ✓ Power Generation Sector
 - \checkmark Industrial sectors such as steel, cement
 - ✓ Waste sector



Conclusion



- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction has become an urgent need / responsibility;
- Mechanisms and policies for greenhouse gas emissions mitigation are rapidly formed;
- The carbon market is seen as a tool for enhancing greenhouse gas emissions mitigation;
- It is important that the transition from non credit to credits of the mitigation result;
- Expanding mitigation activities in parallel with developing carbon market;
- Selection of approaches to develop national and sectorial policies and capacity building is essential.



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Thank you very much for your attention!