



6 August 2019

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Viet Nam

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.¹
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including Viet Nam, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Viet Nam received nine written questions in advance from the following Parties: Canada, European Union, Germany, Turkey and United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Viet Nam summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR³ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Viet Nam.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 19 June, Viet Nam made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation Viet Nam provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions, with land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), in 2013 were 259 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq), with the energy sector being the biggest contributor (151.4 Mt CO₂ eq), followed by agriculture (89.4 Mt CO₂ eq), industrial processes (31.8 Mt CO₂ eq) and waste (20.7 Mt CO₂ eq). During the period 1994–2013, total GHG emissions (with LULUCF) more than doubled from 103.8 Mt CO₂ eq to 259.0 Mt CO₂ eq. Emissions in the energy sector have increased the most rapidly, from 25.6 Mt CO₂ eq to 151.4 Mt CO₂ eq, owing to

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

² The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/VNM.

the rapid increase in energy demand. In 2010, the LULUCF sector changed from an emission source to a removals category, with removals increasing to 34.2 Mt CO₂ eq in 2013 as a result of effective reforestation and forest protection activities.

8. Viet Nam provided an overview of its mitigation actions and their effects, including those implemented as projects under the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. The main policies and strategies implemented by Viet Nam are the national climate change strategy, the national green growth strategy, the national target programme for responding to climate change and green growth for the period 2016–2020, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Viet Nam also reported information on its nationally determined contribution mitigation goal of reducing emissions by 8 per cent compared with ‘business as usual’ levels by 2030, which could be increased to 25 per cent if international support is received. The sectoral and cross-sectoral actions presented include low-carbon transition energy sources, Partnership for Market Readiness project, support programme for wind power development and Low-carbon Bus nationally appropriate mitigation action. In terms of the clean development mechanism, Viet Nam has 255 registered projects and has issued 17 million certified emission reductions.

9. In addition, Viet Nam provided information on support received and needed, and priority areas for future international cooperation on climate change in the areas of, inter alia, finance and technology transfer, as well as its national arrangements for domestic measurement, reporting and verification. In terms of support received, Viet Nam highlighted the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of its second BUR, which included the collection and synchronization of information on activity data for its GHG inventory, nationally appropriate mitigation actions and other mitigation actions; in addition, Viet Nam received capacity-building and technical support from other entities (e.g. the German Agency for International Cooperation) in the form of technical workshops to enhance the reporting on mitigation actions, participation in the ICA process and enhancing capacity on measurement, reporting and verification issues.

10. Over the course of the presentation, Viet Nam addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Viet Nam for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Georgia, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and United States of America. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: impacts assessment of mitigation measures, improvements to the GHG inventory system, capacity-building support to enhance mitigation actions, experience in developing national emission factors, domestic use of the BUR information and the calculation of emission reductions under all the policies and measures included in its national strategies.

12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.⁴

13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Viet Nam for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Viet Nam and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ <https://attend-emea.broadcast.skype.com/en-US/2a6c12ad-406a-4f33-b686-f78ff5822208/029ac941-1d62-4073-8cb2-a6ad4413f345/player?cid=37s4i2d7jzdoynthbkojx5lonzmbdncrblsibuwyuav5zxuhna&rid=EMEA>.