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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Viet Nam

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 24 August 2022:

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

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

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Viet Nam received 15 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This FSV record for Viet Nam summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 12 November 2022, Viet Nam made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Viet Nam was represented by Anh Nguyen Van from the Department of Climate Change at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

8. Viet Nam presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Viet Nam also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2020, which is to reduce its emissions compared with a 'business as usual' scenario by 9 per cent (83.9 million t CO₂ eq) and 27 per cent (250.8 million t CO₂ eq) by 2030 as unconditional and conditional targets respectively. The Party has also set a long-term goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

10. Viet Nam highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 316,735 Gg CO₂ eq and they increased between 2010 and 2016 by 19.9 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF. The Party explained that one of the main drivers of the emission trends is the increase in emissions from the LULUCF sector. Viet Nam presented the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, estimating emissions from new source categories and using improved activity data for many source categories as improvements from its previous BUR.

11. Viet Nam presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including updates on the implementation outcomes of mitigation measures included in the second BUR. Moreover, the Party presented new legislation and policies, including the Law on Environmental Protection 2020, the Law on Forestry, the resolution on the orientations of Viet Nam's National Energy Development Strategy by 2030 with a vision to 2045, and its nationally appropriate mitigation action in the building sector as well as other sectoral mitigation measures. In addition, the Party presented a summary of clean development mechanism projects and those implemented in the voluntary market, specifically those that were implemented under the Japanese Crediting Mechanism, the Verified Carbon Standard and the Gold Standard.

12. Furthermore, Viet Nam provided information on its MRV system and the new regulations for mitigation of GHG emissions in the country, support received and needed, capacity-building needs and main barriers, such as the lack of activity data and country-specific emission factors, lack of information on quantified emission reductions and difficulty in applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the first time. The Party also provided information on its need for international financial support to implement its mitigation actions

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.3/VNM.

identified in its NDC, which are expected to achieve emission reductions of 167 million t CO₂ eq by 2030.

13. Viet Nam presented information on its current initiatives for compliance with requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and implementation of its net zero target by 2050. The initiatives relate to the development of several national strategies, such as the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, the National Strategy on Green Growth and the National Action Plan on Green Growth. The Party also presented information on its efforts to prepare the proposal for its first biennial transparency report to be funded by the Global Environment Facility.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Viet Nam on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, European Union, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to sectors of the GHG inventory in which Viet Nam used the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; the specific challenges that Viet Nam faced in estimating GHG emissions from the forestry sector; and other barriers related to data availability and methods for estimating GHG emissions.

16. In response, Viet Nam explained that it estimated GHG emissions from manure management using the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and that it faced challenges in obtaining the data needed for the forestry sector in addition to capacity challenges. The Party also faced challenges in obtaining detailed data such as energy consumption by subsector and, therefore, experts relied on their judgment in some cases. Moreover, challenges were encountered when applying the methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines since values for some of the parameters were not available and default values had to be used instead. The non-availability of country-specific emission factors is another challenge faced by Viet Nam.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to how Viet Nam is planning to reduce emissions from the cement sector; lessons learned from the transition to renewable energy; the update of its green growth strategy in the energy sector; and progress made towards finalizing the necessary legal framework for the establishment of a domestic carbon market and how such a market will support Viet Nam in achieving its NDC target.

18. In response, Viet Nam explained that planned measures to reduce emissions in the cement sector include optimizing the clinker burning process, using vertical roller mills in cement production, reducing clinker kiln heat loss, recovering waste heat from cement production and substituting clinker with additives. Moreover, the Party clarified that the plan for GHG emission reductions in the cement industry also identified four groups of tasks, namely: (1) management institutions, policies and mechanisms; (2) capacity-building; (3) support and enhancement of advanced technologies and production devices; and (4) international cooperation in order to reduce GHG emissions by 20 million t CO₂ eq by 2020 and 164 million t CO₂ eq by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. As for energy transition, the Party clarified that it is currently negotiating the transition under the Just Energy Transition Partnership with the Group of Seven countries and that it faces several challenges related to the availability of technology, finance and human resources with appropriate capacities, and the creation of jobs in the renewable energy sector during the transition. On the establishment of a domestic carbon market, the Party explained that the Law on Environmental Protection 2020 took effect in 2022 and a decree was issued to set up the domestic carbon market. The Party also explained that it is preparing technical guidance for MRV and allocation of emission allowances to entities.

19. Other questions related to progress made in the implementation of the MRV system for tracking the progress in achieving the targets set by Viet Nam; and the specific information stored and published in the MRV information website and database.

20. In response, Viet Nam explained that its new law on environmental protection regulates the MRV system. Under this law, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the focal agency for the MRV system, to which other related ministries

submit reports on the results of the implementation of mitigation actions. The Party also explained that it stores the findings of the GHG inventory in the MRV system database.

21. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

22. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Viet Nam for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of its ICA process. He thanked Viet Nam and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event-0>.