

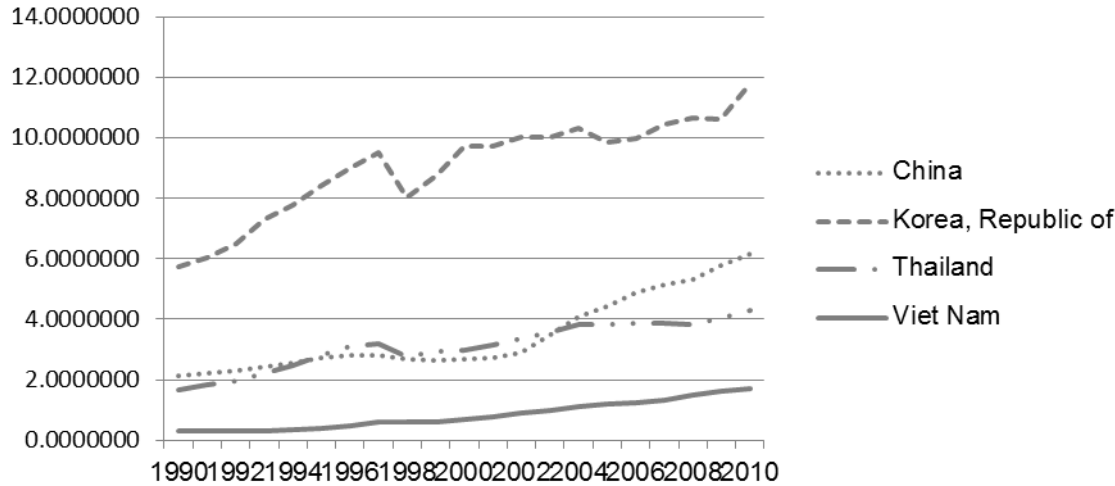
Potential of low carbon development in Vietnam, from practices to legal framework

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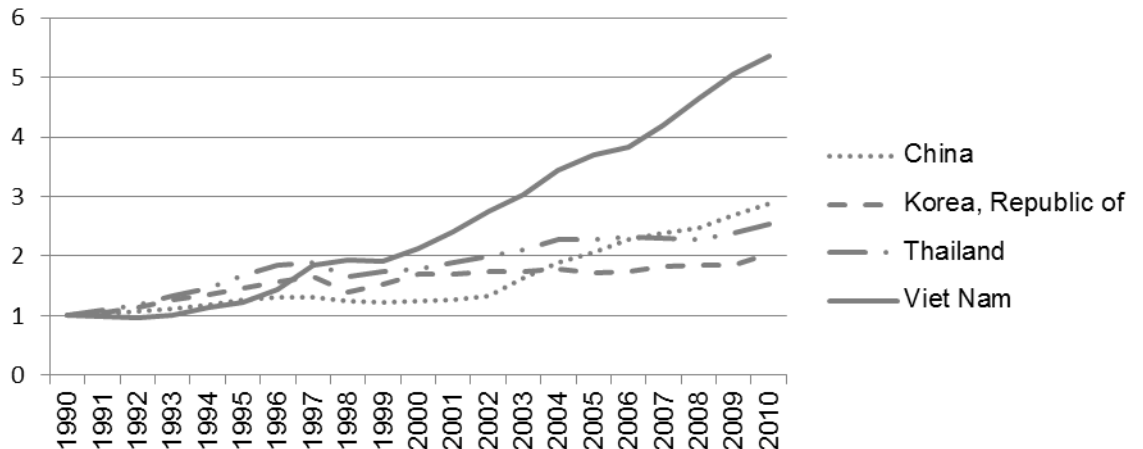
ISPONRE

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Fast GHG emission growing



GHG emissions per capita in period of 1990-2010



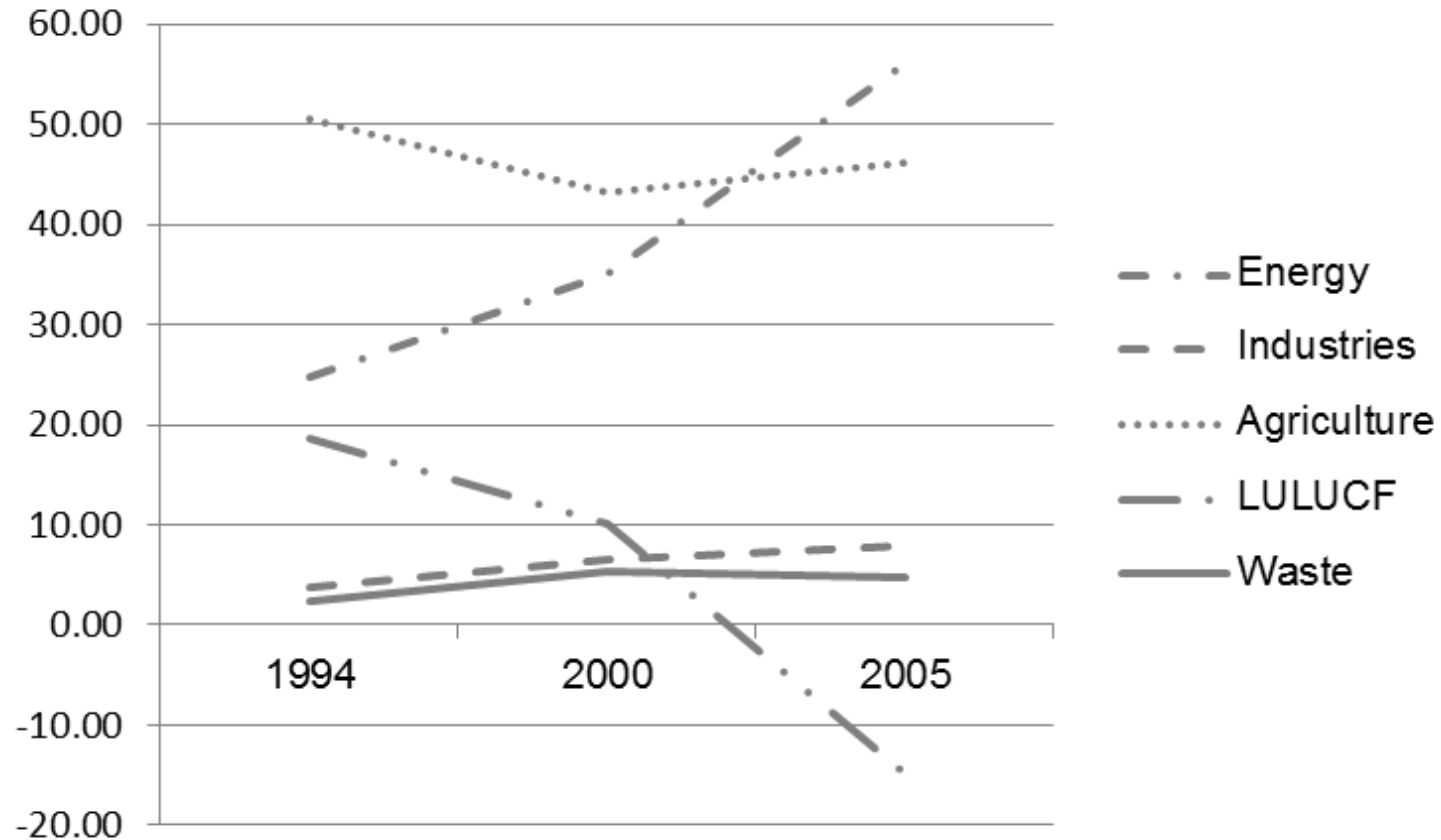
Growing rate of GHG emission per capita of Vietnam compared with some countries

GHG emission inventories

Unit: 1.000 tCO₂ e

Year	1994		2000		2005	
	CO ₂ e	%	CO ₂ e	%	CO ₂ e	%
Sector						
Energy	25,637.09	24.7	52,773.46	35.0	101,934.90	56.0
Industries	3,807.19	3.7	10,005.72	6.6	14,590.82	8.0
AFOLU						
Agriculture	52,450.00	50.5	65,090.65	43.1	83,828.40	46.1
LULUCF	19,380.00	18.7	15,104.72	10.0	-27,020	-14.8
Waste	2,565.02	2.4	7,925.18	5.3	8,643.41	4.7
Total	103,839.30	100.0	150,899.73	100.0	181,977.53	100.0

Trends of sector GHG emission



Priority areas and measures to reduce emissions of GHG

- Identifying priority areas of policy implementation should be based on the criteria that the externalities have taken into account;
- The priority policies should have ability to meet emission reduction targets of the country;
- The applicability of the policies is important criteria to prioritize the measures;
- The reduction measure should have ability to combine with activities to improving the quality of life;
- The preferable measure will help to create jobs opportunities;
- Priority areas in reducing GHG emissions need to be compliance with priorities of country's development policies;
- Identifying technical solutions, specific technologies to reduce emissions by sector is also very important implications for GHG emissions reduction strategy of the country

Lesson for Vietnam

- Identification of priority areas to reduce emissions requires specific research, based on national conditions, the development goals;
- Criteria to identify areas: consider full range of aspects of the potential to reduce emissions, the ability to deploy, cost and other effects of the economic, social and environmental;
- In the energy sector: budget must also serve multiple items other urgent development, focusing on investment in the development of renewable energy sources; bioenergy from agricultural by-products;
- Building a sustainable agriculture, application of advanced agricultural technologies to maintain and develop the quality and quantity of agricultural production in the context of climate change

Lesson for Vietnam

- In forestry sector: strengthening of forest in the vacant land; reforestation; sustainable management of forest resources (REDD +);
- Formulation and implementation of policies to reduce GHG emissions need to be considered in a comprehensive manner, which requires close coordination between ministries and departments;
- GHG emission reduction strategies should be implemented in a flexible manner, combining the policy command, control parallel with incentives, support for economic, technical to encourage the cooperation of the parties;
- Application of techniques, technology is one of the essential elements to ensure effective policies and activities to reduce emissions

Thank you for your attention!