

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS COP26 COMMITMENTS

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KEY OUTCOMES OF COP26

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions:

- 147 countries contributing approx. 90% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and over 90% of the global GDP have committed to a net-zero emissions by 2050;
- 103 countries (contributing to 40% of the total methane emissions globally) pledged to cut methane emission levels by 30% by 2030 compared to that of 2020;
- 141 countries occupying over 90% of the world's forest area joined Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on forests and land use.

The phaseout of coal-fired power:

- Nearly 50 countries signed the Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement.
- Major economies committed to phasing out coal power in the 2030s, the others committed to phasing out coal power in the 2040s.
- 25 countries and public finance institutions committed to ending international public support for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022 to support clean energy, some committed to stopping new oil and gas drilling.
- At COP26, 28 new members joined the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) initiated by the UK and Canada, increasing the total number of member countries to 48.

KEY OUTCOMES OF COP26

Some additional initiatives:

Many initiatives were announced at COP26, attracting the involvement of many countries. The key ones are summarized below:

- Global Methane Pledge;
- Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use;
- Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement;
- Commitment on phasing out petrol and diesel vehicles by 2040, etc.

*** Viet Nam's commitments at COP26:**

- Committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050;
- Signed the Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement;
- Joined the Global Methane Pledge; etc.

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS NET-ZERO COMMITMENTS

Key action areas

1. Reduction of total energy demand through improved energy efficiency;
2. Net-zero emissions from power generation;
3. Transition to low-emission or zero-emission electricity and fuels in construction and operation of buildings, transport and industry;
4. Carbon capture from the use of fossil fuels at stationary sources of emissions in energy industry and heavy industry;
5. Reduction of other greenhouse gas emissions (excluding CO₂);
6. Adoption of carbon capture technologies and negative emissions technologies for offsetting residual direct emissions;
7. Increase of carbon absorption from forest conservation and growth, and land-use changes;
8. Waste to energy realized by waste management and treatment;
9. Smart and sustainable agricultural development;
10. Use of clean electricity and energy in the development of transport.

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS NET-ZERO COMMITMENTS

Goals

To reduce GHG emissions according to the **roadmap** and **commitments** to international treaties on climate change, control sources of emissions, increase GHG absorption, realize the transition of energy mix towards clean energy, energy efficiency, adopt carbon pricing tools for the development of a low-emission economy, reach peak emissions by 2035, and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS NET-ZERO COMMITMENTS

Reduction of GHG emissions by sector

ENERGY

a) For the supply side:

- To realize a major increase of renewable energy shares, contributed by wind, solar, biomass, waste and combined heat and power (CHP);
- To enable a step-by-step transition from coal-fired power to cleaner energy;
- To reduce methane emissions from sources of emissions such as the exploitation of coal, oil and gas.

b) For the demand side:

- To strengthen energy efficiency solutions and promote the transition to clean energy use in industry, agriculture, transport, service, commercial and residential sectors.

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Reduction of GHG emissions by sector

AGRICULTURE

- To enable the reduction of GHG emissions in agriculture through management measures, renovation of technologies used in plant and animal husbandry, changes in land-use practices, development of low-emission agricultural value chains

LULUCF

- To adopt measures for increasing GHG absorption, reducing GHG emissions in land use, land-use change and forestry

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Reduction of GHG emissions by sector

WASTE

- To encourage and support the mitigation of waste generation from production to consumption.
- To promote the reuse, recycling of recyclable waste such as paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, etc.
- To adopt advanced measures for solid waste treatment, including: solid waste landfill with gas (LFG) recovery for power generation; semi-aerobic landfill; producing compost from food waste and organic waste; solid waste treatment and combustion for power generation.
- To produce pellet fuels from solid waste such as paper, fabric and low-price plastic.
- To apply advanced measures for wastewater treatment, reduction of methane emissions from wastewater.

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS NET-ZERO COMMITMENTS

Reduction of GHG emissions by sector

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

- To renovate, develop and adopt technologies in producing construction materials; to develop and use energy-efficient building materials and green materials in residential and commercial construction works.
- To replace coal with natural gas in ceramic tile manufacturing process; to use alternative raw materials in glass manufacture.
- To apply blast furnace slag, fly ash, Puzzolana and alternative limestone crushing solutions; reduce clinker ratio in cement production.
- To adopt water electrolysis technology in steelmaking; to replace coke with hydrogen in “green” steelmaking by 2035;
- To apply high-temperature thermal decomposition technology and state-of-the-art technologies for reducing N₂O emissions from the chemicals sector.
- To adopt carbon capture technologies in producing cement, chemicals, fertilizers and steelmaking once these technologies are of significant development and reasonable production prices.

VIET NAM'S STRATEGY TOWARDS NET-ZERO COMMITMENTS

Reduction of GHG emissions by sector

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

- To reduce energy consumption in buildings by adopting energy efficiency standards and regulations, using low-carbon building materials and recyclable materials.
- To apply modern technologies and use clean energy in producing steel, cement and chemicals, and limit the output of steel and cement production at a certain level to satisfy domestic consumption only (no export).
- By 2050, to realize wide-scale application of low-carbon building materials in construction; compulsory adoption of relevant standards and regulations on green buildings and green urban areas for all new construction works.
- To gradually reduce the use of refrigerants hydrofluorocarbons (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) in the cold food chain and air conditioning systems in buildings; to strongly promote recovery, reuse, destruction and recycling of refrigerants, and strive for the use of natural refrigerants.

PROPOSED KEY ACTIONS

- To develop and finalize relevant policies and institutionalizations
- To implement communication and awareness raising methods and encouraging community engagement
- To develop sufficient human resources
- To develop relevant science and technology solutions
- To mobilize financial resources for responding to climate change
- To promote international integration



Thank you very much!

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