

**Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific**

*“Achieving Clean Water, Clean Land and Clean Air through 3R and Resource Efficiency- A 21<sup>st</sup> Century Vision for Asia-pacific Communities”*

Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, 9-12 April 2018

# **Country Report**

**(Draft)**

**< Viet Nam >**

---

This country report was prepared by the Government of Viet Nam as an input for the Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

# Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: VIET NAM

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent: *Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)*

Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to Country Report:

Timeline of Submission: **20 February 2018** (Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp)

*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration  
-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “*Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.*” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific  
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)  
Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 1</b>  | Significant <b>reduction</b> in the quantity of <b>municipal solid waste</b> generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption. |
| <b><i>Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?</i></b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management to 2025, vision to 2050 approved by the Prime Minister Decision 2149/QĐ-TTg in 2009 on December 17, 2009.</li> <li>- Law on Environment Protection 2014</li> <li>- Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated April 24, 2015 of the Government on solid waste management and scraps</li> <li>- Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22 May 2015 on collection and treatment of discarded products (extended producers responsibility - EPR)</li> <li>- Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 4 October 2017 on collection and treatment of discarded products</li> </ul> |  |
| <b><i>Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams?</i></b> (Please check the appropriate box)  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Average (50-~70%)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Does not exist   |  |
| <b><i>Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015</i></b>  |  |
| The total State expenditures for the household solid waste collection, transportation and treatment is estimated by 4,000 billion VND per year (~180 million USD). Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Noi have local budgets for this work accounting for the largest proportion, about 1,500 billion VND (~68 million USD) and 1,200 billion VND (~54 million USD) per year respectively.  |  |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>  |  |
| Lack of attention of the part of authorities and community on reducing household waste generation.<br>Manufacturing technologies are backward and obsolete, causing waste generation.<br>Technical infrastructure for solid waste management is under-developed.   |  |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>  |  |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management to 2025, vision to 2050 was submitted to the Prime Minister and expected for approval this year, 2018</li> <li>- Law on Environment Protection 2014 has been being amended.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)   |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 2</b>  | Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation. |
| <p><b>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?</b></p> <p>Yes, these policies have been addressed in a number of legal documents, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Strategy for integrated solid waste management until 2025, vision to 2050.</li> <li>- National Strategy on Environmental Protection to 2020, vision to 2030.</li> <li>- National Strategy on Climate change</li> <li>- National Green Growth Strategy.</li> </ul> |  |
| <p><b>Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste?</b> (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned</p>   |  |
| <p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The compost market is limited due to high operation costs, low tipping fee of the State and low selling price of compost. Besides, farmers still prefer using chemical rather than organic fertilizers.</li> <li>- Enterprises have not yet received incentives such as support for sorting waste at-source, consumption, advertising products, subsidizing product price... in production of compost.</li> <li>- Compost quality is not good.</li> </ul>     |  |
| <p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></p> <p>Compost Project at Hai Phong Community<br/>College: <a href="http://wusc.vn/en/compost-project-at-hai-phong-community-college/">http://wusc.vn/en/compost-project-at-hai-phong-community-college/</a></p>   |  |
| <p><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></p>   |  |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>   |  |

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

**Goal 3** Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

**Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables?** (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

| Rate<br>Type          | Very High<br>(>90%) | High<br>(>70%) | Average<br>(50~60%) | Poor<br>(<50%) | Recycling<br>does not<br>exist | Definition<br>of recycling<br>rate* |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Paper                 |                     |                | ~50%                |                |                                |                                     |
| Plastic               |                     | 80%            |                     |                |                                |                                     |
| Metal                 | 95%                 |                |                     |                |                                |                                     |
| Construction<br>waste |                     |                |                     |                |                                |                                     |
| e-waste               |                     | 90%            |                     |                |                                |                                     |
| others                |                     |                |                     |                |                                |                                     |

\*Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

**Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?**

No specific policies for prevention or reduction of paper, plastic, metal, construction waste. Only e-waste is regulated in Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22 May 2015 on collection and treatment of discarded products (extended producers responsibility - EPR) and in a more specific guiding Circular which is Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 4 October 2017 on collection and treatment of discarded products. Discarded electric and electronic equipments as e-waste are one of items which have to be collected and treated by producers.

**Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?**

| Rate<br>Type          | Very High<br>(>90%) | High<br>(>70%) | Average<br>(50~60%) | Poor<br>(<50%) | Recycling<br>does not exist |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Paper                 |                     |                |                     |                |                             |
| Plastic               |                     |                |                     |                |                             |
| Metal                 |                     |                |                     |                |                             |
| Construction<br>waste |                     |                |                     |                |                             |
| e-waste               |                     |                |                     |                |                             |

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

**Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?**

| Level<br>Type         | Every Major<br>City | Few Major<br>Cities only | Does not<br>exist | Supportive<br>policy or<br>programmes<br>exists | No supportive<br>policy or<br>programmes |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Paper                 |                     |                          |                   |   |  |
| Plastic               |                     |                          |                   |   |  |
| Metal                 |                     |                          |                   |   |  |
| Construction<br>waste |                     |                          |                   |   |  |
| e-waste               |                     |                          |                   |   |  |

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 3</b>  | Achieve significant <b>increase in recycling rate</b> of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry. |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recycling technologies are obsolete, mainly at household scale in craft villages. Some domestic technologies have been certified but still being tested, has not been replicated across the country.</li> <li>- Recycling enterprises have not yet received incentives such as support for sorting waste at-source, consumption, advertising products, subsidizing product price...</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prime Minister Decision 1030/QĐ-TTg dated 20 July 2009 approved "Program of Developing Viet Nam Environmental Industry until 2015, vision towards 2025" with tasks of enhancing to reduce, recycling and reuse of waste, scrap and used products; establishing and developing network of environmental service organizations including services of waste collection, transport, treatment and recycling.<br/><a href="http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;_page=161&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=89374">http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;_page=161&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=89374</a></li> <li>- Prime Minister's Decision No. 192/QĐ-TTg dated 13 February 2017 approved “Project on development of Viet Nam Environmental Industry up to 2025”<br/><a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=188266">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=188266</a></li> <li>- The project “Investigate, evaluate, analyze theory and practices aiming to complete legislation of waste recycling” which has general objective of promotion of developing solid waste recycling industry in Viet Nam, was finished in 2015 by Institute of Policy and Strategy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>  |   |
| <b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |   |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)   |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 4</b>  | <b>Build sustainable cities /green cities</b> by encouraging “ <b>zero waste</b> ” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of <b>waste minimization</b> |
| <b><i>Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?</i></b>   |   |
| <p>Decree No. 19/ND-CP dated 14 February 2015 on guideline for implementing some articles of the Law on Environmental Protection 2014. Subsidies and incentives for environmental protection activities including waste management are regulated in Chapter 6 in the Decree. Private sector will get incentives in land, capital and taxes, price subsidies, etc. if they implement investment projects in environmental protection.</p>   |   |
| <b><i>Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector?</i></b> (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste collection<br><input type="checkbox"/> resource recovery<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste recycling<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc.<br><input type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector  |   |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>  |   |
| There are not specific regulations on development of sustainable cities /green cities in Viet Nam.   |   |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>  |   |
| <p>- Institute of Environmental Science under Viet Nam Environment Administration (VEA) implemented a project on environmentally sustainable cities. The result is that Decision No. 196/QD-BTNMT dated 18 February 2014 on adoption of criteria on identification of environmentally sustainable cities is approved by MONRE.</p> <p>- Decree No. 19/ND-CP dated 14 February 2015 on guideline for implementing some articles of the Law on Environmental Protection 2014<br/> <a href="http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30341">http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30341</a></p> <p>- PM Decision No. 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012 on the National Green Growth Strategy.<br/> <a href="http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/pdf/Viet%20Nam-GreenGrowth-Strategy.pdf">http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/pdf/Viet Nam-GreenGrowth-Strategy.pdf</a></p> <p>- PM Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 20, 2014 on the National Action Plan on Green Growth in period of 2014-2020<br/> <a href="http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf">http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf</a></p> |   |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>   |   |
| <b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |   |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 5</b>   | Encourage the <b>private sector</b> , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase <b>resource efficiency and productivity</b> , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production. |
| <b><i>Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?</i></b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on energy efficiency 2010.</li> <li>- Decision No. 1427/QD-TTg dated 02 October 2012 of the Prime Minister on approval the National Target Program on energy efficiency for period 2012-2015</li> <li>- Resolution No. 24-NQ-TW of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the 11<sup>th</sup> Central Party Committee on Proactive responses to climate change, enhanced natural resource management and environmental protection</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b><i>Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?</i></b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision No. 1463 / QD-TTg dated 22 July 2016 of the Prime Minister on approving the scheme on development of the network of environmental service enterprises up to 2020 with a vision to 2030</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of industries have obsolete and backward technologies.</li> <li>- Lack of financial resources.</li> <li>- Low awareness and sense of responsibility of a part of authorities and business.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision No. 1419/QD-TTg dated September 07, 2009 of the Prime Minister approved the Strategy on cleaner industrial production to 2020.<br/><a href="http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&amp;articleId=10051863">http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&amp;articleId=10051863</a></li> <li>- Decision No. 2612/QD-TTg dated December 30, 2013 of the Prime Minister approved the Strategy for using clean technologies by 2020 with a vision to 2030.<br/><a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=171573">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=171573</a></li> </ul> |   |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>  |   |
| <p><b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly    <input type="checkbox"/> Partially    <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>   |   |



| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 6</b>   | Promote the <b>greening of the value chain</b> by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways. |
| <i><b>Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?</b></i>  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> None   |   |
| <i><b>Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?</b></i>   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> None  |   |
| <i><b>Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?</b></i>  |   |
| <i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>   |   |
| <i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>   |   |
| - PM Decision No. 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012 on the National Green Growth Strategy.<br><a href="http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/pdf/Viet Nam-GreenGrowth-Strategy.pdf">http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/pdf/Viet Nam-GreenGrowth-Strategy.pdf</a><br>- PM Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 20, 2014 on the National Action Plan on Green Growth in period of 2014-2020<br><a href="http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf">http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf</a> |   |
| <i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>  |   |
| <i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |   |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 7</b>  | Promote <b>industrial symbiosis</b> (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support. |
| <i><b>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</b></i>   |   |
| <i><b>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</b></i>  |   |
| <p>- Some industrial parks have tried to be ecological such as Long Hau IP (Long An), Bourbon An Hoa IP (Tay Ninh)... but results are still limited.</p> <p>- Some industrial symbiosis initiatives have been examined in the food processing industry, such as those in Bien Hoa 1 Industrial Zone in Dong Nai Province, Tan Chau-Singapore Company, Tay Ninh Province and the Tra Co Tapioca Processing Village, Dong Nai Province, where tapioca wastewater is being partly and successfully reused in fish culture. More recently, studies undertaken by local and international experts at the National University of Civil Engineering of Viet Nam have identified the high potential for industrial symbiosis in the utilisation of industrial waste by-products in the building and construction industry.</p> |   |
| <i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>  |   |
| There has been some initiatives but not any model of industrial symbiosis replicated widely in Viet Nam.   |   |
| <i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>  |   |
| <p>- There are some study on ecological Industrial park (EIP) where symbiosis is a basis principle:<br/> <a href="http://www.thiennhien.net/2013/08/02/kha-nang-phat-trien-mo-hinh-khu-cong-nghiep-sinh-thai-tai-tp-hcm/">http://www.thiennhien.net/2013/08/02/kha-nang-phat-trien-mo-hinh-khu-cong-nghiep-sinh-thai-tai-tp-hcm/</a></p>   |   |
| <i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>   |   |
| <p><i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially      <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>  |   |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 8</b>   | Build <b>local capacity</b> of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work. |
| <p><i>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p><br><br><p><i>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p>   |   |
| <p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b><br/>Awareness of private sector in environmental protection is still limited.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></p> <p>- Measures for implementation of the Strategy on Cleaner Production in Industry to 2020, approved in PM Decision No. 1419/QD-TT September 7, 2009 include: (i) The development and dissemination of technical guidelines on cleaner production in industry; (ii) Providing training and capacity building for management staff, consultants and experts working in the field of industrial cleaner production.</p> <p><a href="http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&amp;articleId=10051863">http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&amp;articleId=10051863</a></p> <p>- Training activities in cleaner production, waste audits have been implemented in a number of industrial facilities in quite some projects such as UNDP project on "environmental pollution control", project on "green action plan for SMEs in Viet Nam"; project on "application of waste audit in environmental management in Viet Nam industry"...</p> |   |
| <p><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></p>  |   |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially    <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>  |   |

| I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 9</b>  | Develop proper <b>classification and inventory of hazardous waste</b> as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste. |
| <p><b><i>Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.</i></b><br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No<br/>                     List and code of hazardous waste attached in the Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2015 on hazardous waste management</p> <p><b><i>Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?</i></b><br/>                     Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2015 on hazardous waste management</p> <p><b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the household hazardous wastes are not separated at source but collected and transported together with non-hazardous waste to the landfill.</li> <li>- There is a lack of technologies and processing equipment, resulting in ineffective and unsafe treatment and disposal of waste. Many type of hazardous waste are not treated or poorly treated.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b></p> <p>The Circular No. 36/2015/TT-BTNMT of Minister of MONRE dated June 30, 2015 on hazardous waste management<br/> <a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=181103">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=181103</a></p> <p><b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b></p> |   |
| <p><b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly      <input type="checkbox"/> Partially      <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>  |   |

| II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 10</b>   | <b>Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain</b> (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers. |
| <i>Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?</i>   |  |
| <i>Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?</i>  |  |
| <i>Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?</i>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%)  |  |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness of environment protection of producers is still limited;</li> <li>- Lack of policies and mechanism to reduce losses in the overall food supply chain (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution)</li> </ul> |  |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>   |  |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>  |  |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |  |

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas

**Goal 11**

Promote full scale **use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste** through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.

Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?

| Ton/year                        |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Waste                           | Volume     |
| Pesticide packaging             | 10,000     |
| Fertilizer packaging            | 102,180    |
| Rice straw, rice stubble        | 76,000,000 |
| Solid waste in animal husbandry | 90,000,000 |

Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please check all appropriate boxes)

- as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.)
- biogas/electricity generation
- composts/fertilizers
- mostly left unutilized or open dumped
- open burned
- (biogas for livestock waste)

**Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.**

The Law on Environmental Protection in 2014 introduced provisions on environmental protection in agricultural production, craft villages, aquaculture, chemicals, pesticides and veterinary drugs; Regulations on environmental protection of residential areas, households or self-governing organizations on environment protection.

The goal of National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 and vision to 2020 is to address basic environmental degradation in rural areas; Supply of clean water for rural population; Construction program; Develop and disseminate models of eco-economic villages.

The National Environment Protection Strategy up to 2020 with a vision to 2030 also has a content group, measures aimed at basically addressing environmental issues in craft villages and rural areas.

In addition, environmental policies and programs regulating rural issues such as the 2003 Law on Fisheries, the Plant Protection and Quarantine Act, the Ordinance on Animal Breed 2004 and the Ordinance on Animal Health also provisions on environmental protection.

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- The system of policies and documents on management and environmental protection of agriculture and rural areas has been promulgated, but there are still some shortcomings
- A number of standards and norms have been developed but not yet fully considered the actual situation, leading to the low feasibility and causing difficulties in the implementation process. A typical example is the selection of landfills for solid waste disposal in rural areas, which is applied in accordance with national technical regulation QCVN 14:2009/BXD on rural construction planning.

| II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 11</b>  | Promote full scale <b>use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste</b> through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others. |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>  |   |
| Decision No. 1600/QD-TTg of August 16, 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating the national target program on building new rural areas in the period of 2016-2020.<br>Available in Vietnamese at<br><a href="https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyet-dinh-1600-QD-TTg-chuong-trinh-muc-tieu-quoc-gia-xay-dung-nong-thon-moi-2016-2020-320132.aspx">https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyet-dinh-1600-QD-TTg-chuong-trinh-muc-tieu-quoc-gia-xay-dung-nong-thon-moi-2016-2020-320132.aspx</a> |   |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>   |   |
| Decision No. 1600/QD-TTg of August 16, 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating the national target program on building new rural areas in the period of 2016-2020.  |   |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |   |

| III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 12</b>   | Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of <b>waste, in particular plastics</b> in the marine and coastal environment. |
| <i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</i>   |  |
| <i>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</i>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very much <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |
| <i>Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (&lt;5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</i> |  |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>   |  |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>   |  |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>  |  |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |



III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

**Goal 13** Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

**Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?**  
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

| Check if applicable | Number in priority order |   |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
|                     |                          | Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities |
|                     |                          | Take to landfill  |
|                     |                          | Take to the retailer                                    |
|                     |                          | Take to local charity for re-use                        |
| ✓                   | 1                        | Take to second-hand shop for re-use                     |
| ✓                   | 2                        | Sell to junk collectors                                 |
|                     |                          | Ship back to the manufacturer                           |
|                     |                          | Ship back to the manufacturer                           |
|                     |                          | Recycle in another country                              |
|                     |                          | Do not know how people dispose                          |

**Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?**

- Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22 May 2015 on collection and treatment of discarded products (extended producers responsibility - EPR)
- Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 4 October 2017 on collection and treatment of discarded products

**Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?**

| Type of e-waste  | Estimated total volume generated (ton for the year 2006) | % of collected by permitted recycler | % of volume recycled in collected |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Television       | 364,684  | 100                                  | >80                               |
| Computer         | 131,536  | 100                                  | >80                               |
| Mobile phone     | 505,268  | 100                                  | <70                               |
| Refrigerators    | 230,856  | 100                                  | >80                               |
| Washing machines | 327,649  | 100                                  | >90                               |
| Air conditioners | 49,782   | 100                                  | >80                               |
| Others...        |  |                                      |                                   |

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- There is no specific regulation on e-waste.
- There are lacks of formal, large scale e-waste recycling industries.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

- Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22 May 2015 on collection and treatment of discarded products (extended producers responsibility - EPR). Accordingly, the manufacturing and importing businesses will be responsible for setting up the sites to collect and treat discarded products, including e-waste.

[http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class\\_id=1&mode=detail&document\\_id=180018](http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&mode=detail&document_id=180018)

- Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 4 October 2017 on collection and treatment of

|   |   |
|---|---|
| III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes   |   |
| <b>Goal 13</b>  | Ensure <b>environmentally-sound management of e-waste</b> at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including <b>health and safety aspects</b> of those involved. |
| discarded products<br><a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=180018">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=180018</a> |   |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>   |   |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |   |

Vietnam has not regulations considering working conditions in disposal processes.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes   |  |
| <b>Goal 14</b>  | Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste. |
| <i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?</i>   |  |
| Law on Environment Protection 2014<br>Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated April 24, 2015 of the Government on solid waste management and scraps: Scrap importers must deposit an amount of money for treatment of waste to avoid illegal waste imports to Vietnam<br>Prime Minister's Decision No. 73/2014 / QD-TTg of December 19, 2014 stipulating the list of discarded materials permitted to be imported from abroad as raw materials for production. |  |
| <i>Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?</i>  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |  |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>  |  |
| Law on Environment Protection 2014 does not allow import of waste but import of certain regulated types of scrap. Some companies take advantage of this to illegally import large quantities of waste, especially for e-waste. In addition, the existing monitoring and penalty regime has not enough strong to curb this.  |  |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>  |  |
| Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated April 24, 2015 of the Government on solid waste management and scraps<br><a href="http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_detail.aspx?ItemID=30396">http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_detail.aspx?ItemID=30396</a>   |  |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>   |  |
| The Decree is still valid and unmodified  |  |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |

| III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 15</b>   | Progressive implementation of “ <b>extended producer responsibility (EPR)</b> ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste. |
| <b><i>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</i></b>  |  |
| Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22 May 2015 on collection and treatment of discarded products<br>- Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated October 4, 2017 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulating the collection and disposal of waste products |  |
| <b><i>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</i></b>   |  |
| Electronic and electric equipment, batteries and accumulators, oil, lubricants; tires and inner tubes; end-of-life vehicles.   |  |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>  |  |
| - No mechanism of establishing network for collecting back discarded products.<br>- Facilities of recycling and treatment after collecting back are inadequate.<br>- No financial mechanism to encourage enterprises to implement this                                 |  |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>  |  |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>   |  |
| <b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |

| III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Goal 16</b>  | <b>Promote the 3R concept</b> in health-care waste management. |
| <p><b><i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision 2038/QĐ-TTg dated 05 Nov 2011 of the Prime Minister approved Master Plan on medical waste treatment for the 2011-2015 period, with orientations toward 2020. The master plan has a general objective of handling hazardous elements in waste generated from medical facilities to human health and environment to protect health of medical staff, patients and communities.</li> <li>- Decision No. 170/QĐ-TTg dated 8 Feb 2012 of the Prime Minister approved Master Plan on hazardous medical waste until 2025.</li> <li>- Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated 24 April 2015 on the management of waste and scrap. Chapter 7 about management of some particular waste of which Article 49 regulate on management in healthcare activities.</li> <li>- Joint Circular No. 58/2015/BYT-BTNMT-TTLT dated 31 Dec 2015 of the Minister of Health and Minister of Natural Resources and Environment regulated on medical waste management</li> <li>- National standard QCVN 02: 2012/BTNMT on medical solid waste furnaces</li> <li>- National standard QCVN 28:2010/BTNMT on medical waste water</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?</i></b></p> <p>Have no statistical data</p> <p><b><i>Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.</i></b></p> <p>Ministry of Health (MOH)<br/>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)</p> <p><b><i>Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?</i></b></p> <p>(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> open dumping (untreated)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> open burning (untreated)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ordinary landfilling (untreated)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> sanitary landfilling (treated)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other methods (please specify names: _____)</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial resource for building up waste treatment facilities for medical waste.</li> <li>- Lack of proper technologies, facilities for treatment of medical hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b></p> <p>All the policies above are valid</p> <p><b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>  |  |
| <b>Goal 17</b>  | Improve <b>resource efficiency and resource productivity</b> by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors. |
| <b>Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?</b>   |  |
| <p>- Decree No. 19/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015 detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection 2014 give definition and terms of environmentally friendly products in Article 3, paragraph 9. The Decree also provides incentives and supports for investment activities and production of environmentally friendly products</p> <p>- Article 1, Circular No. 41/2013/TT-BTNMT dated 2/12/2013 regulating the order, procedures and certification of eco-labels for environmentally friendly products (Circular No. 41/2013 / TT-BTNMT), the eco-label for eco-friendly products is called Green Label Vietnam.</p> <p>- Circular No. 128/2016/TT-BTC regulating the exemption and reduction of export tax on environmentally friendly products;</p> |  |
| <b>Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?</b>   |  |
| Implementation of energy audit in the big energy consumption establishments. This is regulated by the Law on energy efficiency (Law No. 50/2010/QH12 dated 17 June, 2010 )  |  |
| <b>Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?</b>  |  |
| No related specific regulation in Vietnam   |  |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>  |  |
| <p>- There is still lack of strong legal regulations to improve resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation-wide in all economic and development sectors.</p> <p>- The current growth model is based partly on the intensive use of natural resources with the large intensity of resource use (water, energy...)</p> <p>- The production and consumption of environmentally friendly products on the Vietnamese market is still limited because the awareness of consumers are still low; Regulations on incentives and supports for investment activities, production of environmentally friendly products are complicated, unclear, not specific and difficult to implement in practice.</p>   |  |
| <b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>  |  |
| <p>The Minister of Natural Resources and Environment issued a number of Green Label Vietnam criteria for 5 product groups including: batteries, office paper, coatings for construction, printers, laptops. For example, Vietnam Green Label criterion applies to product group "Biodegradable Plastic Package" (Criteria Code: VNA 03: 2014).</p> <p>This information available at <a href="http://vea.gov.vn/vn/khoahoccongnghenhanxanh/nhomsp/baobi/Pages/NXVN03.2014.aspx">http://vea.gov.vn/vn/khoahoccongnghenhanxanh/nhomsp/baobi/Pages/NXVN03.2014.aspx</a></p>   |  |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>   |  |
| All legal documents mentioned above are valid and important   |  |
| <b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |  |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 18</b>   | Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change. |
| <b><i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i></b>  |   |
| Waste management/recycling/energy recovery has been addressed in National Climate Change strategy as well as one of measures for GHG reduction in National Communications to United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.<br>National System of GHG Accounting (Decision No. 2359/2015/QĐ-TTg) emphasizes the accounting of GHG emission from waste and waste management. |   |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial resource for investment in GHG reduction project in waste sector.</li> <li>- Number of waste-to-energy projects are still limited due to high cost.</li> <li>- Poor existing waste collection system (no waste sorting, low rate of waste collection in rural and remote areas...)</li> </ul>                           |   |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>  |   |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>   |   |
| National Climate Change Strategy<br>Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change   |   |
| <b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 19</b>   | Enhance <b>national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency</b> , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities. |
| <i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific &amp; research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</i>   |   |
| <i>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</i>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment</li> <li>- Institute of Environmental Science and Technology</li> <li>- Viet Nam National Cleaner Production Center</li> <li>- Institute of Environmental Science</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b><br>Networking and sharing information, in general and 3R in particular, is not good in Viet Nam.  |   |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>   |   |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project "Developing network of environmental services enterprises up to 2020 with a vision to 2030"</li> <li>- Decree No. 15/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015 of the Government on investment in the form of public-private partnership (PPP). Projects of construction, improvement and operation of water supply system, drainage system, waste treatment systems are classified as investment projects in the PPP.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://moj.gov.vn/vbpg/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30212">http://moj.gov.vn/vbpg/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30212</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision 1216/QĐ-TTg dated 5 Sep 2012 of the Government on National Strategy for environmental protection until 2020 and vision toward 2030: promote the adoption of a public-private partnership model (part VI, solution 5: Enhancement and diversification of environmental investment).</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 20</b>  | Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns. |
| <p><b>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?</b> (Please check all applicable)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs                 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government                 <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify ( )             </p>   |   |
| <p><b>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities?</b> (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high                 <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate                 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low                 <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible             </p>   |   |
| <p><b>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency.</b> (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high                 <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate                 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low                 <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible             </p>   |   |
| <p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The participation of enterprises in environment protection is still not very active, mainly in waste collection and informal recycling.</li> <li>- There exists a low sense of responsibility of community for environmental protection.</li> </ul>  |   |
| <p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></p>   |   |
| <p><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree No. 15/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015 of the Government on investment in the form of public-private partnership (PPP). Projects of construction, improvement and operation of water supply system, drainage system, waste treatment systems are classified as investment projects in the PPP.<br/><a href="http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30212">http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=30212</a></li> <li>- Decision 1216/QĐ-TTg dated 5 Sep 2012 of the Government on National Strategy for environmental protection until 2020 and vision toward 2030: promote the adoption of a public-private partnership model (part VI, solution 5: Enhancement and diversification of environmental investment).</li> <li>- Decision No. 631/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on approving a list of national projects calling for foreign investment by 2020, in which includes 9 projects on solid waste treatment<br/><a href="http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;_page=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=173675">http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;_page=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=173675</a></li> <li>- Decision No. 1196/QĐ-TTg dated 23 July 2014 of the Prime Minister: Approve the programme on "Mobilizing resources for investment in building systems of water supply, drainage and solid waste treatment"<br/><a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;_page=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=175011">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;_page=1&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=175011</a></li> </ul> |   |



| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 20</b>   | Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns. |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 21</b>   | <b>Integrate the 3Rs</b> in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development. |
| <i><b>Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?</b></i>   |   |
| Waste management/technology and resource efficiency are themes/subjects given lectures in many universities such as Ha Noi University of Technology, Ha Noi National University, Ha Noi University of Civil Engineering, Ha Noi University of Natural Resources and Environment, Ho Chi Minh University of Natural Resources and Environment, etc. Besides, there are some universities teaching a subject of waste audit or environment audit such as Ha Noi University of Technology, Ha Noi National University, Ho Chi Minh University of Natural Resources and Environment and National Economics University.   |   |
| <i><b>Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.</b></i>  |   |
| <i><b>Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?</b></i>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ha Noi University of Technology</li> <li>- Ha Noi National University</li> <li>- Ha Noi University of Civil Engineering</li> </ul>  |   |
| <i><b>Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?</b></i>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ha Noi University of Technology</li> <li>- Ha Noi National University</li> <li>- Ha Noi University of Civil Engineering</li> </ul>  |   |
| <i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>  |   |
| Although environmental protection had been included in education system since 2001, but there still exists a low sense of responsibility of community for environmental protection due to weak enforcement.  |   |
| <i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision 1216/QĐ-TTg dated 5 Sep 2012 of the Prime Minister on National Strategy for environmental protection until 2020 and vision toward 2030 in which environmental and climate change education shall be continuously promoted among all levels of schooling in the formal education and training system (Part VI, solution 1).</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=163495">http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=163495</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental protection has been introduced in education system by implementation of the Program of mainstreaming environmental protection in education program approved by the Decision 1363/2001/QĐ-TTg dated 17 October 2001 of the Prime Minister.</li> </ul> |   |
| <i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>   |   |
| <i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all  |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 22</b>   | <p><b>Integrate the 3R concept</b> in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.</p> |
| <p><b>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</b></p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment<br/>Ministry of Construction<br/>Ministry of Industry and Trade<br/>Ministry of Health<br/>Ministry of Planning and Investment</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)</p> |  |
| <p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></p> <p>- There are still some overlaps in waste management between ministries, lines such as management of waste from craft villages, etc.<br/>                 - Policies and legislation on waste management are available but enforcement is weak.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></p>  |  |
| <p><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></p>   |  |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>   |  |

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

**Goal 23**

Promote **green and socially responsible procurement** at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.

***Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?***

Decision No. 68/QD-TTg dated December 12, 2011 on approving list of vehicles, energy-saving equipments purchased by agencies using the State budget.

***Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.***

Vietnam Green Label Program is deployed in the whole country from March 2009, aims to improve and maintain quality of living environmental through reducing consumption of energy, materials and generation of waste during manufacture, sales and consumption of products and services.

To achieve effective environment protection, the Program evaluates the ability of controlling and limiting environmental impacts of products and services based on viewpoint of “review the whole lifecycle of products”. Accordingly, environmental benefits that each product is able to create by reduction of generating pollutants from stages of materials exploration, production, sales, consumption and disposal will be reviewed and analysis based on criteria developed for each kind of product and services.

***Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.***

- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of “printer” (code: NXVN 14:2004)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of “ink cartridges” (code: NXVN 13:2004)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of “laptop” (code: NXVN 12:2004)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of “cover paint used in construction: (code: NXVN 11:2014)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of detergents including:
  - + Hand dishwashing liquid: NXVN 10: 2014
  - + Soap: NXVN 09: 2014
  - + Hair care products: NXVN 08: 2014
  - + Washing powder”: NXVN 01: 2014
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of “office paper” (code: NXVN 07:2014)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of “battery” (code: NXVN 06: 2014)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to the product of construction ceramic material (code: NXVN 05:2004)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of packaging including:
  - + Synthetic paper packaging for packaging food: NXVN 04: 2014
  - + Biodegradable plastic packaging: NXVN 03: 2014
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of “fluorescent bulbs” (code: NXVN 02: 2014)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of “photocopy machines” (code: NXVN 16:2017)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of “battery” (code: NXVN 15:2017)
- Criteria of Viet Nam green label apply to product of “LEDs and LED module for general lighting” (code: NXVN 17:2017)

***Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.***

The Prime Minister approved a list of vehicles, energy-saving equipments purchased by agencies using the State budget at Decision No. 68/QD-TTg dated December 12, 2011. Accordingly, from January 01 2013, the agencies using the State budget have to purchase energy-saving labeled equipments if they purchase equipments under the list attached to this Decision.

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Goal 23</b>  | Promote <b>green and socially responsible procurement</b> at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products. |
| <i>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</i>  |  |
| <p><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are still not specific regulations to promote green procurement.</li> <li>- Lack of supporting policies/incentives to encourage businesses to manufacture green products.</li> <li>- Community awareness on environmentally-friendly goods and products is still limited.</li> </ul>   |  |
| <p><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012 of the Prime Minister on the "National Green Growth Strategy for period from 2011 to 2020 and vision to 2050" in which implementation of green procurement is one of main contents of the Strategy.<br/><a href="http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=163886">http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=2&amp;mode=detail&amp;document_id=163886</a></li> <li>- PM Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 20, 2014 on the National Action Plan on Green Growth in period of 2014-2020<br/><a href="http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf">http://cms.tietkiemnangluong.vn/Portals/0/userfiles/phantrang119/403.QD-TTg.pdf</a></li> <li>- Decision 68/2011/QD-TTg dated December 12, 2011 of the Prime Minister promulgated the list of energy-saving equipments that must be purchased by the state agencies with state budget. <a href="http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=27262">http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=27262</a></li> </ul> |  |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>   |  |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>  |  |

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in  
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name **VIET NAM**

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 24</b>   | <b>Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.</b> |
| <i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>  |   |
| Fossil fuel (coal, gasoline) is indirectly subsidized in Viet Nam as coal price is set by the government for supply to various state own industries. Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and Ministry of Finance.  |   |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b><br>There are limited awareness of authorities on this issue.  |   |
| <b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>   |   |
| - Resolution No. 24-NQ-TW of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the 11 <sup>th</sup> Central Party Committee on Proactive responses to climate change, enhanced natural resource management and environmental protection: Establish the roadmap by 2020 to remove subsidies to fossil fuels.<br><a href="http://isponre.gov.vn/home/chien-luoc-chinh-sach">http://isponre.gov.vn/home/chien-luoc-chinh-sach</a> |   |
| - The Government Action Plan for implementation of Resolution 24/NQ-TW has been approved.  |   |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>  |   |
| <b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |   |

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

**Goal 25**      **Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.**

***Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?***

- It is a environmental issues but not a clear priority in terms of health issues.

***Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?***

- Law on Environmental Protection 2014 and related documents

***Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?***

- Red River; To Lich river; Sai Gon River; Cam River; Han River;

***Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?***

- Law on Environmental Protection 2014 and related documents

***Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?***

- Law on Environmental Protection 2014 and related documents
- Law on Marine Resources and Environment 2015 and related documents
- National Action Plan on implementation of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (approved by the Prime Minister on 10 May 2017)

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

The regional master plans for the construction of solid waste treatment facilities were approved and all provinces approved their master planning on solid waste management up to 2020 or 2030, but require big financial resource to implement which is lack in Viet Nam in general and provinces in particular.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

- Decision 1440/QD-TTg dated 06 October 2008 of the Prime Minister approved Master plan for the construction of solid waste treatment facilities in 3 key economic areas in the North, Centre and South of Viet Nam to 2020

[http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class\\_id=1&mode=detail&document\\_id=87042](http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&mode=detail&document_id=87042)

- Decision 1873/QD-TTg dated 11 October 2010 of the Prime Minister approved Master plan for the construction of the solid waste treatment facilities in the key economic area of Mekong Delta to 2020

[http://congbao.chinhphu.vn/loi-dung-van-ban-so-1873\\_Q%C4%90-TTg-\(342\)](http://congbao.chinhphu.vn/loi-dung-van-ban-so-1873_Q%C4%90-TTg-(342))

- Decision 798/QD-TTg dated 25 May 2011 and promulgated by the Prime Minister on approving the solid waste treatment investment program for the period of 2011-2020

- Master plan on solid waste of Cau, Nhue-Day and Dong Nai river basins up to 2030 have been approved by Prime Minister

- For three key economic areas in the North, Centre and South of Viet Nam, there are 7 inter-provincial solid waste treatment sites identified in the plans. For the key economic area of the Mekong Delta only, there are five provincial solid waste treatment sites (i.e. An Giang, Kien Giang, Ca Mau, and Can Tho (2 sites)) and one inter-provincial solid waste treatment site, a hazardous solid waste treatment site with scale of 20 ha, located next to the solid waste treatment site in Ca Mau.



IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

**Goal 25** **Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.**

*Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)*

*Is this Goal relevant for your country?*     Highly     Partially     Not at all

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Goal 26</b>  | Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources. |
| <b>Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paper; metal; plastics</li> <li>- Composting exists but not popular and viable business</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basel Convention</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on Environment Protection 2014: Prohibit import and transit of wastes from overseas in all forms</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>  |  |
| Some individuals, businesses take advantage of permitting the import of certain types of scrap to illegally import wastes into Viet Nam   |  |
| <b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>  |  |
| Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated April 24, 2015 of the Government on solid waste management and scraps<br><a href="http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_detail.aspx?ItemID=30396">http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_detail.aspx?ItemID=30396</a> |  |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>   |  |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly    <input type="checkbox"/> Partially    <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>  |  |

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 27** Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

**Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes.** (Please respond on both “Data Availability” and Monitoring Base”)

| Data Type  | Data Availability |              |               | Monitoring Base |          |
|--|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|
|  | Good              | Very limited | No data exist | Good            | Not good |
| Waste generation   |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |
| Material flow  |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |
| Cyclical use   |                   |              | ✓             |                 | ✓        |
| Amount of final disposal                                 |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |
| Disposal to land   |                   |              | ✓             |                 | ✓        |
| Direct disposal to water                                 |                   |              |               |                 |          |
| Import of waste  |                   |              |               |                 |          |
| Export of waste  |                   |              |               |                 |          |
| Total landfilled waste                                   |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |
| Import of recyclables                                    |                   | ✓            |               |                 |          |
| Export of recyclables                                    |                   |              |               |                 |          |
| Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.) |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |
| e-waste generation                                       |                   | ✓            |               |                 | ✓        |

*(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)*

**Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?**

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- Currently, there is not a nationwide systematic data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes.
- The Program on developing a solid waste database has not implemented yet.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

The Program on developing a solid waste database which is approved in the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management up to 2025, with a vision to 2050 (Decision No. 2149/QĐ-TTg dated December 17, 2009 of the Prime Minister). The program aims to develop a solid waste database throughout the whole country, in order to increase the effectiveness of solid waste management at the local to central levels. Currently, JICA is supporting development of statistics system on municipal waste through Project for capacity development on integrated management of municipal solid waste in Viet Nam

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 27** Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

*Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)*

*Is this Goal relevant for your country?*     Highly     Partially     Not at all

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 28</b>   | Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured. |
| <b>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</b>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The policy has been addressed in the National Strategy on Integrated Solid Waste Management and the National Strategy on Climate change.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incineration for heat recovery is still an expensive and high cost technology for Viet Nam.</li> <li>- Organic matter in wastes is high and wastes are not separated at source, therefore, incineration is not effective</li> <li>- Low solid waste treatment fee has been one of the constraints.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ha Noi Incineration plant has been constructed with investment of 30 million USD, of which 22.3 million USD are ODA from Japan, capacity 75 tons of waste per day; 1930 kW.;</li> <li>- <a href="http://tapchimoitruong.vn/pages/article.aspx?item=Kh%C3%A1nh-th%C3%A0nh-Nh%C3%A0-m%C3%A1y-x%E1%BB%AD-l%C3%BD-ch%E1%BA%A5t-th%E1%BA%A3i-c%C3%B4ng-nghi%E1%BB%87p-ph%C3%A1t-%C4%91i%E1%BB%87n-Nam-S%C6%A1n-46036">http://tapchimoitruong.vn/pages/article.aspx?item=Kh%C3%A1nh-th%C3%A0nh-Nh%C3%A0-m%C3%A1y-x%E1%BB%AD-l%C3%BD-ch%E1%BA%A5t-th%E1%BA%A3i-c%C3%B4ng-nghi%E1%BB%87p-ph%C3%A1t-%C4%91i%E1%BB%87n-Nam-S%C6%A1n-46036</a></li> <li>- Can Tho Incineration plant has been constructed with investment of 1.050 billion VND, capacity 400 tons of waste per day; 150.000 kW.;</li> <li>- <a href="http://plo.vn/do-thi/can-tho-khoi-cong-nha-may-dot-rac-hon-1000-ti-dong-712189.html">http://plo.vn/do-thi/can-tho-khoi-cong-nha-may-dot-rac-hon-1000-ti-dong-712189.html</a></li> <li>- Phu Tho Incineration has been constructed with investment of 90 million USD, capacity 1000 tons of waste per day;</li> <li>- <a href="http://thoibaotaichinhvietnam.vn/pages/xa-hoi/2017-10-12/phu-tho-xay-nha-may-phat-dien-tu-rac-thai-49022.aspx">http://thoibaotaichinhvietnam.vn/pages/xa-hoi/2017-10-12/phu-tho-xay-nha-may-phat-dien-tu-rac-thai-49022.aspx</a></li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>  |   |
| <p><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>   |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 29</b>  | Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries. |
| <b><i>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</i></b>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project for Capacity Development on Integrated Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Viet Nam supported by JICA: 2014-2017</li> <li>- The Project for market readiness proposal related to sanitation landfill supported by WB</li> <li>- The Project for Technology Utilizing Municipal Waste as Alternative Fuel for a Cement Plant in Viet Nam supported by NEDO</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b><i>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</i></b>  |   |
| <b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>   |   |
| Cooperation and investment of foreign and local business sector in waste management are still limited due to low profit.  |   |
| <b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Viet Nam has actively participated in 3R Regional Forums in Asia. The 4<sup>th</sup> Forum was organized in Ha Noi with the Ha Noi Declaration has been adopted.</li> <li>- Viet Nam also participated in the IPLA, specifically, the Institute of Policy and Strategy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), URENCO Ha Noi và Ho Chi Minh City are members of IPLA.</li> <li>- Besides, ISPONRE and other institutions have cooperation with Japan, Korea, etc. in waste management such as IGES, NIES, Kyoto University, Japan Society of Material Cycles and Waste Management (JSMCWM) in Japan; KEI, KEITI, Korean Society of Waste Management (KSWM) in Korea.</li> <li>- Viet Nam has been funded by JICA, Japan and other countries in different projects related to 3R and waste management.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>  |   |
| <b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all   |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goal 30</b>   | Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development. |
| <i>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</i>   |   |
| <i>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</i> |   |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>   |   |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>   |   |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>  |   |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all                                  |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 31</b>   | Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region. |
| <i><b>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</b></i> |  |
| <i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>  |  |
| <i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>  |  |
| <i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>   |  |
| <i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly            <input type="checkbox"/> Partially            <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</i>  |  |



| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Goal 32</b>  | Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the <b>informal waste sector</b> and gradually <b>improve</b> the working conditions and livelihood security, including <b>mandatory provision of health insurance</b> , for all workers. |
| <i>Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?</i>  |   |
| <i>Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?</i>  |   |
| <i>Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?</i>  |   |
| <i>Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?</i>                  |   |
| <i>Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?</i>   |   |
| <i>Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?</i>   |   |
| <i>Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?</i>  |   |
| <i>Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?</i>  |   |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>  |   |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>                      |   |
| <i>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>                         |   |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all |   |

| IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goal 33</b>   | Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations. |
| <i>Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.</i> |  |
| <i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>   |  |
| <i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>   |  |
| <i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>  |  |
| <i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all                        |  |

|  |
|--|
| Q- Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.                                |
| 3R and resource efficiency are clearly mentioned in above policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans. However, implementation of these regulation is not really effective in fact. |