



Workshop for SDGs Indicators :

*Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP)
through Eco-innovation in Viet Nam*

16th June 2016 | Hanoi, Viet Nam



Contents

- 02** Foreword
- 03** Workshop Keynote
 - *Definition and Importance of SCP*
 - *ASEM Eco-Innovation Index (ASEI)*
 - *Framework of ASEI Indicators*
 - *ASEI Indicators related to SDGs*
- 06** 1. Legal Frameworks and Environmental Policy for SCP in Viet Nam
 - *Viet Nam's Legal and Policy Framework for SCP*
 - *Challenges Ahead*
 - *<Case Study : Korean Legal framework and programs for SCP>*
- 08** 2. Industrial Supporting Mechanism for SCP in Viet Nam
 - *Policy Instruments on SCP of Viet Nam*
 - *Industry Supporting Mechanisms on SCP*
 - *Business Involvements in SCP*
- 09** 3. Science and Technology for SCP in Viet Nam
 - *<Case Study on Bio-Energy>*
 - *Proposed Roadmap for Green Viet Nam*
- 10** 4. Data Development & Statistics for Monitoring SCP
 - *Global Data and the Case of the Philippines*
 - *Viet Nam's Status and Challenges*
 - *Recommendations*
- 12** Appendix

Foreword

'Sustainability' is a keyword penetrating common agenda and goal of the global community. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in the UN General Assembly in 2015, stressing further participation, cooperation and stricter responsibilities in sustainable development worldwide. As the global agenda is adopted, countries are putting national efforts to find ways for implementation through enhanced actions.

For industry, sustainability is no longer just one of options but becoming more a requisite. Eco-Innovation is any form of innovation aiming at significant and demonstrable progress towards the global goal of sustainable development in business sector, through reducing impacts on the environment. Eco-innovation is especially linked to "Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (SDG 12)", and it is an important goal to achieve in Viet Nam as the industry is growing in a fast pace. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) targets include implementation of national action plans, management of chemical and wastes and environmental reporting of companies, as well as, public procurement policies.

To share knowledge and tackle issues to pursue Sustainable Development Goals and find opportunities in SCPs through eco-innovation, Hanns-Seidel Foundation (HSF) Viet Nam Office and ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center (ASEIC) held a one-day workshop for SDGs indicators at Hotel de L'opera of Hanoi on June 16th, 2016, focusing on "Achieving and Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12) through Eco-innovation in Viet Nam".

Around 40 Vietnamese policy makers and international experts convened to discuss and build capacity together to find ways for the country to be resilient and sustainable in consumption and production patterns. The workshop covered topics in: 1) Legal Frameworks and Policies on SCP; 2) Industry Supporting Mechanisms for SCP; 3) Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity and Innovation for SCP; 4) Data Development and Monitoring Methodology for SCP, with facilitation and case presentations from international experts of relevant field.

This report summarizes the highlights of the workshop presentations and discussions.

Workshop Keynote

Definition and Importance of SCP

Sustainable Consumption and Production is “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations”¹. By the definition of UNEP, SCP contains circular process encompassing sustainable resource management, design for sustainability, cleaner production and resource efficiency, sustainable transport, eco-labeling and certification, sustainable procurement, sustainable marketing, sustainable life-style, and waste management².

SCP is one of the most important goals among SDGs, as it is the most inter-related goal to other goals³. In the context of Viet Nam, SCP is important because the country is lower middle-income status and its economic growth is steady with increasing urbanization with aims to develop rural areas⁴. Viet Nam is also export-oriented economy, while having significant vulnerability to climate change, the country ranked 131st out of 180 countries on the Yale Environmental Performance Index in 2016, with a score of 58.50 of 100⁵ (EPI, 2016). By pursuing SCP, the country can decouple economic growth and human well-being from environmental impact through eco-efficiency in the long term⁶, as global material extraction is increasing and “resource efficiency could actually lead to positive economic outcome”⁷ (IRP, 2016).

ASEM Eco-Innovation Index (ASEI)

ASEI is developed as a tool to measure eco-innovation at country-level in Asia-Europe region. The purpose of the research is to understand better factors influencing eco-innovation, and to make a snapshot of where we are in terms of global and regional trends of eco-innovation, and to enhance eco-innovation analysis based on quantitative data. The analysis can be used to build foundation for policy makers for decision making process, and increase awareness of eco-innovation paradigm, and to communicate the importance of eco-innovation at the global stage.

¹ Oslo Symposium: Sustainable Consumption. Oslo, Norway; 19-20 January 1994.

² UNEP www.unep.org/resourceefficiency

³ Le Blanc, David (2015), Towards Integration at Last? The Sustainable Development Goals as a Network of Targets, Sustainable Development Volume 23, Issue 3, pages 176–187, May/June 2015

⁴ Pinter, Laszlo, Sustainable Consumption & Production : Overview, ways to implement SDG 12 in Viet Nam, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

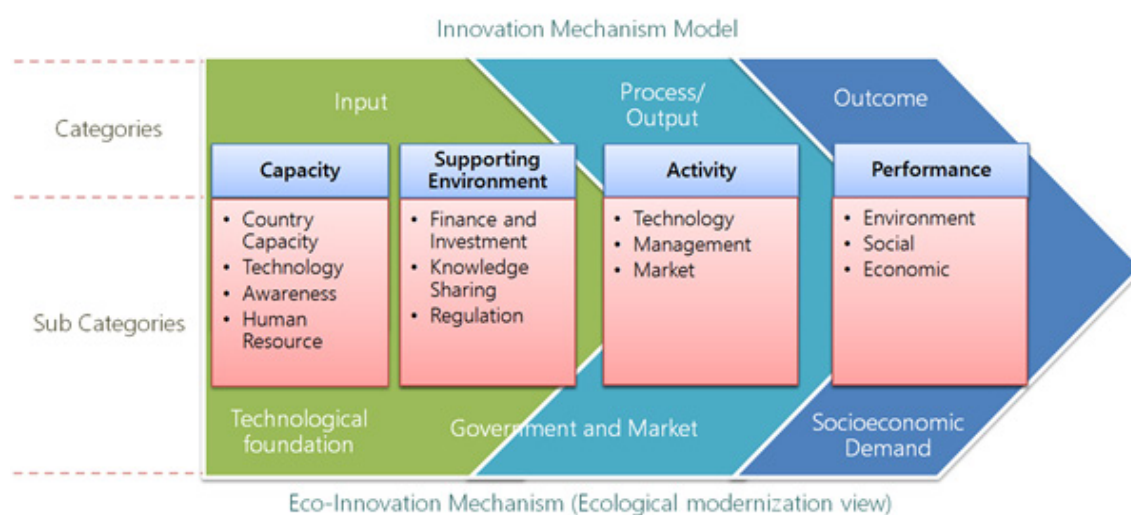
⁵ Environmental Performance Index, 2016 Report <http://epi.yale.edu/reports/2016-report>

⁶ Pinter, Laszlo, Sustainable Consumption & Production : Overview, ways to implement SDG 12 in Viet Nam, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

⁷ UNEP International Resource Panel (2016) Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications, Report for the G7 <http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/>

Eco-innovation is defined as “all efforts from relevant actors that introduce, develop, and apply new ideas, behaviors, products and processes and contribute to reducing environmental burdens or ecologically specified sustainability targets⁸”, and it is related to sustainable development as key catalyst for realizing and promoting implementation of green economy. As eco-innovation includes not only production and process change but also, social and system changes, it can be means to achieve sustainable development, and the eco-innovation concept is especially related with SDG 12, Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns⁹.

Framework of ASEI Indicators



(Source: Park, 2016)

ASEI Indicators related to SDGs

To measure ASEI, there are 4 categories (capacity, supporting environment, activity, performance) and 20 indicators developed according to the Input-Output model. Out of 20 indicators, there are 8 indicators that could be used to explain sustainable consumption and production patterns. In capacity category, national economic competitiveness, national general innovation capacity and awareness of sustainability management level can be related to SCP, while government’s R&D expenditure in green industry can be indicator for SCP in supporting environment category. Eco-innovation activities like commercialization level of green technology, enterprises participation on environmental management system, and green patents can be directly linked to measure SCP, as the companies’ environmental management participation level and green patents are also suggested measures for SDG 12 in Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)¹⁰ consultation process as well. Finally, the level of environmental impact on society in the performance category is also linked to SCP, as it can explain the social awareness and peoples’ consumption patterns.

⁸ Rennings, Klaus (2000), Redefining innovation — eco-innovation research and the contribution from ecological economics, *Ecological Economics*, Volume 32, Issue 2, February 2000, 319–332

⁹ Park, Misun, ASEM Eco-Innovation Index Indicators for Sustainable Consumption and Production, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

¹⁰ United Nations, Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>

ASEI Indicators related to SDGs¹¹

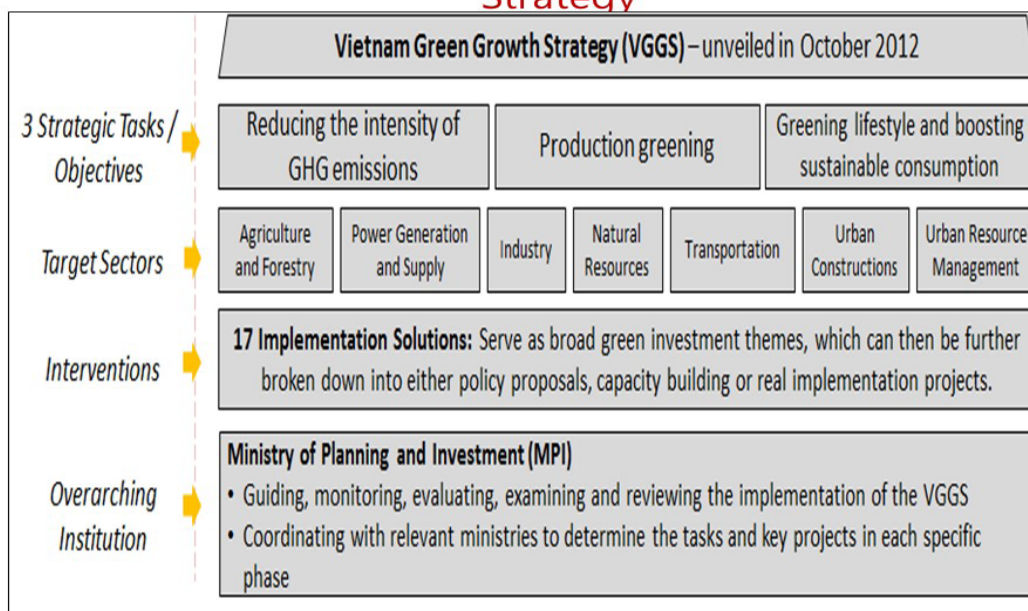
Category	ASEI Indicators	Data formation	SDGs related
Capacity	Nation's Economic Competitiveness	Composite Index	G. 8 Good Jobs Economic Growth G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Nation's General Innovation Capacity	Composite Index	G. 8 Good Jobs and Economic Growth G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Green Technology R&D Institution Capacity	Number of green technology R&D institutions, centers and university	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Green Technology possessed/ acquired Enterprises	Number of green technology possessed firms	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Awareness of Sustainability Management	Number of participating enterprise	G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
Supporting Environment	Government's R&D expenditure in Green Industry	Size of expenditure	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Implementation of Environmental Regulations	Composite Index	-
	Maturity of Investment Setting for Green Technology Industry	Value of investment towards green technology firms	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Investment Scale of Green Technology SMEs	Number of venture capitals & deals made towards green technology SMEs	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
Activities	Commercialization Level of Green Technology	Number of companies with green technology widely commercialized	G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Enterprises' Participation on Environmental Management System	Number of participating enterprise	G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Economic Influence of Leading Environmentally Responsive Enterprises	Amount of annual sales	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Green Patents	Number of patent	G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	Measures the contribution of renewable to total primary energy supply	G. 7 Clean Energy
Performance	Level of Environmental Impact on Society	Composite Index	G. 3 Good Health G.12 Sustainable consumption and production
	CO ₂ Emission Intensity	Amount of Carbon dioxide generated	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Country's Energy Sustainability Level	Composite Index	G. 7 Clean Energy
	Water Consumption Intensity	Water withdrawal for each 1,000 USD of GDP in cubic meter	G. 6 Clean water
	Jobs in Green Technology Industry	Number of employees	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure
	Green Industry Market Size	Green Industry total sales	G. 9 Industry and infrastructure

¹¹ Park, Misun, ASEM Eco-Innovation Index Indicators for Sustainable Consumption and Production, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

1. Legal Frameworks and Environmental Policy for SCP in Viet Nam

There has been policy frameworks formed for sustainable development in Viet Nam, including the Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2011)¹² and the Sustainable Development Strategy (2011)¹³. The national plans also incorporate green production and consumption concept through the National Green Growth Strategy (2012)¹⁴, and the National Strategy on Climate Change (2011)¹⁵ includes greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and strategies. In specific, Viet Nam also has National Action Program on Sustainable Production and Consumption (2016)¹⁶.

Overview of the Vietnam Green Growth Strategy



(Source: Bach Tan Sinh¹⁷, 2016)

Vietnam's Legal and Policy Framework for SCP¹⁸

Although there is no legislation for the green purchase in particular, Viet Nam has developed activities of green procurement for 10 years. The principle is to look into lifecycle of a production, focusing on circular economy concept and cleaner production. On the consumption side, efforts have been made in small scale, and the government (Ministry of Industry and Trade) has adopted the national program for life-cycle process of industries. The country's efforts can be summarized as below.

1)

Resources: laws and regulations on resources such as, water, minerals, forest development, and marine resources to investigate and regulate with targets on such resources usage.

¹² <http://www.economica.vn/portals/0/maubieu/1d3f7ee0400e42152bdcaa439bf62686.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&articleId=10050825>

¹⁴ <http://www.ngocentre.org.vn/pub/vietnam-green-growth-strategy-decision-no1393qd-ttg>

¹⁵ <http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&articleId=10051283>

¹⁶ <http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/environment/151144/action-programme-on-sustainable-production-and-consumption-approved.html>

¹⁷ Bach Tan Sinh, Vietnam Eco-innovation Policy towards a Green Growth Economy, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

¹⁸ Nguyen Trung Tang, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

- 2) Production: laws on environmental production, energy efficiency and clean production are enacted, and are promoted through international ISO 14000 systems.
- 3) Consumption: promotion to implement sustainable consumption and use environmentally friendly products through Viet Nam Green Labeling program. There is no green public procurement practice yet, but Viet Nam has regulation for energy efficiency product procurement.
- 4) Waste: national strategy on waste management, to take into account the concept of circular economy for each stage of production (MOIT is the focal government for national program) with life cycle approach.

Challenges Ahead¹⁹

As cities grow, Viet Nam needs technology introduction through partnership with international experts to share knowledge and transfer technology especially for re-use of construction materials like cement. For SCP, domestic demand should be increased, creating incentives for green products through market mechanism. As example of certified forest products have been already been in the market, there are future prospects on sustainable seafood sectors in Viet Nam. Moreover, developing public procurement policies can be instruments to trigger the peoples' point of views on SCP.

<Case Study : Korean legal framework and programs for SCP²⁰>

In Korea, to foster sustainable consumption and production patterns, three different approaches were made. On the supply side, green-up program for environmental management consulting of SMEs, Eco-design program and Eco-business award are being in place. On the demand side, Sustainable consumption and lifestyle is promoted through green public procurement, green credit card and Eco-expo Korea. For consumer information, there are programs on Korea Eco-labeling, Carbon footprint labeling, Green building certification and Green store certification. Legal and policy framework of "Act on Promotion of Green Product Purchases" was enacted (2010), to nurture green products market by stimulating demands, and facilitating easy access to consumers to green products. The main policy includes green public procurement, voluntary agreement on business green procurement and green store certification. "The support for Environmental Technology and Environmental Industry Act" also supports the research and development, and main policies include environmental R&D program, providing technical and financial assistance to environmental enterprises, and operating eco-labeling scheme.

¹² Parsons, Michael, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

¹³ Lee, Hyunju, Korea Sustainable Consumption and Production, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

2. Industrial Supporting Mechanism for SCP in Viet Nam

Policy Instruments on SCP of Viet Nam²¹

Type	Policy instruments	
	Sectors	Contents
Legislations	Environmental Protection and Management	Environmental Protection Law (2005)
	Waste	Regulation of Management of Hazardous Waste (1999) National Technical Regulation on Hazardous Waste Threshold (2009)
	(Renewable) Energy	Law on Energy Efficiency No: 50/2010/QH12 (2010)
	Purchase / Procurement	-
	Clean Technology	Law on Science and Technology (No. 21/2000/QH10) (2000)
	Climate Change	No. 158; QD-TTg Approving the National Target Program on Response to Climate Change (2008)
Economic Instruments	Vietnam Energy Efficiency and Cleaner Production (EECP) Financing Program (2010) Feed-in-Tariff for Renewable Energy (2011) Fiscal Incentives for Renewable Energy (2008)	

Source: Jang et.al. 2015

Industry Supporting Mechanisms on SCP²²

By strong will of the Prime Minister, Vietnam has SCP concept on the national action plans to support business in implementing sustainable development policy, especially focusing on energy sector including biogas. There are energy efficiency legal frameworks like the Energy Efficiency Action, and Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) supports program that invests financial support for energy efficiency improvement of companies. The challenge is to make business understand the momentum with limited resources for implementation, and there is also importance in accumulating data to measure and monitor activities. Furthermore, integrative approach is required among different ministries in implementation, taking into account other national plans like the National Strategy on Climate Change.

Business Involvements in SCP²³

By the request from ministry level to set up business sustainability initiative, the Viet Nam Business Council for Sustainable Development was initiated (2010) with 70 members, by the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Under the National Sustainable Development Plan the government and private sectors partnership has been formed to come up with various activities including research like survey on sustainability reporting²⁴ and developing sustainability index based on 51 indicators that could explain and promote Vietnamese business sustainability

²¹ Jang, Eunkyung, Industry Supporting Policies and Mechanisms on Environmental Goods & Services, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

²² Nguyen Quang Huy, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

²³ Nguyen Quang Vinh, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

²⁴ The Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development, Publications <http://en.vbcSD.vn/docs.asp>

practices²⁵. The council especially cooperates with Ministry of Planning and Investment and Ministry of Industry and Trade, and currently there has been strong initiative and activities to promote low carbon technology partnership, renewable energy, and mobilizing financing for green growth.

3. Science and Technology for SCP in Viet Nam

<Case Study on Bio-Energy²⁶>

The mission towards bio-economy is “bridging the gap between primary industries and secondary ones by the holistic value-chained valorization of renewable agricultural/marine/forest/food bio-waste as green chemical and energy feedstock and streamlined connection to downstream automobile, electronic, textile, chemical and commodity industries aiming to create sustainable circular economy” and the key issues of bio-based products is to “establish renewable bio-based manufacturing platform, substitute and replace conventional chemical products with bio-based drop-ins and new ones regardless of oil price, and bio-based alternatives to toxic and hazardous chemicals”. Bio-based economy includes biomass derived products as food, feed, chemicals, energy and fuels, and the industries include petrochemical, fine chemicals, food and bio sector, polymer & plastic industries. As bio-based industry in Korea, Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH) has bio-PTT resin, fiber, fabric and garment under development, as well as, bio-plastics (PET), collaborating with companies like SK Chemical and Huvis. Viet Nam produces biomass resources (~100 million MT/year), and Mekong delta region produces rice straw, husk and bran, sugar cane syrup, biogases, coconut shell, leaves, stem, and fish oil, which can be used as resources for bio-based production. The bio-based product includes bio-fuel (ethanol, diesel), chemicals (organic acid), cellulose, herbal/wood chip, RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel), and it can be commercialized creating added-value and green production. The bio-products derived from such biomass resources can be a good example of sustainable consumption and production of Vietnam in the future.

²⁵ The Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development, Ranking Sustainable Businesses <http://en.vbcSD.vn/detail.asp?id=698>

²⁶ Kim, Sangyong, Global Bio-based Economy: Perspectives of Value-chained Sustainable Production of Renewable Materials in Korea and Vietnam, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

Proposed Roadmap for Green Viet Nam²⁷

Proposed Roadmap



(Source: Bach Tan Sinh, 2016)

For the proposed roadmap for Viet Nam green growth planning, key challenges include:

- 1) moving from strategy development towards implementation
- 2) assessing investment requirements
- 3) working on development partner coordination
- 4) limited understanding at local level
- 5) despite significant identified win-win potential the upfront investment costs remain significant for private sectors which demands new financing mechanism
- 6) uncertainty on climate finance and green climate fund limits mid to long term commitments

4. Data Development & Statistics for Monitoring SCP

Global Data and the Case of the Philippines²⁸

There have been challenges related to monitoring SDGs both globally and locally. In the global (UN) level, different countries' data and methodology availability was evaluated, and 230 indicators were developed classified into Tier 1-3 depending on the availability and methodology. In the process, the data standards are discussed with stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations, with disaggregation by criteria like geographic areas, vulnerable groups, sex, income etc and the frequency of the data generation.

²⁷ Bach Tan Sinh, Vietnam Eco-innovation Policy towards a Green Growth Economy, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

²⁸ Bersales, Lisa, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

In the case of the Philippines, the tier was decided for monitoring Goal 12, with assessment of baseline data in multi-stakeholder approach. The relevance to the Philippines Development Plan was assessed with setting the priority of the topic.

Viet Nam's Status and Challenges²⁹

In Vietnam's statistics yearbook, there are 3 indicators that can be used for SCP, and the methodology has not been fully developed yet. At the national level, there needs to be localization based on the Sustainable Development Plan. There are challenges as Viet Nam lacks metadata generation and disaggregation, for SDG data grouping requires age, class, disability etc. For data collection of goal 12, Viet Nam can make either administrative survey, or make a census with sampling. For monitoring SDGs, although there are around 350 indicators developed, there is limitation on human resources and national indicators system as the process is costly and time consuming. There is also technology barrier, regarding facilities and methodology to collect and monitor the data. There is vertical system of data collection from national to the community level and relevant ministries, so the input data need to be integrated. There is currently around 6000 officials working in statistics industry in Viet Nam, and 33 surveys and 53 national program surveys are conducted each year, with growing demand from line ministries and international organizations to support the statistics quality.

Recommendations³⁰

In order to overcome the challenges, the roadmap of collecting the data should be established covering modernization of data collection and analysis with human resource plans and prioritization. Moreover, making relevance is also important to make decision and investments, as the government should understand and prioritize where the data could be used by consultations from stakeholders.

²⁹ Nguyen Dinh Khuyen, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

³⁰ Bersales, Lisa Grace, Workshop on SDG Indicators : Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption and Production through Eco-Innovation in Vietnam, HSF and ASEIC, June 2016

Appendix

Workshop Program

Workshop for SDGs Indicators: Achieving & Monitoring Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP) through Eco-innovation in Viet Nam

16th June 2016 | Hanoi, Viet Nam

MC: Jihyung Joo

Thursday, 16 June 2016 Venue: Hotel de L'Opera, Hanoi	
Opening 10:00- 10:15	<p>Opening Remarks (5')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hanns Seidel Foundation <i>Mr. Moritz Michel (Deputy Director of HSF)</i> <p>Welcoming Remarks (5')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEM Eco-Innovation Center <i>Ms. Jihyung Joo (Manager of ASEIC)</i> <p>Remarks (5')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnamese Government <i>Dr. Nguyen Trung Thang (Deputy Director General of Institute for Strategy & Policy on Natural Resources & Environment)</i>
Keynote 10:20 - 12:00	<p>Keynote Presentation 1 (30') / Questions & Answers (10')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEM Eco-innovation Index : Indicators for SCP <i>Dr. Mi Sun Park (Project Leader for ASEI/Assistant Professor of Konkuk University)</i>
	<p>Coffee Break (20')</p> <p>Keynote Presentation 2 (30')/ Questions & Answers (10')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Consumption & Production : Overview, ways to implement SDG 12 in Vietnam <i>Dr. Laszlo Pinter (Professor of Central European University, Senior Fellow and Associate of International Institute for Sustainable Development)</i>
12:00- 13:30	Luncheon & Break
Session 1 13:30 – 14:10	<p>Environmental Regulations and Policies on SCP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chair Presentation on SCP (20') <i>Ms. Hyunju Lee (Associate Researcher of Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute)</i> - Discussions (20') facilitated by the Chair <i>Discussants</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Dr Nguyen Trung Thang – Deputy Director, Institute for Strategy and Policies on Natural Resources and Environment</i> 2) <i>Dr Michael Parsons – Policy Advisor to Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i>
Session 1 14:10 – 14:50	<p>Industry Supporting Policies and Mechanism on Environmental Goods & Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chair presentation on SCP (20') <i>Ms. Eunkyung Jang (Researcher of Konkuk University)</i> - Discussions (20') facilitated by Jihyung Joo (Manager, ASEIC) <i>Discussants</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Mr Nguyen Quang Vinh – General Secretary – Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development</i>

	<p>2) Mr. Nguyen Quang Huy, Department for response to climate change, Environmental Division of Industrial Safety Techniques & Environment Agency, MoIT</p> <p>3) Mr. Le Xuan Thinh, Deputy Director, Vietnam Cleaner Production Center, Hanoi University of Science & Technology</p>
14:50 - 15:10	Coffee & Break
<p>Session 3 15:10 – 15:50</p>	<p>Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity and Innovation for SCP</p> <p>- Chair presentation on SCP (20')</p> <p><i>Dr. Sangyong Kim (Director of Renewable Chemical Center, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology)</i></p> <p>- Discussions (20') facilitated by the Chair</p> <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <p>1) <i>Mr. Bach Tan Sinh – Deputy-Director, National Institute for Science & Technology Policy Strategy Studies</i></p> <p>2) <i>Mr. Do The Trung, Head of Division State Agency for Technology & Innovation, Ministry of Science & Technology</i></p>
<p>Session 4 15:50 – 16:30</p>	<p>Data Development & Statistics for Monitoring Methodology on SCP</p> <p>- Chair remarks on SCP</p> <p><i>Ms. Grazyna Pulawska (Project Manager of ASEF)</i></p> <p>- Discussions (20') facilitated by the Chair</p> <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <p>1) <i>Mr Nguyen Dinh Khuyen, Deputy Director, Department of Statistics Standards, Methodologies and IT, General Statistics Office</i></p> <p>2) <i>Dr. Lisa Grace S. Bersales, National Statistician & Civil Registrar General, the Philip-pines Statistics Authority/Co-chair of IAEG-SDGs</i></p>
<p>Closing 16:30 – 17:00</p>	<p>Closing Discussion:</p> <p>Achieving and Monitoring SDG 12. SCP in Viet Nam : Conclusion and the way forward chaired by <i>Jihyung Joo (Manager, ASEIC)</i></p> <p>Final Remarks <i>Younji Kang (Manager, ASEIC)</i></p>

Program Coordinators

Nguyen Thu Trang (Project Manager, HSF)
Jihyung Joo (Manager, ASEIC)

Reporting

Jihyung Joo (Manager, ASEIC)
Younji Kang (Manager, ASEIC)
Dara Lee (Project Officer, ASEF)

Reported by:
Jihyung Joo (ASEIC)

ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center
E-2FL, Pangyo Inno-valley,255,Pangyo-ro,
Seongnam-si,Gyeonggi-do,Korea

T +82 31 628 9668

F +82 31 628 9674

joojihyung@aseic.org

Published by:

ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center
E-2FL, Pangyo Inno-valley,255,Pangyo-ro,
Seongnam-si,Gyeonggi-do,Korea

T +82 31 628 9668

F +82 31 628 9674

info@aseic.org

