PRIME MINISTER **-------**	**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM** **Independence - Freedom - Happiness** **----------**
No.: 1658/QD-TTg	*Hanoi, October 01, 2021*

DECISION

APPROVAL FOR NATIONAL GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY FOR 2021 - 2030 PERIOD, WITH A VISION BY 2050

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Government Organization dated June 19, 2015; the Law on Amendments to the Law on Government Organization and the Law on Local Government Organization dated November 22, 2019;

Pursuant to the Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated June 03, 2013 of the 11th Central Executive Committee on active response to climate change, improvement of natural resource management and environmental protection;

Pursuant to Conclusion No. 56-KL/TW dated August 23, 2019 of the Poliburo Bureau on continuation of implementation of the Resolution of the 7th meeting of the 11th Central Executive Committee on active response to climate change, improvement of natural resource management and environmental protection;

At the request of the Minister of Planning and Investment;

HEREBY DECIDES:

Article 1. The National green growth strategy for the 2021 - 2030 period, with a vision by 2050 (hereinafter referred to as "Strategy") is hereby given approval. The Strategy includes the following primary contents:

I. VIEWPOINTS

1. Green growth contributes to the promotion of economic restructuring associated with innovation of growth model, improvement of competitiveness and resilience to external shocks, and realization of the socio-economic development strategy for the 2021 - 2030 period, the national planning system and sectoral development strategies.

2. Green growth is an important method for sustainable development and directly contributes to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that help implement the long-term plan for transition to a carbon-neutral economy.

3. Green growth must focus on human factors in order to reduce human vulnerability to climate change; encourage each person to maintain a lifestyle that is responsible to community and society, orient the future generations towards green living culture, and establish a civilized and modern society that is in harmony with the nature and environment.

4. Green growth must be based on modern institutions and governance, advanced science and technology, and high quality human resources, and must be conformable with the international context and actual conditions of our country.

5. Green growth has an orientation towards investment in advanced technology, digital transformation, and smart and sustainable infrastructure facilities; creates momentum so that private investments play an increasingly important role in green economy.

6. Green growth is a career of the entire political system, the whole population, business community and relevant authorities and organizations, and is promoted through a spirit of innovation and aspirations to develop a prosperous and sustainable country.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

Accomplish green growth, thereby promoting the economic restructuring associated with innovation of growth model, in order to achieve economic prosperity, environmental sustainability and social equality; strive towards green and carbon-neutral economy and contribute to achievement of the goal to reduce global warming.

2. Specific objectives

a) Reduce the greenhouse gas emission intensity per unit of GDP

By 2030, the greenhouse gas emission intensity per unit of GDP is expected to be reduced by at least 15% compared to 2014.

By 2050, the greenhouse gas emission intensity per unit of GDP is expected to be reduced by at least 30% compared to 2014.

b) Greenify economic sectors

Transform the growth model in a manner towards greenification of economic sectors, apply the circular economic model through the thrifty and efficient extraction and use of

natural resources and energy that are based on science and technology, apply digital technology and digital transformation, develop sustainable infrastructure facilities to enhance the quality of growth, promote competitive advantages and reduce adverse impacts on the environment.

By 2030, the average primary energy consumption per unit of GDP for the 2021 - 2030 period is expected to be reduced by 1,0 - 1,5%/year; the contribution of renewable energy to total primary energy supply is expected to reach 15 - 20%; the digital economy is expected to account for 30% of GDP; the forest cover remains stable at 42%; advanced and water-saving irrigation methods are expected to be applied to at least 30% of total irrigated dryland crop area.

By 2050, the average primary energy consumption per unit of GDP for the each period of 10 years is expected to be reduced by 1,0/year; the contribution of renewable energy to total primary energy supply is expected to reach 25 - 30%; the digital economy is expected to account for 50% of GDP; the forest cover remains stable at 42% - 43%; advanced and water-saving irrigation methods are expected to be applied to at least 60% of total irrigated dryland crop area.

c) Greenify lifestyle and promote sustainable consumption

Build a green lifestyle which should be also combined with the fine traditional lifestyle in order to build a high quality life that is in harmony with nature. Carry out urbanization and develop new-style rural areas while ensuring the fulfillment of green and sustainable growth objectives; establish sustainable consumption culture in the context of international integration.

By 2030, the rate of municipal solid waste that is collected and treated in accordance with relevant standards and regulations is expected to reach 95%; the rate of municipal solid waste that is treated adopting direct burial method is expected to account for 10% of total amount of waste collected; the rate of municipal wastewater that is collected and treated in accordance with relevant standards and regulations is expected to reach more than 50% for cities of class II or higher class and 20% for cities of other classes; the rate of public transport of passengers in special-class cities and class-I cities is expected to reach 20% and 5% respectively; the rate of clean energy buses is expected to reach at least 15% of total operating buses in special-class cities and 10% of total new buses in class-I cities; the ratio of green public procurement to total public procurement is expected to reach at least 35%; the master scheme for development of cities of green growth towards smart and sustainable cities are expected to be ratified and implemented in at least 10 cities.

By 2050, the rate of municipal solid waste that is collected and treated in accordance with relevant national standards and regulations is expected to reach 100%, while the burial of organic solid waste and recyclable waste is expected to be minimized; 100% of cities are expected to have sewage systems that are synchronously built and finished so as to eliminate urban flooding, and 100% of wastewater is expected to be treated to meet

technical regulations before it is discharged into the receiving waters; the rate of public transport of passengers in special-class cities and class-I cities is expected to reach 40% and 15% respectively; the ratio of clean energy buses to total new buses in special-class cities and class-I cities is expected to reach 100% and at least 40% respectively; the rate of green public procurement total public procurement is expected to reach at least 50%; the master scheme for development of cities of green growth towards smart and sustainable cities are expected to be ratified and implemented in at least 45 cities.

d) Greenify the transformation process according to equality and inclusion principles and improve resilience

Improve quality of life and resilience of people to climate change and ensure equality in conditions and opportunities to promote their ability and benefit from achievements of development so that no one is left behind the process of green transformation.

By 2030, the Human Development Index (HDI) is expected to exceed 0,75; provincial-level plans for management of the air quality are expected to be developed and implemented in 100% of provinces and cities; the rate of the population using clean water that meets standards adopted by the Ministry of Health is expected to reach at least 70%.

By 2050, the HDI is expected to exceed 0,8; the rate of the population using clean water that meets standards adopted by the Ministry of Health is expected to reach at least 90%.

III. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

1. General orientations: Focus efforts on economic restructuring associated with innovation of the growth model, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through thrifty and efficient extraction and use of energy and natural resources that are based on science and technology, application of digital technology and digital transformation, development of sustainable infrastructure facilities, establishment of green lifestyle, ensuring the compliance of green transformation process with equality and inclusion principles, and improvement of resilience throughout the economy.

2. Orientations for development of key industries and sectors:

a) Improve productivity and efficiency in energy use, and reduce the consumption of energy in manufacturing, transportation, trade and industry; ensure the national energy security towards synchronous development of energy sources, thrifty and efficient extraction and use of domestic sources of energy, and change of structure of energy sources towards reduction of the dependency on fossil energy; promote efficient extraction and raise the proportion of renewable energy sources and new energy in the country’s production and consumption of energy.

b) Develop modern, clean, organic and sustainable agriculture; improve quality, value added and competitiveness of agricultural production through adjustments and changes in

structure of livestock, crops, forestry and aquaculture, and application of procedures and technologies that enable thrifty and efficient use of breeds, varieties, feed, agricultural materials and natural resources, etc.; accelerate the progress of projects on afforestation, reforestation and sustainable development of forestry economic activities.

c) Gradually impose limits on economic sectors that produce a lot of waste and cause environmental pollution and degradation; facilitate development of new green manufacturing sectors. Promote the quick development of green economic sectors in order to create more jobs, increase incomes of workers, and enrich natural capital. Attach special importance to application of green technology, and manufacturing management and control systems that comply with good manufacturing practices so as to save natural resources, reduce emissions and improve ecological environment.

d) Develop sustainable traffic, energy and irrigation infrastructure facilities by means of promotion of investments in upgrading of traffic systems and networks that must save energy, have high economic and environmental efficiency, and ability to adapt to climate change; apply modern technology so as to improve quality of electrical distribution grid, reduce electrical losses and enhance efficiency in power use towards development of smart electrical grid; develop and modernize irrigation systems that must be synchronously connected with infrastructure systems of other industries or sectors in order to ensure water security and ability to prevent, prepare for and mitigate disasters and cope with climate change, and serve production and people's life.

dd) Promote urbanization towards development of smart and sustainable cities that must be resilient to climate change, ensure economic - ecological efficiency, facilitate development of public transport, increase attractiveness, competitiveness and environmental friendliness, and save travel time; give priority to development of urban public transport systems with the participation of all economic components in investments in vehicles and operation of public passenger transport.

e) Develop new-style rural areas where the lifestyle is in harmony with the environment and nature, and decent living standards while the green, clean, beautiful and civilized landscape and environment are protected and developed. Consistently implement measures and harmoniously combine construction solutions with non-construction solutions; attach special importance to disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and environmental protection.

g) Intensify management of waste and air quality through research and development of integrated solid waste management models and waste treatment technology towards transformation of waste into manufacturing raw materials; promote implementation of measures for classifying solid waste at source, reusing and recycling solid waste; prevent and minimize generation of substances that cause air pollution from different industries/sectors and enhance efficiency in air quality management.

h) Promote green consumption and purchase through programs on energy labeling, eco-labeling, green labeling, etc.; step up green public procurement and continue to effectively employ economic tools for adjusting consumption behavior. Gradually create an environment for and establish green culture and lifestyle.

i) Strengthen management of water and land resources, and biodiversity through promotion of efficient use of land resources and protection of soil environment, and cope with land degradation and desertification; ensure water security, and protect and efficiently use national water resources; intensify protection and restoration of natural ecosystems and preserve biodiversity; do research on and promote development of ocean economy.

k) Promote green transformation in social sectors such as labour and employment, healthcare and tourism; ensure equality in accessing opportunities, information and basic social services during green transformation.

IV. TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

In order to achieve the objectives and development orientations set out in the Strategy, ministries and ministerial agencies are assigned, within the ambit of their assigned functions, tasks and powers, to play the leading role and closely cooperate with local governments, business community and relevant agencies in organizing the implementation of the following tasks and solutions:

1. Tasks:

a) Ministry of Planning and Investment

- Formulate and submit the National green growth action plan for the 2021 - 2030 period to the Prime Minister for promulgation within a maximum period of 06 months after the Strategy is approved.

- Formulate guidelines for inclusion of contents of the Strategy in socio-economic development strategies, master plans and/or plans of different levels and sectors.

- Formulate mechanisms for supervision, assessment and reporting on implementation of the Strategy and supporting management tools (such as database, statistical indicators on green growth; formulation and pilot implementation of “General green growth indicators”).

- Mobilize resources and coordinate domestic and foreign sponsorships, and sources of climate finance; develop national green classification standards/criteria; determine key green growth tasks/projects; formulate the “Roadmap for achievement of green growth

objectives associated with socio-economic development objectives towards carbon neutrality".

- Build and revise policies for green public procurement; integrate public green procurement criteria into contractor selection process; formulate specific incentive mechanisms for enterprises providing green products/services; revise policies on eco-industrial parks and intensify application of circular economic principles to construction and management of industrial parks and economic zones; formulate and implement programs on promotion of innovation ecosystems and development of green enterprises.

b) Ministry of Finance

- Revise and amend policies on management and use of funding for state budget expenditures to promote green growth.

- Formulate and revise incentive policies, programs and solutions for promoting green capital and insurance markets; use tax and fee tools to adjust unreasonable consumption behavior that causes harm to human health, culture and environment.

- Establish carbon market towards synchronous application of mechanisms for trading emission permits according to the market mechanism.

c) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Formulate and apply the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to national activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within its competence.

- Control sources of environmental pollution; prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies, and control cross-border environmental problems within its competence.

- Direct the performance of waste management and treatment tasks within the ambit of its assigned functions, tasks and powers; settle critical and urgent environmental issues concerning solid waste management, air quality, environment of handicraft villages, water environment and river basins, sea and island environment; implement remedies for environmental pollution and degradation; maintain and improve quality and sanitation.

- Formulate and implement programs/projects on environmental protection in extraction and use of natural resources, preservation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity within the ambit of its assigned functions, tasks and powers.

- Build the national geospatial data infrastructure in conformity with regulations of laws in force in a manner towards digital government and development of digital economy.

d) Ministry of Industry and Trade

- Formulate policies for promoting energy developments in a green, clean and sustainable manner towards increasing of proportion of renewable energy, reduction of dependency on imported energy and fossil energy, and proper management of approval for and implementation of coal-fire thermal power projects in conformity with the national power planning approved by competent authorities; intensify technological solutions for ensuring the harmonious development of new energy and renewable energy, and ability to integrate renewable energy into the electrical grid; formulate incentive mechanisms for development of hydrogen fuel and offshore wind power.

- Formulate and revise mechanisms/policies for encouraging different economic components to invest in energy sector; do research on and propose application of financial tools and mechanisms for encouraging and improving ability to access sources of funding for investment projects on efficient energy use.

- Make necessary preparations for synchronous development of competitive energy market, and promote mechanisms for operation of shared energy infrastructure facilities. Promote markets for high performance energy equipment and energy service companies.

- Compile the list and provide guidelines for application of the best available techniques and best environmental practices to industries according to the national conditions and degree of science and technology development; review, formulate and promulgate levels of energy consumption for industries. Apply management and technological solutions to extraction and processing of minerals with attaching special importance to deep processing and creation of products with high economic value.

- Formulate and revise policies on sustainable eco-industrial clusters; apply the circular economic model to construction, operation and management of industrial clusters.

- Play the leading role in organizing and implementing the national program on thrifty and efficient energy use.

dd) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Formulate and perform the tasks of development of efficient, sustainable and low-emission large-scale commercial agriculture towards climate-resilient smart and circular economy.

- Promote market development towards linkages in value chain, improvement of competitiveness of green, safe and organic agricultural products which meet domestic and international standards. Promote and support the implementation of regulations on intellectual property for green agricultural products, and application of good agricultural practices to agricultural production.

- Formulate and implement programs/projects on protection and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fishery, restoration and increasing of carbon accumulation in natural carbon sinks (agricultural/forestry soils and forests), investigation, inventory, monitoring, and establishment of systems for supervising forest resources; revise and effectively implement policies on payment for forest environmental services; promote private sector involvement in forest protection and development through application of incentive mechanisms and policies on land, credit, insurance and taxation, and market mechanisms associated with certification of sustainable forest management according to international standards.

- Step up building of new-style rural areas in a green and sustainable manner, and expedite rural communes to meet standards for new-style rural areas; review and revise criteria for rural environment; build climate-resilient ecological villages and smart villages.

e) Ministry of Transport

- Formulate and revise policies for development of green traffic infrastructure facilities and public transport systems, and improvement of the freight transportation productivity in transportation sub-sectors.

- Formulate and organize implementation of solutions for encouraging types of vehicles that use clean, economical and efficient energy, and eco-friendly technologies; promote restructuring of transportation market share towards conversion from road cargo transport into cargo transport by inland waterway, sea and railway.

- Prioritize use of resources for investment in, finishing and operation of green traffic infrastructure facilities in a manner that ensures economic efficiency and environmental protection, contributes to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and improves resilience to climate change and sea level rise. Implement programs on research and application of science and technology to ensure efficient use of energy in investment projects on improvement of public transport infrastructure, development of high-volume public transport infrastructure, non-motorized transport infrastructure and infrastructure facilities that ensure connection between different modes of transport.

- Review and propose amendments to schemes/projects on development of transport sector in a manner that ensures restructuring of transport market share towards green and sustainable growth. Do research on formulation and implementation of national programs/schemes on development of eco-friendly means of transport and eco-friendly public transport systems, which include electric vehicles, development of green logistics centers and green ports, and use of new technologies and new energy to replace traditional fuel for transportation vehicles and equipment.

- Do research and apply digital technology to optimize the management and operation of traffic infrastructure facilities and transport activities and ensure safe and smooth traffic flows while the fuel consumption is reduced.

g) Ministry of Construction

- Formulate and promulgate mechanisms/policies on development of green growth cities; develop smart and green urban technical infrastructure systems; formulate economic-technical norms, regulations, standards for development of green materials, green buildings, and energy efficient buildings.

- Implement programs on research and application of science and technology to development of green material manufacturing, green buildings and energy efficient buildings; establish multi-sectoral, digitalized and smart spatial urban database, and formulate programs/projects on pilot development of smart and sustainable cities; formulate and implement training programs in order to improve capability of human resources that are expected to meet demands of development and operation of smart and sustainable cities.

- Implement the Scheme for development of smart sustainable cities in Vietnam for the 2018 – 2025 period, with a vision by 2030.

h) Ministry of Science and Technology

Compile the national list of clean technologies, advanced technologies, high technologies and low-carbon technologies used in manufacturing industries to facilitate the mobilization of investment capital; prioritize allocation of science and technology, and innovation tasks to green growth with attaching special importance to tasks that are performed with reciprocal funding from enterprises.

i) Ministry of Education and Training

Formulate and implement training programs that include green growth contents in educational activities at all levels of education; raise the awareness of teachers and educational managers about the role, significance and orientation of green growth activities, and strengthen the cooperation in education between schools, families and society in order to build green lifestyle and awareness of green living in both schools and society.

k) Ministry of Health

- Formulate national technical regulations, standards and roadmap for development of sustainable and green health facilities that are resilient to climate change and environmental emergencies.

- Build a system of management and supervision of classification, destruction and treatment of biomedical waste according to national and international standards; build and deploy biomedical waste treatment models that use green technology and clean energy.

- Build a database system for monitoring, forecasting and early warning of impacts of climate change and air pollution on human health.

l) Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Formulate programs on green culture and lifestyle and development of green tourism products; formulate and apply tourism development models towards green growth in tourism areas and tourist attractions; formulate criteria and carry out green labeling for tourism business establishments.

m) Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs

Organize training for technical human resources in fields of green economic sectors within its competence; formulate and implement incentive policies for creation of green jobs; formulate and implement policies on social security and social support for vulnerable groups and affected entities of green transformation process.

n) State Bank of Vietnam

Review, amend and revise banking and credit institutions in conformity with green growth objectives; do research on and build models of green bank development; promulgate incentive credit policies for green investment projects.

o) Ministry of Information and Communications

- Direct authorities in charge of managing press, radio and television broadcasting, electronic communications and grassroots-level communications to step up the dissemination of the Strategy and other relevant contents in order to raise the awareness of the entire society of green growth.

- Organize the national digital transformation program by 2025, with a vision by 2030 (issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 749/QD-TTg dated June 03, 2020) in order to achieve the objectives of digital government, digital economy and digital society, increase labor productivity, create the momentum for green growth, and ensure sustainable development.

p) Ministries, ministerial agencies and Governmental agencies shall closely cooperate with ministries/ministerial agencies assigned to take charge of the abovementioned tasks during the implementation of the Strategy.

2. Solutions:

Ministries shall, within the ambit of their assigned tasks, develop specific solutions for implementing the Strategy of which the following groups of solutions must be focused:

a) Formulate and revise institutions and policies

- Revise mechanisms, policies and legal framework towards inter-regional and interdisciplinary cooperation and combination of green growth objectives and solutions so as to promote economic restructuring associated with innovation of growth model, and optimize resources, especially those in construction of multi-objective infrastructure facilities.

- Include objectives, solutions, contents and criteria for investment in green growth in regional, sectoral and socio-economic development strategies, master plans/plans towards reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, pollutants and environmental degradation, apply circular economic models, facilitate development of green industries, gradually cut down and change investment activities that obstruct the greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts, and improve resilience to climate change and sea level rise with attaching special importance to vulnerable regions.

- Step up application of green economic tools to production and consumption, and national green classification criteria and standards that must be consistent and transparent, and frequently updated for programs, projects, products, services, technologies and industries.

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of state management in inspecting and assessing the implementation of the Strategy and the greening level of economy.

b) Organize information dissemination, education and increasing of awareness

- Continue performing information dissemination and education, and raising awareness of the whole society about the role and significance of green growth.

- Disseminate good practices and practical actions regarding green lifestyle and consumption behavior in harmony with the nature and in association with traditional values.

- Attach special importance to soft skills and intensify cooperation between schools, families and society to establish green, civilized, dedicated and creative lifestyle and awareness of green living.

- Increase capacity to identify energy labels, ecolabels and green labels of goods and products; intensify dissemination of information about low-emissions and eco-friendly products and services.

c) Develop green human resources and jobs

- Encourage development of human resources for green industries, and create green jobs.

- Attach special importance to provision of training and improvement of management and administration knowledge and skills in the green economy and green manufacturing sectors for public managers and enterprises, especially holders of leadership/management positions and officials in charge of policy planning tasks.

- Improve capacity and knowledge about green growth for teachers and educational managers; include green growth contents in educational programs and activities at all levels of education; provide human resource training programs for green industries; expand establishment of models of safe, green, clean and smart schools.

- Promote research, surveys, statistical reporting and periodical forecasting of demands and ability to supply human resources for green industries; disseminate and provide information on green job market.

- Prioritize investment in material facilities of schools and vocational training institutions according to green standards and criteria in order to serve training and teaching activities.

d) Mobilize financial resources for green growth

- Revise policies and tools for mobilization of resources for green growth, and focus on policies on financial support and incentives, and policies on development of capital market, green credit and insurance markets, and carbon market, towards synchronous development of market mechanism-based emissions trading system.

- Prioritize use of funding derived from state budget for investment, and attach special importance to use of funding in public investment plans and funding for recurrent expenditures for green growth programs, schemes, projects and tasks. Promote the roles of orienting markets and guiding green production and consumption of state-owned enterprise and large-scale enterprises in the economy.

- Intensify mobilization of funding from financial institutions, funds and foreign private investors, and prioritize use of concessional loans, ODA and technical assistance granted by foreign countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations for green growth.

- Encourage private sector involvement and facilitate cooperation in the form of public - private partnership, and cooperation between domestic and foreign investors in green projects and projects that employ green transformation technologies/solutions.

- Raise ability to access sources of green finance for women and vulnerable groups in the society.

dd) Science, technology and innovation

- Encourage research on and development of models of application of science, technology and innovation to green growth.

- Speed up the comprehensive digital transformation in all industries and sectors so that Vietnam will become a digital country soon.

e) International integration and cooperation

- Strengthen and improve quality of international economic integration, cooperate and court the international support to help Vietnam become one of green growth models, and effectively fulfill international commitments on sustainable development and climate change.

- Proactively cooperate in research, education and training, facilitate enterprises and research institutions' access to advanced science and technology, technology transfer and development of human resources for green growth.

- Actively participate in and organize sharing/learning experience and improving capacity to achieve green growth objectives; proactively cooperate and participate with international communities in settling global and regional issues as well as challenges of green growth process.

g) Equality in green transformation

Ensure that different groups of entities, especially entities affected during the economic restructuring associated with innovation of growth model, vulnerable groups (women, children, ethnic minorities, the poor, and the disabled) have equal access to opportunities, information, technical infrastructure and basic social services in a manner that is conformable with new sectors and jobs during the transition to green economy.

h) Mobilize the participation of relevant parties

- Mobilize the participation of the entire political system, ministries, local governments, regulatory authorities, business communities, social organizations, non-governmental

organizations, residential communities and developmental partners in the implementation of the Strategy.

- Strengthen the leadership/instructional role of different levels and authorities, the cooperation between the presiding agencies and cooperating agencies, political organizations, social organizations, professional associations, business communities and non-governmental organizations as well as the cooperation between central-level authorities and local-level authorities in implementing the Strategy.

- Encourage the participation of the whole society in the implementation of the Strategy, inspection and assessment of the implementation of Strategy and greening level of economy.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

1. Establish a National steering committee on green growth to direct the implementation of the Strategy. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall play the leading role and cooperate with relevant authorities in determining functions, tasks and working regulations of the National steering committee on green growth which shall then be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision. The assisting division of the National steering committee on green growth shall work under part-time regime, be located at the office of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, and organized by the Minister of Planning and Investment.

2. Division of responsibilities

a) Ministry of Planning and Investment shall:

- Act as the national contact point for green growth issues, play the leading role, cooperate with and assist other ministries, provincial people's committees and relevant agencies in implementing the Strategy.

- Play the leading role and cooperate with ministries and relevant authorities in balancing, mobilizing and coordinating domestic resources and foreign sponsorships, and climate finance; determine and submit key green growth tasks/projects in each period to the Prime Minister for consideration.

- Take charge of instructing, inspecting, assessing and submitting annual reports to the Prime Minister on the implementation of the Strategy; organize mid-term preliminary reporting and final reporting on the implementation of the Strategy in 2025 and in 2030 respectively.

b) Ministry of Finance shall:

Play the leading role and cooperate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in submitting budget estimates to competent authorities for approval, and in allocating funding for recurrent expenditures for covering costs incurred from the implementation of the Strategy in accordance with regulations of law in force.

c) Based on contents of the Strategy and within the ambit of their assigned functions and tasks, ministries, local governments and relevant agencies shall:

- No later than 01 year after the National green growth action plan for the 2021 - 2030 period is given approval, complete the formulation and promulgation of ministerial- and/or provincial-level green growth action plans, or combine objectives and contents of the Strategy in regional, sectoral and socio-economic development strategies, master plans or plans in a manner that is conformable with actual conditions.

- Organize performance, inspection and assessment of performance results of the tasks set out in the Strategy within their competence, ensure that they are consistent and conformable with social-economic development plans of corresponding level; prioritize balancing and allocation of budget for implementing the Strategy.

- Proactively formulate and implement green growth solutions that apply the achievements of the fourth industrial revolution, and consistently implement digital transformation programs; formulate programs on information dissemination and increasing of awareness and capability; provide instructions to follow good practices, and provide training on green growth within the ambit of their assigned functions and tasks.

d) Ministries and regulatory authorities shall play the leading role in formulating green classification standards and criteria for their managed industries and sectors so as to ensure their consistency with national green classification standards and criteria.

dd) Research institutions and universities shall, based on the contents and solutions set out in the Strategy, formulate and propose to ministries, regulatory authorities and local governments, and perform research, application and teaching contents related to their sectors and scope of operation in order to contribute to promotion of green growth.

e) The Vietnamese Fatherland Front, its members and residential communities shall disseminate information to the people about the role and position of green growth in order to achieve objectives of the Strategy and make green growth a part of behavioral culture and daily lifestyle; organize review of policies and supervise the implementation of the Strategy by ministries, regulatory authorities and local governments.

g) Business communities and relevant agencies and organizations shall actively cooperate with ministries, regulatory authorities and local governments, and proactively implement

and propose initiatives for promoting green growth, and participate in inspection and assessment of the implementation of the Strategy.

3. Supervision, assessment and reporting

a) The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall play the leading role and cooperate with Ministries, provincial governments and relevant authorities and organizations shall:

- Formulate and promulgate specific guidelines and regulations on supervision, assessment and reporting on the implementation of the Strategy.

- Carry out monitoring, inspection, supervision and assessment of implementation results of the Strategy, and submit annual reports on implementation results of the Strategy to the Prime Minister.

b) Ministries, regulatory authorities and local governments shall send annual reports (by December 10) on implementation results of the Strategy to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for preparing and submitting a consolidated report thereof to the Prime Minister.

c) The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall regularly monitor and supervise the implementation of the Strategy, promptly settle difficulties that arise during the implementation of the Strategy, and report them to the Prime Minister.

d) Encourage the participation of relevant parties, including business communities, social organizations, non-governmental organizations, and domestic and international organizations in the provision of information and documents to serve the assessment of implementation results of the Strategy.

4. Funding for implementation

a) Funding for implementing the Strategy includes funding derived from state budget, capital of enterprises, international sponsorships and other sources of funding lawfully mobilized in accordance with regulations of law.

b) Funding from state budget shall be allocated in accordance with applicable regulations on hierarchical management of state budget. Ministries, regulatory authorities and local governments shall, based on objectives and tasks set forth in the Strategy, formulate investment projects or funding estimates for specific tasks and comply with relevant regulations in force.

c) The mobilization of financial resources from domestic and foreign organizations, individuals and enterprises for implementing the Strategy should be stepped up in accordance with regulations of law; combine the tasks assigned to ministries, regulatory

authorities and local governments in public investment programs and other relevant national target programs.

Article 2. This Decision supersedes the Decision No. 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012 of the Prime Minister and comes into force from the day on which it is signed.

Article 3. Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of Government's affiliates, chairpersons of people's committees of provinces and central-affiliated cities and heads of relevant units shall implement this Decision.

PP. PP. PRIME MINISTER
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Le Van Thanh

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS
(Enclosed with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg dated October 01, 2021)

By reference to domestic and foreign documents on definitions of green growth, the terms used in the National green growth strategy for the 2021 - 2030 period, with a vision by 2050, are construed as follows:

1. *Green growth*[1] means smart, sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

2. *Circular economy*[2] means an economic model which involves activities of design, production, consumption and services aimed at reducing raw materials, extending the life of products, limiting waste generation and minimizing adverse impacts on the environment.

3. *Carbon neutrality*[3] means a state of balance between emissions and absorptions or removals of greenhouse gas, which is commonly achieved through the "carbon offsetting" mechanism or funding initiatives/projects on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

4. *Natural carbon sink*[4] means a natural reservoir that accumulates and stores carbon-containing chemical compounds for an indefinite period and thereby lowers the

concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere. The largest natural sinks are vegetation, the ocean and soils.

5. *Green port (or eco-port)*[5] means a structure that is built and operated in a low-carbon and eco-friendly manner that uses clean technologies and meets requirements regarding sustainable development, environmental and ecosystem protection as well as response to climate change.

6. *Green building (or sustainable building)*[6] means a building that is designed, built, operated and maintained in a manner that is environmentally friendly, economically and efficiently uses resources, and ensures that the building's indoor environmental quality meets occupant comfort and health requirements. Features which can make a green building include: efficient use of energy and water, good indoor environmental quality, efficient use of building materials, and other impacts of the building on surrounding environment.

7. *External shock*[7] means a considerable and random impact of an external event, which is either short-term or long-term, often unpredictable, and caused by a system such as a country, economy, residential community or organization, etc.

8. *Green transformation*[8] means a total transformation into a green and low emissions economy towards prosperity and sustainability.

9. *Carbon footprint*[9] means total greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) (tonnes), caused by a person during daily activities and production over a particular period.

10. *Smart city*[10] means a city that uses smart technologies integrated in the city management to improve community health; improve the quality of life of residents; increase operational effectiveness and efficiency and provision of civil services; promote economic development.

11. *Best available techniques (BAT)*[11] means technical solutions which are selected in conformity with actual conditions and are the best for preventing and controlling pollution and minimizing adverse impacts on the environment.

12. *Best environmental practice (BEP)*[12] means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

13. *Eco-industrial park*[13] means an industrial park in which enterprises get involved in cleaner production, make effective use of natural resources and enter into manufacturing cooperation and affiliation in order to tighten industrial symbiosis to promote economic, environmental and social efficiency in these enterprises.

14. *Green public procurement*[14] means the use of state budget-derived funding for purchasing eco-friendly products and services recognized in accordance with regulations of law.

15. *Hydrogen energy*[15], also called as Hydrogen (H2), is a secondary energy which is produced from the primary energy source. Hydrogen is colorless, odorless, and easily melted and combined with oxygen to form heat energy. Hydrogen is a clean energy because, when used, it produces only water.

16. *Climate-smart agriculture (CSA)* [16] means an approach that helps guide actions to transform agri-food systems towards effective agricultural development and achievement of food security goals under the new realities of climate change. CSA associates with 3 main objectives: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions.

17. *Carbon label*[17] provides consumers with information on the estimated greenhouse gas emissions associated with a product or service, compared to other product with similar functionality, during the life of product.

18. *Green industries*[18] are industries that contribute to promote the achievement of green growth objectives.

19. *Green agriculture*[19] means agriculture that synchronously applies processes or technologies to reasonably and economically use input materials for agricultural production as well as effectively use natural resources.

20. *Green and sustainable classification*[20] is a system of comprehensive and complete regulations employed to classify and determine economic activities which are sustainable and environmentally and socially friendly. Green classification includes green economic activities and economic activities that are under the process of transformation into green production.

21. *Large timber forest*[21] means a forest of which at least 70% of standing trees per a unit area has a diameter, measured at 1,3 m above the ground level, of 20 cm or more, for fast growing tree species, or of 30 cm or more, for slow growing tree species, at the common age of logging.

22. *Climate finance*[22] means the finance aimed to reduce emissions, vulnerability, maintain and increase the resilience of humans and ecological systems to the adverse impacts of climate change.

23. *Green finance*[23] means financial flows (from banking, micro-credit, insurance and investment) from different economic sectors (private, public and not-for-profit sectors) that are used for achieving sustainable economic growth objectives and priorities.

24. *Green and sustainable consumption* [24] means the purchase, use and dissemination of information about products and services that are environmentally friendly and pose no harm to human health in order to meet basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to threaten ecosystems' functioning or biodiversity and not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.

25. *Green jobs*[25] means sustainable jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment. Green jobs may be those in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

26. *Smart health*[26] means the provision of health services such as prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of illness anytime and anywhere by connecting data of human biology with medical devices to create information technology platforms.

[1] Green economy has been studied and defined by different organizations such as European Commission (EC, 2019), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2011), UN Environment Programme (UNEP, 2011) and International Chamber of Commerce (ICC, 2012). The green growth strategy uses the "green economy" definition given by the European Commission in order to ensure the inclusion of aspects and sectors (sustainable and inclusive) and new trends in science, technology and innovation.

[2] The "circular economy" definition is provided in the Law on environmental protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020.

[3] The "carbon neutrality" definition in the Strategy is referred to definitions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC, in 2021 and Europarl, in 2019.

[4] The "natural carbon sink" definition is provided in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC.

5 The “green port (or eco-port)” definition is elaborated in the scheme for development of green ports (eco-ports) of the Ministry of Transport.

6 The “green building” definition is provided by reference to the green building" definition given by the U.S. Green Building Council, the “green building (sustainable building)" definition given by Vietnam Green Building Council and based on realities of application of green building in Vietnam.

7 The “external shock” definition is provided by reference to definitions given by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia UNESCWA and the U.S. INVESTOPIA Journal.

8 The “green transformation” definition is proposed by Global Green Growth Institute.

9 The “carbon footprint” is interpreted by analyzing definitions given by the World Health Organization, the Nature Conservation Organization and definitions given in environmental monitoring and assessment reports published on Spriger Nature and other academic researches on environment.

10 The “smart city” definition is given by reference to the “smart city” definition in the U.S. Smart Cities and Communities Act, and “smart and sustainable city” definition given by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the European Commission.

11 The “Best available techniques” definition is provided in the Law on environmental protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020.

12 The “best environmental practice” definition is provided in the Law on environmental protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020.

13 The “eco-industrial park” definition is provided in the Decree No. 82/2018/ND-CP on management of industrial parks and economic zones.

14 The “green public procurement” definition is given by reference to the Law on environmental protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020.

15 This definition is given by reference to the 2020 EU Hydrogen Strategy, 2017 global energy status report of REN21 (Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century), Vietnam Journal of Science and Technology (VJST) and Vietnam Energy Journal.

16 The “climate-smart agriculture” definition is given by reference to the definition given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO.

17 The “carbon label” definition is given by reference to the research on “international experience and policy implications for Vietnam” of the Institute of Strategy and Policy on

Natural Resources and Environment published on the Environment Magazine in April 2020.

18 The “green industries” definition is given by reference to the definitions given by the International Labour Organization on green jobs in some sectors, the UK Plan for a green industrial revolution, policy summaries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund.

19 The “green agriculture” definition is provided by the United Nations Environment Programme in 2009.

20 “Green and sustainable classification” is interpreted by reference to the taxonomy for sustainable economic activities used as the basis for determination of energy and climate objectives by 2030 and the overarching objectives of the EU Green Deal and the World Bank’s Guidance on “Developing a National Green Taxonomy”.

21 This definition is provided in the Circular No. 29/2018/TT-BNNPTNT dated November 16, 2018 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

22 This definition is given by reference to the definitions in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC.

23 This definition is given by reference to the definitions in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

24 This definition is given by reference to the definitions given by the United Nations.

25 This definition is given by the International Labour Organization - ILO.

26 This definition is given by reference to information provided by Ho Chi Minh City Department of Health.
