



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



PROCEEDING FROM THE CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: GUIDELINES FOR SOLID WASTE REUSE IN INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Hanoi, 15 February 2023



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Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
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Summary

Decree 35/2022/ND-CP, which has been approved by the Vietnamese Government, provides criteria for EIP development and guidelines for the transition towards eco-industrial parks in the country. To encourage industrial solid waste to reuse in industrial park, Ministry of Natural Resources will have responsibility to issue more detailed guidance on waste treatment, reuse and recycling (Article 58, Decree 35/ND-CP).

To contribute to ensure synchronous and effective law enforcement, efficient use of resources towards a circular economy and help to conduct the industrial symbiosis in industrial park, the Viet Nam EIP project co-implemented by UNIDO and MPI is supporting for study of reviewing the status of legislation on waste management in the industrial parks of Viet Nam and international standards for waste reuse as the background for the development of framework for guidelines to reuse industrial solid waste in industrial zones.

The UNIDO and Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) of Vietnam co-organized the consultation workshop which took place in Hanoi on 15 February 2023 to discuss the status of legislation on waste management in the industrial parks and to develop framework guidelines to reuse waste in industrial parks.

The consultation workshop was attended by 71 representatives (32 female) from national ministries including Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), the industrial zones authorities, IP developers and tenant companies from pilot provinces, associations and national technical experts.

Workshop overview

Objective:

The “Consultation workshop on development of framework guidelines to reuse waste in industrial parks” was organised to

- Present the results of the review of legislation on waste management in the industrial and economic zones and introduce the draft guideline on reuse of solid waste in industrial zones;
- Discuss on proposed framework for guidelines to reuse solid waste in industrial zones to finalise and contribute as the input for detailed guidance on waste treatment, reuse and recycling which will be issued by MONRE (Article 58, Decree 35/ND-CP).

Target group:

- Line ministries and government agencies: Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ha Noi Department of Natural Resources and Environment
- Park management authorities: Hai Phong Economic Zones Management Board, Ho Chi Minh city Export Processing and Industrial Park Authority, Dong Nai Park Management Authority, Da Nang Park Management Authority, Can Tho Park Management Authority.
- Industrial Park developers: Deep C, Amata, Hiep Phuoc, Nam Cau Kien IP
- Representative of the company in charge of collecting and treating domestic waste, industrial waste, and hazardous waste for companies in Dinh Vu Industrial Park; Hiep Phuoc Industrial Park.
- Representative of some industrial zones in Hai Phong city: Nomura Industrial Park, Do Son Industrial Park, Trang Due Industrial Park, VSIP Industrial Park-Hai Phong, Nam Cau Kien Industrial Park;
- International organizations: IDH, GIZ, WB, JICA.
- Research institutes and universities.

Summary of outputs

The following outputs were prepared for the workshop:

- Detailed agenda
- PowerPoint presentation on potential industrial symbiosis opportunities in selected IPs
- List of invitees.
- Summary report on the workshop (this proceeding)

An electronic copy of each output was made available to workshop participants.

Agenda

Time	Content	Who
13.30 - 13.45	Registration	
13.45 - 14.00	Opening speech	Ms Vuong Thi Minh Hieu, Deputy Director General, Department for Economic Zones Management, MPI
14:00 - 14:15	International experience on solid waste reuse towards a circular economy	Mr Alessandro Flammini, Project Coordinator, UNIDO HQ
14:15 - 14:35	Case study presentation on potential industrial symbiosis opportunities in selected IPs: - Present some typical waste reuse cases: potentialities and challenges	Mr Le Xuan Tinh, Director, VNCP
14:35 - 15:05	Review the legislation status of solid waste management in the industrial park of Vietnam - Legal regulations for solid waste reuse - Current situation of waste management in the industrial parks in Viet Nam	Ms Le Hoang Lan, National expert
15:05 - 15:30	Introduce the draft framework for guideline to reuse solid waste in industrial parks	Ms Le Hoang Lan, National expert
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45 - 16:45	Discussion	All
16:45 - 17:00	Wrap up and closing	Ms Vuong Thi Minh Hieu, Deputy Director General, Department for Economic Zones Management, MPI

Summary of workshop presentations

Presentation 1: International experience on solid waste reuse towards a circular economy

Presenter: Mr Alessandro Flammini, Project Coordinator, UNIDO HQ

http://eip-vietnam.org/static/pdf/1_Presentation_Alessandro_EN.pdf

Presentation 2: Case study presentation on potential industrial symbiosis opportunities in selected IPs

Presenter: Mr Le Xuan Thinh, VNCPC

http://eip-vietnam.org/static/pdf/2_Presentation_Le%20Xuan%20Thinh_EN.pdf

Presentation 3: Review the legislation status of solid waste management in the industrial park of Vietnam

Presenter: Ms Le Hoang Lan, National Consultant

http://eip-vietnam.org/static/pdf/3_Le%20Hoang%20Lan_EN.pdf

Presentation 4: The draft framework for guideline to reuse solid waste in industrial parks

Presenter: Ms Le Hoang Lan, National Consultant

http://eip-vietnam.org/static/pdf/4_Le%20Hoang%20Lan_EN.pdf

Key notes from discussion and responses

The key notes from discussion as follows:

1. During the general discussion, the participants agreed that the waste reuse promotes the industrial symbiosis in the IPs and they realized that the guideline is really necessary, but when the businesses implement it in practice, they face many difficulties related to barriers to legal policies in the field of environment. Specifically, the exchange of waste in industrial symbiosis between enterprises is not defined in the environment dossiers must be in accordance with the planning of that industrial park, the environmental impact assessment (EIA) that has been granted; in accordance with the investment registration certificate of the tenant companies and must obtain an environmental permit before implementation. Thus, it will take a lot of time to adjust a series of corporate legal documents, and implementing administrative procedures is not willing to do by IPs even when they see the benefits of industrial symbiosis opportunities.
2. Participants shared the current situation and identified problems encountered in the implementation of solid waste reuse and solid waste management in local industrial zones i.e the enterprises see the benefits of waste sharing as the IS opportunities but the current regulations do not allow them to do. They said that in order to effectively implement the reuse of industrial solid waste towards industrial symbiosis, it is necessary to have regulations which consider removing legal barriers on revising the industrial park planning, investment certificates, environment permits, fire protection standards etc.
3. It is necessary to promulgate regulations guiding the types of common waste capable of recycling and reuse such as plastic (recycling), wood (biomass), paper etc., to be used as resources or raw materials in production, for example, extra fabric from garments can be considered as a raw material for recycling or used for yarn production etc.
4. Forming the waste exchange centre in industrial zones is to share information related to the purchase, sale, exchange of waste as well as the communication among enterprises and raise awareness for them. It could be handled by the IP developer or IPA, no need to establish an additional unit to do this work.
5. One proposal to encourage enterprises to participate in the implementation of industrial symbiosis in the waste exchange (reuse or recycle) is that it is permissible for enterprises to collect and provide their waste to the other factories within IP as raw materials for production, in parallel with the implementation of existing legal documents and will not handle environmental violations due to this intervention as the investors committed to participate in the pilot EIP.
6. Enhance the involvement roles of authorized enforcement ministries and stakeholders according to the relevant mandates of ministries i.e Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in guiding the treatment, recycling and reuse of waste in the IPs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) in guiding the waste water reuse for watering trees in the IPs.

All issues raised during the discussion were grouped in 4 main topics as guided by the chair of the workshop as follows:

1. The necessity and relevance of the guideline
2. Regulatory barriers and recommendations
3. The establishment of solid waste exchange centre
4. The engagement of relevant agencies

Table 1: The detail questions are listed below with the responses from the national consultant.

	Questions	Responses from the national consultant
I	The necessity and relevance of the guideline	
1	<p>The guidelines are definitely necessary, but it should be defined in the regulations.</p> <p><i>(Mr Nghia, Dong Nai IPA and Mr Phuong Hiep Phuoc IP)</i></p> <p>The draft guideline is important for EIP development, especially sharing and reusing resources of solid waste as the industrial symbiosis solution.</p> <p><i>(Mr Tuan Anh, Nam Cau Kien IP)</i></p> <p>It is a good, practical and essential guideline, but the legal aspect needs to be complete, otherwise we cannot do anything.</p>	<p>The adjustment and promulgation of legal regulations related to solid waste management and reuse in industrial parks is very necessary and it is under the responsibility of MONRE.</p>
2	<p>The report structure should be consolidated i.e (i) Part 1 should be the rationale to develop the guideline and legislation gaps in Vietnam; Part 2 should be the review on international experience and current implementation status of IPs in Vietnam, the limitations and gaps in legislation, the proposed framework to be in line with the implementation process with the specific instructions.</p>	<p>The report includes of wo deliverables: (1) <i>Review the legal status of waste management in IPs of Vietnam</i>; and (2) <i>Draft Framework Guidelines on solid waste reuse in industrial parks</i>. The contents of the international experience, current review of IP situation in Vietnam, legal obstacles and gaps has been presented in the report (1); and summarized in the report (2) as the basis for proposing a list of reusable solid waste and implementation process with specific steps.</p>

	<i>(Ms Truyen, Consultant)</i>	In addition, a diagram of the steps in implementation process of industrial symbiosis on solid waste reuse in IPs has been added in pp 34, <i>Section 2.2.4. Step-by-step implementation process.</i>
II	Regulatory issues and recommendations to remove legislation barriers	
3	<p>It is quite confusing while it is indicated that the prevailing law and regulations are well promulgated, but it still could not be happened in practice.</p> <p>It is necessary to determine at what gaps in the legislation to prevent the waste exchange among tenant companies?</p> <p><i>(Ms Truyen, Consultant)</i></p>	<p>It is defined in the Decree 35 that MONRE is responsible to issue such guideline.</p> <p>The inconsistency, inflexibility and ambiguity of the legal regulations on industrial solid waste reuse have been summarized in <i>Section 1.2. The necessity of developing and promulgating Guidelines on industrial solid waste reuse in industrial parks in Vietnam</i>, pp. 8 - 9; and <i>Section 2.1.2. Proposed List for Vietnam</i>, pp 18 - 19 of the draft Guidelines.</p> <p>At the same time, the legal basis for the proposed list of reusable industrial waste has been added and clarified in <i>Section 2.1.2. Proposed List for Vietnam</i>, pp 18 - 19 of the draft Guidelines.</p> <p>According to Clause 1, Article 65, Decree 08/2022/ND-CP: "<i>Ordinary industrial solid wastes recovered, classified, selected for reuse, use directly as raw materials, fuels and materials for production activities, are managed such as products and goods.</i>", So, the question of why the transfer of waste from one factory to another is not applicable in practice needs to be provided by MONRE as regulated.</p>
4	<p>The solid waste management and reuse at the IPs and tenant companies are defined in the IP planning, investment licenses, the granted environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental permit of IPs and tenant companies before the start of operation. Thus, in case of any change in reuse or exchange of waste among tenant companies in IP, they will have to revise the contents and functions of in such papers which shall take a lot of time to re-</p>	<p>The adjustment and promulgation of legal regulations related to solid waste management and reuse in industrial parks is under the authority of MONRE.</p> <p>The report on reviewing the legal status has recommended implementing a number of activities to promote the reuse of solid waste in industrial parks, including revising the list of reusable solid waste; building and promulgating standards, technical regulations and technical guidance on reuse of some specific solid wastes in industrial zones.</p> <p>The garment enterprises have excess products of rags and do not have the function of waste</p>

	<p>do such administrative procedures and re-issue these papers.</p> <p>It is possible to allow the tenant companies who committed to demonstrate the industrial symbiosis opportunities for 1 or 2 years without demanding of adjusting industrial park planning, investment certificates, environmental permits, fire protection standards etc.</p> <p>(Mr Tung, HCMC IPA)</p>	<p>recycling, so they cannot do the recycling → According to Clause 1, Article 65, Decree 08/2022/ND-CP: "<i>Ordinary industrial solid wastes recovered, classified, selected for reuse, use directly as raw materials, fuels and materials for production activities, are managed such as products and goods.</i>", So, the question of why the transfer of waste from one factory to another is not applicable in practice needs to be answered and guided by MONRE as regulated.</p>
5	<p>To effectively implement the reuse of industrial solid waste towards industrial symbiosis and circular economy, the guidelines for solid waste reuse in industrial parks should facilitate to promulgate regulations guiding each type of common waste could be able to recycle or reuse as a commodity such as plastic (recycling), wood (biomass), paper etc. which are considered as the input resources or raw materials into the production process, for example, the extra fabric from garments can be considered and used as a commodity and raw materials for yarn production, not waste for reuse or recycling.</p> <p>(Mr Tung, HCMC IPA)</p>	<p>The list of reusable solid waste as well as standards, technical regulations and technical guidance on reuse of some specific solid wastes in industrial zones are proposed in the guideline.</p> <p>Rags, plastic, biomass wastes etc. are already in the list of TT 02 with the code TT-R and has also been included in the list of proposed reuse in the draft guideline.</p>
6	<p>The draft guidelines are developed on what already available in the current legislation. However, to solve the critical problems, it is necessary to identify the undetermined issues in the legislation and point out the gaps and recommend the relevant solutions.</p> <p>(Ms Lan, Deep C)</p>	<p>The undetermined issues as well as the unable problems have been added and clarified at the beginning of <i>Section 2.1.2. List recommended for Vietnam</i>, pp 18 – 19.</p> <p>The Draft Guidelines need to be based on the current legal regulations, the list of reusable solid wastes as well as relevant TCVN and QCVN being applied. The addition and correction of waste codes outside the list specified in Circular</p>

		02/2022/TT-BTNMT will be decided by MONRE according to its authority.
7	<p>The tenant companies always realize the value of waste resources and try to make use of it. However, the compliance with the local regulations (like the case of Hai Phong city) such as the waste treatment requirements by the local authorities would prevent the investors to invest in the localities.</p> <p>The guidelines need to develop more codes and waste types out of the ready list to make use of them effectively and more practically.</p> <p><i>(Ms Lan, Deep C)</i></p>	<p>The Draft Guidelines need to be based on the current legal regulations, the list of reusable solid wastes as well as relevant TCVN and QCVN being applied. The addition and correction of waste codes outside the list specified in Circular 02/2022/TT-BTNMT will be decided by MONRE according to its authority.</p>
8	<p>Participating in EIP, IPs and tenant companies are receiving a lot of lessons learnt, but it is needed to reflect into the legislations for IPs and tenant companies shifting to EIPs, with accompanying regulations, so that IPs and tenant companies can confidently do and carry out the relevant technical solutions i.e investment in renewable energy (solar and wind power), selling power to EVN, changing investment license, supplying electricity etc. which are not available in EIA, enterprises request to add more, but not permitted. Enterprises with ordinary waste, self-treating in the enterprise is fine, transferring it to another enterprise is the problem with the environmental police. They have to revise the investment and environmental licenses. Questions from leaders of Ho Chi Minh City and the Management Board about the transition into EIP (1) whether it is good or bad, investors sometimes are</p>	<p>Based on the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection 2020 in Article 37, Clause 4a the question of whether industrial solid waste reuse must be submitted for re-appraisal of the EIA report has been supplemented and clarified in <i>Section 2.2.4. Step-by-step implementation process</i>, pp 31 – 32.</p> <p>Hiep Phuoc IP is nominated by Ho Chi Minh PPC to participate into the EIP project.</p>

	<p>afraid of joining EIPs due to more binding regulations, (2) the question from the management board that how much it would cost. Currently IP is only receiving technical and non-financial support from the project (Hiep Phuoc IP).</p> <p><i>(Mr Phuong, Hiep Phuoc IP)</i></p>	
9	<p>The list of waste codes needs to be reviewed and improved more clearly and practically defined. For example: item 1 ‘fly ash from coal-fired power’, one company (Nestle) burns coffee grounds to generate energy to run boiler, it does not burn ‘wood’ or biomass burning (ash, rice husk ...) which is encouraged at foreign enterprises rather than the oil and coal. However, fly ash is not included in the list.</p> <p>Another company in IP is using acid to clean rust and using chemicals to treat wastewater, it is not allowable.</p> <p><i>(Mr Tuan, Amata IP)</i></p>	<p>The addition and correction of waste codes outside the list specified in Circular 02/2022/TT-BTNMT will be implemented by MONRE according to its competence.</p> <p>Wood waste is already in the list of TT 02 with the code TT-R and have also been included in the list of proposed items for reuse (including reuse as fuel for energy recovery) in the draft guideline.</p>
III	The establishment of solid waste centre	
10	<p>It could be set up and operated for a certain time, but no one participates. A lot of procedures have been carried out to close it. Similar to the case of the establishment of medical centre with no patients.</p> <p>We need consider to establish it as an information centre for the information sharing among companies.</p>	<p>Recommendations on the establishment of centre providing information on waste that can be exchanged between enterprises in the industrial park have been added and edited to clarify in <i>Section 2.2.4.2. Step 2. Encourage cooperation</i>, pp 34 - 35.</p>
11	<p>The solid waste centre is not reasonable. It is a bit cumbersome, just need to share information through the website of the IP to avoid the establishment of additional</p>	<p>A diagram of the steps in implementation process of industrial symbiosis on solid waste reuse in IPs has been added in pp 34, <i>Section 2.2.4. Step-by-step implementation process</i>.</p>

	administrative unit. the IP could be utilized as a focal point.	
12	<p>Experience from Nam Cau Kien IP, the focal points from tenant companies gather together as a club of investors to share their inputs among 14 members in 3 industrial symbiosis chains. It helps creating trust and the communication channel among enterprises, focusing on results and taking advantage of each other in the business production process. The IP developer is the focal point.</p> <p><i>(Mr Tuan Anh, Nam Cau Kien IP)</i></p>	<p>Recommendations on the establishment of centre providing information on waste that can be exchanged between enterprises in the industrial park have been added and edited to clarify in <i>Section 2.2.4.2. Step 2. Encourage cooperation</i>, pp 34 - 35. Ideally, collection and provision of information on waste that can be exchanged between enterprises should be integrated in the implementation of the provisions of Clause 3, Article 36 of Decree 35/2022/ND-CP.</p>
IV	The role of relevant agencies i.e ministries and others	
13	<p>The role and engagement of enforcement agencies and stakeholders are very important.</p> <p>The waste management is regulated by MONRE and waste facility planning is regulated by the Ministry of Construction. The Ministry of Planning and Investment is in charge of coordination with the other ministries.</p>	<p>Ministerial coordination to be organized by MPI.</p>
14	<p>Many IPs really need the clear guidelines on waste reuse.</p> <p>MONRE and MOC needs to review and develop the step-by-step guidelines.</p> <p><i>(Mr Tuan Anh, Nam Cau Kien IP)</i></p>	<p>Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in waste management in industrial parks have been analysed and evaluated in the report "<i>Review the legal status of waste management in the IPs of Vietnam</i>".</p>
15	<p>The topic of solid waste in the industrial parks is interesting. The technical issue is important and companies understand its benefits, but they need the official regulation/guidelines from authorized agencies. <i>(Mr Luợng)</i></p>	<p>Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in waste management in industrial parks have been analysed and evaluated in the report "<i>Review the legal status of waste management in the IPs of Vietnam</i>".</p>

Conclusions and Next steps

1. UNIDO experts will continue to research and identify the most popular materials in industrial parks, as a basis for developing an appropriate set of criteria for solid waste management in accordance with Decree No.35/2022/ND-CP; and will add extra provisions to the guidelines for their practical implementation.
2. To effectively implement and put into practice the guidelines on industrial solid waste reuse, it is necessary to have the participation of all related ministries, localities and stakeholders, especially the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Construction.
3. PMU will synthesize the suggestions of experts and stakeholders and share to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, so that the Ministry has a basis to consider and use in the process of amending Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection, as well as promulgating instructions on the use of waste as specified in Decree No. 35/2022/ND-CP.

List of participants

No.	Organization	Dept.	Name
	<i>Ministries and agencies</i>		
1	MPI	Department for Economic Zones Management	Mr Le Thanh Quan, DG
2			Ms Vuong Thi Minh Hieu, Deputy DG
3			Mr Vo Dinh Hung
4	MONRE	Pollution Control Department	Mr Nguyen Duc Tho
5	ISPONRE		Ms Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh
6	DONRE Hanoi	Department of Solid Waste Management	Mr Bui Van Minh
7	Hanoi Industrial and Export Processing Zones Authority	Environment Department	Mr Nguyen Van Hung

International organizations and consultants

No.	Organization	Dept.	Name
8	SECO		Mr Do Quang Huy
9	UNIDO	Online	Ms Le Thi Thanh Thao
10	UNIDO HQ and PMU	Online	Mr Susan Christian
11	UNIDO HQ and PMU	Online	Mr Alessandro Flammini
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17	JICA	Assistant of Mr. Adachi	Ms Dao Tu Cam

18	JICA	Assistant to JICA Environmental Management in MONRE	Ms Nguyen Hai Yen
19	GIZ	Global Programme "Go Circular"	Ms Mira Nagy, Component Lead Vietnam
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21	IDH		Mr Huynh Tien Dung, Country Director
22	IDH		Ms Tran Thu Ngan, Environment Officer
23	VNCPC		Mr Le Xuan Thinh, Director
24	VNCPC		Mr Dinh Manh Thang
25	VNCPC		Mr Vu Nang Nam
26	University of Natural Resources and Environment of Ho Chi Minh City	Center for Consulting and Services of Natural Resources and Environment	Ms Nguyen Thi Truyen, Director
27	National Consultant		Ms Le Hoang Lan
28	National Consultant		Ms Nguyen Thi Kim Lien
29	National Consultant	Hanoi University of Civil Engineering	Prof. Dr Duong Thi Kim Thai
30	Center for Environment and community Development		Ms Duong Thi To, Director
31	National Economics University	National Economics University	Mr Le Huy Huan
32	Mekong Asian		Ms Tran Thao Ngan
33	Environment Magazine		Ms Tran Giang Huong

34	Economy and Forecast Review		Ms Hang
35	Hanoi University of Civil Engineering		Mr Nguyen Cong Thien
36	Environmental Science Institute		Mr Pham Van Cuong
37	Vietnam Environment Association		Mr Tran Van Luong
38	Vietnam Environment Association		Mr Ngan Ngoc Vy
39	Vietnam Environment Association		Mr Pham Xuan Truong

IPAs

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40	Hai Phong IPA (HEZA)	Division of Natural Resource and Environment	Mr Nguyen Van Vuong
41	Ho Chi Minh City Export Processing and Industrial Zone Authority	Division of Environmental Management	Mr Tran Thanh Tung, Manager
42	Ho Chi Minh City Export Processing and Industrial Zone Authority		Ms Nguyen Thi Lan Huong
43	Dong Nai IPA		Mr Nguyen Huu Nghia
44	Da Nang IPA	Environment, Science-Technology and Incubation Division	Mr Ngo Van Minh
45	Can Tho Export Processing and Industrial Zone Authority	Enterprises Management and Environmental Resource Division,	Mr Ha Trung Hieu, Manager

IP Developers

No.	Organization	Dept.	Name
46	Dinh Vu IP (Deep C)	Environment Department	Ms Pham Thi Tuyet Lan, Manager
47			Ms Hanh Dung
48			Ms Melissa
49	Hiep Phuoc IP JSC		Mr Giang Ngoc Phuong, Deputy General Director
50	Amata City Bien Hoa JSC	Environment Department	Mr Pham Anh Tuan, Manager
51	Nam Cau Kien IP	Nam Cau Kien IP	Mr Hoang Tuan Anh, General Director
52	Nam Cau Kien IP		Mr Mai Quoc Hung
53	Nam Cau Kien IP		Ms Vu Thi Lan Nhi
54	Da Nang Industrial Park Infrastructure Development and Exploitation Company	58 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, Hai Chau District, Da Nang	Mr Truong Van Cuong, Deputy Director
55	Can Tho IP Infrastructure Construction JSC	Technical and Environmental Management Division	Ms Tran Thi Diem Phuc

Tenant Companies

No.	Organization	Dept.	Name
	Hai Phong		
56	IML Company		Mr Nguyen Dinh Quyet
57	IML Company		Ms Nguyen Thi Hanh
58	Universal Scientific Industrial Vietnam Co., Ltd	Online	Ms Phung Thi Nhat, HSE Manager
59	Bridgestone (Deep C)		Ms Nguyen Thi Van
60	Shin-Etsu Vietnam Co., Ltd	Analysis and Environment Department	Ms Nguyen Thi Lien, Manager
61	Urban Environment Co., Ltd		Mr Pham Ngoc Quang, Deputy Director

62	Urban Environment Co., Ltd	Sales Department	Mr Vu Duy Quynh - Sales Manager
63	Urban Environment Co., Ltd	Human Resources Department	Ms Le Ngoc Hanh, Deputy Manager
64	Urban Environment Co., Ltd	Production Department	Mr Pham Thanh Ha, Deputy Manager
	Ho Chi Minh City		
65	Dai Dung Green Material Company		Mr Tran Thanh Thang, Deputy Director
66	Xuan Mai Paper Company (Hiep Phuoc IP)		Mr Nguyen Tan Bay
67	Xuan Mai Paper Company (Hiep Phuoc IP)		Mr Pham The Phong
68	Kondo Viet Nam Co., Ltd (Hiep Phuoc IP)		Mr Le Dinh Hoa
69	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Environment Co., Ltd		Ms Le thi Thanh Thuy
70	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Environment Co., Ltd		Mr Cao Van Tuan
	Dong Nai		
71	Thanh Tung 2 Company		Mr Huynh Phuoc Loc, COO

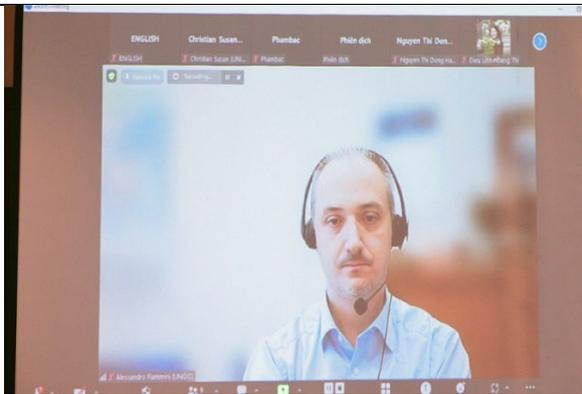
Photos



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Mr. Alessandro Flammini, Project Coordinator, UNIDO HQ



Mr. Le Xuan Thinh, VNCPC



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