





**ENERGY TRANSITION DIALOGUE 2022** 

ASEAN Outlook for Zero Carbon Energy

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# Energy transition in Viet Nam-Overview

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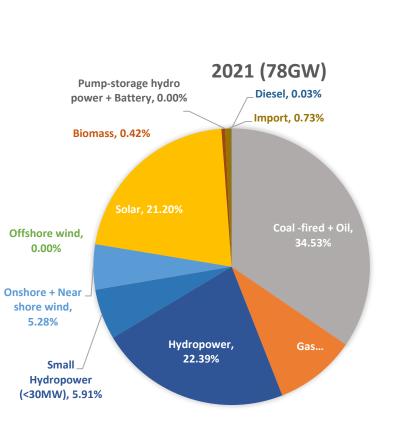


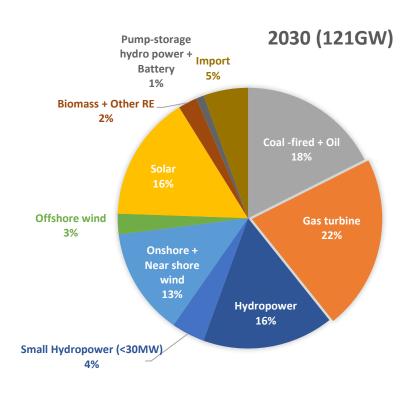


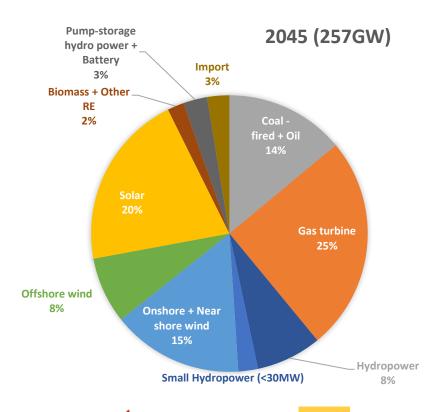




## Viet Nam Electricity Sector – Draft PDP8









Source: NLDC, Draft PDP VIII











## Status of the Energy Transition

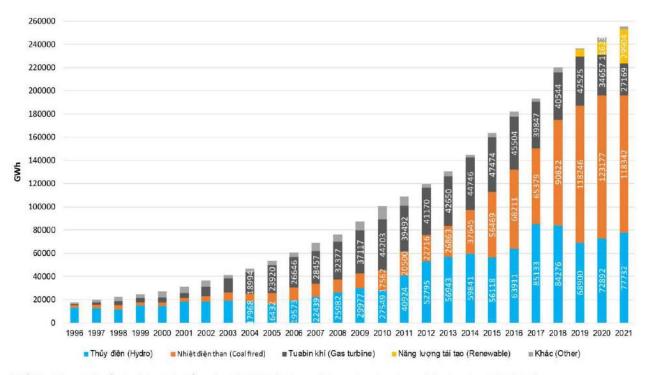
### CƠ CẤU HỆ THỐNG ĐIỆN 2021

2021 POWER SYSTEM STRUCTURE

- Carbon emission in Viet Nam is 600 million tons: 60% from energy sector; 10% from industry sector, 20% from agriculture and 10% from waste.
- End of 2021, installed capacity of RE in the power generation mix: 32.8% (55.21% including hydro power)
- Role of fossil fuels in the mix

#### BIỂU ĐỒ THÀNH PHẦN HUY ĐỘNG NGUỒN CÁC NĂM

Power production by fuel types for 25 years (GWh)



<sup>\*</sup> Số liệu tháng 12 là số ước (cập nhật đến ngày 19/12/2021) - Data of December is estimated (updated to 19/12/2021)













## Main achievement of the ET

#### **Available:**

- Politburo's Resolution NO 55
- Environment protection Law 2020
- Regulatory for RE/ EE: FIT, VNEEP
- Road map for SG, retail market
- Acceptance to RE

#### On-going:

- Revision of the electricity law; investment law, bidding law; DPPA
- Green financing mechanism

#### **Future:**

- RE Law
- Revision of EE Law
- Innovative regulatory for storage and battery;
- Identify approach to further deploy clean energy
- Legal framework for green mobility













## Challenges and barriers of the ET

- Very complex and required high and long-term commitment of the Government;
   Long term strategy/ policy for coal phasing out, training and education
- To reach net zero by 2050, installed capacity RE share must account for 80-90%(VEA) (2021: 32%/55%) → how to reach clean, affordable and reliable energy for VN and sustainability of the economy?
- Close electricity network of Viet Nam
- EE measures to be strengthened (energy cost account for 60% of production cost in many sectors)
- Financial incentives for system and source/ supply













## Conclusion/recommendations

- Role model from public sector: electricity car/ RTS in the public sector
- High level of inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring, on time adjustments
   → national committee for ET shall be set up
- Long term policy, especially for hi-technology and technologies which requires huge investment
- Regional electricity network
- Regional policy dialogue on ET

