

Policy Brief

For Preparation of Just Energy Transition Partnership
Implementation in Viet Nam

LEGAL ASPECTS

Prepared by NHQuang&Associate
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Disclaimer

This Policy Brief is prepared by NHQuang&Associates and reviewed by Perspectives Climate Group (PCG) under the finance support of ETP to meet the request of the Department of Climate Change of Vietnam (DCC) to provide for the background in the early stage of preparing the Outline of the Just Energy Transition Partnership Resource Mobilization Plan (JETP RMP). The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors solely. They do not purport to reflect the opinions or views of the ETP or DCC.

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Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
COE	Center of Excellence
COP26	26th United Nations Climate Change Conference
ETPC	Electricity Power Trading Company
EVN	Vietnam Electricity
FIT	Feed-in Tariff
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFANZ	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero
IPG	International Partners Group
JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnership
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MOC	Ministry of Construction of Viet Nam
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam
MOJ	Ministry of Justice of Viet Nam
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam
NDC	National Determined Contribution
PDP VIII	National Power Development Master Plan for the 2021 - 2030 period with a vision to 2045
PPP	Public - Private Partnership
RMP	Resource Mobilization Plan
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V-JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnership with Viet Nam

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Key messages

Under the Just Energy Transition Partnership (V-JETP), Viet Nam will receive financial support of at least USD 15.5 billion over the next 3-5 years. The members of the International Partners Group (IPG) will mobilize USD 7.75 billion in public sector finance on favorable terms, while the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) Working Group members will mobilize at least USD 7.75 billion in private finance. The aim is to accelerate the just transition and decarbonization of the electricity system in Viet Nam and create new economic opportunities that will support the shift to a net-zero future.

Viet Nam will continue its efforts to enhance its regulatory frameworks to attract public and private investments for renewable energy development and the just transition, including measures to enhance energy efficiency and strengthen the electricity grid in the country. This will contribute to achieving the goals outlined in the National Strategy on Climate Change to 2050 and Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). We see the following legal needs, ensuring compliance with the Law on Promulgation of Normative Documents of Viet Nam:

- **Issue new legal documents:**

1. Formal just transition framework, defining all legal terms related to JETP;
2. Renewable Energy Law or revised Electricity Law with new regulations on electricity from renewable energy, defining feed in tariffs (FIT) for different forms of renewable electricity and their adjustment over time;
3. Regulations on auction of renewable energy project development, specifying eligibility to participate and responsibilities of implementing auctions regularly in a transparent manner;
4. Regulations on auctioning electricity purchase and detailing regulations for competitive retail electricity markets;
5. Regulation for creation of domestic carbon credits in Viet Nam, including principles for assessment of additionality of projects and specifying the emissions baseline, procedures for accreditation of independent auditors;
6. Regulations for sustainable energy development funds that are sufficiently flexible to allow large scale investments in renewable electricity plants;
7. Regulations on the Centers of Excellence (COEs);
8. New Renewable Energy Development Strategy;

- **Revise and update current legal documents, including:**

9. Amendment to the Land Law to cover regulations on land for renewable electricity generation and grid expansion, multiple purpose land use and/or providing a guideline for implementation of the revised Land Law with regulations on land for renewable energy (multiple purpose land use).

- **Integrate initiatives for a just energy transition into socioeconomic development planning and policies:**

10. Approval on Power Development Plan (PDP) VIII;
11. Integrating the just energy transition into the national programs/plans on employment, poverty reduction and sustainable development in relation to green jobs and skills development programs in order to help create new employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector and support the transition to a low-carbon economy;
12. Developing policies that protect vulnerable communities into national programs in relation to indigenous peoples, women from the negative impacts of energy development is essential for a just energy transition.

The focal authorities for relevant policy and regulations should conduct further study and assessment in compliance with the Law on Promulgation Normative Documents of Viet Nam. These in-depth studies would involve a review and retirement of some existing mechanisms, policies, and laws to create new ones that would facilitate the just energy transition.

1. Regulatory framework improvement under V-JETP

Under V-JETP¹, Viet Nam will be supported in terms of finance, technology, capacity building, including inter alia the improvement of its policy and regulations in line with its net zero and just energy transition road map to significantly scale up private investment into renewable energy (paragraph 16).

The objective is to enable Viet Nam to further enhance its regulatory frameworks to attract both public and private investments into the country, particularly in renewable energy and a fair energy transition. This involves implementing measures to boost energy efficiency and reinforce Viet Nam's electricity grid, thereby supporting the attainment of the objectives outlined in the National Strategy on Climate Change for 2050 and Viet Nam's NDC (paragraph 20).

The partnership involves the implementation of a JETP resource mobilization plan (paragraph 19, 21, 22) to assist Viet Nam in the development of a comprehensive and sustainable legal framework for its green transition, utilizing pricing and regulatory instruments. This will entail enhancing the regulatory framework to encourage investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as fortifying the country's electricity grid, among other initiatives (paragraph 24, item a) and m)).

Improvements to the regulatory framework will be considered and expected to support:

- Facilitating investment in renewable electricity and energy efficiency and to strengthen the electricity grid in Viet Nam.
- Preparing phasing out/down of old, inefficient unabated coal-fired power plants.

¹ European Commission, *Political Declaration on establishing the Just Energy Transition Partnership with Viet Nam*, European Commission Website, 14/12/2022. See further at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_22_7724

- Developing and implementing educational, vocational training and re-skilling programs to develop necessary skills and competencies and support job creation for labor in sectors and regions affected by the transition.
- Defining the role of the private sector and creating an enabling environment for businesses to proactively participate in the transformation process.
- Realizing multi-purpose land use for renewable energy production and grid expansion.

2. Review of current JETP-related policies and regulations

Vietnam has acknowledged the serious threat that climate change poses to its development and has implemented various policies, laws, and regulations to address this challenge. After researching, the consultant found around 100 policy and legal documents related to the topic (see **Appendix I** – List of JETP-related policies and regulations). In general, these policies and regulatory frameworks provide a facilitative environment for the implementation of low-carbon projects and will contribute to achieving Viet Nam's greenhouse gas reduction targets and continue to be improved to expand investment in Viet Nam. JETP is expected to complement and further support these efforts. However, there are still some gaps and challenges for achieving Viet Nam's greenhouse gas reduction targets. In order to implement the JETP, Vietnam should settle these issues.

In this section, we will provide a brief overview of selected policies and regulations within Vietnam's regulatory framework that are currently in place. Additionally, we will conduct a gap analysis to identify policies and regulations that require improvement, including new introductions, amendments, and supplements, to support the implementation of V-JETP:

2.1. Selected supportive policies and regulations in place

Related to Climate Change, Green Economy & Energy Transition

- **National Climate Change Strategy²**: the National Climate Change Strategy has been adopted in 2022, which outlines the country's long-term vision for addressing climate change. This strategy supports JETP implementation in Vietnam, including:
 - (i) Reducing the reliance on coal-fired electricity by gradually transitioning towards cleaner energy sources. This will involve reducing the percentage of fossil fuel sources and avoiding new coal-fired thermal electricity projects after 2030 and scaling down coal-fired thermal electricity gradually after 2035; and gradual application of technology to enable a shift towards clean and emission-free energy in sectors that use fossil fuels. Ultimately, the strategy aims to minimize the use of fossil fuels for energy generation by 2050.
 - (ii) Developing a smart electrical grid and ensuring stability and integrating renewable energy in the electrical system. Upgrade energy transmission and distribution system to increase effectiveness, reduce losses, and assist effective integration of renewable energy.

² Decision No. 896/QĐ-TTg dated July 26, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Strategy for Climate Change until 2050

(iii) Doing research and application of carbon capture and storage technology for power plants utilizing fossil fuel and industrial manufacturing facilities.

- **Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**³: Viet Nam updated its NDC to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2022, It aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply to 15-20% by 2030 and to reduce the energy intensity of GDP by 10% compared to 2015 levels. The share of renewable power shall be increased to 36%.
- **National Energy Development Strategy**⁴ issued by the Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW of the Politburo dated February 11, 2020): This is a strategic view of the Politburo of Viet Nam for achieving the sustainable development of energy in the country. After its en-action, all related strategies and laws relating to energy development must follow this document. The Strategy set out some key solutions related to JETP as follows:

Renewable energy: Breakthrough mechanisms and policies to encourage and promote strong development of renewable energy sources are to be established to maximize the replacement of fossil fuel energy sources. The use of wind and solar energy is prioritized for electricity generation. Investment in the construction of power plants using urban waste, biomass, and solid waste is encouraged. Renewable energy centers are to be established in regions and localities with comparative advantages.

Electricity Sector Development:

- Developing a new strategy for the development of Vietnam's electricity industry to diversify and develop sustainable power sources; Establishing mechanisms for on-site power production;
- Speed up the implementation of a competitive electricity market road-map, establish direct power purchase agreements between producers and consumers, and introduce appropriate bidding and auction mechanisms for energy supply, with a particular focus on renewable and new energy investment projects. Ensure transparent electricity pricing;
- Provide incentives to encourage private investment in the construction of the national power transmission system. Operate the national power transmission system independently under state supervision;
- Improving the laws related to the energy sector, including oil and gas, electricity, and energy conservation and efficiency; and providing incentives for investment in the energy sector and studying pricing regulations for electricity. Additionally, laws on renewable energy should be developed and issued.

Energy Efficiency: Market-based tools are to promote the use of energy savings and efficiency. Reviewing the National Program on energy conservation and efficiency for the 2020-2030 period to implement mandatory standards and regulations on energy efficiency with sanctions for high-energy consuming sectors, industries, and products;

³ Viet Nam's NDCs were first drafted in 2015, revised and updated in 2020 and 2022

⁴ Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020 of the Politburo on orientations of strategy for Viet Nam's national energy development by 2030 with a vision to 2045

and to provide incentives for households to use clean and renewable energy, especially in the industrial and transportation sectors.

Financial policies shall encourage and attract non-state investment capital sources; public-private partnership (PPP) are to be encouraged. Flexible, effective credit policies shall create favorable conditions for energy businesses to access capital, especially those with green energy projects. Tax policies are to encourage the production and use of clean, renewable energy. A legal framework to establish and operate sustainable energy development funds is to be set up.

Equitable Transition: Human resource enhancement shall include overall human resource development policies and training programs for key areas in the energy industry. The training of technical workers and professional staff is to be improved

Environmental Policies: A carbon tax policies for the use of fossil fuels is to be developed and to establish mechanisms and policies to implement the recovery and utilization of CO₂ gas an to review, adjust, and supplement relevant content related to the energy sector in the National Climate Change Strategy, the National Green Growth Strategy, the Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy, the Vietnam Sea Strategy, and other related strategies.

- **Resolution on pushing industrialization and modernization of Vietnam by 2030 with a vision to 2045** issued by Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW of the Communist Party⁵ dated November 17, 2022: Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW dated November 17, 2022 of the 12th Party Central Executive Committee outlines key goals for Viet Nam, including becoming an industrialized country with modern industries and a high middle-income status by 2030, and a developed country with high-income status and a leading industrialized position in Asia by 2045.

To address the challenges of climate change and ensure a just energy transition towards a sustainable economy, the resolution sets out various tasks and solutions. These include transforming resource- and energy-intensive industries into green, low-carbon industries, promoting the production of clean and renewable energy equipment, energy-saving technologies and products, and technology training and transfer through joint ventures between domestic and foreign enterprises. The resolution also emphasizes the importance of perfecting mechanisms and policies to ensure green and sustainable energy transition while maintaining national energy security.

In addition, the resolution calls for the development of appropriate mechanisms and policies for science and technology development and innovation, including preferential policies for scientific and technological research such as tax, finance, credit, and land. It also highlights the need to prioritize investment in the development of high-quality human resources for basic industries, priority industries, and spearhead industries such as clean and renewable energy, electrical storage, with support from the state in terms of training order policies and financial aid for training institutions and learners.

⁵Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW dated November 17, 2022 of the 12th Central Executive Committee on industrialization and modernization of Viet Nam by 2030, with a vision to 2045

Furthermore, the resolution emphasizes the importance of investing state financial resources in the development of regional linkage infrastructure and energy infrastructure, and the efficient exploitation and use of resources. Viet Nam should develop a road-map for renewable energy development that is suitable for the country's development conditions and levels, based on an overall assessment of the economic benefit and costs. The resolution also emphasizes the need to develop a mechanism for allocating greenhouse gas emission quotas and a carbon credit market, green and smart cities which can resist the climate changes.

- **Renewable Energy Development Strategy**⁶ issued by the Prime Minister in 2015. It aims to increase the proportion of electricity production from renewable energy sources in the country's total electricity production from about 35% in 2015 to around 38% in 2020; to reach about 32% in 2030 and about 43% in 2050. The strategy also includes measures to attract investment in renewable energy projects and improve the regulatory framework for renewable energy development.

Net Metering mechanism: customers who use electricity and purchase electricity from the national power grid, and primarily develop renewable energy sources to meet their own electricity needs, shall be eligible for the net metering mechanism.

- Electricity distribution companies are responsible for entering into power purchase agreements with end-use customers who install renewable energy sources, based on the net metering principle.
- The MOIT regulates simple connection procedures to encourage end-use customers to invest, pricing methods, and other necessary commercial agreements to ensure a balance of interests between end-use customers and electricity distribution and business units.
- The amount of electricity generated from renewable energy sources by end-use customers shall be included in the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) of the distribution and business units.

Incentives and policies to support the development and utilization of renewable energy sources:

- Projects that develop and utilize renewable energy sources are eligible for investment credit incentives under the current laws and regulations on investment credit and state export credit.
- *Tax incentives:* (i) Projects that develop and utilize renewable energy sources are exempt from import tax for imported goods used to create fixed assets for the project. Imported goods include materials, supplies, and domestically produced finished products imported to serve the production of the project according to current laws and regulations on export and import taxes; (ii) Exemptions or reductions in corporate income tax for projects that develop and utilize renewable

⁶ Decision No. 2068/QĐ-TTg dated November 25, 2015 of the Prime Minister approving the development strategy of renewable energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050

energy sources are implemented similarly to projects in investment priority sectors under current tax laws and regulations.

- *Land incentives*: Projects that develop and utilize renewable energy sources are exempt from or have reduced land use fees and rent according to the current laws and regulations applicable to investment priority sectors.
- *Environmental protection policy*: Organizations and individuals that use fossil fuels for energy purposes must pay an environmental fee corresponding to the amount of fuel used. Part of the environmental fee is used to encourage the development and use of renewable energy sources through the Sustainable Energy Development Fund.

- **Program of Action on Green Energy Transformation, Reduction of Carbon, and Methane Emissions in the Transportation Sector**⁷ issued by the Prime Minister of Vietnam. This decision approves the Action Program on Green Energy Transformation, Reduction of Carbon and Methane Emissions in the Transport Sector. The program aims to develop a sustainable transport system that will contribute to achieving the net-zero road-map. The overall objective of this program is to create a green transportation system that will have zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The specific objectives of the program are as follows:

- By 2030: Improve energy efficiency, promote the conversion to electricity and green energy use in transport sectors that are ready in terms of technology, mechanisms, and resources to fulfill the commitments in the NDC and Viet Nam's methane emission reduction target. By 2050: Develop reasonable transportation methods, strongly implement the conversion of all vehicles, equipment, and transport infrastructure to use electricity and green energy, aiming for net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
- Review and propose revisions to 5 sets of laws, specialized laws on transport, and documents under the law to promote the conversion of transport vehicles and equipment to use electricity and green energy. Timeline: 2022-2030.
- Develop regulations on limits for fuel consumption of road transport vehicles, regulations on efficient energy use for inland waterway vehicles and domestic shipping, and air transport on domestic routes. Timeline: 2022-2030.
- Develop, revise, and improve the system of standards, technical guidance, and norms related to the import, production, new construction, conversion, and renovation of vehicles and equipment for transport using electricity and green energy. Timeline: 2022-2030.

- **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**⁸ issued by the Prime Minister. It aims to maintain sustainable economic growth while advancing progress, social equity, and protecting the ecological environment. It also aims to manage and efficiently use resources, proactively respond to climate change, ensure that all people can realize their

⁷ Decision No. 876/QĐ-TTg dated July 22, 2022, of the Prime Minister approving the Action Program on green energy transformation, reducing carbon and methane emissions of the transport sector carriage

⁸ Decision No. 622/QĐ-TTg dated May 10, 2017 of the Prime Minister on the National Action Plan for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

potential and participate equally in development, including access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy, create sufficient, productive, and good jobs for everyone.

- **Law on Environmental Protection** (Law No. 72/2020/QH14): The Law on Environmental Protection 72/2020/QH14 was first introduced in 1993 and has been updated several times since then. It provides some generic “anchors” for climate change mitigation.

Related to Renewable Energy Development & Decarbonization of the Electricity System

- **Law on Electricity**⁹ (Law No. 28/2004/QH11): The Law on Electricity was first introduced in 2004 and was later amended in 2012, 2018 and 2022¹⁰ to better regulate the electricity sector in Vietnam. The law aims to ensure the efficient, safe, and sustainable development of the electricity industry in Vietnam. The law demonstrates the government’s commitment to promoting the use of renewable electricity sources and to achieving a more sustainable energy sector in Vietnam. Some of the key provisions of the Law on Electricity related to renewable electricity include:

- The electricity market shall be constructed and developed based on the principles of transparency, equality, and healthy competition, with state regulation aimed at improving efficiency in electricity operations, safeguarding the legal rights and interests of electricity providers and consumers, and encouraging all economic sectors to invest in constructing the power transmission grid while ensuring national defense and security, and aligning with the electricity development plan, electricity generation, electricity distribution, wholesale and retail of electricity, and electricity industry consultancy. Non-state economic sectors may operate the transmission grid that they have invested in and built (Article 4.2).
- The law states that the government will give priority to renewable energy projects when considering investment in the electricity sector.
- The law sets out a framework for electricity pricing in Vietnam. This includes provisions for cost-based pricing that encourages energy efficiency and conservation. The selling price of electricity is determined through a market mechanism that is regulated by the state and is appropriate to the level of development of the electricity market.
- Electrical investment projects using renewable energy shall be applied various incentive policies on investment, electricity price and tax¹¹, such as:(i) investment incentives as prescribed under Law on Investment 2020, Article 15¹² for renewable energy projects¹³ (e.g., lower corporate income tax rate , exemption from import tax

⁹ Law on Electricity 2004; Law on amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Electricity 2012; Law on amending, supplementing a number of articles of 11 laws related to planning 2018; Law on amending, supplementing a number of articles of Law on Public Investment, Law on public-private partnership Investment, Law on Housing, Law on Bidding, Law on Electricity, Law on Enterprises, Law on Special Excise Duty and Law on Enforcement of Civil Judgments 2022 (“Law on Electricity”)

¹⁰ Law on amending, supplementing a number of articles of Law on Public Investment, Law on public-private partnership Investment, Law on Housing, Law on Bidding, Law on Electricity, Law on Enterprises, Law on Special Excise Duty and Law on Enforcement of Civil Judgments 2022

¹¹ Law on Electricity, Article 13, clause 1, point c

¹² Law on Investment 2020, Article 15, clause 1

¹³ Law on Investment 2020, Article 16, clause 1, point b

for equipments, exemption from and reduction of land levy and land rents, accelerated depreciation, or increasing the deductible expenses upon calculation of taxable income); (ii) electricity price brackets designed for electricity projects using renewable energy¹⁴ ; (iii) incentive tax rate of 10% within 15 years¹⁵.

- The law requires that renewable energy projects meet certain technical and environmental standards to be approved and licensed.

- **Feed-in Tariff (FIT) for Renewable Energy:** The latest FIT schemes for solar and wind power include:

Decision No. 39/2018/QĐ-TTg dated September 10, 2018: This decision provides for mechanisms to encourage the development of wind power projects in Viet Nam. The electricity price for grid-connected wind power projects is determined as follows:

- For onshore wind power projects: The purchase price at the electricity delivery point is 1,928 VND/kWh (excluding value-added tax, equivalent to 8.5 US cents/kWh, the exchange rate between Vietnamese Dong and US Dollar is calculated based on the central exchange rate announced by the State Bank of Viet Nam on August 30, 2018, which is 22,683 VND/USD). The purchase price is adjusted according to the fluctuation of the Dong/USD exchange rate.
- For offshore wind power projects: The purchase price at the electricity delivery point is 2,223 VND/kWh (excluding value-added tax, equivalent to 9.8 US cents/kWh, the exchange rate between Vietnamese Dong and US Dollar is calculated based on the central exchange rate announced by the State Bank of Viet Nam on August 30, 2018, which is 22,683 VND/USD). The purchase price is adjusted according to the fluctuation of the Dong/USD exchange rate.

Decision No. 13/2020/QĐ-TTg dated April 6, 2020: This decision provides for mechanisms to encourage the development of solar power projects in Viet Nam. The decision sets out guidelines for project development and outlines the application process for the FIT scheme. The following is the solar power purchase price schedule.

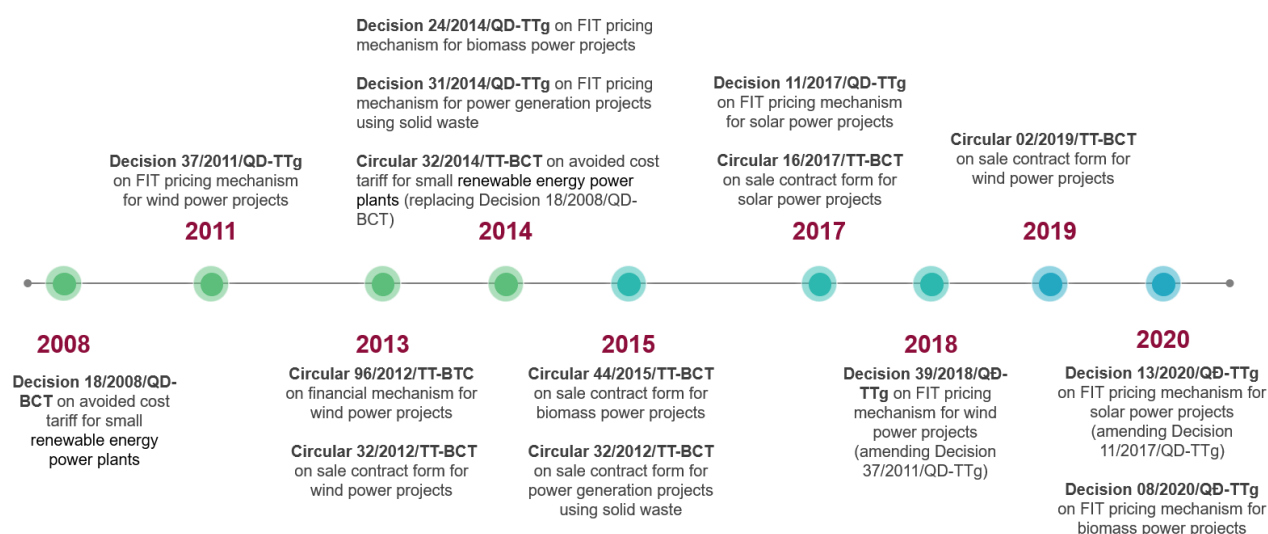
Table 1: Solar power purchase price schedule

No.	Solar power technology	Price	
		VND/kWh	US cent/kWh
1	Floating solar energy projects	1,783	7.69
2	Terrestrial solar energy projects	1,644	7.09
3	Rooftop solar power systems	1,943	8.38

¹⁴ Decision No. 21/QĐ-BCT dated January 07, 2023 of Ministry of Industry and Trade on promulgation of the transitional framework for electricity prices of solar power plants wind power plants

¹⁵ Decree No. 218/2013/ND-CP, Article 15, clause 1, point b

Figure 1: FIT schemes in Viet Nam



Source: Own illustration by the authors

- **Decree No. 06/2022/ND-CP** on domestic carbon market, which was issued by the Vietnamese Government on January 7, 2022. The decree sets out regulations on the establishment and operation of the national carbon credit market in Viet Nam. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) will be responsible for overseeing the carbon credit market and will establish a national registry for the issuance, transfer, and cancellation of carbon credits. The decree also sets out guidelines on the eligibility criteria for carbon credit projects and requirements for project developers, including monitoring, reporting, and verification of emission reductions.

Energy Efficiency

- **Law on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy¹⁶** (Law No. 50/2010/QH12): Meet the challenge of depletion of fuel used to create energy sources for socioeconomic development. This law was passed by the National Assembly of Vietnam in 2010 and came into effect on January 1, 2011. The law aims to promote economical and efficient use of energy in Viet Nam to reduce energy consumption, improve energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

This Law codified the strategies of the country through the following provisions: (i) economical and efficient use of energy in industrial production, construction, public lighting, transport, agricultural production, service provision and households and state-funded investment projects; (ii) management of energy consumption in key facilities; (iii) management of energy-consuming devices and equipment; (iv) measures to promote economical and efficient use of energy; etc.

In addition to these measures, the law also provides for the establishment of a fund to support economical and efficient use of energy, conservation, and development of renewable energy sources, along with penalties for non-compliance.

¹⁶ Law on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy 2010

- **National Energy Efficiency Programme¹⁷**. On March 13, 2019, the Prime Minister approved Decision No. 280/QĐ-TTg for the National Program on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy. The program aims to ensure and stabilize national energy security while also contributing to Vietnam's commitment to the international community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) towards implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change. This program applies to all agencies, organizations, and individuals involved in energy use and management activities in Vietnam, and it is divided into two phases: the first phase is from 2019 to 2025, and the second phase is from 2025 to 2030 with specific objectives: (i) achieve energy savings of 5.0% to 7.0% of total national energy consumption by 2025 and 8% to 10% of total national energy consumption by 2030; (ii) Reduce power loss to less than 6.5% by 2025 and less than 6.0% by 2030; (iii) Ensure that 100% of key energy consumers comply with the prescribed energy management system.

The Programme also includes the following main tasks: a) Develop mechanisms and policies to support economical and efficient use of energy; b) Provide technical and financial support to promote investment projects that focus on efficient energy use; c) Establish a center and system for the Vietnam energy database; d) Strengthen capacity, communication, international cooperation, science, and technology in the field of economical and efficient use of energy; e) Establish an energy promotion fund to encourage economical and efficient use of energy.

Just and Equitable Transition

- **National Green Growth Strategy¹⁸** issued by Prime Minister: The Strategy for 2021-2030 was approved by Deputy Prime Minister Decision No. 1658/QĐ-TTg. This document aims at accomplishing green growth, contributing to the restructuring of the economy in conjunction with renewing the growth model, to achieve economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, and social equality; strive towards a green and carbon neutral economy; contribute to the realization of the goal to reduce global warming.

By 2030, the main targets are to decrease primary energy consumption in average GDP by 1.0-1.5% per year during the period 2021-2030, increase the proportion of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply to 15-20%, have the digital economy account for 30% of GDP, maintain stable forest coverage at 42%, and have at least 30% of the total dry crop area irrigated using advanced water-saving irrigation methods.

Another goal is to enhance the quality of life and resilience of people to climate change, while ensuring equality in conditions and opportunities to unleash their capacity and enjoy the benefit of development, and not leave anyone behind in the transition towards a greener economy.

¹⁷ [Decision no. 280/QĐ-TTg dated March 13, 2019 of the Prime Minister approving the National Program on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy](#)

¹⁸ Decision No. 1658/QĐ-TTg dated October 1, 2021 of the Prime Minister approving the National Green Growth Strategy for the period 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050

Developing green human resources and jobs involves encouraging development of human resources and creating green jobs, while providing training and knowledge to public management officials and businesses.

- **Labor Code**¹⁹ (Law No. 45/2019/QH14): The Labor Code of Viet Nam is the primary law governing the employment relationship in Viet Nam. It sets out the rights and obligations of employers and employees and covers a wide range of issues, including employment contracts, working hours, wages, social insurance, occupational safety and health, and labor dispute resolution. The most recent Labor Code of Viet Nam was passed in 2019 and came into effect on January 1, 2021.

The Labor Code includes provisions that protect workers' rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining, and participation in workplace decision-making. These provisions help ensure that workers have a voice in decisions that affect their lives and livelihoods. In the context of a just energy transition, this provision can help ensure that workers in the energy sector are able to participate in discussions about the transition and have their interests and concerns considered.

Under the Labor Code, employers have certain obligations in cases of structural or technological change or due to economic reasons. These obligations include the following:

- **Notification:** Employers are required to provide advance notice to the employee and the provincial People Committee of any planned structural or technological changes or reductions in workforce due to economic reasons. The notice must be given at least 30 days in advance of the planned changes.
 - **Consultation:** Employers are required to consult with employees and their representative organizations on the planned changes and to consider their input in decision-making. Employers must provide relevant information about the planned changes to employees and their representatives in a timely and appropriate manner.
 - **Retraining and Job Placement:** If the planned changes will result in the termination of employment for some employees, the employer must provide retraining opportunities and assistance with job placement to help affected employees find new employment.
 - **Severance Pay:** If the planned changes result in the termination of employment for some employees, the employer must provide severance pay in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code. The amount of severance pay is based on the length of service of the employee and is intended to provide financial support during the transition to new employment.
- **Law on Social Insurance**²⁰ (Law No. 58/2014/QH13): The Law on Social Insurance in Viet Nam does not have specific provisions related to supporting a just energy transition. However, there are several broader provisions within the law that could support efforts towards a just energy transition, such as

¹⁹ Labor Code 2019

²⁰ The Law on Social Insurance 2014

- BeneFIT to employees in case of occupational accidents and diseases. This could be particularly relevant in industries such as coal mining or oil and gas extraction, which have high risks of occupational accidents and diseases.
- Rehabilitation services and vocational training for employees who are disabled due to occupational accidents or diseases. By providing rehabilitation services and vocational training, the government can help these workers transition to new, safer industries or occupations.
- Retirement beneFIT to eligible individuals. As the country transitions to cleaner energy sources, it is important to ensure that workers in the fossil fuel industry are not left behind. By providing retirement beneFIT to these workers, the government can help ensure that they are able to retire with dignity and financial security.

Conclusion. The overall review indicates that Vietnam has established a relatively comprehensive legal framework for promoting a green economy and energy transition. This framework encompasses various areas and activities, such as *climate change, renewable energy development, decarbonization of the electricity system, energy efficiency, and just and equitable transition*. It has provided a crucial legal foundation for implementing energy transition while also facilitating and promoting these activities through ongoing improvements to the legal framework. Notably, policy and regulatory systems related to climate change, green economy, and just and equitable transition have been improved. However, further attention will be required to continue building and enhancing the legal framework, particularly in areas such as *renewable energy development and decarbonization of the electricity system*.

2.2. Gaps and challenges identification

These policies and laws demonstrate Viet Nam's commitment to addressing climate change, the just energy transition towards a low-carbon economy. However, there are still challenges to be addressed, such as the need to improve the regulatory framework for **renewable energy development, increase investment in energy efficiency, and reduce the reliance on fossil fuels** to promote sustainable development and support just energy transition in Viet Nam.

a) Regarding regulations on Renewable Energy Development: Vietnam has been making significant strides in promoting the development of renewable energy in the country but still faces several challenges in terms of regulatory frameworks, incentives, and investment opportunities for renewable energy projects.

An initiative for development of the Law on Renewable Energy is currently being proposed by some donors and experts in Viet Nam. Accordingly, it is necessary to study and develop this legal document in order to institutionalize and create a legal framework to optimize the policies for renewable energy development²¹. Once enacted, it is expected to resolve inconsistencies that have arisen between legal documents related to renewable energy, improve investment policies and state management of renewable

²¹ Bich Lan, *Proposed for building law on renewable energy to attract resources for renewable energy development*, 03/01/2023. See further at: <https://quochoi.vn/tintuc/Pages/tin-hoat-dong-cua-quoc-hoi.aspx?temID=72027>

energy resources, and introduce new mechanisms such as bidding processes to select solar and wind power developers, as well as direct power purchase agreements.

If the initiative is approved, the law should include provisions to support the just energy in Viet Nam in the following aspects:

1. Renewable energy targets: The law should establish clear targets for the share of renewable energy in the country's total energy mix, along with specific timelines and measurable indicators.
2. FIT and pricing mechanisms: The law should establish FIT or other pricing mechanisms to ensure a stable return on investment for renewable energy producers, as well as to encourage the adoption of renewable energy by consumers.
3. Incentives and subsidies: The law should provide incentives and subsidies to encourage the development and adoption of renewable energy, such as tax breaks, investment incentives, and low-interest loans.
4. Renewable energy project approval process: The law should establish a streamlined process for the approval of renewable energy projects, including clear timelines and requirements for environmental impact assessments.
5. Grid connection: The law should establish guidelines and procedures for the connection of renewable energy projects to the national grid, including technical standards and requirements.
6. Research and development: The law should encourage research and development of new renewable energy technologies, as well as collaboration with international partners to share knowledge and best practices.
7. Environmental protection: The law should ensure that renewable energy projects are developed in an environmentally responsible manner, including mitigating potential impacts on local communities and ecosystems.

b) Regulations on auction of new renewable energy project development: To avoid the risk of massive, uncontrolled, and inefficient investment, it is necessary to develop a bidding mechanism to control potential investors for investment activities in the field of renewable energy.

The Law on Investment 2020 merely defines “renewable energy production” as an industry or profession eligible for investment incentives. Thus, renewable energy projects will follow the general investment process and procedures of the Law on Investment 2020 including the following basic steps: *(i) Implement the procedures for investment guideline approval for projects subject to application for investment guidelines²²; (ii) Carrying out investor selection procedures (Holding land use right auction in accordance with regulations of land law or Bidding to select an investor in accordance with regulations of law on bidding or Approving an investor in accordance*

²² Law on Investment 2020, Articles 30 - 36

*with the provisions of the Law on Investment 2020*²³; (iii) *Carry out procedures for issuance of Investment Registration Certificate and Enterprise Registration Certificate*²⁴.

However, current legislation on investment, land, and bidding do not establish any specific rules regarding the form of investor selection for renewable energy projects – a specialized field. For example, it has not yet been clarified whether an auction or bidding must be held to select an investor to allocate the marine area for research and survey purposes? How would the selection of investors to implement offshore wind power after the survey be done, and whether auctions or bidding are organized to select investors on the basis of electricity prices and other criteria related to socioeconomic and environment or not?²⁵

In the revised Draft of the Law on Bidding (February 2023 version), there is no separate regulation on bidding for investor selection for renewable energy projects. The draft of the Law on Bidding determines that investor selection shall be carried out in one of two cases: (i) An investment project involving land use falls under the circumstances in which a tender must be held in accordance with land law; (ii) The investment project having to undergo bidding to select investors according to specialized laws and law on private sector according to the provisions of specialized management law²⁶. The draft Law on Bidding assigns the Government to detail the process and procedures for investor selection²⁷.

For non-land use renewable energy projects such as offshore wind power, there are currently no regulations on investor selection bidding²⁸.

In addition, the process of selecting investors for power projects, especially those related to renewable energy projects (with the exception of Build-Operate-Transfer – BOT projects) has not taken into account the criteria of electricity selling price..

The lack of a bidding mechanism to select investors for a specific renewable energy development project can lead to an uncontrolled increase in renewable energy project investors in the near future. This can result in activities that are not following the technical framework details, reducing the efficiency of Viet Nam's investment in renewable energy development, and leading to the waste of available resources and fuel. To avoid the risk of massive, uncontrolled, and inefficient investment, it is necessary to develop a bidding mechanism to control potential investors for investment activities in the field of renewable energy. This is in line with the objectives of the JETP, which aims to develop a long-term and reliable legitimacy framework for the green economy transition through improving the regulatory frameworks to facilitate investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and strengthen the electricity grid in Viet Nam.

²³ Law on Investment 2020, Article 29

²⁴ Law on Investment 2020, Articles 37, 38; Law on Enterprises 2020, Article 26

²⁵ Bich Lan, *The National Assembly discusses the Draft Amendment to Law on Bidding*, 15/11/2022. See further at: <https://quochoi.vn/hoatdongdbqh/Pages/tin-hoat-dong-dai-bieu.aspx?ItemID=70629>

²⁶ Draft Law on Bidding, Article 1, clause 3

²⁷ Draft Law on Bidding, Article 46, clause 3

²⁸ The Law on the Sea of Viet Nam 2012 and the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands 2015 do not have separate regulations on bidding or auctioning for offshore wind power projects.

Therefore, it is proposed to develop legal provisions on bidding to select renewable energy investors to meet the requirements of renewable electricity investment activities and solve the problems. The proposed legal provisions should include:

- Develop specific regulations outlining the bidding procedures and the conditions that investors must meet to participate in the bidding mechanism, as well as the agency responsible for implementation and specialized training plans.
- Criteria, standards, and quotas for selecting renewable energy investors through bidding, which will be based on the project's scale or the type of energy used;
- Guidelines for preparing bidding documents, bidding offers, and methods for identifying and evaluating investor selection; and
- Regulations to link and coordinate state agencies, EVN, and relevant private enterprises in bidding activities in terms of state management.

c) Instructions for creating carbon credit trading platforms, considering the issuance of carbon taxes: Although the road-map for developing and implementing the domestic carbon market is clearly defined in Article 17 of Decree No. 06/2022/ND-CP, the mechanism for building the content is slow and unclear about the implementation progress of each step.

Considering accelerating the pilot exchange would facilitate the realization of the domestic carbon market. Additionally, the current framework of Decree No. 06/2022/ND-CP not only requires the establishment of a legal framework for investing in domestic carbon credits but also necessitates building or amending laws to create additional legal mechanisms for foreign investors to participate in carbon credit trading in Viet Nam. Viet Nam can consider drawing the road-map for the formation of carbon credit market, which may include development of regulations for carbon credit management, the operation of the carbon credit exchange, pilot the implementation of the carbon credit clearing and exchange mechanism in potential areas, and guidance on the implementation of the carbon credit exchange and clearing mechanism. This trading floor is expected to serve a number of sectors with large emission-causing enterprises, such as steel, cement, and thermal power. Additionally, activities will be undertaken to increase capacity building and raise awareness about carbon market development.

Additionally, Viet Nam may consider promulgating a carbon tax regulation to be an effective tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by discouraging the use of high-emissions fuels and incentivizing the transition to low-carbon alternatives. Secondly, a carbon tax can help to raise revenue for the Government, which can be used to fund initiatives and programs. A carbon tax can help Viet Nam to demonstrate its international commitment to tackling climate change. As more countries around the world adopt carbon pricing mechanisms, it is becoming increasingly important for Viet Nam to keep pace with global trends and ensure its competitiveness in a low-carbon economy.

d) PDP VIII: It is urgent for the Government to review and approve the PDP VIII promptly, particularly for grid projects that will supply electricity to the North of Viet Nam. The plan is crucial for achieving Viet Nam's targets for electricity production and

consumption, and it serves as the basis for many other relevant sectoral master plans and power projects nationwide.

It is important to note that power projects can take a relatively long time to implement, with grid projects taking about 2-3 years and power projects taking 6-7 years. Offshore wind power projects, for example, can take up to 5-11 years to develop, including surveying, licensing, project development, preparation, and construction. With Viet Nam aiming for 7,000 MW of offshore wind power by 2030, and with 2023 already upon us, it will be challenging to achieve this target and other electricity planning objectives if PDP VIII is not approved in time²⁹ .

The PDP VIII adheres solutions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net zero emission by 2050 according to commitment of the Prime Minister at the COP26³⁰. In which, the MOIT proposes that new coal power plants will not be built from 2030. Coal power plants with over 40 years life will be considered to decommissioned or be converted to biomass and ammonia power plants before 2050³¹. In addition, renewable energy sources will be encouraged developing with reasonable costs while ensuring safe operation of electrical systems and economic properties of electrical systems³². However, the PDP VIII has not yet been approved.

- e) Center of Excellence (COE): To support the renewable energy development and the energy transition, Viet Nam is suggested to draw up regulations on appropriate mechanism/ establishment of a COE for renewable energy in Viet Nam to share expertise, support skills development, understanding of technology and regulations, and to facilitate voluntary cooperation between Viet Nam and private sector entities in technology transfer to accelerate and expand the scale of renewable energy deployment and clean energy system management in Viet Nam and the region**

COEs undertake research and development activities to improve the performance and efficiency of renewable energy technologies. They work to identify and overcome technical barriers and develop new innovations that can drive down costs and increase adoption of renewable energy. The COEs may engage in policy advocacy, working to influence government policies and regulations to support the growth of renewable energy. They advocate for incentives, funding, and other support mechanisms that can help accelerate the deployment of renewable energy technologies.

- f) Renewable Energy Development Strategy³³: to ensure national energy security, it is an urgent need of the Prime Minister approving the National Energy Development Strategy until 2030, with a vision to 2045.**

²⁹ Thy Thao, The Ministry of Industry and Trade proposing soon to consider approving the Power Developing Planning VIII, Industry and Trade Magazine, 08/02/2023. See further at: <https://tapchicongthuong.vn/bai-viet/bo-cong-thuong-kien-nghi-som-xem-xet-phe-duyet-guy-hoach-dien-viii-102650.htm>

³⁰ Letter No. 4329/BCT-DL dated July 25, 2022 of the MOIT on reporting on the contents of PDP VIII

³¹ Letter No. 4329/BCT-DL dated July 25, 2022 of the MOIT on reporting on the contents of PDP VIII

³² Letter No. 4329/BCT-DL dated July 25, 2022 of the MOIT on reporting on the contents of PDP VIII

³³ The Government of Viet Nam, *Draft Decision of the Prime Minister approving the National Energy Development Strategy until 2030, with a vision to 2045*, 06/09/2022. See further at: <https://chinhphu.vn/du-thao-vbqpp/du-thao-quyet-dinh-cua-thu-tuong-chinh-phu-phe-duyet-chien-luoc-phat-trien-nang-luong-quoc-gia-d-5202>

The MOIT is currently soliciting feedback from the public regarding the draft decision of the Prime Minister approving the National Energy Development Strategy until 2030, with a vision to 2045 (the Strategy).

The overall objective of the Strategy is to ensure national energy security; to provide sufficient and stable energy with high quality and reasonable prices for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development, as well as to ensure national defense and security, improve people's lives, and contribute to protecting the ecological environment. The energy transition is an important contribution to achieving the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050. The energy sector will be developed harmoniously among sub-sectors with a coordinated and intelligent infrastructure, achieving advanced levels in the ASEAN region.

g) Amendment to the Land Law: Currently, there is no specific regulation governing the multi-purpose use of land for renewable energy projects combined with agriculture or aquaculture to improve agricultural production and processing.

In respect of Viet Nam, the current laws namely the Land Law 2013 addresses multi-purpose land in its regulations but does not prescribe in a separate article in order to develop renewable energy production with other land use purposes. For instance, armed forces units can use land for production and national defense and security tasks (Clause 2, Article 56 of the Land Law 2013) where many land areas managed by the armed forces can be developed wind farms and solar farms. However, communities can use land for agricultural production and aquaculture (point b, clause 3, Article 131 of the Land Law 2013) but no mention about the rights of communities to develop renewable energy production with agricultural production. Similarly, economic organizations, overseas Vietnamese, and foreign-invested enterprises can use “production” forest land for landscape business and Eco-environmental tourism under the forest canopy (Clause 3, Article 136 of the Land Law 2013) but without renewable production. The State can assign organizations to manage, use, and exploit specialized water surface land for non-agricultural or non-agricultural purposes in combination with aquaculture and fishing (Clause 1, Article 163 of the Land Law 2013). In the latest draft Land Law, multi-purpose land is prescribed in Article 209 containing new content that is not included in the Land Law 2013 but it is not clear that the new Land Law can provide the legal ground and give incentives for the development of future renewable energy projects using multi-purpose land.

Most renewable energy projects are typically large-scale and require a significant amount of land. The integration of solar energy in agricultural production is another example of multi-purpose land use. This model combines solar power generation and agricultural production (including cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.) to mitigate land use conflicts and bring greater socioeconomic benefit than single-use applications. The solar panel system also creates shade, reducing solar radiation and the rate of water evaporation. Therefore, the solar panel system is suitable for many types of plants that prefer scattered sunlight.

As mentioned, there is no specific regulation governing the multi-purpose use of land for renewable energy projects combined with agriculture or aquaculture to improve agricultural production and processing. While renewable energy projects can combine electricity production with agricultural production, in practice, land use conversion and retrieval are still necessary, leading to extended implementation periods and a lack of consensus among farmers. Additionally, there is a lack of established principles for determining the financial obligations of land users in cases of mixed-use and combined-use land. Land-related procedures and clearance work can often prove challenging and time-consuming for investors.

Amending and supplementing the Land Law requires a thorough review and evaluation of existing multi-purpose land relationships to improve the regulations on multi-purpose land (i.e., for renewable energy development) more specifically.

h) Electricity purchase price: The current regulations do not provide clear and specific guidelines to facilitate investors in negotiating electricity purchase and sale prices when implementing the bidding mechanism for power projects.

Biomass power projects continue to be eligible for the FIT scheme under Decision No. 08/2020/QĐ-TTg. However, the FIT scheme for wind and solar power projects has expired and has been replaced by an electricity generation price bracket for solar and transitional wind power plants as outlined in Decision No. 21/QĐ-BCT of the MOIT in 2023. Currently, there is no electricity price mechanism in place for new renewable energy power plants not covered by Decision No. 21/QĐ-BCT or for future renewable energy power plants.

Investors of renewable energy projects have expressed concerns that Decision No. 21/QĐ-BCT does not guarantee thorough appraisal and consultation. The MOIT has tasked Viet Nam Electricity (EVN) and the Electricity Power Trading Company (EVN/EPTC) with determining the price and utilizing the proposed results without consulting with an independent consultant. This practice is not suitable in practice as EVN/EPTC is the power buyer and always seeks to establish the cheapest input price mechanism, which may not ensure objectivity in assessing economic and social impacts that form the basis of policies impacting many stakeholder³⁴.

Presently, in Viet Nam, the competitive electricity market has completed the first level (competitive electricity generation market) and is implementing the second level (competitive wholesale electricity market) to progress to the third level of the market (competitive retail electricity market).

The draft of Law on Prices stipulates that (i) For electricity retail, the Prime Minister shall decide the average electric retail price level and the structure of electric retail tariff; the MOIT decides the average electric retail price level; Electricity retailers decide on specific prices; (ii) Regarding wholesale electricity and electricity generation service, the MOIT shall decide the price frame and the enterprise shall decide the specific price; (iii) For

³⁴ Nguyen Nga & Phan Hau, *Renewable power enterprises worry about insolvency*, Thanh Nien Magazine Newspaper, 15/03/2023. See further at: <https://thanhvien.vn/doanh-nghiep-dien-tai-tao-lo-vo-no-185230315052838168.htm>

power transmission services, auxiliary services for power systems, dispatching services for power system operation, services for managing electricity market transactions, and electricity distribution services, the MOIT shall decide to specific pricing. If the Draft Law on Prices is approved, with the regulations on the competence to determine the prices as mentioned above and the new regulations on prices, there will be many current regulations on electricity prices that are no longer relevant and need to be reviewed, amended, supplemented or replaced. If the Draft Law on Prices is approved, it will also facilitate investors to negotiate electricity purchase and sale prices when implementing the bidding mechanism for power projects. This will also become a legal basis for developing the current competitive wholesale market and the future competitive retail market in Viet Nam.

Table 2: Summary of key gaps identification and solutions

#	Key findings	Enhancing Policies and Legal Framework			
		Proposed Solutions	Indepth study	Focal	Timeline
1.	Instructions for creating carbon credit trading platforms, considering the issuance of carbon taxes: Although the road-map for developing and implementing the domestic carbon market is clearly defined in Article 17 of Decree No. 06/2022/ND-CP, the mechanism for building the content is slow and unclear about the implementation progress of each step.	Drawing the road-map for the formation of the carbon credit market, including regulations for carbon credit management, carbon credit exchange, carbon credit clearing and exchange mechanism in potential areas, and guidance on the implementation of the carbon credit exchange and clearing mechanism. Promulgating a new regulation for creation of domestic carbon credits in Vietnam, including principles for assessment of additionality of projects and specifying the emissions baseline, procedures for accreditation of independent auditors. It should be issued by a decision of the Prime Minister.	x	MONRE & MOF	2025
2.	Regulation on Renewable Energy Development: Vietnam has been making significant strides in promoting the development of renewable energy in the country but still faces several challenges in terms of regulatory frameworks, incentives, and investment opportunities for renewable energy projects.	Developing Renewable Electricity Law or revising Electricity Law with a new chapter on regulations on electricity from renewable energy, defining feed in tariffs (FIT) for different forms of renewable electricity and their adjustment over time.	x	MOIT	2025

3.	Regulations on auction of new renewable energy project development: To avoid the risk of massive, uncontrolled, and inefficient investment, it is necessary to develop a bidding mechanism to control potential investors for investment activities in the field of renewable energy	Developing a new regulation on auction or bidding of new renewable electricity project development; specifying eligibility to participate and responsibilities of implementing auctions or bidding regularly in a transparent manner. This regulation should be enacted in the Governmental decree.	x	MPI	2024
4.	PDP VIII: It is urgent for the Government to review and approve the PDP VIII promptly, particularly for grid projects that will supply electricity to the North of Viet Nam. The plan is crucial for achieving Viet Nam's targets for electricity production and consumption, and it serves as the basis for many other relevant sectoral master plans and power projects nationwide.	Approval on PDP VIII with a new Renewable Energy Development Strategy	o	MOIT	2023
5.	Center of Excellence (COE): To support the renewable energy development and the energy transition, Viet Nam is suggested to draw up regulations on appropriate mechanism/ establishment of a COE for renewable energy in Viet Nam to share expertise, support skills development, understanding of technology and regulations, and to facilitate voluntary cooperation between Viet Nam and private sector entities in technology transfer to accelerate and expand the scale of renewable energy deployment and clean energy system management in Viet Nam and the region	Developing a guideline on establishment and operation of the Centers of Excellence (COEs) in Vietnam	x	MOST	2025
6.	Renewable Energy Development Strategy: to ensure national energy security, it is in urgent need of the Prime Minister approving the National Energy Development Strategy until 2030, with a vision to 2045.	Approving the National Energy Development Strategy until 2030, with a vision to 2045		MOIT	2023
7.	Amendment to the Land Law: Currently, there is no specific	Developing specific regulation governing the multi-purpose use	x	MONRE	2024

	regulation governing the multi-purpose use of land for renewable energy projects combined with agriculture or aquaculture to improve agricultural production and processing.	of land for renewable energy projects combined with agriculture or aquaculture. Developing principles for determining the financial obligations of land users in cases of mixed-use and combined-use land.			
8.	Electricity purchase price: The current regulations do not provide clear and specific guidelines to facilitate investors in negotiating electricity purchase and sale prices when implementing the bidding mechanism for power projects.	Developing guidelines to facilitate investors in negotiating electricity purchase and sale prices when implementing the bidding mechanism for power projects. Developing regulations on auctioning of retail electricity purchase and detailing regulations for competitive retail electricity markets.	x	MOF	2024

3. Recommendations for the development of JETP Resource Mobilization Plan and next steps

3.1. Recommendations

In preparation for the plan to improve policies and regulations, we recommend to the Government of Viet Nam to prioritize the promulgation, revision, and supplementation of important strategies, laws, regulations, and plans, including:

- **New legal documents to be issued:**

1. A national plan or strategy on formal just transition which will contain all key legal terms, timelines and task allocation related to JETP. This plan should be issued by Prime Minister;
2. Renewable Electricity Law or revised Electricity Law with a new chapter on electricity from renewable energy, defining feed in tariffs (FIT) for different forms of renewable electricity and their adjustment over time.
3. A new regulation on auction or bidding of new renewable electricity project development; specifying eligibility to participate and responsibilities of implementing auctions or bidding regularly in a transparent manner. This regulation should be enacted in the Governmental decree;
4. Regulation on auctioning of retail electricity purchase and detailing regulations for competitive retail electricity markets. There are a number of documents should be reviewed and revised, such as Electricity Law, Governmental decree on guiding the implementation of Electricity Law;

5. A new regulation for creation of domestic carbon credits in Vietnam, including principles for assessment of additional emissions of projects and specifying the emissions baseline, procedures for accreditation of independent auditors. It should be issued by a decision of the Prime Minister.
 6. A guideline on establishment and operation of the Centers of Excellence (COEs) in Vietnam;
 7. A regulation for sustainable energy development funds that are sufficiently flexible to allow large scale investments in renewable electricity plants. These funds should only be supported apart from the state budget but will attract other non-state financial resources.
- **Revise and update current legal documents, including:**
 8. Amendment to the Land Law to cover regulations on land for renewable electricity generation and grid expansion, multiple purpose land use; and/or providing guidelines for implementation of the revised Land Law with regulations on land for renewable energy, multiple purpose land use.
 - **Integration of initiatives for a just energy transition into socioeconomic development planning and policies:**
 9. Approval on PDP VIII with a new Renewable Energy Development Strategy;
 10. Supplementing “green jobs and skills development programs” into the National Plan of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA) on "Enhancing Vietnamese labor skills to 2030, vision to 2045" in order to create new employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. ;
 11. Developing policies and plans on poverty reduction and development of mountainous area on protecting vulnerable communities, such as indigenous peoples, from the negative impacts of energy development is essential for a just energy transition, such as supplement of the just transition into the National Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction issued by the Decision 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister in 1998.

3.2. Next steps

The focal authorities for relevant policy and regulation should conduct further studies and assessment in compliance with the Law on Promulgation Normative Documents of Viet Nam. These further in-depth studies would involve a review and retirement of some existing mechanisms, policies, and laws to create new ones that would facilitate the just energy transition.

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Appendix I: List of JETP-related policies and regulations

Abbreviation:

[CC] Climate Change	[RED] Renewable Energy Development	[EE] Energy Efficiency
[DC] Decarbonization	[JT] Just Transition	[GS] Grid Strengthening
[COE] Centre of Excellence		[CM] Competitive Market
[MONRE] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment		
[MPI] Ministry of Planning and Investment		
[MOIT] Ministry of Industry and Trade		[MOT] Ministry of Transportation
[MARD] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		[MOFA] Ministry of Foreign Affairs
[MOF] Ministry of Finance		[MOC] Ministry of Construction
[MOST] Ministry of Science and Technology		[MOJ] Ministry of Justice
[MOLISA] Ministry of Labor – War Invalids and Social Affairs		[SBV] State Bank

No	Document	Issuing Authority	Focal Authority	Key Activities
RESOLUTIONS (The National Assembly; the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Central Committee)				
1	Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated June 3, 2013 of the 11th Central Executive Committee on active in response to climate change, improvement of natural resource management and environmental protection promulgated by Central Executive Committee	Central Executive Committee	MONRE	CC ET
2	Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW dated October 22, 2018 of the 12 th Central Executive Committee on the strategy of sustainable development of Viet Nam's marine economy to 2030 with a vision to 2045	Central executive committee	MONRE	CC RED
3	Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020 of the Politburo on orientations of strategy for national energy development by 2030 with a vision to 2045	Politburo	MOIT	CC RED EE DC JT
4	Resolution No. 16/2021/QH15 dated July 27, 2021 of National Assembly on five-year socio-economic development plans during the 2021 – 2025 period	National Assembly	MPI	CC RED GS JT
5	Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW dated November 17, 2022 of the 12 th Central Executive Committee on Industrialization and Modernization of Viet Nam by 2030, with a vision to 2045	Central executive committee	MPI	CC RED EE JT DC CM
LAWS				
6	Law No. 28/2004/QH 11 dated December 3, 2004 on Electricity; Law No. 24/2012/QH13 dated November 20,	National Assembly	MOIT	RED EE

	2012 amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Electricity Law; Law No. 28/2018/QH14 dated June 15, 2018 amending, supplementing a number of articles of 11 laws related to planning; Law No. 03/2022/QH15 dated January 11, 2022 amending, supplementing a number of articles of Law on Public Investment, Law on public-private partnership Investment, Law on Housing, Law on Bidding, Electricity Law, Law on Enterprises, Law on Special Excise Duty and Law on Enforcement of Civil Judgments;			ST GS
7	Law No. 14/2008/QH12 dated 03/06/2008 on Corporate Income Tax; Law No. 32/2013/QH13 dated June 19, 2013 on amending, supplementing a number of articles in the Law on Corporate Income Tax; Law No. 74/2014/QH13 dated November 26, 2014 on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Taxation; Law No. 61/2020/QH14 dated June 17, 2020 on Investment	National Assembly	MOF	RED
8	Law No. 21/2008/QH12 dated November 13, 2008 on High Technology	National Assembly	MOST	EE
9	Law No. 46/2010/QH12 dated June 16, 2010 on the State Bank of Viet Nam	National Assembly	SBV	CM
10	Law No. 47/2010/QH12 dated June 16, 2010 on Credit Institutions; Law No. 17/2017/QH14 dated November 20, 2017 on amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Credit Institutions	National Assembly	SBV	CM
11	Law No. 50/2010/QH12 dated June 17, 2010 on Economical and efficient use of energy	National Assembly	MOIT	EE
12	Law No. 11/2012/QH13 dated June 20, 2012 on Prices	National Assembly	MOF	Electricity Price
13	Law No. 18/2012/QH13 dated June 21, 2012 on the sea of Viet Nam	National Assembly	MOIT	CC RED
14	Law No. 29/2013/QH13 dated June 18, 2013 on Science and Technology	National Assembly	MOST	COE
15	Law No. 33/2013/QH13 dated June 19, 2013 on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control	National Assembly	MARD	CC
16	Law No. 38/2013/QH13 dated November 16, 2013 on Employment	National Assembly	MOLISA	CC JT
17	Law No. 43/2013/QH13 dated November 26, 2013 on Bidding; Law No. 03/2022/QH15 dated January 11, 2022 on amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Law on public Investment, the law on investment , the law on public-private partnership Investment, Law on Housing, Law on Bidding, Electricity Law, Law on Enterprises, Law on Special Excise Duty and Law on Enforcement of Civil Judgments; Law No. 64/2020/QH14 dated June 18, 2020 on public-private partnership investment, Law No. 40/2019/QH14 dated June 13, 2019 on Architecture; Law No. 04/2017/QH14 dated June 12, 2017 on providing assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises; Law No. 03/2016/QH14 dated November 22, 2016 on amending, supplementing Article 6 and Annex 4 on the List	National Assembly	MPI	RED

	of conditional investment and business lines of the Law on Investment.			
18	Law No. 45/2013/QH13 dated November 29, 2013 on Land	National Assembly	MONRE	RED
19	Law No. 50/2014/QH13 dated June 18, 2014 on Construction; Law No. 62/2020/QH14 dated June 17, 2020 on amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Construction Law; Law No. 40/2019/QH14 dated June 13, 2019 on Architecture; Law No. 35/2018/QH14 dated November 20, 2018 on amending, supplementing some articles related to planning of 37 Laws; Law No. 03/2016/QH14 dated November 22, 2016 amending, supplementing Article 6 and Annex 4 on the List of conditional investment and business lines of the Law on Investment	National Assembly	MOC	CC EE
20	Law No. 58/2014/QH13 dated November 20, 2014 on Social Insurance	National Assembly	MOLISA	JT
21	Law No. 74/2014/QH13 dated November 27, 2014 on Vocational Education	National Assembly	MOLISA	JT
22	Law No. 82/2015/QH13 dated June 25, 2015 on natural resources and environment of sea and islands; Law No. 35/2018/QH14 dated November 20, 2018 on amending, supplementing some articles related to planning of 37 Laws	National Assembly	MONRE	RED
23	Law No. 01/2016/QH14 dated November on Property Auction	National Assembly	MOJ	RED
24	Law No. 07/2017/QH14 dated June 19, 2017 on Technology Transfer	National Assembly	MOST	CEO
25	Law No. 21/2017/QH14 dated November 24, 2017 on Planning	National Assembly	MPI	RED
26	Law No. 45/2019/QH14 dated November 20, 2019 on Labor	National Assembly	MOLISA	JT
27	Law No. 54/2019/QH14 dated November 26, 2019 on Securities	National Assembly	MOF	CM
28	Law No. 59/2020/QH14 dated June 17, 2020 on Enterprises	National Assembly	MPI	RED
29	Law No. 61/2020/QH14 dated June 17, 2020 on Investment	National Assembly	MPI	RED
30	Law No. 64/2020/QH14 dated June 18, 2020 on Public-Private Partnership Investment	National Assembly	MPI	RED
31	Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020 on Environmental Protection	National Assembly	MONRE	CC RED DC
RESOLUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT				
32	Resolution No. 26/NQ-CP dated March 5, 2020 of the Government promulgating the Master Plan and the 5-year plan for the implementation of Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW dated October 22, 2018 of the 12th Central Executive Committee on the strategy of sustainable development of Viet Nam's marine economy to 2030 with a vision to 2045	Government	MONRE	CC RED EE
33	Resolution No. 140/NQ-CP dated October 2, 2020 of the Government on Action Program to implement Resolution	Government	MOIT	CC RED

	No. 55-NQ/TW on orientations of strategy for national energy development by 2030 with a vision to 2045			EE DC
34	Resolution No. 06/NQ-CP dated January 21, 2021 of the Government on the Action Plan to continue implementing Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW of the 11th Central Executive Committee on active in response to climate change, improvement natural resource management and environmental protection according to Conclusion No. 56-KL/TW of the Politburo	Government	MONRE	ET
35	Resolution No. 99/NQ-CP dated August 30, 2021 of the Government approving the 2021 – 2026 Government’s Action Program for implementation of the National Assembly’s Resolution regarding the Socio-Economic Development Plan during the 5-year period from 2021 to 2025	Government	MPI	CC RED EE GS JT
36	Resolution No. 138/NQ-CP dated October 25, 2022 of the Government on the national master Planning for the period 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050	Government	MPI	CC RED EE Energy Transition
37	Resolution No. 01/NQ-CP dated January 6, 2023 of the Government on the main tasks and solutions for the implementation of the socio-economic development plan, the State budget estimation and the improvement of the business environment, enhancing national competitiveness in 2023	Government	MPI	CC RED JT Energy Transition
38	Resolution No. 06/NQ-CP dated January 10, 2023 of the Government on the development of a flexible, modern, efficient, sustainable and integrated labor market for quick socio-economic recovery	Government	MOLISA	JT
DECREES OF GOVERNMENT				
39	Decree No. 21/2011/ND-CP dated March 29, 2011 of the Government detailing the law on economical and efficient use of energy and measures for its implementation	Government	MOIT	EE
40	Decree No. 137/2013/ND-CP dated October 21, 2013 of the Government detailing implementation of a number of articles of the Electricity Law and the Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Electricity Law	Government	MOIT	RED EE ST GS
41	Decree No. 218/2013/ND-CP dated December 26, 2013 of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of the Law on Corporate Income Tax	Government	MOF	RED
42	Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law	Government	MONRE	RED
43	Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on regulations on collection of land rent and water surface rent	Government	MONRE	RED
44	Decree No. 76/2018/ND-CP dated May 15, 2018 of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Technology Transfer	Government	MOST	DC RED GS

45	Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated July 9, 2015 of the Government on jobs creation policies and national employment fund	Government	MOLISA	JT
46	Decree No. 93/2018/ND-CP dated June 30, 2018 of the Government on providing for provincial-government debt management	Government	MOF	CM
47	Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP dated June 30, 2018 of the Government providing for issuance, registration, depositing, listing and trading of Government debt instruments on the securities market	Government	MOF	CM
48	Decree No. 15/2019/ND-CP dated February 1, 2019 of the Government on providing guidelines for some articles and implementation of the Law on Vocational Education	Government	MOLISA	JT
49	Decree No. 145/2020/ND-CP dated December 14, 2020 of the Government on elaboration of some Articles of the Labor Code on working conditions and labor relations	Government	MOLISA	JT
50	Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP dated December 31, 2020 of the Government prescribing private placement and trading of privately placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market; Decree No. 65/2022/ND-CP dated September 16, 2022 of the Government providing amendments to the Government's Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP dated December 31, 2020 prescribing private placement and trading of privately placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market; Decree No. 08/2023/ND-CP dated March 5, 2023 of the Government providing amendments to and suspension of some articles of Decrees prescribing private placement and trading of privately placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market.	Government	MOF	CM
51	Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP dated December 31, 2020 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Securities	Government	MOF	CM
52	Decree No. 06/2021/ND-CP dated January 26, 2021 of the Government elaborating on the implementation of several regulations on quality management, construction and maintenance of construction works	Government	MOC	RED
53	Decree No. 15/2021/ND-CP dated March 3, 2021 of the Government detailing a number of contents on construction investment project management	Government	MOC	RED
54	Decree No. 31/2021/ND-CP dated March 26, 2021 of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of Law on Investment	Government	MPI	RED
55	Decree No. 06/2022/ND-CP dated January 7, 2022 of the Government on mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and protection of the ozone layer	Government	MONRE	CC DC
56	Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP dated January 10, 2022 of the Government detailing a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	Government	MOLISA	CC DC RED
DECISION OF THE PRIME MINISTER				

57	Decision No. 1855/QD - TTg dated December 27, 2007 of the Prime Minister approving Viet Nam's national energy development strategy to 2020 with a vision to 2050	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED EE
58	Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg dated June 29, 2011 of the Prime Minister on the mechanism to support the development of wind power projects in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED
59	Decision No. 1670/QD-TTg dated November 08, 2012 of the Prime Minister on November 8, 2012 on approving smart grid development scheme in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MOIT	GS
60	Decision No. 24/2014/QD-TTg dated March 24, 2014 of the Prime Minister on the mechanism to support the development of biomass power projects in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED
61	Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg dated November 25, 2015 of the Prime Minister approving the development strategy of renewable energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050	Prime Minister	MOIT	CC RED DC EE GS
62	Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 14, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the adjustment of the master plan on development of the coal industry in Viet Nam to 2020 with a vision to 2030.	Prime Minister	MOIT	CC
63	Decision No. 2053/QD-TTg dated October 28, 2016 of the Prime Minister on the Plan for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC RED
64	Decision No. 419/QD-TTg dated April 5, 2017 of the Prime Minister approving the national program on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the mitigation of deforestation and forest degradation; conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forest resources through 2030	Prime Minister	MARD	CC DC
65	Decision No. 622/QD-TTg dated May 10, 2017 of the Prime Minister on the National Action Plan for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Prime Minister	MPI	JT RED EE
66	Decision No. 986/QD-TTg dated August 8, 2018 of the Prime Minister approving the development strategy of Viet Nam Banking Sector by 2025 and vision to 2030	Prime Minister	SBV	RED CC DC
67	Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg dated September 10, 2018 of the Prime Minister amending, supplementing a number of articles Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg dated June 29, 2011 of the Prime Minister on the mechanism for provision of assistance the development of wind power projects in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED
68	Decision No. 280/QD-TTg dated March 13, 2019 of the Prime Minister approving the National Program on economical and efficient use of energy for the period 2019-2030	Prime Minister	MOIT	EE
69	Decision No. 08/2020/QD-TTg dated March 5, 2020 of the Prime Minister amendments to Decision No. 24/2014/QD-TTg dated March 24, 2014 of the Prime Minister on support mechanism for development of biomass power projects in Vietnam	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED Energy price

70	Decision No. 13/2020/QD-TTg dated April 6, 2020 of the Prime Minister on incentives for development of solar energy in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MOIT	RED
71	Decision No. 1055/QD-TTg dated July 20, 2020 of the Prime Minister on the National Plan to climate change response for the period 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC JT
72	Decision No. 2233/QD-TTg dated December 28, 2020 of the Prime Minister on approving the proposal to develop a competitive energy market by 2030 with vision toward 2045	Prime Minister	MOIT	CM RED
73	Decision No. 38/2020/QD-TTg dated December 30, 2020 of the Prime Minister on the List of high technologies prioritized for development investment and the List of high-tech products encouraged for development	Prime Minister	MOST	RED GS
74	Decision No. 1446/QD-TTg dated August 30, 2021 of the Prime Minister approving "Training and retraining program to meet the requirements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution"	Prime Minister	MOLISA	JT
75	Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg dated October 1, 2021 of the Prime Minister approving the National Green Growth Strategy for the period 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050	Prime Minister	MPI	CC RED EE JT Energy Transition DC COE
76	Decision No. 148/QD-TTg dated January 28, 2022 of the Prime Minister on the system of monitoring and evaluation of activities on national level climate change response	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC
77	Decision No. 450/QD-TTg dated April 13, 2022 of the Prime Minister approving the National environmental protection strategy by 2030 with a Vision to 2050	Prime Minister	MONRE	DC RED CC
78	Decision No. 569 /QD - TTg dated May 11, 2022 of the Prime Minister on the Strategy for development of Science, Technology and Innovation by 2030	Prime Minister	MOST	COE
79	Decision No. 687/QD-TTg dated June 07, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving the scheme for circular economy development in Viet Nam	Prime Minister	MPI	CC EE RED JT CM
80	Decision No. 876/QD - TTg dated July 22, 2022 of the Prime Minister approving the Action Program on green energy transformation, reducing carbon and methane emissions of the transport sector carriage	Prime Minister	MOT	Energy Transition Vehicle
81	Decision No. 882/QD-TTg dated July 22, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Action Plan on green growth for the period 2021-2030	Prime Minister	MPI	RED
82	Decision No. 888/QD-TTg dated July 25, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving for scheme setting out tasks and solutions for implementation of outcomes of the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC RED EE DC

				Energy Transition
83	Decision No. 896/QD-TTg dated July 26, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Strategy for Climate Change until 2050	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC EE RED DC Energy Transition
84	Decision No. 942/QD-TTg dated August 5, 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving the Action Plan for methane emissions reduction until 2030	Prime Minister	MONRE	CC DC RED Energy Transition
DECISIONS (of Ministers or Heads of Ministry-equivalent Agencies)				
85	Decision No. 1552/QD-NHNN dated August 6, 2015 of the State Bank on the Action Plan of the banking sector to implement the National Strategy on Green Growth to 2020	SBV	SBV	RED EE
86	Decision No. 1604/QD-NHNN dated August 7, 2018 of the State Bank on approving the scheme for green banking growth in Viet Nam	SBV	SBV	RED DC EE
87	Decision No. 2023/QD-BCT dated July 5, 2019 of the Ministry of Industry and Trade on approving Viet Nam's Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (RSP) Promotion Program during 2019 – 2025	MOIT	MOIT	RED
88	Decision No. 21/QD-BCT dated January 07, 2023 of Ministry of Industry and Trade on promulgation of the transitional framework for electricity prices of solar power plants wind power plants	MOIT	MOIT	CM RED
CIRCULARS (of Ministers or Heads of Ministry-equivalent Agency)				
89	Circular No. 01/2021/TT-BXD dated May 19, 2021 of Ministry of Construction on promulgating QCVN 01:2021/BXD, National technical regulation on construction planning	MOC	MOC	CC RED GS
90	Circular No. 15/2022/TT-BCT dated October 3, 2022 of the Ministry of Industry and Trade on approving the methods for determining electricity generation price range of solar power plants and wind power plants.	MOIT	MOIT	RED
91	Circular No. 17/2022/TT-NHNN dated December 23, 2022 of the State Bank providing guidelines on environmental risk management in credit extension by credit institutions and foreign bank branches	SBV	SBV	CM
OTHER DOCUMENTS				
92	Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contributions were first drafted in 2015, revised and updated in 2020 and 2022 ("NDC").			CC DC EE JT
93	The draft National Energy Master Plan for the period 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050 prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade for submission to the Prime Minister for approval. This draft has been sent by the Ministry of Industry and Trade for comments under Official Letter No. 5642/BCT-DKT dated September 22, 2022.	MOIT	MOIT	RED DC EE Energy Transition

94	Draft national electricity development plan for the period of 2021 - 2030 with a vision to 2045 (Power Development Plan VIII)	MOIT	MOIT	RED DC EE Energy Transition
95	Draft Decision on the promulgation of regulations on environmental criteria and certification for green credit and green bond issuance projects	Prime Minister	MONRE	CM
96	Draft Land Law (amend)	National Assembly	MONRE	RED
97	Draft Law on Prices (amend)	National Assembly	MOF	Electricity Price
98	Draft Law on Bidding (amend)	National Assembly	MPI	RED
99	Draft Decision of the Prime Minister approving the National Energy Development Strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045	Prime Minister	MOIT	EE GS RED