

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

**NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME
FOR THE PERIOD 2019 - 2030**

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE BY 2021

Hanoi, March 2022

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**NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME
FOR THE PERIOD 2019 - 2030
REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY 2021**

Implementing the direction of the Prime Minister assigning the Ministry of Industry and Trade to assume the main responsibility for organising the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Programme for the period of 2019 - 2030 as approved in Decision No. 280/QĐ-TTg dated March 13, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the Programme for short), the Ministry of Industry and Trade coordinated with agencies and companies to organise the implementation to achieve the goals by 2030, saving from 8 - 10% of total final energy use under the Business As Usual scenario, equivalent to about 60 -80 million tons of oil equivalent (60 -80 million toe). Accordingly, the organisation and implementation of the Programme in the first years of 2019-2021 are as follows:

I. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION SITUATION

1. GUIDE AND URGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FORMULATION, PROMULGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS OF PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTIVES ON ENHANCING ELECTRICITY SAVING IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025 AT MINISTRIES/INDUSTRIES AND LOCALITIES

a) Guide the localities in formulating, promulgating and organising the implementation of the local implementation plan

On April 22, 2019, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued an Official Letter to the People's Committees of the provinces and municipalities on the development of the Programme implementation plan. By the end of November 2021, 58/63 provinces/cities have issued the implementation plan for their localities. Thus, up to now, there are 5 provinces and municipalities that have not yet issued their implementation plan. The Ministry of Industry and Trade continues to guide and urge these localities to complete the development and promulgation of their implementation plans, which are expected to be ready, at the latest, by the end of the first quarter of 2022, ensuring that 100% of provinces/cities have issued their plans. Most of the plans for localities that have issued their implementation plans set out energy-saving targets. However, most localities apply the national target level to their locality and have defined targets for sectors, such as industry, construction, agriculture, forestry and fishery; trade and services; residence. The total cost for implementation in the locality (state budget and other sources) is estimated at 2,230 billion VND.

Some localities are particularly interested in economic and efficient energy use, such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, etc. Therefore, the Ministry of Industry and Trade supports and guides the remaining localities to develop and issue the Implementation Plan for the period up to 2025.

From the content of the implementation plan issued by the localities, it can be seen that the determination of the objectives in the implementation plan is still general, not based on the savings potential and the socio-economic development strategy of each locality, mainly based on the target of the Programme (saving from 5-7% by 2025, 8-10% by 2030). However, research by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the World Bank shows that, based on potential factors of energy-saving, socio-economic development status, budget autonomy, etc., 63 provinces and cities can be grouped into 07 local groups, and the national target set out in the Programme can be allocated to these groups based on the current state of socio-economic development, economic structure and energy-saving potential of the localities. The research results also show that if the national target by 2025 is to save 5% of total final energy use under the Business As Usual scenario, only 18 localities need to set a target higher than the national target (energy saving > 5%), the remaining localities have lower goals than the national target. In this regard, the Ministry of Industry and Trade will work with localities to clarify and determine the feasible goals of each locality based on scientific evidence.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has actively worked with international organisations to call

for funding to help some localities develop implementation plans in their localities. As a result, the implementation plan development for the period 2020-2025 of 15 localities has been supported, and all these 15 localities have issued and organised the implementation activities.

b) Guiding localities in developing, promulgating and organising the implementation of Directive No. 20/CT-TTg of the Prime Minister on the enhancement of electricity saving for 2020 - 2025

- On May 7, 2020, the Prime Minister issued Directive No. 20/CT-TTg to enhance electricity saving for 2020-2025 (Directive No. 20). The Directive sets out a target for the period 2020 - 2025, in which the whole country must strive to save at least 2.0% of total electricity consumption annually. To achieve this goal, the Prime Minister requested the ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies under the Government, People's Committees of provinces and municipalities, enterprises and socio-mass organisations to promote the practice of electricity saving in the fields of electricity use, including specific targets for each target group. Five groups of solutions include:

- (i) Electricity saving on their premises;
- (ii) Electricity saving in public lighting and outdoor advertising and decorative lighting;
- (iii) Electricity saving in households;
- (iv) Electricity saving at commercial and service establishments; and
- (v) Electricity saving at manufacturing establishments.

- In 2020 and the first six months of 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has supported 15 provinces and cities to develop a plan to implement the VNEEP in the period of 2019-2030, of which solutions for economic and efficient use of electricity for deployment in provinces and cities were combined. In addition, experience in developing Action Plans to implement Directive 20 of the supported provinces and cities has also been shared and disseminated to other provinces and cities across the country through technical seminars so that localities actively develop their own local action plans.

- On May 10, 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued the Official Letter No. 2567/BCT-TKNL on reporting on the implementation of Directive No. 20/CT-TTg dated May 7, 2020. The summary of the Reports of the People's Committees of the provinces and municipalities by the end of June 30, 2021, shows that:

- 54 provinces and municipalities have developed and promulgated the implementation plan for the deployment of the Directive No. 20 of the Prime Minister in the provinces and cities or issued the Directive of the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and municipalities on the enhancement of electricity saving in the provinces and cities for 2021-2025 (according to the Official Report of the People's Committees of the provinces and cities);
- 54 provinces and municipalities have had a focal point to implement Directive No. 20 (the People's Committees of provinces and cities assigned the Department of Industry and Trade to act as the focal point for implementation);
- 54 provinces and municipalities have implemented activities and solutions to save electricity in 2020 and the first 6 months of 2021 in their locality. Especially solutions to save electricity in agencies and companies using the local state budget and households using electricity;
- In addition to the decision promulgating the plan of the People's Committee of the provinces and cities, the Directive of the Chairman of the People's Committee of the provinces and cities to implement the Directive No. 20 of the Prime Minister, the provinces and cities also promulgate official documents, directing organisation using the state budget to promulgate rules and regulations on electricity saving at their premises.

- Implementation results in provinces and cities:

- 195 training courses and seminars on electricity saving for enterprises and individuals have been implemented;

- Printed and distributed 280,000 leaflets and 75,000 handbooks on energy-saving solutions in enterprises and households;
- Organised a campaign for households to save electricity, which directly attracted more than 120,000 households to participate in the nationwide campaign;
- 4,500 news and articles have been propagated through provinces and cities' electronic newspapers and radio stations;
- More than 80 in-depth reports on electricity saving solutions have been built and broadcast on the television station system of the provinces and cities with a high frequency of broadcasting to raise the awareness of the enterprises and people;
- Supported more than 1,200 enterprises to conduct energy audits, build energy management systems and implement solutions to save electricity;
- Mobilised more than 9,500 households to install rooftop solar energy systems through an electricity-saving programme.

- According to the calculation results of the Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN): in 2020, the total electricity saving across the country reached 4,543,244,264 kWh, accounting for 2.11% of the total national electricity output; in the first four months of 2021: The total savings: 1,506,598,913kWh; reached the rate of 2.15%. Thus, in 2020 and the first four months of 2021, the whole country has completed the electricity-saving target assigned by the Prime Minister in Directive No. 20/CT-TTg dated May 7, 2020, to enhance electricity-saving in the period 2021-2025.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES IN 2020 AND 2021 UNDER THE PROGRAMME

2020 and 2021 are the first years of implementing the Programme. State management agencies at the central and local levels, based on their assigned functions, tasks and scope of state management, actively organised research, reviewed contents, and guided the implementation of the Programme, specifically as follows:

a) At the central authority

- (i) *Regarding the development of mechanisms, policies, and legal documents, directed to implement the legal regulations on the economic and efficient use of energy:*

Ministries and industries have reviewed, supplemented, developed, and promulgated or submitted to competent authorities for promulgation legal documents with contents related to the economic and efficient use of energy. Some results are as follows:

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade and other ministries and industries have coordinated with the Central Economic Commission to develop and submit to the Politburo for promulgation Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020, of the Politburo on orientations for Viet Nam's national energy development strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045, according to which, the ratio of energy-saving to total final energy consumption compared with the Business As Usual scenario should be about 7% by 2030 and about 14% by 2045.

- As assigned by the Government, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has chaired and coordinated with relevant ministries and industries to submit to the Government for promulgation Resolution No. 140/NQ-CP dated October 2, 2020, on the Government's Action Plan for implementation of the Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020, of the Politburo on orientations of Viet Nam's national energy development strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045, according to it, the total final energy consumption by 2030 will reach 105 - 115 million toe, 160 - 190 million toe in 2045, and primary energy intensity in 2030 will reach 420 - 460 kgOE/1,000 USD GDP, in 2045 from 375 - 410 kgoe/1000 USD GDP.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has submitted to the Prime Minister for promulgation Decision No. 1577/QD-TTg dated October 12, 2020, on the list of key energy users in 2019 and Decision No. 1881/QD-TTg dated October 9 November 2021 on the list of key energy users in 2020.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has issued Circular No. 25/2020/TT-BCT dated September

29, 2020, providing for the planning and reporting on the plan's implementation for energy efficiency and energy audits.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has organised a study, review and evaluation of the results of the implementation of Decree No. 21/2011/ND-CP dated March 21, 2011, to provide details and implementing measures to implement the Law on economic and efficient use of energy.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has developed and is submitting to the Programme Steering Committee a draft of the framework plan of the Programme implementation for the period up to 2025; Regulations on task management of the Programme.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has implemented several activities such as:

- Issue circulars on energy consumption norms in key energy-consuming industries such as chemicals, paper, plastic, beverages, steel, seafood and sugar.

- Develop technical guidelines for implementing energy consumption norms for the seafood industry according to Circular 52/2018/TT-BCT, and consumption norms in the sugar production industry according to Circular 39/2019 /TT-BCT.

- Research and develop mechanisms, policies and legal regulations for the service company (ESCO) energy-saving business model.

- Building a system to assess, certify and inform on the capacity of energy consulting and service companies.

- Building a primary database and monitoring system to evaluate the implementation of the goals of the National Programme on economic and efficient energy use.

Standardise the energy management model and energy audit process according to the Law on economic and efficient energy use.

- Develop technical guidelines for implementing solutions for economic and efficient use of energy for industries consuming a lot of energy.

- Building pilot models on energy saving in LED lighting for agricultural production.

(ii) The implementation of tasks in 2020, 2021 and the development of the task plan for 2022 under the programme funded by the central budget:

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has developed and organised the management and implementation of 27 tasks to implement in 2020 using the central budget capital with the allocated budget of 10 billion VND and is developing and managing the performance of 45 tasks in 2021 using capital from the central budget with an allotted budget of VND 30 billion. These are specific tasks, in the programme's key task group, including:

- Group 1: Reviewing, developing and finalising the mechanisms and policies on economic and efficient energy use;
- Group 2: Providing technical and financial support to promote investment, production and business projects on economic and efficient use of energy for the following activities: production, manufacturing, renovation, transforming the market for vehicles, equipment, machines, production lines, public lighting, and energy-saving in households;
- Group 3: Strengthening capacity on economic and efficient use of energy;
- Group 4: Strengthening inspection, supervision, urging, guiding the implementation and evaluation of results of the implementation of the provisions of the law on economic and efficient energy use;
- Group 5: Communicating and raising public awareness on the economic and efficient energy use.

With limited funding, in general, the tasks in 2020 and 2021 focus on training and developing human resources for economic and efficient energy use, such as Energy Managers; Energy Auditors; developing documents related to training of human resources in the field of economic and efficient energy use, in addition to propagating and raising public awareness on economic and efficient energy use, as well as conducting surveys and evaluation activities to research,

adjust and develop several new legal documents on economic and efficient energy use.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has also issued a document calling on organisations and individuals nationwide to propose tasks on economic and energy use in 2022 using central budget capital. Up to now, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has completed the list of tasks expected to be implemented in 2022, with the support budget from the central budget estimated at around VND 50 billion.

- Ministries, including the Ministry of Construction; the Ministry of Transportation; the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; the Ministry of Science and Technology, etc., have developed detailed tasks to implement the 2022 plan.

- Corporations including Petro Viet Nam, Viet Nam Electricity, Viet Nam Coal and Minerals have organised the implementation of the 2020, 2021 Programmes and developed the 2022 Implementation plan.

(iii) Apply energy labelling to machines, equipment and vehicles:

- The promotion of energy labelling activities continues to be promoted and maintained. From January 1, 2020, the Circular 59/2018/TT-BGTVT guiding the energy labelling of manufactured, assembled, and imported motorcycles takes effect and continues to expand the range of products and equipment being energy labelled.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade has chaired the development of a roadmap to apply energy efficiency standards to several energy-consuming products on the market and developed and announced national standards on energy efficiency, including:

- Research and develop energy efficiency standards for smart and solar water heaters.
- Develop test procedures and methods for standard desktop computers.
- Develop process and test methods for induction and infrared cookers.
- Organise the Energy Efficiency Award competition in industry, commerce and building in 2020 and 2021.
- Develop a database for energy labelled products.
- Organise training courses on energy efficiency standards, processes and construction methods, installation, warranty and maintenance of air-conditioning equipment to ensure safe and energy-saving operation.

(iv) Some activities implemented in the community

Central agencies have implemented or integrated propaganda activities to raise public awareness about the meaning and importance of economic and efficient energy use in community activities, including:

- The series of activities of the Earth Hour event: The Ministry of Industry and Trade and Viet Nam Electricity cooperated with the media in propagating and receiving the response of millions of people, especially the responses of students, schoolchildren and other young people participating in the series of activities of the Earth Hour event.

- Organise regular, continuous and long-term propaganda activities on economic and efficient energy use on mass media such as newspapers, radio and television. The propaganda aims to raise awareness about the meaning, importance, economic efficiency, good experience, and typical examples of economic and efficient energy use for each group of people, creating a change in awareness and energy use behaviour to ensure an economic and efficient energy use.

- Organise seminars to introduce and guide the implementation of policies and laws on the economic and efficient use of energy for organisations, agencies and enterprises.

- Organise training and development of human resources in the field of economic and efficient energy use: training of energy auditors; Energy manager.

- Develop a network of energy-saving service companies (ESCO) aiming at developing Viet

Nam's energy-saving service market.

(v) International cooperation

Development and effective implementation of international cooperation in the field of economic and efficient use of energy, including several large-scale programmes and projects chaired by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, such as the Viet Nam-EU sustainable energy transition with a total grant of EUR 142 million, of which the direct budget support is EUR 121 million and the Policy Support project is EUR 8.5 million; Project on Promoting Energy Saving in Industries in Viet Nam with a total cost of USD 11.3 million; Energy Saving Project for Industry in Viet Nam with a total cost of 101.7 million USD, of which USD 100 million is an IBRD loan for investment in energy-saving projects and USD 1.7 million is an IDA loan for technical support.

b) In the localities

In addition to focusing on researching and promulgating the programme implementation plan, integrating with the implementation plan of Directive No. 20/CT-TTg on enhancing electricity-saving, in 2020 and until September 2021, mainly focussed on localities and on communication task groups, raising public awareness about the economic and efficient use of energy. Some localities have included economic and efficient energy use programmes in teaching and propaganda activities at educational institutions. The deployment of solar power installation, integration into the energy supply system for the building, and the construction of energy-saving school lighting models have also been actively promoted by some localities.

In addition, localities have also conducted key activities such as performing energy audits for enterprises in the area, consulting on the construction and application of energy management models, and training capacity building for local energy managers and enterprises.

c) Some initial results

Using renewable energy sources, recovering and taking advantage of waste energy and excess energy in the production process to generate electricity and integrate it into the internal energy system, directly serving the production and business activities of the companies and family activities are essential activities that directly contribute to the achievement of the goal of economic and efficient use of energy.

- Rooftop solar power projects: Promoting rooftop solar power is an activity that contributes to reducing grid losses, reducing on-site electricity consumption and increasing electricity supply. By the end of 2020, according to the Viet Nam Electricity, 70,440 rooftop solar power projects have been implemented with a total installed capacity of 2,609 MWp, generating about 926,904 MWh of electricity by the grid. Considering for 2021 and the following years, with this installed capacity, the direct electricity used by the investors per year is estimated at 2.59 billion kWh, equivalent to 400,444 toe.

- Promote projects to recover excess heat and waste heat for power generation at industrial production facilities. Some enterprises in the fields of cement, ceramics, steel production, etc., have invested in utilising excess heat for power generation. For example, about 60% of the annual crude steel production has applied this measure in the steel industry. Within the Viet Nam Energy Efficiency for Industry (VEEIE) sector, which has been implemented since 2018 and funded by the World Bank, six industrial production facilities have invested in power plants using excess heat, waste heat in the production process, with a total installed capacity of 62 MWp, annual electricity output of about 451,000 MWh, equivalent to about 71,749 toe.

II. DIFFICULTIES AND SOLUTIONS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

1. DIFFICULTIES

a) Restrictions on organisation and implementation of the Programme

- Heads of state management agencies and officers in several provinces and municipalities have not yet fully understood and implemented their roles and responsibilities for promoting energy efficiency in their localities. As a result, some of the Programme implementation plans issued are still general in terms of goals, or the goals are set out in line with national goals without taking into account the specific characteristics of local energy use, with little linkage to socio-economic factors, the potential for energy saving, and especially the local socio-economic development strategy. In addition, the arrangement of financial resources, especially the local budget to organise the implementation of the Electricity Saving Plan, is still not appropriate.

- Local state management agencies are still limited and confused in formulating and implementing the implementation plan in their respective localities. Up to now, about 89% of the provinces and municipalities have issued the implementation plan. The main tasks focus on propaganda and awareness-raising activities. Most of the local Implementation plans lack evaluation and monitoring indicators.

- The management and supervision of energy use by agencies and organisations have not been paid due attention, not closely monitored in the implementation of Directive No. 20.

b) Mindset limitations

- Many subjects such as agencies, businesses, and people are not fully aware of the role of economic and efficient energy use for themselves, their families, society and the country. They have not yet paid attention to energy-saving criteria when shopping for electrical appliances compared to other device features.

- Manufacturing and processing enterprises have not been proactive in implementing energy-saving activities at their premises. Investment activities to renovate and improve energy use efficiency are still small. In production facilities, the criteria for economic and efficient energy use in technological innovation, energy improvement, equipment replacement, etc., in production facilities are limited. There has not been a movement to promote initiatives and technical progress on economic and efficient energy use among employees. The propaganda for employees to actively implement energy-saving actions is still overlooked. Except for enterprises that are required to conduct energy audits, most other enterprises have not yet conducted energy audits.

c) Limitations on financial mechanisms and policies

- Allocating and mobilising financial resources from lawful sources to serve the programme's implementation has achieved low results. In 2020, about VND 10 billion was allocated from the central budget for the programme's activities, and about VND 30 billion in 2021. However, many localities have not yet allocated budgets for the implementation of the Programme, and those with budgets allocated are still very limited, making it challenging to ensure the implementation of local objectives in the issued Implementation plan.

- The Finance Agreement of the Viet Nam - EU Sustainable Energy Transition Programme was signed on December 31, 2021. Hence, the non-refundable aid for the energy efficiency component (approximately EUR 50 million) has not yet been added to the Programme budget.

- Credit institutions' capital for energy-efficient is also limited and often considered the capital for other development investments because there are no specific supporting mechanisms and policies available. Credit officers are still weak in identifying and evaluating investment projects on energy saving.

- Mechanisms and policies to encourage economic and efficient energy use are still lacking and have not created motivation for people, enterprises and communities.

d) Some other limitations and problems

- The number of intellectual products that create breakthroughs in economic and efficient energy use is still small. Information on energy-saving and efficient technologies is still lacking, weak and unsystematic. The number of researchers applying science and technology to save energy and create economic efficiency is still modest and not popularised.
- The number of energy-saving service enterprises is still small. Moreover, business activities of energy-saving services face many risks and have not been protected by law. As a result, the market for energy-saving services has not been oriented and supported for commensurate development.
- The number of human resources operating in the fields of economic and efficient energy use is not enough. By 2030, only about 5,000 more energy auditors and energy managers will be trained to serve the country's energy management and energy audit activities. Moreover, the number of experts, researchers and managers specialising in economic and efficient energy use is very small, of which a large percentage are retired experts from other fields.
- The economic structure is still changing slowly and not really in the direction of efficient energy use.
- Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the efficiency of electricity use and energy use in production areas has been affected and reduced (due to under-load, non-optimal operating mode, etc.); Residential electricity consumption increased sharply (due to the online working and studying mode from home, so the electricity consumption of households increased), enterprises faced many difficulties and limited investment in solutions for economic and efficient energy use.

2. DIRECTION TO OVERCOME

a) Organization and management of the Programme implementation

- Completing mechanisms and policies to promote economic and efficient energy use. Review, amend, supplement and systematise legal documents on economic and efficient energy use, such as regulations on energy use norms in energy-intensive fields such as cement, ceramics, construction glass, textile dyeing, etc.; regulations on penalties for violations of economic and efficient energy use in Decree No. 134/2013/ND-CP stipulating penalties for administrative violations in the field of electricity, the safety of hydroelectric dams, using energy economically and efficiently.
- Include the targets of economic and efficient use of energy in the economic development plan annually and in each period of the locality.

Improve capacity to monitor and enforce economic and efficient energy use laws.

b) Training, raising awareness

- Strengthening training to improve professional capacity and knowledge for local officers to perform the state management of economic and efficient energy use.
- Integrate propaganda and advocacy for economical and efficient energy use in the Party and State's campaigns.

c) Incentive mechanism to promote economic and efficient energy use

- Build and put the Fund to promote economic and efficient energy use into operation soon to create capital flows to support energy-saving investment.
- Integrate the field of economic and efficient energy use into science and technology programmes at national, ministerial and provincial/city levels.

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY THE END OF 2022 AND THE PERIOD TO 2025

1. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY THE END OF 2022

a) *Urging the promulgation and organisation of implementation of the local implementation plan of the Programme and Directive on enhancing electricity saving for 2020 - 2025 (Directive)*

- 100% of localities promulgate and organise the implementation of the Programme Implementation plan and Directives.

- Develop a system of index, monitor, supervise and evaluate the results of the Programme's implementation according to the construction index system.

Organise the evaluation and publicise the implementation results of the target's implementation on economic and efficient energy use in 2021 locally.

b) *Issue and guide the implementation of legal documents on the economic and efficient use of energy*

- The Ministry of Construction develops and promulgates a Circular stipulating the level of energy use in the cement production stages. Prepare a scientific basis for promulgating energy use norms in the production stages of building glass.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade builds a scientific basis for promulgating energy use norms in NPK fertilisers, urea, and rubber production stages.

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade promulgates technical standards for energy efficiency assessment of energy-intensive products and plans to transform the market for high energy efficiency products.

c) *Strengthening inspection, supervision and urging the implementation of the provisions of the law on the economic and efficient use of energy*

- Organise working groups to inspect, supervise and urge the implementation of legal provisions for economic and efficient energy use.

d) *Strengthen capacity building training for state management agencies, other organisations and individuals participating in activities of economic and efficient use of energy*

- Training and capacity building for officers at all levels who perform their tasks on economic and efficient energy use.

- Training on assessment and appraisal of investment projects on energy saving for employees of commercial banks.

- Promote intensive training of personnel on economic and efficient energy use: Energy auditors; Energy manager.

- Implement and apply the energy management system according to ISO 5001:2018 at production plants and business enterprises.

e) *Building, propagating and replicating typical production and business models on economic and efficient energy use.*

- A typical model of a craft village in terms of economic and efficient energy use.

- Typical models of agricultural production and processing in terms of economic and efficient energy use.

- Typical model of copper ore and coal mining and processing in terms of economic and efficient energy use.

- Typical ceramic production model in terms of economic and efficient energy use.

- Develop technological guidelines for energy-intensive industries and processing, aiming to

popularise advanced technologies and improve energy efficiency.

f) *Advocating and propagating about economic and efficient use of energy, saving electricity*

- Organise appropriate propaganda activities on the mass media on saving electricity, using energy economically and efficiently.

Organise contests, conferences, and events to launch and propagate saving electricity, economic and efficient energy use, and conserving energy resources.

- Propagating schools on economic and efficient energy use, saving electricity.

g) *Survey, evaluate and select the model of Fund to promote economic and efficient energy use in Viet Nam*

- Analyzing, evaluating and choosing an operating model for the Fund to promote economic and efficient energy use.

- Prepare procedures for the establishment of the Fund in accordance with the law.

2. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UP TO 2025

In order to achieve the goal by 2025, the whole country will save 5-7% of total final energy use under the normal economic development scenario. Therefore, the following implementation directions should be followed:

a) *Energy intensity reduction.*

- Continue to promote economic development according to the economic development plan in the set period, and at the same time, reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP.

- Research and implement the allocation of energy-saving targets of 5-7% of the whole country to localities based on responsibility, potential, capacity and saving potential of each province/city and on the principle of being equal and efficient. Monitor the implementation of local goals and attach the responsibility of the head of local government to the implementation of the goals set by the locality.

b) *Optimisation of economic structural adjustment*

Putting the principle of ensuring an energy source for economic development into the view of economic restructuring, it is necessary to firmly promote strategic structural economic adjustments and promote the development of the service and industrial sectors, particularly new industries such as the digital industry, software industry, biology, new materials, etc. Actively develop industries with low energy consumption and high added value, improve economic energy efficiency and reduce economic development's dependence on energy consumption. Furthermore, encourage industries using a lot of energy to continue improving their management, increase product value, and solve excess capacity through a circular economy model.

c) *Promoting efficiency in the energy-intensive sector*

- For the industrial sector: strengthen the promotion of advanced energy-saving techniques, promote technological improvement in energy-consuming industries, optimise production materials, eliminate production capacity backward production, at the same time make adjustments to the product structure in the industry, continue to improve energy efficiency.

- For the construction sector: encourage cooling methods such as natural ventilation and local air-conditioning heating; guide consumers to form energy-saving living and working habits; implement mandatory standards on energy saving for new buildings, accelerate the promotion of new energy-saving techniques such as passive ultra-low energy consumption architecture, green architecture.

- For the field of transportation: strictly implement the fuel-saving standards of cars, improve the level and efficiency of energy use of new vehicles. Promote new energy cars and save energy. Optimising transport infrastructure, increasing the share of energy-saving and low-

carbon modes of transport such as railways, waterways and public transport and piloting the implementation of congestion solutions, parking management, and vehicle volume control to limit the excessive growth of the proportion of travel by personal vehicles.

d) Completing and organising the effective and efficient implementation of mechanisms and policies on economic and efficient energy use

- Promote amendments and supplements to standards, regulations, legal regulations and laws on energy saving: Law on economic and efficient energy use; Decree No. 21/2011/ND-CP; Decree No. 134/2013/ND-CP, circulars stipulating energy consumption norms in the fields of industry, construction, transportation and other relevant legal documents.
- Organise the formulation and implementation of policies on binding administrative responsibilities of heads of People's Committees of provinces and municipalities for the goal of economic and efficient energy use in their respective localities.
- Building market dynamics promoting energy saving. Implement the energy and electricity price policy to ensure social security, economic development, and promote sustainable, economic and efficient energy consumption.
- Promoting the energy-saving market: Establishing a "Leader" mechanism for outstanding energy-efficient products; Establishing a mechanism for piloting energy-saving transactions and carbon emission rights. Expand the scope of energy labelling, and promote market transformation for products with outstanding energy efficiency.
- Promote and build the law enforcement capacity of the monitoring organisations on energy saving, strengthen the training on law enforcement capacity for the organisations that monitor the economic and efficient energy use results, and conserve energy resources.
- Strengthening investigation and handling of violations on energy saving, considering illegal information, violating the law on economic and efficient use of energy, saving electricity, and publicising enterprises' information with severe energy wasting.