



PROCEEDINGS

FOURTH HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE VIET NAM ENERGY PARTNERSHIP GROUP (VEPG)

24 January 2022 at Melia Hotel, Hanoi and Streamed Online

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACCRONYMS.....	3
ABOUT THE VEPG	5
1. PAST HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS OF THE VEPG.....	6
2. FOURTH VEPG HIGH-LEVEL MEETING 2022	8
3. OPENING OF THE HLM	8
4. THE VEPG – LOOKING BACK AND FUTURE OUTLOOK	14
5. REMARKS FROM THE VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS	15
6. CEREMONY – ADOPTION OF THE VEPG VISION	18
7. STRATEGIC VISION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION IN VN	20
8. CONCLUSIONS FROM VICE-MINISTER ĐẶNG HOÀNG AN	24
9. PRESS CONFERENCE AND MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS.....	25
ANNEX I – AGENDA OF THE 4 TH VEPG HLM.....	28
ANNEX II – WELCOME ADDRESSES BY THE VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS	30
ANNEX III – VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS AND TWG CHAIRS AND CO-CHAIRS	38
ANNEX IV – PRESS RELEASE OF THE 4 th VEPG HIGH-LEVEL MEETING	41

ACCRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DEESD	Department of Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development of MOIT
DEPP	Danish Energy Partnership Programme
DP	Development Partner
DPPA	Direct Power Purchase Agreement
DTU	Danish Technical University
EAG	Economic Advisory Group of the Prime Minister of Viet Nam
ERAV	Energy Regulatory Authority of Viet Nam
EREA	Electricity and Renewable Energy Authority of MOIT
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union to Viet Nam
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FIT	Feed-In Tariff
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
H.E.	His Excellency
HLM	High-Level Meeting
IEA	International Energy Agency
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
MC	Master of Ceremony
MFD	Maximizing Finance for Development (initiative of the World Bank)
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDP	Power Development Plan
PM	Prime Minister
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSDP	Power System Development Plan
RE	Renewable Energy
RTS	Rooftop Solar
SHF	Stakeholder Forum

SOE	State Owned Enterprise
TWG	Technical Working Group
VEIS	Viet Nam Energy Information System
VEPG	Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group
VNEEP3	Viet Nam National Energy Efficiency Program
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

ABOUT THE VEPG

The Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG) was established in June 2017, in an agreement between the Government of Viet Nam and Development Partners, with the purpose of strengthening mutual partnerships and better aligning and coordinating external support to the Energy Sector in Viet Nam. The VEPG is chaired by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and Co-Chaired by the Delegation of the European Union to Viet Nam (EUD) and the World Bank (WB).

To deliver on this goal, the VEPG serves as a multi-level forum that supports high-level policy and thematic dialogue on energy development in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. It provides a platform to facilitate the alignment of external support with Viet Nam's energy and climate change strategies and action plans, international commitments and private investments, thereby reinforcing coherence and effectiveness and avoiding duplication of international support to the energy sector. Furthermore, through information sharing and communication between national and international stakeholders, the VEPG contributes to enhancing learning and improving information-based decision making.

The VEPG holds an annual High-Level Meeting (HLM), which focuses on enabling and maintaining a continuous energy policy dialogue towards achieving the objectives set forth under the partnership. It is a keystone occasion to convene high-level stakeholders of Viet Nam's Energy Sector to address priority topics relevant to ongoing and future energy policy and energy sector planning processes. Furthermore, it serves as a platform to present the work of the VEPG's Technical Working Groups (TWG) and to showcase and report on the progress of activities and commitments made in the framework of the partnership.

The VEPG objective, its operational structure and focus areas have been revised in the course of 2021 to better align with and address the challenges and opportunities of Viet Nam's energy transition. The adoption of the partnership's new TOR was a centrepiece of the Fourth High-level Meeting of the VEPG, celebrated on the 24. January 2022.

1. PAST HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS OF THE VEPG

The **First (1st) HLM took place on 21 June 2017** at Lotte Hotel in Hanoi and gathered more than 140 participants working on Viet Nam's energy sector development. The 1st HLM provided the setting for the official launch of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group. The aim and specific objectives of the VEPG were presented and stakeholders were invited to participate in the partnership by joining the VEPG Technical Working Groups. To mark the VEPG launch, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and the Delegation of the European Union to Viet Nam, signed a Letter of Intent and officially adopted the VEPG's Terms of Reference.



First High-level Meeting of the VEPG

After the launch of the VEPG and under the supervision of the VEPG Steering Committee, the VEPG Secretariat coordinated the establishment of the five (5) Technical Working Groups (TWG) - TWG 1 - Renewable Energy, TWG 2 - Energy Efficiency, TWG 3 - Energy Sector Reform, TWG 4- Energy Access and TWG 5 - Energy Data & Statistics - and other activities to kick-start the partnership's work. The current Chair and Co-Chairs of the VEPG, as well as Chairs and Co-Chairs of the TWGs of the VEPG can be found in Annex III.

Leading towards the Second HLM of the VEPG, the 5 TWGs were requested by the VEPG Steering Committee to work on concrete policy recommendations within their respective work areas.

At the **Second High-Level Meeting of the VEPG - celebrated on 26. November 2018** together with over 200 participants from the energy sector– the TWGs presented forty (40) policy recommendations, which were endorsed by the VEPG Chair and Co-Chair. The Chair and Co-Chairs of the VEPG further committed to carry the TWG's key messages into ongoing policy and planning process in the energy sector.



Joining hands for a Sustainable Energy Future in Viet Nam

The **Third (3rd) HLM and First (1st) Stakeholder Forum (SHF) of the VEPG** was held on **10 December 2019** at Melia Hotel in Hanoi and gathered over 220 high-level representatives from the public sector, development partner organisations, private companies, research institutions and non-government organizations. During this meeting, the focus was on presenting the progress made on the 40 policy recommendations (compiled into the VEPG Progress Report 2019) and inviting the Chairs and Co-Chairs to reflect on progress made, as well as to provide guidance for the work of the VEPG and its TWGs. The Stakeholder Forum featured a selected group of high-level experts who shared their experience and debated current prominent topics in Viet Nam's energy sector. The inputs included keynote speeches of experts from renowned international energy organisations, such as Dr. Brian Motherway - Head of Energy Efficiency of the International Energy Agency (IEA), Prof. David Dapice from the Vietnam Program at Harvard Kennedy School, experts from UNEP/DTU and IRENA, as well as other national and international experts on energy sector planning, energy efficiency and distributed renewable energy.



Third High-level Meeting of the VEPG

FOURTH VEPG HIGH-LEVEL MEETING 2022

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions on gatherings, the 4th HLM of the VEPG took place on 24. January 2022, more than 2 years after the 3rd HLM. Despite the pandemic still not having subsided and restrictions still being in place, it was possible to organise an event with reduced in-person participation at the Meliá Hotel and a broad online audience attending the event via live streaming. Altogether, 54 representatives from MOIT and other government institutions and embassies, the private sector and research institutions participated physically at the event and more than 120 representatives from other line ministries, development partners, academia, NGOs, international and national enterprises participated online via MS Team platform.

The main objective of the 4th HLM was to mark the VEPG's new orientation centred on delivering the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam, particularly against the background of the commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, including to phasing out of coal-fuelled power generation by 2040, made by Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh at the COP26. Next to the official adoption of the partnership's new slogan "Together, delivering the Sustainable Energy Transition in Viet Nam!" and the adapted VEPG TOR, the Chair and Co-Chairs called for a stronger engagement of more actors in the VEPG and to provide useful inputs into Viet Nam's strategic vision towards a sustainable energy transition.

2. OPENING OF THE HLM

The Master of Ceremony (MC), Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy, Official at MOIT/EREA Office, welcomed the high-level representatives and all participants and presented the objectives of the HLM. The



Vice Minister Đặng Hoàng An delivers his welcome address

MC then invited the VEPG Chair and Co-Chairs to deliver their welcome addresses.

In his welcome address, **H.E. Đặng Hoàng An, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade (MOIT)**, delivered the following key messages:

- Energy is very important to the development of any country. To achieve the sustainable economic development goals, the Government of Viet Nam is determined to implement the transformation of the energy sector's structure, in the spirit of facilitating internal resources, while strengthening cooperation and support from development partners.
- The Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG), as a multilateral cooperation mechanism, is significant for the development of Viet Nam's energy sector. The purpose of the 4th VEPG High Level Meeting is to look back on the past journey, to discuss the restructure of VEPG's operating mechanisms and to jointly discuss policy recommendations and action plans for the development of Viet Nam's energy sector.
- In recent years, with the Government's incentive mechanisms and policies for the development of renewable energy, this sector has had a remarkable development with impressive results. Through the high-level dialogue platform within the framework of the

VEPG, the cooperation between the Government of Viet Nam and development partners has been strengthened, which has great significance for the energy sector.

- Viet Nam has large potentials and opportunities to develop green and clean energy: advantages of natural conditions and the proactive long-term orientation set out by the Government. However, beside these advantages, Viet Nam has to face with a lot of challenges to ensure energy security and minimise negative impacts caused by electricity production on the environment, for example, overcapacity issues, high-growth loads that put pressure on the infrastructure of the energy sector requiring large investment capital, constant increase of the energy demand, power blackout risk, limited domestic primary energy supply leading to an increasing dependence on imported fuel sources, especially fuel for power generation.
- The Politburo's Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW issued on 11 February 2020 is of outstanding significance, reflecting appropriate direction of the Communist Party on the Viet Nam's National energy development strategy to 2030 with a vision to 2045. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is developing the Power Development Plan VIII, the National Energy Master Plan that meet the criteria set out in Politburo's Resolution No.55/NQ-TW. These plans will be fundamental strategies to promote the development of Viet Nam's energy sector towards sustainable, clean and affordable direction in the coming time.
- In the next period, Viet Nam's goal is aiming towards a sustainable energy transition. To achieve this goal, Viet Nam needs to strengthen international cooperation, calling for stronger participation from international development organisations, mobilising resources from the relevant agencies and attracting positive contributions from the non-state sector, such as private enterprises, non-governmental organisations, research institutes, academia, and think tanks.
- The revision of the VEPG's structure and operation is timely, necessary and important to achieve the new goals. The changes will help VEPG become stronger and maintain its position as the leading high-level dialogue forum to support the Government of Viet Nam in the process of planning and implementing policies to develop the energy sector.



H.E. Giorgio Aliberti delivers his welcome address

H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, Ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam, also welcomed the participants to the HLM and shared the following key messages:

- 40 VEPG policy recommendations for the transformation of the energy sector, which were adopted at the VEPG High-Level Meeting in 2018, have been partially or fully implemented, reflecting remarkable progress and the power of collaboration and dialogue under the VEPG.
- “Team Europe”, which is the EU and its 27 Member States together, with other development partners, will continue to provide substantial financial support and expertise to Viet Nam to realise the energy transition, while ensuring access to affordable energy for all and protecting Viet Nam's competitiveness at local, as well as international level.
- While tremendous growth in renewable energy was seen in 2019 and 2020, it also comes with challenges to grid integration and infrastructure, sometimes requiring curtailment. But these challenges can be gradually addressed, and it is concerning that MOIT seems to have the intention not to add any additional solar and wind power in 2022.
- Right now, there is a great opportunity to shape the course of Viet Nam's energy transition with ongoing legislative projects, such as the PDP8, but it is also necessary to

plan for a just transition away from coal. The rapid developments in the solar and wind energy market in Vietnam do give us the confidence to be ambitious and realistic. And we have not even started to tap the huge potentials of offshore wind and energy efficiency.

- To make this energy transition happen, all sector stakeholders need to join hands and work together. An enabling environment for the private sector will be key to securing the necessary investments in additional renewable energy generation capacity and increasing energy efficiency. Civil society with their direct contribution can make the transition a far more sustainable process. But to fully profit from the positive energy coming from citizens' involvement, an enabling environment is needed to favour everyone's contribution to the good cause.
- The EU and the Government of Viet Nam, represented by MOIT, have signed in December 2021 the Financing Agreement for the EU – Viet Nam Sustainable Energy Transition Programme, a sector budget support programme financed with an EU grant of EUR 142 million, including financial support for the VEPG operations. EU will work with MOIT on a roadmap for the long-term financial sustainability of this partnership, including strategies to raise additional, public, private and development partner funds to sustain its operations.
- The new structure of the VEPG better reflects the current priorities of the energy sector and offer new modes of collaboration to achieve more conducive and timely inputs to the various policy projects and processes. The VEPG will continue to provide a useful and unique platform to coordinate dialogue, concrete actions and inputs to fulfil Viet Nam's vision of its energy transition.



Ms. Caroline Turk delivers her welcome address

In her welcome address, **MS. Caroline Turk, Country Director of the World Bank**, delivered the following messages:

- As Viet Nam aims to become a high-income economy by 2045, especially in the context of the post-pandemic green recovery, the energy sector will be once again called upon to rise to the challenge of supporting this next phase of growth.
- This will require doubling the system capacity within a while significantly lowering the carbon footprint of the sector which already amounts to 65 percent of Viet Nam's emissions. This will require proactive and continued reforms, as well as raising the needed financing.
- Defining and implementing feasible pathways for achieving the visionary commitments that the government made during COP-26 should be the priority and the energy sector is well positioned to lead the green growth ambitions of the country.
- The PDP8 must keep clean energy transition at its core, barriers for renewable energy deployment should be eliminated and the power grid needs to be urgently expanded and modernized to keep pace with the growth of new clean energy technologies. At the same time, consumer-side energy efficiency and demand moderation measures are immediate

low-hanging fruits. These interventions not only reduce the need for vast supply-side expansion but are also highly cost-effective.

- A systematic approach, including public, private and ODA sources, to mobilizing the large amounts of financing needed for the energy transition of about \$12-14 billion, annually, is needed.
- Clean energy transition will require a wholistic economy-wide approach and no one-off solutions will be sufficient and the TWG of the VEPG are already reflecting the various priority areas.
- It is important that the policy recommendations are converted into policy actions with renewed vigour. The envisioned transformation of Viet Nam's energy sector can be a boost to the development objectives as well as the climate ambitions of the country.
- The World Bank is strongly committed to work with the government agencies and all development partners through the VEPG platform, with a common goal of creating a world-class energy sector in Viet Nam.

The full welcome addresses of the VEPG Chair and Co-Chairs can be found in Annex II.

3. THE VEPG – LOOKING BACK AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

Following the opening of the HLM, the VEPG Secretariat presented a 6-minute Video on [“VEPG and the Sustainable Energy Transition”](#), which was well received by the high-level participants present.

Mr. Sven Ernedal, International Coordinator of the VEPG Secretariat, then delivered a presentation, which provided a broad overview of the activities of the VEPG over the last years and provided examples of how VEPG have contributed to the energy policy development in Viet Nam. He also expressed his sincere appreciation to the chairs and co-chairs of the Technical Working groups for their important contributions during the last four years.

He then proceeded to introduce the following main changes to the VEPG:

- **Revision of the VEPG TOR**, including a change of the main objective to “The overall objective of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group is to work towards effective and efficient international support to the government of Viet Nam and engage stakeholders to deliver the sustainable energy development transition in Viet Nam, in line with national law and international agreements of which Viet Nam is a member”, as well as a change to a new slogan: “Together, delivering the Sustainable Energy Transition in Viet Nam !”.

- **Introduction of 3 new VEPG Technical Working Groups** on Power Sector Strategic Planning, Grid Integration and Grid Infrastructure and Energy Market replacing the old TWGs on Energy Access, Energy Data and Statistic and Energy Market Sector Reform and maintaining the working groups on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. The respective Chairs and Co-Chairs of each TWG were also presented.
- Focus on **enabling cross-sectoral discussions** (e.g., the transport, health, education and/or agricultural sectors) by involving other line ministries, as well as other state and non-state actors representing these sectors, in the VEPG.
- Introduction of **ad-hoc task forces** as an instrument to fast-track dialogue and cooperation on priority topics identified within the TWGs and supported by technical experts.
- Announcement of **change of VEPG Secretariat** in June-2022, which will no longer be hosted by GIZ but by a sub-contractor of the EU Delegation to Viet Nam. GIZ will continue to play a key role as member of the VEPG and through the TWGs.

Mr. Ernedal concluded his presentation by providing an overview of the main activities the VEPG Secretariat will undertake in 2022 until the handover in June, which will include the organisation of at least one round of TWG meetings, drafting annual work plans for each group and assist the set-up of ad-hoc task forces.

The PowerPoint presentation can be downloaded [here](#).

4. REMARKS FROM THE VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS

H.E. Ambassador Aliberti acknowledged the hard work of the Technical Working Groups and the VEPG Secretariat on the revision of the VEPG Terms of Reference and the organisation of the 4th High-Level Meeting. He also took the opportunity to underline the roles of the VEPG as a high-level policy dialogue and the importance of the changes in the operation of the VEPG:

- The revision of the Terms of Reference of the VEPG comes at the right time, just after COP26 in Glasgow, where Viet Nam has made ambitious international climate commitments to net-zero emissions by 2050 and shift away from coal.
- Given that the energy sector contributes two third of the emissions, Viet Nam's commitment to an energy transition towards a cleaner and greener energy mix, and more efficient use of energy, is an important contribution, not only to the sustainable development of its economy but also to its net-zero emissions target by 2050 and the global fight against climate change.

- Energy transition requires a comprehensive approach, forward looking policy framework and the involvement of all players and all sectors, whilst leaving no one behind. This means the transition must work for all end consumers.
- The updated vision and structure of the VEPG allows us to continue to provide a useful and unique platform to coordinate dialogue, concrete actions and inputs to fulfil Viet Nam's vision of its energy transition.
- The EU is very pleased to stand by the government of Viet Nam in this process, including as VEPG co-chair. The EU agreed with the changes made in the revised VEPG Terms of Reference and new slogan "Together, delivering the Sustainable Energy Transition in Viet Nam!".



Chair and Co-Chairs on the panel delivering their remarks

Ms. Caroline Turk appreciated the work of the VEPG Secretariat and highlighted the following:

- World Bank welcomed the proposed new structure of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) which is in line with key sector priorities, with clear focus on supporting Viet Nam's clean energy transition and welcomed the new Chairs and Co-Chairs of the TWGs, which continue the tradition of diverse participation and close collaboration amongst the development partners.

- It would be critical that the TWGs approach their task with flexibility, such that new topics can be included, as relevant, given the fast-evolving landscape of energy sector technologies.
- Coordination amongst government agencies within the context of the policy issues being discussed in the TWGs is critical. In this regards, MOIT's proactive role in facilitating these interactions will be essential.
- In the next phase, consultation with a broad range of stakeholder, for instance, private sector, NGOs, industry associations, and even beneficiaries, as appropriate, should continue to be a strong feature of the TWGs.
- The World Bank look forward to continuing their active support as Co-Chair of the VEPG into the exciting new phase of the energy sector development in Viet Nam.

H.E. Vice Minister Đặng Hoàng An expressed his thanks to all members of VEPG's Technical Working Groups, focal points and VEPG Secretariat for their efforts and great work in completing the huge workload so that, today, we all can get the great news of the finalisation of the updated Terms of Reference, as well as the proposal on restructuring VEPG's five Technical Working Groups. Reflecting on the presentation of the VEPG Secretariat, he highlighted the following points and announced the endorsement of the VEPG Terms of Reference for the next stage:

- The recommendations and directions of the VEPG co-chairs given in the previous VEPG HLMs have been fully followed and fulfilled by the VEPG Secretariat and the Technical Working Groups.
- In the revision of the VEPG Term of Reference for the next 5 years, two important changes should be noted. Firstly, the new Technical Working Groups better reflect key issues of the energy transition in Viet Nam. In the next phase, the TWGs on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency will be remain, while the other three TWGs, namely Energy Sector Reform, Energy Access and Energy Data and Statistics, will be substituted by the new TWGs on Grid Integration and Grid Infrastructure, Power Sector Strategic Planning and Energy Market. These three Technical Working Groups are completely new and reflect three strategic and key issues of the entire energy transition in Viet Nam.
- Secondly, this time we will extend the participation of VEPG by inviting additional development partners, Vietnamese ministries, non-state actors, and other stakeholders, especially from private sector, NGOs, academia, think tanks.
- As the co-chairs, MOIT fully understands that the energy transition in Viet Nam after COP26 is a very complicated process and ensures to meet two important needs: to secure affordable energy for the economy, the society and the people of Viet Nam on one hand but promote sustainable energy transition, including the power sector on the other hand.

- With the revision of the VEPG Terms of Reference and the expanded scope of activities, the VEPG in the new stage will continue to be a leading platform to provide more effective advice and policy recommendations for the Government of Viet Nam towards the sustainable energy transition and the implementation of commitments of Viet Nam in the COP26.
- The MOIT encouraged TWGs and the VEPG Secretariat continue to work to propose more policy recommendations and policy dialogues in the coming period. MOIT and the Government of Viet Nam are willing to receive and listen to recommendations given by the VEPG members and partners.

5. CEREMONY – ADOPTION OF THE VEPG VISION

Following the reflections from the Chair and Co-Chairs of the VEPG, the Master of Ceremony proceeded to initiate the symbolic act, in which the VEPG Chair and Co-Chairs officially adopted the new VEPG Vision under the slogan:

Together, delivering the Sustainable Energy Transition in Viet Nam!



Chair and Co-Chairs adopted the new slogan witnessed by distinguished guests



VEPG Chair and Co-Chairs together with Technical Working Groups Chairs and Co-Chairs



Distinguished guests of the High-Level Meeting

6. STRATEGIC VISION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION IN VN

After the official adoption of the VEPG vision, the HLM hosted a panel of experts who discussed key strategic elements to a sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam. Moderated by Mr. Rahul Kitchlu, this session addressed the implications of COP26 for energy sector planning and the revision of the PDP 8, it brought in international perspectives, experience and recommendations to facilitate the transition process and also discussed the financing and investment requirements to make this transition happen.

Mr Kitchlu, the moderator, set the stage by sharing a few words about the historic moment Viet Nam finds itself in and this opportunity to come together at this crucial time and be part of shaping the energy transition. Real progress has been made in the energy sector over the last years but is not the time to rest, as there are still challenges ahead of us. Today's demand of 22TWh per year is expected to double in next decade and to double again in the decade after. So the challenge will lie in continuing to grow the energy system to support the economy's ambitions driven by old but also new areas of demand, such as digitalisation, e-mobility, etc., while making the broader transition processes happen. We also have an ongoing climate crisis with local and international challenges, related to sea level rise, temperature increases and risks to core infrastructure. Managing the growth in a climate-friendly manner while also maintaining the economic success requires a careful balance. But there is a lot of technical expertise available to support effective policy making and strategic and systematic planning.

Key take-aways from the panel interventions are:

- **Mr. Hoang Tien Dung, Director General of EREA** provided a general overview of the development of Viet Nam's energy sector and updated some key points on the draft Power Development Plan VIII (PDP VIII). For decades, the Vietnamese government has issued a lot of policies and mechanisms to encourage the development of the whole energy sector, in general, and, particularly, policies on clean energy and renewable energy, such as: Electricity Law (2004), National Energy Development Strategy (2007), PDP VII Feed in Tariff 1 for Wind power project Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg, etc.

Viet Nam's power generation sources have changed in the past 10 years. In the first stage, Viet Nam's power sources relied heavily on hydroelectricity, then the proportion of coal power increased rapidly. However, in the past 3 years, Viet Nam has witnessed a strong growth of renewable energy, including wind power and solar power, accounting for more than 25% of the total capacity of Viet Nam's electricity system. However, thermal power plants still account for the highest proportion (32.5%) in the total power structure, hydroelectric power plants ranked second with 28.3%.

Viet Nam is facing a lot of challenges to ensure power supply for socio-economic development: the electricity load growth rate has always been high, not only in the past but also forecasted in the future to always remain at 8-10%; high dependence on fossil

energy sources, especially coal power; limitations of primary energy supply, imbalance between power sources and import of primary raw materials for electricity production.

MOIT is developing the Power Development Plan VIII with policies reflecting the national orientations towards a sustainable energy transition, which is in line with the development strategy of the Communist Party of Viet Nam on Viet Nam's renewable energy and the Politburo Resolution 55. The key policies of the PDP VIII are to ensure energy security and minimise environmental impacts through the promotion of the renewable energy and energy efficiency. In the plans for period 2021-2030, vision to 2045, Viet Nam will focus on clean energy, gradually reduce coal-fired power plants, and have a strong incentive mechanism for renewable energy, especially offshore wind power, as well as electricity produced from urban and industrial waste.

- **H.E. Gareth Ward, British Ambassador to Viet Nam** reminded of the significance of the commitments made at the COP in Glasgow, as Viet Nam was one of the 196 countries committed to keeping the 1.5°C target alive. And not only governments committed but also the private sector stepped up, committing USD130 trillion of assets to contribute to the net zero by 2050 target. WB and ADB will also raise up to USD8.5 billion in additional financing to support climate action. Viet Nam's commitment is coherent with a vision of a Viet Nam that continues to grow fast but moves up the value chain and grows more efficiently. He also drew attention to the specific commitments made, underlining notably the first one and most relevant, which is the global coal to clean power to transition away from unabated-coal power. He finally presented the plan for the rest of the presidency of the U.K., which will include supporting the implementation of Viet Nam's commitments, better balancing mitigation and adaptation, but mostly will focus on supporting the energy transition process and helping Viet Nam to access more climate finance. Especially when it comes to financing, it is a step change that is needed, and traditional programmes/existing channels will not suffice. He committed to support the government to apply for much larger volumes of funding from WB and ADB, loans that need to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. He finally gave an overview on the work of the Energy Transition Council, which will work hand in hand with the VEPG in supporting the government in Viet Nam.
- **Mr. Emanuele Taibi, Lead Power Sector Transformation Strategies at IRENA**, after a brief summary of IRENA's work, commended Viet Nam's commitment to the energy transition announce by the Prime Minister at the COP26 and underlined the global momentum both globally and regionally that can be instrumental for Viet Nam. IRENA, with support from the Danish Energy Agency, are currently developing the 2nd Renewable Energy Outlook for ASEAN: Towards regional energy transition, which will include scenarios that can inform countries' net-zero aims in the region, which will be relevant in the context of the ongoing PDP8 revision. The regional assessment currently under development looks at the role of renewables in the energy sector as a whole, and

takes a deeper dive into power system, considering issues like flexibility, adequacy and cross-border electricity trade. To ensure that a rapid transformation of the energy sector in line with the net zero target for 2050, it will be important to plan for flexibility, accounting for technologies like storage, smart charging of electric vehicle, hydrogen and stronger grids, along with more solar, wind and flexible hydropower.

- Ms. Ngo To Nhien, Executive Director of VIET SE** remembered that only three years ago, the term “energy transition” was a new one in Viet Nam and now it has become the obvious path for the further development of the energy sector and our economy. Viet Nam, now a leader on RE development in ASEAN, has also committed to ambitious climate targets. A study conducted by VIET and RMI developed several scenarios to analyse whether the power sector can be further decarbonised while still ensuring the quality of power supply. The most relevant alternative scenario compared to business-as-usual was based on a no-new-coal development and only 30% of the planned LNG capacity built, reaching rooftop solar (5GW), floating solar (9.6 GW) and 10 GW of offshore wind in 2030. This scenario would reduce emissions by 60% (versus NDC BAU) and reduce the dependency of power generation from imported sources to 27% (versus 42% in current PDP8). However, the proposed scenario requires USD55 billion more than the cost projected for the current PDP8 (USD155 billion, instead of USD99.3 billion) and financing will be key to achieving this. Finally, it is important to emphasize that science-based evidence is critical to accelerating a just, sustainable and reliable energy transition.
- Ms. Cecilia Tam, Clean Energy Finance Investment Mobilisation Analyst at OECD** referred to the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Policy Review of Viet Nam, which was published in January 2022 and was presented to the PM the OECD secretary general during his visit after COP 26 at an event marking the signing of an MoU initiating closer cooperation between the government of Viet Nam and the OECD. The review provides a comprehensive overview of the current clean energy policy environment, highlighting progress and identifying opportunities for strengthening the environment to scale up clean energy finance and investment. As the quickest growing economy in southeast Asia investment needs in the power sector are set to grow rapidly. A large-scale up of private capital is required and particularly greater inflows of foreign capital will be required to ensure the investment gap can be met. The government have been successful at attracting IPP investment to date, however, much of the capital flow has come from domestic and regional sources, rather than from OECD markets. There is also a high reliance on bank financing rather than accessing financing through capital market instruments and domestic banks have committed a lot of capital into the sector and will lack the capacity to grow their lending at the rates required as single lender and liquidity limits are reached. Minimising the average cost of capital is also a key consideration for policymakers to deliver an affordable energy transition. Key to lowering financing costs is being able to access international capital from OECD countries where interest rates have been at historical lows and alternative financing structures will be crucial to

providing de-risking. As far as perceived risks, our dialogues with foreign investors and lenders from OECD markets show that the lack of curtailment protection in the standardised PPA particularly has restricted their activities. She emphasised that corporate sourcing through direct PPAs will be a crucial component of Viet Nam's clean energy policy over the coming decade. She also touched upon the role of energy efficiency and the need to strongly support models, such as the ESCO model, energy efficiency retrofitting, efficient appliances and building design. She closed by providing a clear set of recommendations to the energy sector stakeholders, as follows:

- Work with government to deploy the regulations, techniques, and technologies to facilitate variable RE integration, design RE auctions, strengthen EE regulation and support the development of local capital markets to deliver green financial products.
 - Develop on-lending schemes or other financing mechanisms that can facilitate access to long-term capital by domestic finance institutions and take advantage of low-cost capital from multilateral and bilateral development banks. This could require a re-evaluation of development finance mandates to shift from sovereign lending to be able to facilitate more direct lending to financial institutions without a sovereign mandate
 - Support improved clean energy finance and investment data to help to identify funding gaps, track climate finance flows and help build investor confidence and reduce perceived risks.
 - Establish regulations that set a clearly defined green bond framework including definitions for eligibility, reporting and verification protocols. Support the development of green bond issuances for sovereign, sub-sovereign and corporate issuers
 - Provide longer-term visibility on renewable energy procurement mechanisms over the course of the PDP8 period to provide confidence on pipelines and to support more incremental market growth
 - Consider establishing a centralised agency (a variant of the Super ESCO model) mandated to support provincial authorities to develop, procure, finance, and monitor public energy efficiency programmes and support private sector ESCO development.
- **Mr. Niels Holst, Partner at Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners** shared his perspectives on offshore wind (OSW), which has been the key driving force for green financing in many countries. Although Viet Nam started to open more opportunities for private investment in the other segments of the energy market, there is still no open power market, where companies can freely trade. Thus, early offshore wind projects will still need a more secured source of off-taking and revenues to kick off the industry. Today, there is no FIT for OSW. Best practices globally, including the UK, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Taiwan, emphasise the importance of starting with FIT

incentives and supporting mechanisms to kick off the industry, before moving to open-price auctions via a transition mechanism. So far, the only place in the world that started the OSW projects by entering an open-price auction is France, and not seen a single turbine is in the water yet. A guaranteed tariff in the early stage is critical to mitigate risks and justify the huge investment costs of OSW projects. A financeable PPA with terms that meet the lenders' requirements is the centrepiece of the process, but the OSW industry has expressed their concerns over the current wind PPA template as there are a few areas still lacking to constitute a financeable PPA, including step-in rights, a curtailment and grid outage mechanism, protection from changes in the law, an international dispute forum as foreign capital is sought, as well as a grid delay mechanism. Furthermore, currently, renewable projects in Viet Nam cannot secure the tariff in the PPA until COD, which will it difficult to secure international financing for such projects.

7. CONCLUSIONS FROM VICE-MINISTER ĐẶNG HOÀNG AN

After listening to all interventions, **H.E. Vice-Minister Đặng Hoàng An** delivered his final reflections of the HLM and the topics discussed. Key concluding remarks included:

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade is currently being assigned by the Government to take over some important assignments, including short-term and long-term tasks. The first task is to develop the Power Development Plan VIII with a vision to 2045, followed by the National Energy Master Plan with a vision to 2045 and 2050. Simultaneously, we are also preparing a national energy strategy, and a coal industry development strategy to comply with the Resolution 55 by the Ministry of Politburos.
- VEPG's orientation on expanding participation of stakeholders, including other development organisations, private enterprises, research institutes, independent research organisations, is right. All the recommendations proposed in the panel discussion will be thoroughly analysed by the Technical Working Group chairs and co-chairs and will be reported in the next meetings of the VEPG.
- The development of an electricity plan is not merely an arithmetic problem as the electricity sector has its own specialised technical problems in terms of the system safety requirements. Therefore, VEPG chair and co-chairs highly appreciate the speakers' recommendations and suggestions in the meetings. Entering a new phase, the VEPG will continue to cooperate with research institutions and enterprises and open more opportunities to discuss and share international experiences in the energy sector. MOIT is willing to listen and receive suggestions and comments from various partners, such as IRENA, the International Energy Organisation (IEA) and others.
- The energy transition is a very complex process that requires the Vietnamese government to ensure dual goals: ensuring energy security at a reasonable cost while having to transform the energy sector into a clean-green industry in a low-carbon or zero-

emission carbon economy. This is not merely a complicated process for the energy sector, but for the whole country.

- After 2 hours of discussions, we have successfully completed all the topics in the 4th High Level Meeting: endorsement of the revised Terms of Reference of the VEPG, the new slogan, and the new organisational structure of the VEPG TWGs. With these changes, the VEPG will be more effective and continue to be a useful channel and platform for policy dialogues and recommendations for the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Government of Viet Nam during the Energy Transition.

8. PRESS CONFERENCE AND MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

The press conference was chaired by H.E. Mr. Đặng Hoàng An - Vice Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), H.E. Mr. Giorgio Aliberti - Ambassador of the European Union (EU) to Viet Nam and Ms. Caroline Turk - Country Director of World Bank (WB) Viet Nam.



Press conference at the HLM

The press conference took place in an exciting atmosphere with the participation of nearly 20 media agencies (covering national television channels, as well as printed and online newspapers). During the press conference, the journalists focused on the following main issues:

- The role of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group in the Vietnamese energy transition and the development orientation of the Group in the coming time.
- The support of the World Bank in the context that Viet Nam's electricity market is still incomplete: electricity generation market is joined by various investors while the transmission grid is taken care of by only the state.
- Experience and support of the European Union for Viet Nam to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

Sharing about the operations of the VEPG, **Vice Minister Dang Hoang An** emphasised that the VEPG was designed channel to table policy recommendations to the Ministry of Industry and Trade - the energy sector management agency, thereby recommending to the Government of Viet Nam solutions related to the energy sector. The overarching goal was to provide affordable energy for the Vietnamese economy and its people, as well as to develop sustainable energy industry.

Since last year, the VEPG Steering Committee agreed that “delivering sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam” should be the new goal for the Group. Hence, the VEPG was restructured. The two key Technical Working Groups that will remain unchanged are “Renewable Energy” and “Energy Efficiency”. 03 new Technical Working Groups include: “Power Sector Strategic Planning”, “Grid Integration and Grid Infrastructure” – an extremely important topic - and “Energy Market”, helping the energy sector to transform according to the market. Currently, Viet Nam has a competitive electricity generation market and competitive wholesale market. We will gradually move to a competitive retail market in the near future. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has submitted to the Government a project to develop an energy market and a competitive energy market. Those three new Technical Working Groups reflect the complexity and the needs of Viet Nam in its upcoming energy transition.

VEPG will also expand its members to include broader participation from bilateral and multilateral partners; private enterprises, non-governmental organisations, research organisations, think tanks and other ministries of Viet Nam.

Ms. Carolyn Turk added that as an international donor, the World bank is very pleased to see the recent positive changes in the state's regulatory framework. She agrees that Viet Nam should have electricity generation, as well as the transmission grid, develop in parallel to fully develop the energy market. To support Viet Nam in this regard, she affirmed that the World Bank has both financial and technical resources. And they look forward to discussing further with the Government of Viet Nam in the coming years about funding public projects, as well as providing guarantees for private sector actors to join the energy market.

Regarding the European Union’s experience to reach net-zero emissions, **Ambassador Aliberti** shared that the European Union has both success and failure lessons to share with Viet Nam. The important point is to set an ambitious target and be determined to implement it. The European

Union has proposed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 that sets Europe on a responsible path to becoming climate neutral by 2050.

The target of net-zero by 2050 is an ambitious target for Viet Nam. To reach this goal, Viet Nam needs to have a just transition in terms of society, energy, economy, environment and the European Union is willing to support Viet Nam in this pathway.

The press release can be found in Annex IV. The Press Clipping can be found in Annex V.

ANNEX I – AGENDA OF THE 4TH VEPG HLM

Agenda 4th VEPG High-Level Meeting 24th January 2022

Ballroom, Meliá Hotel Hanoi, 44 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hoan Kiem

12:00-13:30 Registration

13:30-13:35 Welcome

Opening by the Master of Ceremony Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy, EREA

13:35-13:55 Opening Remarks

13:35-13:45 Vice-Minister Đặng Hoàng An, Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)

13:45-13:50 H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, EU Ambassador to Viet Nam

13:50 -13:55 Ms. Carolyn Turk, Country Director, World Bank

13:55-14:35 The VEPG – looking back and future outlook

13:55 -14:00 Video: VEPG and the Sustainable Energy Transition

14:00-14:20 Status and Future Orientation of the VEPG

Mr. Sven Ernedal, International Coordinator of the VEPG Secretariat summarizes the VEPG achievements, presents the revised VEPG TOR, introduces the new mode of operation of the VEPG TWGs and TWG chairs and co-chairs

14:20 -14:35 Remarks from the VEPG Chair and Co-chairs

14:35-14:40 Ceremony: Adoption of Common Vision

Adoption of the VEPG Vision under the slogan:

Together, delivering the Sustainable Energy Transition in Viet Nam!

Family Photo

14:40-16:00 Strategic vision for the Sustainable Energy Transition in VN

Moderator: Mr. Rahul Kitchlu, Sector Leader for Infrastructure & Coordinator for Energy Sector, the World Bank

Topics and Speakers

1. Sector Planning in PDP 8: Vietnam's orientations for the sustainable energy transition, follow up with the outcomes of COP26 and implications.
 - Vietnam's orientations for the sustainable energy transition: Mr. Hoang Tien Dung, Director General, EREA.
 - Outcomes of COP26 and implication: H.E. Gareth Ward, British Ambassador to Viet Nam
2. International experience and recommendations for the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam
 - International experience on the sustainable energy transition: Mr. Emanuele Taibi, Lead, Power Sector Transformation Strategies of IRENA
 - Challenges and opportunities of the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam: Ms. Ngo To Nhlen, Executive Director, VIET SE
3. Financing and investment for the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam
 - Ms. Cecilia Tam, Team Leader, Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation, OECD
 - Mr. Niels Holst, Partner of Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP)

Q&A Session

Conclusion from MOIT Vice-Minister Đặng Hoàng An

16:00 –16:05 Closing Remark

16:10-16:40 Press Conference

Moderator: Ms. Nguyen Phuong Mai, Deputy Chief of the Office, Electricity and Renewable energy Authority, Ministry of Industry and Trade

ANNEX II – WELCOME ADDRESSES BY THE VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS

Welcome address by MOIT Vice-Minister Đặng Hoàng An

Your Excellency Ambassador Giorgio Aliberti,

Ms. Carolyn Turk, Country Director of the World Bank,

Dear fellow Ambassadors,

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, today I warmly welcome you to the 4th High Level Meeting of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group - VEPG.

Ladies and gentlemen, energy is the driving force of economic development, associated with the survival and prosperity of the country. Viet Nam has a dynamic economy, with a high growth rate for many consecutive years. Despite the challenges and difficulties from the COVID-19 pandemic, Viet Nam still strives to maintain positive economic growth momentum. In order to achieve the economic development goals, Viet Nam also faces many difficulties and challenges in ensuring energy security with the direction of green and sustainable development. The Government of Viet Nam is determined to implement the transformation of the energy sector structure, in the spirit of facilitating internal resources, while strengthening cooperation and support from development partners.

Multilateral cooperation mechanisms, such as the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG), are very significant for the development of Viet Nam's energy sector and economy. After 04 years of operation and 03 high level meetings organised, today we are delighted to hold the 4th VEPG High Level Meeting to look back on the past journey, to discuss the transformation of VEPG's operating mechanism to enhance the operational efficiency of VEPG in the new period as well as jointly proposing policy recommendations and action plans for the development of Viet Nam's energy sector.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In recent years, with the Government's policies encouraging renewable energy, renewable energy sources have developed remarkably in Viet Nam with impressive figures. By the end of October 2021, the total capacity of renewable energy sources reached 20,669 MW, accounting for 27.2% of the total installed capacity of the whole system; electricity generated from renewable energy sources has reached 24.524 billion kWh, accounting for 11.3% of the total electricity production of the whole system. In details:

Regarding wind power, Viet Nam has 70 wind power projects with a capacity of 3,987 MW that have been commercially operated with total electricity production in 2021 reaching 3.34 billion kWh, accounting for 1.3% of the total electricity generation of the whole system.

Regarding solar power, electricity output from solar power sources in 2021 accounted for about 10.8% of the total electricity production of the whole system.

Total installed capacity of biomass and waste to energy source reached 321 MW by October 2021.

These are extremely impressive and even more special figures in a difficult year like 2021 marked by the epidemic situation.

The above achievements were reached thanks to a considerable contribution of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group – VEPG, through the realisation of 40 policy recommendations in the energy sector. In addition, through the high-level dialogue mechanism within the framework of VEPG, the cooperation between the Government of Viet Nam and development partners becomes stronger than ever, which has great significance, not only for the energy sector in particular, but also for Viet Nam's socio-economic development, in general.

Viet Nam is a country with huge potentials and opportunities to develop green and clean energy, in addition to the advantages of natural conditions we also have the proactive long-term orientation set out by the Government. Accordingly, the restructuring the electricity sector and the energy sector is closely and drastically steered along with promoting restructuring and improving the efficiency of State-owned enterprises, continuing to implement equitization and divestment of state capital in unprioritized enterprises, developing and gradually establishing a competitive electricity market at all levels following the approved roadmap. At the same time, Viet Nam is continuing to implement phase 3 of the National Energy Efficiency Programme.

Beside to the above-mentioned favourable factors, Viet Nam must also implement solutions to address the challenges of ensuring energy security, simultaneously minimising the environmental impacts of power generation activities, for example, high-growth loads that put pressure on the infrastructure of the energy sector requiring large investment capital in the context of rising public debt and unfavourable equitization process. With the urges of industrialisation and modernisation of the country, Viet Nam's energy demand is constantly increasing at double digits, usually from 1.5-1.8 times of the GDP growth rate: 13% in the 2000-2010 period, 10.5% in 2011-2019, particularly in 2020 and 2021 the growth rate are reduced and low due to the impact of covid-19 pandemic, whereas there is a risk of power shortages for the country's economic development due to limited domestic primary energy supply, leading to an increasing dependence on imported fuel sources, especially fuel for power generation.

Therefore, the long-term, sustainable energy sector development strategy, to be developed in accordance with practical conditions, plays a key role in the development orientation of Viet Nam's energy sector. In this context, the Politburo's Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW issued on February 11, 2020 has outstanding significance to show the party's proper direction on the Viet Nam's National energy development strategy to 2030 with a vision to 2045. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is implementing this development strategy through the development and completion of the Power Development Plan VIII, the National Energy Development Master Plan, and the Viet Nam Coal Industry Development Strategy. These are fundamental strategies,

creating a premise to promote the development of the energy sector, in general, and the electricity industry in Viet Nam, in particular in the coming time.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the next period, Viet Nam's goal is aiming towards a sustainable energy transition. To achieve this goal, Viet Nam needs to strengthen international cooperation, calling for stronger participation from international development organisations, mobilising overall support from the relevant agencies and attracting positive contributions from the non-state sector, such as private enterprises, non-governmental organisations, research institutes. Updating and adjusting VEPG's structure and operation is timely, necessary and important to serve the new goal. I hope that with new Technical Working Groups, new partners, and the expansion of participants and stakeholders will help VEPG become stronger and maintain its position as the leading high-level dialogue forum to support the Government of Viet Nam in the process of planning and implementing policies to develop the energy sector.

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the leaders, officials in charge, as well as employees of diplomatic representative agencies, international agencies and development organisations, consultancy units, the domestic and foreign business community in Viet Nam for their contributions, cooperation, active and effective support for Viet Nam's socio-economic development, including the energy sector. I would like to warmly welcome Madam Carolyn Turk, World Bank Country Director in Viet Nam as Co-Chair of the VEPG High Level Meeting. I strongly believe that she will have a very successful tenure with valuable results in Viet Nam.

I would like to sincerely thank H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Union in Viet Nam for his dedication, enthusiasm and close and effective cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in recent years as Co-Chair of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership (VEPG).

I would like to send my thankfulness and high appreciation to the effectiveness of the Steering Committee, Chair and Co-Chair of the Technical Working Groups as well as the VEPG Secretariat over the years, which have facilitated the completion of many policy recommendations for Viet Nam's energy sector!

Thank you to the representatives of the media agencies who attended and reported on this High-Level Meeting.

In that spirit I hereby announce the opening of the 4th VEPG High-Level Meeting. I wish good health to all delegates attending today. Let's look forward to a very fruitful meeting.

Welcome address by H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, Ambassador of the EU to Viet Nam

Your Excellency Vice-Minister Dang Hoang An,

Ms. Carolyn Turk, Country Director of the World Bank,

Dear fellow Ambassadors,

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

Despite all the limitations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I am pleased that we are meeting today for the fourth VEPG High-Level Meeting. I am happy to welcome not only those guests present in person today, but all participants that are joining us via live stream. Welcome everyone!

Over the past four years, the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group has been a platform for coordination and policy dialogue between the Ministry of Industry and Trade and all concerned stakeholders on the development of the energy sector in Viet Nam.

I would like to thank your Excellency, Vice Minister Dang Hoang An, for your continuous guidance and commitment to the success of the VEPG, which is also reflected in the intense efforts and participation of leaders and officers of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. To date, the 40 VEPG policy recommendations for the transformation of the energy sector, which were adopted at the VEPG High-Level Meeting in 2018, have been partially or fully implemented. This reflects remarkable progress and is a demonstration of the power of collaboration and dialogue. I also would like to express my gratitude to the VEPG Secretariat for your dedication and for organising today's event.

Ladies and gentlemen, two months ago the international community met for COP26 in Glasgow and discussed crucial next steps for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. The latest IPCC report on climate change once again reminded us of the urgency of a rapid energy transition in order to meet each nation's Nationally Determined Contribution, as well as the common goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Viet Nam is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, but at the same time relies heavily on coal and other fossil fuels for its rapidly growing energy use. We all need to take decisive action and change the course now, both at national and global scales. During COP26, Viet Nam was among the 137 countries committing to net-zero emissions by 2050, and the more than 40 countries pledging to shift away from coal.

The European Union, as a global leader in the fight against climate change, committed to net-zero emissions by 2050 through a socially fair transition, a transition to a greener economy, and particularly the de-coupling of economic and energy growth in the EU.

Viet Nam's commitment to an energy transition towards a cleaner, greener energy mix and more efficient use of energy is an important contribution, not only to the sustainable development of its economy but also to the global fight against climate change.

Dear Vice Minister Dang Hoang An, I want to re-assure you that “Team Europe”, which is the EU and its 27 Member States together, together with other development partners, will continue to provide substantial financial support and expertise to Vietnam to realise this energy transition, while ensuring access to affordable energy for all and protecting Viet Nam's competitiveness at local, as well as international level.

Today, we reflect on the achievements of the VEPG over the last years and look ahead at the remaining challenges and key steps to address them. I would like to highlight some achievements and opportunities that I believe are of crucial importance and worth reflecting on.

First of all, we have seen a tremendous growth in renewable energy, particularly in solar and wind power and predominantly in the Centre and South. In 2019 and 2020, solar PV investments skyrocketed, and Viet Nam now has a total installed solar capacity of almost 17 GW, both ground-mounted and rooftop solar projects, and more than 100,000 solar systems reflecting decentralised production. In 2020, Viet Nam was ranked third on the global market and first in the ASEAN region in terms of added solar PV capacity. In 2021, the private sector invested heavily in wind farms resulting in around 4 GW in commercial operation at the end of the year. Unfortunately, mainly due to COVID-19 related restrictions, a number of wind farms could not be completed before the deadline of the wind Feed-In Tariff. It is urgent now that the Government decides on a special support mechanism to allow this additional green wind power to come online in 2022. I am well aware that this massive growth in solar and wind power generation also comes with challenges to grid integration and infrastructure, sometimes requiring curtailment, but I am confident that these challenges can be gradually addressed and solved in the short to medium term. I would however like to express my concerns that MOIT seems to have the intention not to add any additional solar and wind power in 2022.

Secondly, we have right now a great opportunity to shape the course of Viet Nam's energy development. The government is integrating its ambitious COP26 commitment in its revision of the draft Power Development Plan 8 for the period 2021–2030, vision 2045, and at the same time, the Resolution 55 on strategic directions for long term energy development adopted by the Politburo early 2020 is being rolled out. The rapid developments in the solar and wind energy market in Vietnam do give us the confidence to be ambitious and realistic. And we have not even started to tap the huge potentials of offshore wind and energy efficiency. In this context, it is also necessary to plan for a just transition away from coal.

To make this energy transition happen, all sector stakeholders need to join hands and work together. An enabling environment for the private sector will be key to securing the necessary investments in additional renewable energy generation capacity and increasing energy efficiency. EU experience with our energy transition is also that a lot of green jobs will be created in the local labour market.

Last but not least, other key stakeholders are representatives of the NGOs, which with their direct contribution can make the transition a far more sustainable process, as we know from

our own transition process in Europe. Our citizens can be at the same time active players of change and ultimate beneficiaries, as a better environment will allow better lives for future generations. But to fully profit from the positive energy coming from citizens' involvement, an enabling environment is needed to favour everyone's contribution to the good cause. And in our experience, very often they can be very constructive and helpful in defining possible solutions to the complex challenges raised by the energy transition. They should be seen as a key ally of the government in this complex endeavour. They are part, and an important part, of the solution, and not part of the problem!

Dear Vice Minister Dang Hoang An, the EU and the Government of Viet Nam, represented by MOIT, have signed in December 2021 the Financing Agreement for the EU – Viet Nam Sustainable Energy Transition Programme, a sector budget support programme financed with an EU grant of EUR 142 million. I would like to thank the MOIT Minister, you and MOIT colleagues for your great cooperation and support during the approval process of this important programme. It aims at improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix, and improving the performance of the Viet Nam Energy Information System. We will also continue to provide financial support for the operation of the VEPG and will work with MOIT on a roadmap for the long-term financial sustainability of this partnership, including strategies to raise additional, public, private and development partner funds to sustain its operations.

Over the last year, the VEPG Secretariat and the Chairs and Co-Chairs of the VEPG Technical Working Groups, supported by colleagues from MOIT, the World Bank and the EU Delegation, have been working hard to redesign the VEPG's structure to better reflect the current priorities of the energy sector and offer new modes of collaboration to achieve more conducive and timely inputs to the various policy projects and processes. A sustainable energy transition requires a clear vision and a comprehensive roadmap with ambitious medium and long-term targets and with clearly defined actions and milestones, as well as responsibilities. I am confident that the new structure of the VEPG will continue to provide a useful and unique platform to coordinate dialogue, concrete actions and inputs to fulfil Viet Nam's vision of its energy transition.

I would like to thank you again, your excellency Vice Minister, for this fruitful cooperation and the strong and reliable engagement of your Ministry. I look forward to the coming years of working together!

Thank you very much, Xin cảm ơn!

Welcome address by Ms. Caroline Turk, Director of the World Bank in Viet Nam

Your Excellency Vice Minister of Industry and Trade Đặng Hoàng An,

Your Excellency Ambassador of the European Union Delegation to Vietnam Giorgio Aliberti,

Government officials, development partners, energy sector colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Over the past decades, the energy sector has been a fundamental enabler of inclusive economic development in Vietnam. The World Bank, and the development partners representing the Vietnam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG), have provided strong support to the government-led efforts during this successful journey.

As Vietnam aims to become a high-income economy by 2045, especially in the context of the post-pandemic green recovery, the energy sector will be once again called upon to rise to the challenge of supporting this next phase of growth.

However, this time the challenge will be even more complex.

On one hand, there is a need to continue the rapid expansion of the sector for the country's development needs, doubling the required system capacity within a decade; on the other hand, there is a need to better manage the climate impacts by significantly lowering the carbon footprint of the sector which already amounts to 65 percent of Vietnam's emissions. Doing all this, while raising the needed financing for the energy transition and keeping the principles of equity and affordability in mind, will require proactive and continued reforms.

The energy transition challenge also brings new opportunities.

We welcome the visionary commitments that the government made during COP-26 to aim for net neutral emissions by 2050, and to phase out coal-based power by the 2040s. This sets clear endpoints for the energy sector. Now defining and implementing feasible pathways for achieving these goals should be the priority. The energy sector is well positioned to lead the green growth ambitions of the country - it can catalyse new investments, create new jobs, and improve the competitiveness of the economy.

There are some key issues for the government to consider.

First, evolution of sector policies and planning - the 8th Power Sector Development Plan - must keep clean energy transition at its core. This means selecting an appropriate energy mix, with due attention to phasing out the use of coal, managing the impacts of this transition to the people and business involved in the coal industry, and considering the appropriate role of transition fuels, such as natural gas.

Second, barriers for renewable energy deployment should be eliminated. We have witnessed the excellent success of the solar and wind industries under the feed-in-tariff regulations, but it has also created challenges related to uncontrolled expansion and has created unwanted

curtailment and system instability. It is time now to accelerate the design and launch of competitive bidding programs. Organized and coordinated auction-based scheme for can propel the industry forward, particularly off-shore wind, a domestic clean energy resource which can be immensely beneficial for Vietnam.

Third, the power grid needs to be urgently expanded and modernized to keep pace with the growth of new clean energy technologies. In addition to power transfer capacity, the grid also needs to improve its flexibility with batteries and energy storage systems. Alleviating the grid bottlenecks is also an opportunity to mainstream automation and digitalization.

Fourth, consumer-side energy efficiency and demand moderation measures are immediate low-hanging fruits. These interventions not only reduce the need for vast supply-side expansion but are also highly cost-effective. Greater use of distributed renewable energy resources can complement what centralized power system can deliver.

Fifth, a systematic approach to mobilizing the large amounts of financing needed for the energy transition, which in our estimation will be about \$12-14 billion, annually, is necessary. Timely and sector-specific investment climate reforms are needed for private sector participation which will drive majority of the needed investments. At the same time, enacting regulations which support public sector financing, including channelling of ODA resources and climate funds to the sector, where it complements and leverages the private sector, such as for power grid development, PPP projects, is essential.

Clean energy transition will require a wholistic economy-wide approach and no one-off solutions will be sufficient. I note that the technical working groups of the VEPG are already reflecting the various priority areas I have outlined. But it is important that the policy recommendations are converted into policy actions with renewed vigour.

When implemented, the envisioned transformation of Vietnam's energy sector can be a boost to the development objectives as well as the climate ambitions of the country.

I would like to acknowledge MOIT's leadership on this agenda, close collaboration amongst the development partners, and the excelled work of the VEPG Secretariat team.

I would like to reiterate the World Bank's strong commitment to work with the government agencies and all development partners through the VEPG platform, with a common goal of creating a world-class energy sector in Vietnam.

Thank you.

Link: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2022/01/24/towards-a-just-energy-transition-in-vietnam>

ANNEX III – VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS AND TWG CHAIRS AND CO-CHAIRS

VEPG Chair and Co-chair

VEPG CHAIR AND CO-CHAIRS



H.E. Mr. Đặng Hoàng An
Vice-Minister of Industry and Trade (MOIT)

Chair



H.E. Mr. Giorgio Aliberti
Ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam

Co-Chair



Ms. Caroline Turk
Country Director, World Bank in Viet Nam

Co-Chair

VEPG FOCAL POINTS



Ms. Nguyen Phuong Mai
Deputy Chief of the Office,
Electricity and Renewable energy Authority,
Ministry of Industry and Trade

Focal point



Ms. Tran Thuy Duong
Senior Programme Officer
Delegation of the European Union to Vietnam

Focal point



Dr. Rahul Kitchlu
Sector Leader for Infrastructure & Coordinator
for Energy Sector
World Bank in Viet Nam

Focal Point

TWG Chairs and Co-chairs

TWG 1 – POWER SECTOR STRATEGIC PLANNING



Mr. Nguyễn Tuấn Anh
Deputy Director General, Electricity and
Renewable Energy Authority, MOIT

Chair



Mr. Loui Algren
Long term Advisor, DEPP, Denmark

Co-Chair

TWG 2 – RENEWABLE ENERGY



Mr. Phạm Nguyễn Hùng
Deputy Director General, Electricity and
Renewable Energy Authority, MOIT

Chair



Dr. Sebastian Paust
First Counsellor, Head of Development
Cooperation, German Embassy in Viet Nam

Co-Chair

TWG 3 – GRID INTEGRATION AND GRID INFRASTRUCTURE



Mr. Trần Tuệ Quang
Deputy Director General, Energy Regulatory
Authority of Viet Nam, MOIT

Chair



Mr. David McNaught
Political Counsellor, British Embassy

Co-Chair

TWG 4 – ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Mr. Trinh Quoc Vu
Deputy Director General of Department of
Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development,
MOIT

Chair



Mr. Patrick Haverman
Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP/UN Viet
Nam

Co-Chair

TWG 5 – ENERGY MARKET



Ms. Ngô Thúy Quỳnh
Deputy Director General Oil, Gas and Coal
Department, MOIT

Chair



Mr. Sean Lawlor
Foreign Service Officer, U.S. Department of
State.

Co-Chair



ANNEX IV – PRESS RELEASE OF THE 4th VEPG HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

Hanoi, January 24, 2022. Today, the 4th High-Level Meeting of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG) took place. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Dang Hoang An, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and co-chaired by H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, Ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam, and Ms. Carolyn Turk, Country Director of the World Bank in Viet Nam. The event was organised in a hybrid format, allowing the participation of more than 150 delegates representing a broad range of energy sector stakeholders, such as ministries, sectoral and central agencies, embassies, development partners, academia, NGOs, as well as private enterprises operating in the energy sector.

This year's High-Level Meeting looked back at the achievements and positive contributions of the VEPG over the last 4 years of operation as a high-level policy dialogue platform connecting the Government of Viet Nam with development partners and stakeholders to promote the development of Viet Nam's energy sector. An important highlight was the introduction of the five new technical working groups including: ***Power Sector Strategic Planning, Renewable Energy, Grid Integration and Grid Infrastructure, Energy Efficiency, and Energy Market.***

At the event, the partnership also adopted the new slogan of the VEPG: ***"Together, delivering the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam!"***. The new slogan affirms VEPG's goal and ensures a coherent and complementary cooperation between energy sector stakeholders, to provide effective and efficient sector support and contribute to key policy-making processes that shape Viet Nam's energy transition.

In a high-level thematic panel discussion, delegates from renowned organisations actively exchanged ideas around the Power Development Plan VIII under the Government's direction on sustainable energy transition, as well as the results and impacts of the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) on the orientation of Viet Nam's energy sector. International experience and recommendations were shared with the aim of removing technical and investment bottlenecks for the sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam.

H.E Dang Hoang An, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), informed that MOIT was assigned by the Government to develop the Power Development Plan VIII, closely following principal orientations set out in Resolution No. 55 of the Politburo, paying special attention to the major subjects related to the structure of the power sector, power sources, and synchronisation with the development of the power system and infrastructure.

Regarding VEPG's role, he affirmed: "Over the years, the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group has fulfilled its role as a high-level policy dialogue forum between the Government

of Viet Nam and international partners, connecting international support to promote the development of the renewable energy market in Viet Nam. In 2021, VEPG has restructured its technical working groups, identified key topics tailored to the country's urgent needs, as well as leveraging supporting resources, both domestically and internationally. By cooperating with ministries, departments, sectors and local and foreign partners, the VEPG will support the government in developing even stronger measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050."

H.E. Giorgio Aliberti, Ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam, added: "Viet Nam's commitment to embarking on an energy transition towards a cleaner, greener energy mix and more efficient use of energy is an important contribution, not only to the sustainable development of its economy but also to the global fight against climate change. The EU - as many other development partners that have gathered today - is here to provide support and expertise to make this energy transition happen, while ensuring access to affordable energy for all and protecting Viet Nam's competitiveness at local, as well as international level. We will continue to provide financial support for the operation of the VEPG and will work with MOIT on a roadmap for the long-term financial sustainability of the partnership, including strategies to raise additional, public, private and development partners funds to sustain its operations. I am confident that the new structure of the VEPG will continue to provide a useful and unique platform to coordinate dialogue, concrete actions and inputs to fulfil Viet Nam's vision of its energy transition."

Ms. Carolyn Turk, Country Director of the World Bank in Viet Nam, also shared: "Over the past few decades, the energy sector has played a fundamental role in driving Viet Nam's rapid and inclusive economic growth. In the coming decade, the energy sector needs to use less carbon – fossil fuel consumption that generates the largest amounts of greenhouse gas emissions among all sectors need to be drastically reduced. This must be implemented in a way to ensure that both the demand for energy is met and the economic stability of industries is maintained. To achieve these goals, the World Bank looks forward to continuing our support for the Government of Viet Nam in expanding the energy sector in a greener, more sustainable way."

2021 is the first year of implementation of the 13th Party Congress's Resolution, and the first year of implementation of Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020, of the Politburo on the orientation of Viet Nam's National Energy Development Strategy to 2030 with a vision to 2045. In March 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Trade completed and officially submitted the Power Planning Project VIII to the Government. In this context, the Viet Nam's energy sector, in general, and the electricity sector, in particular, are facing many challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic is expected to continue to be complicate business-as-usual, unpredicted climate-change and natural disasters are becoming more frequent and devastating. All the while, the country will need to focus on driving forward the sustainable energy transition, ensuring energy security, sufficient electricity supply,

investment and development in energy sector and an overall orientation towards green growth. During COP 26, Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh confirmed Viet Nam's willingness to develop and implement stronger measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with its own resources, together with the cooperation and support of the international community, both in terms of finance and technology transfer, including the implementation of mechanisms under the Paris Agreement to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. To achieve this goal, it is required all energy sector stakeholders need to work hand in hand to ensure a sustainable transition, towards a green, circular, people-centred economy, leaving no one behind.

For more information, please contact:

Ms. Nguyen Phuong Mai

Deputy Chief of Staff

Electricity and Renewable Energy

Authority - Ministry of Industry and Trade

Email: MaiNP@moit.gov.vn

Ms. Nguyen Ngoc Linh

PR & Communications Officer

Vietnam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG)

Email: linh.nguyen@giz.de

ANNEX V – PRESS CLIPPINGS OF THE 4th VEPG HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

1. Broadcasts via Television channels

No.	Date of issuance	Publication	Headline	Links
1	January 25, 2021	Vietnam National Television Channel (VTV1)	The 4 th High-Level Meeting of The Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG)	Linh without English subtitle: https://youtu.be/KggAlpCF5h4 Link with English subtitle: https://youtu.be/QXfUDt-AyGM


2. Online newspapers

No.	Date of issuance	Publication	Headline	Links
1	January 24, 2021	Bnews	Viet Nam cooperates with international partners to promote structural transformation of the energy sector	https://bnews.vn/viet-nam-hop-tac-thuc-day-chuyen-doi-co-cau-nganh-nang-luong/229956.html
2	January 24, 2021	World Bank	Sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam	https://www.worldbank.org/vi/news/speech/2022/01/24/towards-a-just-energy-transition-in-vietnam
3	January 25, 2021	Năng lượng Việt Nam	The 4 th High-Level Meeting of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group	https://nangluongvietnam.vn/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-lan-thu-4-nhom-doi-tac-nang-luong-viet-nam-28215.html 25/1

4	January 25, 2021	The Leader	The World Bank's suggestions for Viet Nam's sustainable energy transition.	https://theleader.vn/world-bank-bay-cach-chuyen-dich-nang-luong-ben-vung-tai-viet-nam-1643035119177.htm
5	January 25, 2021	Nhịp cầu thương hiệu	The 4 th High-Level Meeting of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group	https://nhipcauthuonghieu.vn/2022/01/25/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-lan-thu-04-nhom-doi-tac-nang-luong-viet-nam/
6	January 25, 2021	Forbes	HSBC commits to arrange 12 billion USD in loans for sustainable projects	https://forbes.vn/hsbc-thu-xep-12-ti-usd-cho-vay-cac-du-an-ben-vung/
7	January 25, 2021	Công Thương	The VEPG's 4 th High-Level Meeting: Moving forward to sustainable energy transition	https://congthuong.vn/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-vepg-lan-thu-4-huong-toi-chuyen-dich-nang-luong-ben-vung-170645.html
8	January 26, 2021	VnEconomy	Cooperation to promote sustainable energy transition	https://vneconomy.vn/hop-tac-thuc-day-chuyen-dich-nang-luong-ben-vung.htm
9	January 26, 2021	Báo Xây dựng	The 4 th High-Level Meeting of the Viet Nam Energy Partnership Group	https://baoxaydung.com.vn/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-lan-thu-4-nhom-doi-tac-nang-luong-viet-nam-325303.html
10	January 26, 2021	Báo Pháp luật	The World Bank is ready to support Viet Nam to fulfill its commitments at COP26	https://baophapluat.vn/wb-san-sang-ho-tro-viet-nam-thuc-hien-cam-ket-tai-cop26-post431920.html
11	January 27, 2021	PetroTimes	The VEPG's 4 th High-Level Meeting: Moving forward to sustainable energy transition	https://petrotimes.vn/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-vepg-lan-thu-4-huong-toi-chuyen-dich-nang-luong-ben-vung-tai-viet-nam-639581.html
12	January 27, 2021	Năng lượng xanh	The VEPG's 4 th High-Level Meeting: Moving forward to sustainable energy transition	https://nangluongxanh.info.vn/nang-luong-xanh/hoi-nghi-cap-cao-vepg-lan-thu-4-huong-toi-chuyen-dich-nang-luong-ben-vung.html

13	January 27, 2021	VnExpress	VEPG supports net zero emissions by 2050	https://vnexpress.net/vepg-ho-tro-dat-muc-phat-thai-rong-bang-0-vao-nam-2050-4421733.html
14	January 27, 2021	VNANews	VEPG supports net zero emissions by 2050	https://vnanews.net/post.aspx?id=94794

3. Printed newspapers

No.	Date of issuance	Publication	Headline	Scanned picture
1	January 30, 2021	The People (Nhan Dan) <i>The Vietnamese Communist Party daily newspaper</i>	VEPG - An effective policy consulting channel for Viet Nam to move towards zero emissions by 2050	 <p>Nhan Dan</p> <p>Phát biểu tại Hội nghị Cấp cao lần thứ 4 của Nhóm Đối tác Năng lượng Việt Nam (VEPG) diễn ra ngày 24/1/2022 vừa qua, Thủ tướng Bộ Công Thương Hoàng An nhấn mạnh, dù trải qua một năm khó khăn do dịch Covid-19 gây ra song những con số về phát triển năng lượng tái tạo đã đạt 20.670 MW, chiếm 27% tổng công suất đặt toàn hệ thống (76.620 MW); sản lượng điện từ nguồn năng lượng tái tạo đã đạt 31.500 tỷ kWh, chiếm 12,27% tổng sản lượng điện sản xuất toàn hệ thống.</p> <p>GHỊNH ĐỒNG GÓP CỦA VEPG</p> <p>Sự phát triển của ngành năng lượng Việt Nam có được kết quả như trên công nhờ đóng góp hiệu quả của Nhóm Đối tác Năng lượng Việt Nam (VEPG) thông qua những khuyến nghị chính sách trong lĩnh vực này. Thông qua cơ chế đối thoại cấp cao trong khuôn khổ VEPG, quan hệ hợp tác giữa Chính phủ Việt Nam và các Đối tác phát triển đã ngày càng được tăng cường, có ý nghĩa quan trọng với sự phát triển kinh tế-xã hội Việt Nam nói chung.</p> <p>Tại Hội nghị COP26 gần đây, Việt Nam đã tuyên bố sẽ xây dựng và triển khai các biện pháp giảm phát thải khí nhà kính mạnh mẽ hơn nữa bằng nguồn lực của mình, cùng với sự hợp tác và hỗ trợ của cộng đồng quốc tế, cả về tài chính và chuyển giao công nghệ, trong đó có thực hiện các cơ chế theo Thỏa thuận Paris, để đạt mục phát thải ròng bằng "0" vào năm 2050.</p> <p>"Quá trình chuyển đổi năng lượng Việt Nam sau Hội nghị COP 26 là quá trình hết sức phức tạp. Bảo đảm năng lượng với chi phí hợp lý cho nền kinh tế, xã hội và người dân Việt Nam nhưng vẫn bền vững quá trình chuyển đổi toàn bộ ngành năng lượng trong đó có ngành điện, do đó, trong giai đoạn mới, khi chuyển đổi điều khoản tham chiếu, mong VEPG vẫn tiếp tục là kênh đối thoại chính sách, tư vấn khuyến nghị chính sách hiệu quả hơn nữa cho Chính phủ Việt Nam để thực hiện cam kết Việt Nam tại COP26. Bộ Công Thương và Chính phủ Việt Nam luôn sẵn sàng lắng nghe các khuyến nghị của VEPG". Thủ tướng Bộ Công Thương nhấn mạnh.</p> <p>VEPG THAY ĐỔI CƠ CẤU ĐỂ HOÀN THIÊN NHIỆM</p> <p>Để góp chi tiết hơn tới vấn đề thay đổi các tiêu chuẩn tham chiếu của VEPG trong thời gian tới, ông Sven Enrodat, Điều phối viên quốc tế Ban Thư ký VEPG cho hay, mục tiêu chung của VEPG là hướng đến sử dụng hiệu quả hỗ trợ quốc tế cho Chính phủ Việt Nam và khuyến khích các bên liên quan chung tay thúc đẩy chuyển đổi năng lượng bền vững tại Việt Nam. Do đó, VEPG sẽ thay đổi nhiều thành: "Cùng nhau, chuyển đổi năng lượng bền vững tại Việt Nam".</p> <p>Bổ sung 5 nhóm công tác kỹ thuật: VEPG giữ nguyên 2 nhóm là Năng lượng tái tạo và Hiệu quả năng lượng, đồng thời có thêm 3 nhóm mới là Quy hoạch chiến lược ngành điện; Tích hợp lưới điện và Hạ tầng lưới điện và Thị trường năng lượng. VEPG cũng sửa đổi điều khoản tham chiếu tập trung vào nhóm chuyển giao đặc biệt: Tăng cường công tác kỹ thuật sẽ xác định các chủ đề ưu tiên để thành lập nhóm chuyên gia đặc trách, chỉ định đầu mối chính và các thành viên tham gia, xem xét báo cáo các nhóm chuyên gia từ đó quyết định các bước thực hiện tiếp theo, hoặc quyết định hoàn thành hoạt động của nhóm chuyên gia đặc trách và kết thúc.</p> <p>Ban chấp hành của VEPG, ông George Alberti-Bai tại Liên minh châu Âu tại Việt Nam nhấn mạnh, để xuất hiện nhóm có thể đáp ứng được những thay đổi mới trong quá trình chuyển đổi năng lượng, chúng ta cần tất cả chúng ta phối hợp để chia sẻ, tiếp tục thực hiện những mục tiêu này. Liên minh châu Âu sẵn sàng hỗ trợ VEPG và sẽ phối hợp với Ngân hàng Thế giới và các nhà tài trợ khác. Chúng tôi luôn sẵn sàng ở đây trong vai trò đồng</p> <p>chính và các thành viên tham gia, xem xét báo cáo các nhóm chuyên gia từ đó quyết định các bước thực hiện tiếp theo, hoặc quyết định hoàn thành hoạt động của nhóm chuyên gia đặc trách và kết thúc.</p> <p>Ban chấp hành của VEPG, ông George Alberti-Bai tại Liên minh châu Âu tại Việt Nam nhấn mạnh, để xuất hiện nhóm có thể đáp ứng được những thay đổi mới trong quá trình chuyển đổi năng lượng, chúng ta cần tất cả chúng ta phối hợp để chia sẻ, tiếp tục thực hiện những mục tiêu này. Liên minh châu Âu sẵn sàng hỗ trợ VEPG và sẽ phối hợp với Ngân hàng Thế giới và các nhà tài trợ khác. Chúng tôi luôn sẵn sàng ở đây trong vai trò đồng</p> <p>pháp huy động tài chính hiệu quả. Những nỗ lực này sẽ hỗ trợ quá trình chuyển đổi năng lượng sạch của Việt Nam.</p> <p>Các thông tin từ trước về ngành năng lượng trong khuôn khổ hoạt động của Nhóm Đối tác Năng lượng Việt Nam (VEPG) được đăng tải và cập nhật liên tục tại website https://vepg.vn/</p> <p>TUAN ANH</p>

2		VietnamNews	VEPG provides policy advisory channel for Viet Nam's energy transition	<h2 data-bbox="992 343 1912 432">VEPG provides policy advisory channel for Vietnam's energy transition</h2> <p data-bbox="992 443 1164 671">Speaking at the 4th High-Level Meeting of the Vietnam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG) on January 24, 2022, Dang Hoang An, vice minister of Industry and Trade, said that by the end of 2021, the total capacity of renewable energy sources reached 20,670 MW, accounting for 27 per cent of the total system-wide capacity (76,620 MW); electricity output from renewable energy sources reached 31,508 billion kWh, accounting for 12.27 per cent of the total electricity production of the whole system.</p> <p data-bbox="992 675 1164 759">The development of Viet Nam's energy sector is partly due to the effective contribution of the Vietnam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG), throughout 40 policy recommendations in this area.</p> <p data-bbox="992 762 1164 831">At the recent COP 26 conference, Viet Nam also committed to mechanisms under the Paris Agreement to achieve net emissions of "zero" by 2050.</p> <p data-bbox="992 834 1164 959">"Hopefully, VEPG will continue to be a more effective policy advisory channel for the Government of Viet Nam. The Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Government of Viet Nam are always ready to listen to VEPG's recommendations," the minister said.</p> <p data-bbox="992 962 1164 991">Sven Ermedal, the international coordinator of VEPG Secretariat,</p> <p data-bbox="1176 443 1912 831">  </p> <p data-bbox="1176 847 1912 876">Dang Hoang An, vice minister of Industry and Trade, country director of the World Bank in Viet Nam, and ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam with many speakers taking photos at the conference.</p> <p data-bbox="1176 892 1348 948">said that VEPG would change its slogan to: "Together, delivering sustainable energy transition in Viet Nam."</p> <p data-bbox="1176 951 1348 991">During the meeting, VEPG also introduced its five new five new technical working groups</p> <p data-bbox="1364 892 1536 959">including: Power Sector Strategic Planning, Renewable Energy, Grid Integration and Grid Infrastructure, Energy Efficiency, and Energy Market.</p> <p data-bbox="1364 962 1536 991">VEPG also amended the terms of reference focusing on its task force</p> <p data-bbox="1552 892 1724 904">of experts.</p> <p data-bbox="1552 908 1724 991">Giorgio Aliberti, ambassador of the European Union to Viet Nam, said that the proposed adjustment of the VEPG structure showed that the team can respond to new changes in energy transition.</p> <p data-bbox="1740 892 1912 991">The European Union remains ready to support VEPG and will work with the World Bank and other donors to join hands implementing the energy transformation goals in VEPG, he added. ■</p>
---	--	-------------	--	--