

**VIETNAM OFFICE FOR  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SAVING**

**THE VIETNAM ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME  
PERIOD 2019 – 2030**

**REPORT OF IMPLEMENTATION - 2022**

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Under the direction of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) was assigned to organise the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Programme 2019 - 2030, approved in Decision No. 280/QĐ-TTg dated March 13, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the VNEEP). The MOIT has been coordinating with relevant stakeholders to organise the implementation to achieve the goals by 2030, i.e. saving 8 - 10% of the total end-use power under the normal economic development scenario, equivalent to about 60-80 million tons of oil equivalent (60-80 million TOE).

## **I. PROGRESS OF THE PROGRAMME AS OF THE END OF DECEMBER 2022**

### **1. Guiding and urging the development, promulgation and implementation of Programmes and Directives on Enhancement of Electric Saving 2020 - 2025 at ministries/sectors and localities**

#### ***a) Guiding the localities in formulating, promulgating and organising the implementation of the local Programme***

- On April 22, 2019, the MOIT issued an Official Letter to the PPCs and centrally-run cities on the formulation of the Programme's implementation plan. The MOIT has actively worked with international organisations to call for funding to help several localities design their implementation plans. In 2020 and 2021, the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Denmark sponsored 15 localities in developing their implementation plan for the period 2020-2025; as a result, all these 15 localities have issued and started the implementation of their plans. Drawing lessons from these localities, the MOIT has held consultation conferences and guided other provinces and cities nationwide in developing a local implementation plan for the VNEEP3.

By the end of December 2022, 60/63 localities have issued their implementation plans; the remaining 03 provinces which have not yet issued the Plan are Khanh Hoa, Nam Dinh and Tuyen Quang. Most of the issued plans set out energy-saving targets to be implemented. However, most localities adopted the national target to apply to their locality and had defined targets for fields such as Industry, construction; Agriculture, Forestry and fishery; Trade and services; civil. The total cost of implementation in the locality (budget capital and other sources) is estimated at 2,230 billion VND. Some localities are particularly interested in the economical and efficient use of energy in their areas, such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, etc. The MOIT is supporting and guiding the remaining localities to develop and issue the Plan for the period up to 2025 and the entire phase of the Programme.

From the implementation plan that the localities have issued, it can be seen that the objectives set out are still general, mainly based on the VNEEP's targets (saving from 5 - 7% by 2025, 8 - 10% by 2030) rather than on the savings potential and the socio-economic development strategy of each locality. A joint WB-MOIT study shows that, if based on the potentials of energy saving, socio-economic development and budget autonomy levels, etc.,

63 provinces and cities can be put into 07 groups, therefore the national target set out in the VNEEP can be assigned to specific groups based on their current state of socio-economic development, economic structure and energy saving potentials.

***b) Guiding localities in formulating, promulgating and organising the implementation of Directive No. 20/CT-TTg of the Prime Minister on enhancing electricity saving in the period of 2020 - 2025***

On May 7, 2020, the Prime Minister issued Directive No. 20/CT-TTg on enhancing electricity saving in the period of 2020-2025 (Directive No. 20), in which the country must strive to save at least 2.0% of total electricity consumption annually. To do so, the Prime Minister requested ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies, PPCs and centrally-run cities, businesses and organisations, mass organisations - communes to promote electricity saving in different consumption areas, including specific targets for each target group. Five groups of solutions include: (i) Saving electricity in offices; (ii) Saving electricity in public lighting, lighting for advertisement and outdoor decoration; (iii) Saving household electricity; (iv) Saving electricity at commercial and service establishments; and (v) Saving electricity in manufacturing enterprises.

- Between 2020-2022, the MOIT supported 15 provinces and cities in developing their implementation plans, integrating solutions for the economical and efficient use of electricity to be deployed in provinces and cities. Experience in developing Action Plans to implement Directive No. 20 of provinces and cities was also shared and disseminated to provinces and cities nationwide through technical seminars so that they can actively develop their own local action plans.

- At present, 54 provinces and centrally-run cities have developed and issued Action plans to implement Directive 20 or issued PPC's Chairman's Directive on strengthening the implementation of electricity saving in the 2021-2025 period:

+ The provinces and centrally-run cities have appointed their focal points (DOITs) to implement Directive No. 20 locally.

+ In addition to the Decision promulgating the provincial plans and the PPC's Directive on implementing PM's Directive No. 20, the provinces and cities also issued official letters and directives to budget spending units on promulgating rules and regulations on electricity saving at their agencies and units.

**2. Organising the implementation of VNEEP activities during 2020 - 2022**

2020 to 2022 marked the first years of implementing the Programme. Government agencies at central and local levels, based on their functions, responsibilities and tasks they perform, as well as their assigned scope of management, actively researched, reviewed contents, and guided the implementation of the Programme, specifically the followings:

***a) At the central level***

*(i) On formulating mechanisms, policies, legal documents and directing the*

*implementation of legal regulations on economical and efficient use of energy.*

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

- The MOIT and other ministries and departments have coordinated with the Central Economic Commission to develop and submit to the Politburo for promulgation Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW dated February 11, 2020, of the Politburo on the orientations for the national energy development strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045. Accordingly, the ratio of energy saving to total end-user consumption based on the base development scenario will reach about 7% by 2030 and about 14% by 2045.

- According to the Government's assignment, the MOIT has presided over and coordinated with relevant ministries and departments to submit to the Government for promulgation Resolution No. 140/NQ-CP dated October 2, 2020, on the Government's action plan implementing the Polibureau's Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW on orientations of Vietnam's national energy development strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045, according to which, the total end-user consumption by 2030 will reach 105 - 115 million TOE, and 160 - 190 million TOE by 2045.

- The MOIT has submitted to the Government for promulgation Decree No. 17/2022/ND-CP dated January 31, 2022, amending and supplementing several articles of Government's Decree No. 134/2013 dated October 17, 2013, on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of electricity, the safety of hydropower dams, economical and efficient use of energy, in which supplementing and consolidating regulations and sanctioning violations of the Law on economical and efficient use of energy such as violations of regulations on energy consumption norms applicable to enterprises in industries that have promulgated regulations on energy consumption.

- The MOIT has submitted to the Prime Minister for issue Decision No. 1577/QD-TTg dated October 12, 2020, on the list of key energy users in 2019, Decision No. 1881/QD-TTg dated May 9 November 2021 on the list of key energy users in 2020 and Decision No. 1480/QD-TTg dated November 29, 2022 on the list of key energy users in 2021.

- The MOIT has issued Circular No. 25/2020/TT-BCT dated September 29, 2020, providing for the planning and reporting on the implementation of the Plan for economical and efficient use of energy; perform an energy audit.

- The MOIT has developed a research report, reviewed the proposal to amend and supplement the Law on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy and submitted it to the Government in 2022.

- The MOIT has organised a study, review and evaluation of the results of the implementation of Decree No. 21/2011/ND-CP dated March 21, 2011, detailing and implementing measures of the Law on energy efficiency.

- The MOIT has developed and submitted to the Programme Steering Committee a draft framework for the implementation of the Programme for the period up to 2025; submitted to the PSC Chair for promulgation Regulation No. 12/QD-BCDTKNL dated January 19, 2022, on the formulation, selection, organisation, management, and implementation of the tasks under the Programme.

In addition, the MOIT has implemented several activities, such as:

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

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

- Researching and developing mechanisms, policies and legal regulations for the business model of energy-saving companies (ESCO).

- Building a system of capacity assessment, recognition and publication of energy consulting and service companies.

- Building a base database and M&E system to evaluate the Programme's implementation.

- Standardising the energy management and energy audit model in accordance with the Law on energy efficiency.

- Developing technical guidelines for implementing solutions for economical and efficient use of energy in energy-intensive industries.

- Building a model of energy saving using LED lighting for agricultural production.

*(ii) The organisation and implementation of tasks during 2020 - 2022 and the development of the 2023 plan under the Programme using capital from the central budget.*

- In the period from 2020 to 2022, the MOIT has developed and managed to organise annual programmes, which are among the key tasks of the Programme, including:

+ Group 1: Reviewing, developing and finetuning the mechanisms and policies on economical and efficient use of energy;

+ Group 2: Technical and financial support to promote investment, production and business projects on energy efficiency for the following activities: production, manufacturing, transforming transportation vehicles, equipment, machinery, production lines, public lighting, and energy saving in households;

+ Group 3: Strengthening capacity on efficient use of energy;

+ Group 4: Strengthening inspection and supervision; urging and guiding the evaluation of implementation results on the provisions of the Law on economical and efficient

use of energy;

+ Group 5: Communicating and raising public awareness on the economical and efficient use of energy.

Given the limited funding, the tasks during 2020 – 2022 mainly focus on training and developing human resources for energy efficiency, such as Energy managers; Energy auditors; Developing training materials, in addition to propagating and raising public awareness on energy efficiency, as well as conducting survey and assessment activities to support research, adjust and develop several new legal documents on economical and efficient use of energy.

- The MOIT has issued a document calling on organisations and individuals nationwide to propose ideas on energy efficiency in 2023 using the central budget.

- Ministries: Construction; Transportation; Agriculture and Rural Development; Natural Resources and Environment; Science and Technology, etc. have developed detailed tasks to implement the 2023 plan.

- Corporations: Vietnam National Petroleum, Vietnam Electricity, Vietnam Coal and Mineral Industries have organised the implementation of the Programme for the years 2020-2022 and developed the 2023 Implementation Plan.

*(iii) Applying energy efficiency labelling to machinery, equipment and vehicles*

- The promotion of energy labelling continues to be promoted and maintained. From January 1, 2020, Circular 59/2018/TT-BGTVT on guiding the energy labelling of manufactured, assembled and imported motorcycles and mopeds took effect, expanding the range of products and equipment with energy labels.

- The MOIT has presided over the development of a roadmap to apply energy efficiency standards to several energy-intensive products on the market, developed and announced national standards on energy efficiency, including:

+ Researching and developing energy efficiency standards for smart water heaters and solar water heaters.

+ Developing test procedures and methods for popular desktop products.

+ Developing process and test methods for induction cookers and infrared cookers.

+ Organising the Energy Efficiency competition in industry, commerce and buildings in the years 2020 - 2022.

+ Building a database for energy-labelled products.

+ Organising training courses on energy efficiency standards, processes and methods of construction, installation, warranty and maintenance of air-conditioning equipment to ensure safe and energy-saving operation.

- The MOIT has coordinated with the Ministry of Science and Technology to review the Decision to replace the Prime Minister's Decision 24/2018/QD-TTg promulgating the list and roadmap of energy-using vehicles and equipment to be retired and low-efficiency power generation units are not allowed.

*(iv) Activities implemented in the community*

Central agencies have implemented or integrated awareness-raising activities about the meaning and importance of energy efficiency in community activities, including:

- The series of activities of the annual Earth Hour event: The MOIT and the EVN have cooperated with the media agencies to mobilise and receive the response of millions of people, especially the mass participation of students or young people in the series of activities of the Earth Hour event.

- Organising regular, continuous and long-term propaganda activities on energy efficiency on mass media such as newspapers, radio and television. The contents are aimed at raising awareness about the meaning, importance, economic efficiency, good lesson, and typical examples of energy efficiency for specific target groups towards making a change in awareness and changing the behaviour of using energy more responsibly and efficiently.

- Organising seminars to introduce and guide the implementation and introduction of policies and laws on economical and efficient use of energy for organisations, agencies and businesses.

- Organising training and developing human resources in energy efficiency: training of energy auditors; Energy managers. Training on energy efficiency is conducted by domestic training institutions. The MOIT manages and issues certificates according to regulations.

- Building a network of energy-saving companies (ESCO) aiming to develop the energy-saving service market in Vietnam.

*(v) Performing inspection, supervision and assessment of the implementation of the provisions of the laws related to energy efficiency.*

The inspection plan is approved annually by the MOIT and implemented in accordance with the applicable laws.

Annually, the MOIT inspects compliance with regulations on energy efficiency according to the Minister's Decision and the applicable laws to units, including provincial DOITs, energy efficiency testing laboratories and key energy-using establishments and enterprises announcing energy efficiency labelling. In general, agencies and businesses have complied well with the existing regulations.

*(vi) International cooperation*

Organise the development and effective implementation of international cooperation in energy efficiency, including several large-scale programmes and projects led by the MOIT,



such as the Sustainable energy transition between Vietnam and the EU with a total grant of 142 million euros, of which the budget support is 121 million euros, and the policy support project is 8.5 million euros; Project on Promoting Energy Saving in Industries in Vietnam with a total budget of 11.3 million USD; Energy Saving Project for Vietnam Industry with a total budget of 101.7 million USD, of which 100 million USD is an IBRD loan for investment in energy saving projects, and 1.7 million USD is an IDA loan for technical assistance.

***b) At local level***

In addition to focusing on researching and promulgating the Programme's Plan, integrating with the implementation plan of Directive No. 20/CT-TTg on enhancing power saving, in the period 2020-2022, localities will mainly focus on the communication tasks, raising public awareness of energy efficiency. Some localities have put education on energy efficiency into teaching and propaganda activities at educational institutions in their area. Other activities, such as solar power development and integration into the energy supply system for the building and the construction of energy-saving school lighting models, have also been actively promoted by some localities.

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

***c) Initial results***

Using renewable energy sources, recovering and taking advantage of waste and excess energy in the production process to generate electricity and integrate into the internal energy system, directly serving production and activities of business and family, which directly contributes to the achievement of the goal of economical and efficient use of energy.

- Rooftop solar power projects: Promoting rooftop solar power is an activity that contributes to reducing grid losses and on-site electricity consumption and increasing electricity supply. By the end of 2020, according to EVN, 70,440 rooftop solar power projects were implemented with a total installed capacity of 2,609 MWp, supplying about 926,904 MWh of electricity to the grid.

- Promoting projects to recover excess and waste heat for power generation at industrial production facilities. Some enterprises in the fields of cement, ceramics, steel, etc., have invested in using excess heat for power generation. For example, over 60% of annual crude steel production has applied this measure in the steel industry. However, only for the Vietnam Energy Efficiency for Industrial Enterprises (VEEIE) project, which has been implemented since 2018 and funded by the WB, 06 industrial production facilities have invested in power plants using excess heat and waste heat in the production process with a total installed capacity of 62 MWp, and annual electricity output of about 451,000 MWh, equivalent to about 71,749 TOE.

## II. DIFFICULTIES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Difficulties

#### *a) Restrictions on the organisation and implementation of the Programme*

- Heads of government agencies in several provinces and centrally-run cities have not yet fully understood their responsibilities for promoting energy efficiency in their locality. Some implementation plans were issued with general goals or adopting national goals without taking into account the specific characteristics of local energy use, not associated with socio-economic factors, energy saving potential, especially the local socio-economic development strategy. Besides, financial resources, especially the local budget to organise the implementation of the energy-saving plans, are not adequate.

- Government agencies are still confused and encounter difficulties formulating and implementing the implementation plan in their respective areas. Up to now, about 95% of the provinces and centrally-run cities have issued their implementation plans. The main tasks focus on propaganda and awareness-raising activities. Most of the local Implementation Plans lack M&E indicators.

- The management and supervision of energy use by agencies and organisations have not been paid due attention, and the implementation of Directive No. 20 has not been carefully taken care of.

#### *b) Limitations on awareness*

- Many subjects such as agencies, businesses and people are not fully aware of the role of energy efficiency and its meaning towards themselves, families, society and the country, and have not paid due attention to energy saving compared to other criteria when shopping for electrical appliances.

- Manufacturing and processing enterprises have not been proactive in implementing energy-saving activities at their units. Investment to renovate and improve energy efficiency remained insignificant; efficiency criteria in technological innovation, energy improvement, equipment replacement, etc., and production facilities are limited. There has not been a movement to promote initiatives and technical improvements in energy efficiency among employees. The mobilisation and awareness of employees to actively implement energy-saving actions are still overlooked. Except for enterprises that are required to conduct energy audits, most others have not conducted energy audits.

#### *c) Limitations on policies and financial mechanisms*

- Allocate and mobilise financial resources from lawful sources to serve the implementation of the Programme is limited. Due to the lack of specific regulations on financial mechanisms and circulars guiding the management and use of the state budget for the implementation, many localities have not allocated budgets for the Programme. Yet for those having allocated a budget, it is still minimal, making it difficult to ensure the

implementation of the local objectives in the issued Implementation Plan.

- Credit institutions' funding for energy-saving and efficiency is not abundant and is often considered the "funding for other development items" because there are no specific supporting mechanisms and policies. Credit officers are still weak in identifying and evaluating energy-saving projects.

- Mechanisms and policies to encourage investment in energy efficiency are still inadequate and have not motivated people, businesses and communities.

***d) Some other limitations and problems***

- The number of intellectual products that create breakthroughs in energy efficiency is still insignificant. Information on energy-saving and efficient technologies is still lacking, weak and unsystematic. The number of research applying science and technology to save energy and bring about economic efficiency is still modest and not yet popularised.

- The number of energy-saving service companies is still small. The energy service business faces many risks and has not been protected by law. The market for energy services has not been shaped and supported for adequate development.

- The workforce in energy efficiency is not enough. By 2020, only about 5,000 energy auditors and managers had been trained to serve national energy management and energy audit activities. Moreover, the number of experts, researchers and managers specialising in energy efficiency is very small, of which a large percentage are retired experts from other fields.

- The economic structure transition is progressing slowly and not toward the direction of energy efficiency.

- Due to the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic, energy efficiency and energy consumption in the production sector have been affected and reduced. This situation was in contrast with a sharp increase in households due to online working and studying at home led. Businesses also face many difficulties and limit investment in solutions for energy efficiency.

**2. Solution**

***a) Regarding the organisation and management of the Programme's implementation***

- Finetuning mechanisms and policies to promote energy efficiency. Reviewing, amending, supplementing and systematising legal documents in this area, such as Laws on energy efficiency and regulations and norms on energy use in energy-intensive fields such as cement, ceramics, construction glass, textile dyeing, etc.

- Incorporating the targets of economical and efficient use of energy in the economic development plan annually and in each period of the locality; Strengthening inspection and urging localities to implement the Programme as well as speeding up the implementation of state management functions and tasks on economical and efficient use of energy in localities, ministries and departments.

- Improve capacity to inspect, supervise and enforce laws on the economical and efficient use of energy.

***b) Regarding training and raising awareness***

- Strengthening training to improve professional capacity and knowledge for personnel to perform the state management of energy efficiency.

- Integrating propaganda and advocacy for an energy-efficient lifestyle into the public campaigns by Party and State.

***c) Regarding the incentive mechanism to promote energy efficiency***

- Developing and early deploying the energy efficiency fund to promote energy efficiency in real-life applications to raise capital flows to support energy-saving investment.

- Integrating energy efficiency into science and technology programmes at national, ministerial and provincial/city levels.

- Developing and early promulgating regulations guiding the implementation of the Programme's financial mechanism as well as completing the financial instruments for the Vietnam - EU Sustainable Energy Transition Programme to supplement the budget for the Programme from 2024 onward promptly.

### **III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN 2023 AND TOWARD 2025**

#### **1. Programme implementation plan in 2023**

***a) Pushing the promulgation and implementation of the provincial Directives on energy efficiency period 2020 – 2025 (Directive)***

- Ensure 100% of localities promulgate the Plan and implement the Programme and the Directive.

- Building an index dashboard and monitoring, supervising and evaluating the results of the Programme's implementation according to this index dashboard.

- Reviewing the results of the implementation of the target on energy efficiency in 2022 of the locality.

***b) Promulgating and providing guidance on energy efficiency regulations***

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

- The MOIT builds a scientific basis for promulgating energy use norms in producing NPK fertilisers, urea, and rubber.

- The MOIT promulgates technical standards for energy efficiency assessment for energy-intensive products and plans to transform the market for other products with high

energy efficiency.

***c) Strengthening inspection and supervision and pushing the implementation of applicable regulations on energy efficiency***

- Organise working groups to inspect, supervise and push the implementation of applicable regulations on energy efficiency.

***d) Strengthening capacity building for government agencies, other organisations and individuals participating in activities of energy efficiency***

- Training and capacity building at all levels for personnel performing energy efficiency tasks.

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

- Promoting intensive training of personnel on energy efficiency: Energy auditors; Energy manager.

- Implementing and applying the energy management system according to ISO 5001:2018 at production and business establishments.

***dd) Building, propagating and replicating sound production and business models on energy efficiency***

- Good models of craft village on energy efficiency.

- Good models of agricultural production and processing.

- Good model of copper and coal mining and processing.

- Good ceramic production model.

- Developing technological guidelines for energy-intensive industries and processing, aiming to popularise advanced technologies and improve energy efficiency.

***e Advocating and propagating energy efficiency***

- Delivering appropriate propaganda activities on the mass media on energy efficiency.

- Organising contests, conferences and events to launch and propagate energy efficiency and energy resources conservation.

- Communication at schools on energy efficiency.

***g Survey, evaluation and selection of the model of Funds to promote energy efficiency in Vietnam***

- Analysing, evaluating and selecting an operating model for the Fund to promote energy efficiency.

- Preparing procedures for establishing the Fund in accordance with applicable laws.

## **2. Programme implementation plan toward 2025**

To achieve the goals by 2025, i.e. to save from 5-7% of the total end consumption nationwide under the normal economic development scenario, the following implementation directions should be implemented:

### **(i) Further reducing energy intensity.**

- Continuing to promote economic development according to the Plan set out for the period, and at the same time, reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP.

- Researching and allocating energy saving targets of 5-7% of the whole country to localities based on responsibility, potential, capacity and saving potential of each province/city and on the principle of equity and efficiency. Monitoring the implementation of the local goals and attaching the responsibility to the head of the local Government for reaching the goals set by the locality.

### **(ii) Optimisation of economic structural transition**

Putting the principle of ensuring energy security for economic development into the perspective of economic restructuring: It is necessary to aggressively promote the strategic transition of the economic structure, promote the development of new service and industrial sectors such as data, software industry, biology, new materials, etc. Actively developing industries with low energy consumption but high added value, improving energy and economic efficiency while reducing the dependence of economic development on energy. Encouraging energy-intensive industries to continue to improve their management, increase product value, and resolve excess capacity by applying a circular economy model.

### **(iii) Promoting efficiency in the energy-intensive sector**

- For the industrial sector: strengthening the promotion of advanced energy-saving techniques, promoting technological improvement in energy-intensive industries, optimising production materials, eliminating obsolete production methods, and at the same time making adjustments to the product structure in the industry, further improving energy efficiency.

- For the construction sector: encouraging cooling methods such as natural ventilation and local air-conditioning heating; guiding consumers to form energy-saving living and working habits; setting mandatory energy-saving standards for new buildings, accelerating the application of new energy-saving techniques such as passive ultra-low energy consumption or green architecture.

- For the transportation sector: strictly implementing the fuel-saving standards of cars, improving the efficiency of energy use of new vehicles and advocating for fuel-efficient cars or cars using new energy. Optimising transport infrastructure, increasing the share of energy-saving and low-carbon modes of transport such as railways, waterways and public transport. Piloting measures such as congestion charges, parking management and vehicle volume control to limit the excessive growth of the proportion of private vehicles.

(iv) Completing and organising the effective and efficient implementation of mechanisms and policies on the economical and efficient use of energy

- Promoting the amendment and supplementation of standards, regulations, legal regulations and laws on energy saving: Law on energy efficiency; Decree No. 21/2011/ND-CP; circulars on energy consumption norms in the fields of industry, construction, transportation and other relevant legal documents.

- Designing and implementing policies on binding administrative responsibilities on the heads of PPCs and centrally-run cities for reaching energy efficiency goals in their respective localities.

- Building market dynamics promoting energy saving; Implementing policies on energy and electricity prices to ensure social security and economic development and promote sustainable, economical and efficient energy consumption.

- Promoting the energy-saving market: Establishing a “Leader” mechanism for outstanding energy-efficient products; Establishing a mechanism for piloting energy-saving and carbon emission trading; Expanding the scope of energy efficiency labelling, promoting market transformation for products with exceptional energy efficiency qualities.

- Promoting and building the law enforcement capacity of the monitoring organisations on energy saving, strengthening the training of law enforcement capacity for these organisations, and conserving energy resources.

- Strengthening investigation and handling violations on energy saving, considering publicising violations of the Law on energy efficiency, and making public announcements of businesses wasting energy.