

# VIETNAM ENERGY TRANSITION WEEKLY UPDATE

29<sup>th</sup> December 2023

## Key points

- The anti-graft campaign [continues](#) in the energy sector. The Party Central Committee's Inspection Commission concluded that several top officials, including Central Economic Commission head Tran Tuan Anh and former Deputy Prime Minister Trinh Dinh Dung, failed to comply with regulations in their oversight of wind power and fuel supply projects. Following the conclusion, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade Do Thang Hai was [arrested](#) for bribe-taking allegations. Recently, the Government Inspectorate has [transferred](#) relevant cases to the Ministry of Public Security for investigation.
- In 2023, EVN is poised to experience another year of financial [setbacks](#), with a forecasted loss amounting to US\$ 1 billion.
- Ensuring energy [security](#) is of paramount importance.
- LNG-to-power and offshore [projects](#) might not be operational by 2030 as planned.

## More details (see in links)

Themes	Contents
<b>Generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Special mechanisms are <a href="#">needed</a> for offshore wind, LNG-to-power projects in Vietnam. So far, no specific regulations have been adopted for offshore wind power.</li><li>• On December 23, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Hong Ha <a href="#">tasked</a> the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) with developing a framework to explore wind and solar energy.</li><li>• Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh <a href="#">ordered</a> drastic measures to be taken to ensure electricity supply in 2024 and the years to come.</li></ul>
<b>Demand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) <a href="#">issued</a> new rules for determining feed-in tariffs (FiTs) for new wind and solar projects.</li><li>• Vietnam Electricity (EVN) <a href="#">submitted</a> a document to the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) regarding the proposal to import wind power from Lao PDR to Quang Tri province. Experts <a href="#">explained</a> why Vietnam has to import electricity from Lao PDR.</li></ul>
<b>Market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During a conference in Hanoi on December 14, many experts <a href="#">sought</a> measures to increase the localisation rate in wind and solar power development in Vietnam. Data showed that nearly 90% of supplies for renewable energy projects in Vietnam have been imported, mostly from China, Germany, India and the US.</li></ul>
<b>Fuel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LNG-to-power <a href="#">projects</a> typically take 7-8 years to complete while offshore wind energy projects could take 6-8 years, meaning they might not be operational by 2030 as planned.</li></ul>
<b>Grid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
<b>Planning/ others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deputy Prime Minister Tran Hong Ha <a href="#">requested</a> to create a list of projects in the Implementation Plan of PDP8 with timeline, progress, and specific responsibilities; ensuring synchronization between sources, investment efficiency, energy security and safety.</li><li>• UNICEF <a href="#">released</a> "Assessment report of Renewable energy and energy efficiency solution for rural water supplies in Viet nam".</li></ul>