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USEFUL LINKS

Ministry of Trade and Industry of Vietnam: <https://moit.gov.vn/web/web-portal-ministry-of-industry-and-trade/home>

Export Opportunities in Vietnam: <http://vietnamexport.com/>

Investment Procedure: <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/category/115/legal-facts>

Business registration in Vietnam: <https://dangkykinhdoanh.gov.vn/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Database portal of supporting industries in Vietnam: <http://vsi.gov.vn/en/Pages/HomePage.aspx>

Trade Fairs in Vietnam: en.vietrade.gov.vn

VIETNAM NEEDS LAWS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The absence of laws on energy and in particular renewable energy is causing an imbalance between the stages of production, transmission and consumption of coal-fired power, solar power, and wind power in Vietnam. Experts mentioned this shortcoming at a recent event within the framework of the Energy Support Program (ESP), a cooperation between the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the International Cooperation Organization.

According to World Bank data, Vietnam currently leads installed solar power capacity in Southeast Asia, increasing from 86 MW in 2018 to 16,500 MW in 2020, putting Vietnam in the top ten countries of installed solar capacity in the world.

While the development of solar power has contributed to supplementing an important source of electricity that helps ensure the national power system, its uncertain nature and rapid development in a short time have caused difficulties.

Under the Politburo's Resolution 55, the development of a smart grid was to ensure the reliability and security of the national energy supply and help achieve the goals in Vietnam's 10-year socio-economic development strategy for the period of 2021-2030.

Head of Renewable Energy Component (GIZ) Vu Chi Mai said grid infrastructure in Vietnam has not yet developed rapidly, leading to limitations that prevent organisations from maximising the renewable energy economy. He said: "We need smart grid projects to develop modern, balanced energy infrastructure compared to other countries in ASEAN." At the meeting, the senior officer of the Smart Grid Project for Renewable

Energy and Energy Efficiency (SGREEE), said: "The smart grid system has a two-way exchange method, allowing electricity to be exchanged and bidirectional information between utilities and consumers, which can be integrated at scale. Since then, the development of renewable energy forms becomes efficient, safe and sustainable. He added: "From 2022, Vietnam's smart grid is expected to apply Internet of Things technology to bring about energy efficiency, helping Vietnam to reach the above goals."

After five years of implementing the smart grid project, achievements include the completion of the legal framework, capacity building and development, and domestic and foreign technology cooperation.

The highlight is the promotion of electricity load adjustment by designing and researching the CPP tariff - an hourly price increase, in accordance with the characteristics of Vietnam.

GIZ experts proposed a set of criteria for Vietnam Electricity (EVN) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade to build a smart grid index and apply it to power corporations.

At the same time, experts considered coal power as difficult-to-access capital.

Mai said: "Until now, as Vietnam has mainly focused on stabilising coal power, the requirement is how to ensure input materials have stability. We are used to using stored energy, but the nature of the reserve is that it will run out when used up, but when moving to renewable energy, a cycle is formed.

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