

commitments and Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) statement, aimed to ensure the plan not only meets the priorities of national energy security and social welfare, but also aligns with the sector's transition towards green and sustainable energy, environmental protection, and climate change mitigation.

*(Source: MOIT)*

### **VIETNAM SEEKS FURTHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN EQUITABLE ENERGY TRANSITION**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on May 26 hosted an international workshop to enhance cooperation, encourage knowledge transfer, and promote experience sharing in the just energy transition.

The workshop convened senior government representatives from the three countries with Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) – South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam – as well as representatives from other seven developing countries with a strong interest in the energy transition, to create a forum for them to learn from one another. The workshop also brought together representatives from the International Partners Group (IPG), the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), development partners, key Vietnamese ministries and representatives from 63 provinces, and other stakeholders.

This high-level event seeks to strengthen international coordination, particularly emphasising South-South collaboration in the just energy transition. Furthermore, it aims to

promote mutual understanding on finance among diverse stakeholders.

Addressing the imperative of limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels as the Paris Agreement mandates, the workshop emphasises the need for innovative, equitable, and sustainable approaches to decarbonise economies and achieve climate and development objectives. The concept of a just energy transition is recognised as a catalyst for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), fostering job creation, enhancing access to clean energy, and building resilience.

To realise the just energy transition, developing countries require multi-faceted international support in the form of finance, technology, knowledge, and capacity building to effectively decarbonise their economies and establish low-carbon development pathways.

Speaking at the event, Do Hung Viet, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Vietnam is one of the countries most affected by climate change, often hit by floods, droughts, sea level rise, and extreme weather events.

The country's central development policy has always been to consistently build a green, circular, and eco-friendly economy. Although just energy transition will bring many benefits, it will also pose many difficulties and challenges for developing countries, including Vietnam in ensuring socio-economic development and ensuring the interests of the state, people, and businesses.

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