

## VIETNAM ENERGY FOCUS

### PDP VIII HELPS ENERGY SECURITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The approval of the National Power Development Plan for the 2021-2030 period, with a vision to 2050 (PDP VIII) will establish a robust legal framework for Vietnam to build a self-reliant energy sector, meeting the power needs for socioeconomic development and adapting to integration commitments.

According to Prime Minister's Decision 500/QĐ-TTg dated May 15, 2023, PDP VIII sets overall objectives, including firmly ensuring national energy security and meeting socioeconomic development needs as well as those of the country's industrialization and modernization process; successfully carrying out energy transition in association with modernizing production and building smart power grids and an advanced power management system in line with the green transition trend, carbon emission reductions, and the development of science and technology; and developing an overall industrial ecosystem based on renewable energy and new energies.

The plan aims to maintain Vietnam's energy security by ensuring sufficient power supply to fuel a projected annual GDP (gross domestic product) growth of seven percent in the 2021-2030 period, and 6.5-7.5 percent in the 2031-2050 period. Commercial electricity is projected to have reached approximately 335 billion kWh by 2025, around 505.2 billion kWh by 2030, and an estimated 1.114

-1.254 trillion kWh by 2050. Electricity production and imports are expected to have reached about 378.3 billion kWh by 2025, approximately 567 billion kWh by 2030, and an estimated 1.224-1.378 trillion kWh by 2050. The maximum capacity is targeted to be around 59,318MW in 2025, approximately 90,512MW in 2030, and an estimated 185,187-208,555MW in 2050.

PDP VIII emphasizes the development of the power transmission system in sync with the progress of power sources and the demand of local load, focusing on using modern technologies and ensuring readiness for regional connectivity. The plan aims to provide a secure and reliable power supply, meeting the N-1 criterion for important load areas and N-2 for particularly critical load areas. It also highlights the development of a smart grid to integrate large-scale renewable energy sources, ensuring safe, stable, and economically efficient power system operations.

PDP VIII introduces several significant highlights. These include specific provisions on the scope and scale of the plan; development viewpoints and objectives; strategies for the national power sector; orientations for land allocation for power infrastructure, environmental protection measures and climate change mitigation; a list of important and priority investment projects in the power sector; and proposed solutions and resources for the plan implementation. The plan also aims to reduce reliance on energy imports and maximize the utilization of domestic renewable energy sources. With a long-term