



DOING BUSINESS IN VIETNAM

VIETNAM TRADE OFFICE IN SINGAPORE (VTO)

VIETNAM SINGAPORE BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE SPOTLIGHTS INVESTMENT PROSPECTS

A roundtable seminar was held in Singapore on August 28 to promote investment promotion initiatives between Vietnam and the city state.

Jointly organised by the Investment and Trade Promotion Centre of Ho Chi Minh City (ITPC), the Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore, and their partners, the event brought together representatives from business associations and companies across sectors, including industrial infrastructure development, manufacturing, high technology, green economy, digital transformation, trade, and investment consulting.

Cao Xuan Thang, Vietnamese Trade Counsellor in Singapore, briefed participants on Vietnam’s economic development and the

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September 2025

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VIETNAM SEES OPPORTUNITIES TO BOOST SPICE EXPORTS

With rising global demand, improving product quality, and coordinated industry efforts, Vietnam’s spice sector is poised to seize new opportunities.

According to Chairwoman of the Vietnam Pepper and Spice Association Hoang Thi Lien, in the first seven months of 2025, the country exported 145,046 tonnes of pepper worth 988 million

VIETNAM BUSINESS UPDATE AND NEWS REGULATIONS

USD. While export volume dropped 11.7% compared to the same period in 2024, value surged 29.3% thanks to higher average prices. Black pepper fetched 6,713 USD per tonne, up 47%, while white pepper reached 8,756 USD per tonne, up 41.2% year-on-year. This marks the highest price level in recent years, reflecting the recovery of the global pepper market and Vietnam's success in improving quality and value added across its production chain.

For cinnamon, Vietnam shipped 73,080 tonnes worth 187.5 million USD during the period, up 34.9% in volume and 21.6% in value year-on-year. Star anise exports also reached 9,276 tonnes, earning 35.7 million USD.

The country's key spice export markets include the US, India, the United Arab Emirates, and the EU. Pepper remains the leading export item, expected to surpass 2024's revenue of 1.32 billion USD. The US is currently the largest buyer, importing 30,890 tonnes in the first seven months, accounting for 21.3% of Vietnam's total exports.

Beyond traditional destinations, the UK has emerged as a promising market. Statistics from the Ministry of Industry and Trade show that in the first four months of 2025, Vietnam was the largest supplier of pepper to the UK, making up nearly 60% of import volume and over 62% of import value. Vietnam's pepper has an advantage in this market thanks to abundant supply, competitive prices, and favorable trade

policies, positioning it well to meet large orders from UK retail chains.

However, the industry still faces stiff competition. In China, Vietnamese pepper must compete on price with Indonesian products, while in India, Sri Lankan and Brazilian supplies are significant rivals. This requires Vietnamese exporters to adopt flexible pricing strategies and adjust delivery schedules to match shifting demand.

Phan Minh Thong, Chairman of Phuc Sinh Joint Stock Company, noted that global importers are placing increasing emphasis on food safety and quality. Products that are natural, additive-free, organic-certified, and traceable are gaining consumer preference. For years, Phuc Sinh has implemented sustainable pepper cultivation in partnership with farmers, providing annual training on international standards. As a result, its products are exported mainly to the US, one of the most demanding markets.

Looking ahead, the Vietnam Pepper and Spice Association plans to launch national-level trade promotion programmes, including business exchanges in Germany and the Netherlands. It will also coordinate training on sustainable farming practices, pilot pepper replanting projects in key provinces, and develop a digital spice map. At the same time, the association will monitor issues such as value-added tax, origin certification, reciprocal tariff, and food safety requirements to better support enterprises in enhancing production and exports./. **VTV**

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investment cooperation potential between the two countries. He noted that despite escalating trade tensions among powers, Vietnam remains a promising investment destination, with investment inflows continuing to rise.

Victor Ngo, CEO of UOB Vietnam, said that Vietnam has been a bright investment spot for decades due to its stable economic ecosystem, increasingly skilled workforce, and labour cost advantages.

He said Singapore was the largest foreign investor in Vietnam in the first half of this year, which reflects the strength of the bilateral partnership.

He highlighted Vietnam's competitiveness in regional and global supply chains, citing its geographical location, political stability, government support, improved infrastructure, and skilled workforce.

He added that increased foreign investment in Vietnam, including HCM City, will help build a stronger and more resilient Asian supply chain.

Gao Minghui, Chairman and CEO of Protus – a company specialising in designing and operating integrated supply chains, said his firm has invested 30 million USD across six sectors in Vietnam – packaging, non-ferrous metals, consumer goods, plastics, medical supplies, and deep-processed farm produce.

The company will continue to expand investment in these and other industries in

Vietnam, he went on, expressing his belief that the country holds immense development opportunities in the future.

Highlighting HCM City's investment potential, advantages, and environment, ITPC Deputy Director Cao Thi Phi Van noted that over 400,000 businesses in the city can serve as effective partners for investors.

She said the event provided a valuable platform for Singaporean and Vietnamese companies to connect and expand bilateral investment opportunities, particularly in HCM City, which is inviting investment to 127 projects, including 44 key ones.

Assessing local business and investment opportunities, Andrew Yeo, CEO of Phaos Tech, described the country as a rising star in Southeast Asia with significant growth potential.

He said that the firm sees opportunities for investing in startups of Vietnam, which boasts great energy and abundant human resources, and it plans to invest more here, including HCM City.

At the event, Amy Wee, Country Head of the Singapore Business Federation in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam, shared experiences investing in HCM City and Vietnam in general.

Other participants also discussed the orientations for attracting high-tech investments and boosting sustainable development in industrial and export processing zones of HCM City./.

(Source: VNA)

WOOD INDUSTRY EXPANDS MARKETS TO SUSTAIN GROWTH MOMENTUM

The wood and wood products industry holds a prominent position in Việt Nam's export landscape, but to maintain and accelerate growth, the sector must swiftly expand into new markets and avoid overreliance on a few key destinations.

With an export value of nearly US\$10 billion in the first seven months of this year, the sector not only ranks among the country's top five largest export industries but also leads in the agriculture–forestry–fishery group.

According to Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Environment Nguyễn Quốc Trị, the wood industry is a pillar of agricultural exports.

Its success lies not only in export figures but also in promoting the Vietnamese brand internationally.

To ensure long-term sustainability, the industry must move beyond dependence on a limited number of markets.

The US, the EU, Japan and South Korea currently account for over 80 per cent of Việt Nam's wood exports, with the US alone making up more than 50 per cent of total export value.

This heavy dependence exposes businesses to significant risks, especially when these countries tighten trade policies or impose new technical barriers.

Both the US and EU were increasingly demanding traceability, sustainable forest certifications, and even carbon footprint

calculations, noted Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang, Director of the Centre for WTO and International Trade under the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI).

Without early preparation, wood enterprises risked losing competitiveness, even with lower prices, she said.

Many businesses are also expressing concern. The *Thời báo Ngân hàng* (The Banking Times) quoted Lê Minh Tấn, director of a furniture company in Bình Dương, who shared that his company primarily provided outsourcing services for American and Japanese partners.

When orders dropped, his factory was forced to operate at minimal capacity, he said.

Experts have suggested the wood industry must pursue two key strategies, which are market diversification and product value chains upgrading.

In addition to traditional markets, Việt Nam has strong potential in regions such as the Middle East, South Asia, South America and Eastern Europe.

These areas are undergoing rapid urbanisation with rising demand for housing and interior furnishings.

For example, Saudi Arabia and the UAE are developing massive urban projects, creating multi-billion-dollar demand for furniture annually.

Furthermore, the industry must move beyond low-cost segments or purely outsourcing. Investment should be channelled into smart furniture, custom

designs and eco-friendly products, and others, according to the experts.

These high-value segments enhance order value, improve profit margins, and help build long-term brand equity.

Trần Quốc Mạnh, vice chairman of the Vietnam Handicraft Exporters Association, said that Việt Nam's furniture industry must aim for Net Zero with eco-friendly products.

This was not only a global trend but also a strict requirement from major markets like the EU, US, Japan and the Middle East, he said.

In addition to diverse designs, most import markets now demanded green and sustainable products, he added.

These factors offered long-term competitive advantages. Wood enterprises also needed to accelerate digital transformation and restructure operations to improve competitiveness and reduce production costs, especially as order volumes and prices showed signs of decline.

One major advantage for the industry is its ability to leverage next-generation FTAs such as the EVFTA, CPTPP and UKVFTA.

These agreements grant Vietnamese wood products preferential tariffs in markets like the EU, Canada, the UK, and CPTPP countries.

However, opportunities come with challenges. The EU has begun to implement the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which requires proof that wood products are not linked to deforestation.

Đỗ Xuân Lập, chairman of the Vietnam Timber and Forest Products Association (VIFORES), emphasised the importance of proactively developing legal and transparent raw material zones.

Once producers met the highest standards, wood products could confidently conquer even the most demanding markets, he said.

Many wood enterprises had already begun restructuring their operations to adapt, said Lập.

Some major companies were investing in custom designs and building domestic furniture brands alongside exports. Others were shifting to outdoor wood products and composite wood to tap into new consumption trends, he added./.

(Source: VNS)

VIETNAM'S TEXTILE SECTOR THREADS THROUGH RECORD EXPORT MOMENTUM

Việt Nam's textile and garment industry is charging into the final months of 2025 with robust momentum, aiming to meet an ambitious export target of US\$47–48 billion, buoyed by strong order flows and growing global reach.

Since the start of the year, the industry has received encouraging signals. Export turnover in the first seven months of 2025 reached more than \$26.33 billion, up \$5.3 billion, or 9 per cent, compared with the same period in 2024. Many enterprises have already secured orders through the end of the year, sustaining growth through to the

year's close.

To reach the annual target, exports must average over \$4 billion per month for the remainder of the year. While this presents a challenge, industry experts believe the goal is achievable given the current growth trajectory.

According to the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS), the industry has expanded its export reach to 132 countries and territories this year, up from 104 in 2024. Notably, Việt Nam is now exporting high-quality garment products to China, as well as strengthening its market presence in Russia, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and ASEAN nations.

In addition, Vietnamese enterprises are pursuing overseas investment projects in Mexico and Myanmar, with further expansion planned in India and Egypt. This broader footprint demonstrates Việt Nam's strengthened position on the global textile and garment map.

Chairman of VITAS Vũ Đức Giang said that with growth exceeding 10 per cent, the sector had a solid foundation to meet its ambitious targets.

However, he stressed that continued success depended on enterprises making effective use of 17 new-generation free trade agreements (FTAs), while adapting to shifting trade dynamics and differing economic policies across major markets.

Simultaneously, the industry needed adaptive solutions to cope with evolving global conditions and regulatory

frameworks, as some major economies remained divided over trade and economic policies.

Each enterprise must reinforce its supply chain linkages. Drawing lessons from tariff disputes and Europe's stringent green-product standards, businesses were encouraged to proactively develop more sustainable and resilient value chains, Giang said.

Chairman of the Vietnam National Textile and Garment Group (Vinatex) Lê Tiến Trường emphasised the importance of wisely adjusting production plans in the coming months to safeguard jobs and ensure stable incomes for workers.

He also said that enterprises must adopt flexible financial management strategies to stay competitive, absorb rising input costs and adapt pricing mechanisms to retain orders in an increasingly challenging global market.

To meet increasingly strict requirements in demanding markets, many garment enterprises are accelerating their transition towards green production and sustainable development.

Companies are investing in modern machinery, upgrading workers' skills, and shifting from traditional cut-make-trim (CMT) models to higher-value methods such as FOB (free on board), ODM (original design manufacturing), and OBM (original brand manufacturing).

These efforts not only raise product value but also strengthen Việt Nam's competitiveness in global supply chains.

Trường said that his group's member companies were striving to maximise existing production capacity in order to meet their export targets.

Key measures included optimising machinery and equipment efficiency, boosting productivity and tightening cost control to reduce resource consumption.

At the same time, enterprises were developing niche products to create unique value, strengthening the link between research and development and actual market orders and promoting digital transformation to enhance governance.

Vinatex had set a consolidated revenue target of more than VNĐ18.31 trillion for 2025—equivalent to last year's level - alongside a pre-tax profit goal of VNĐ910 billion, a year-on-year increase of 9 per cent, Trường told *daidoanket.vn*.

To achieve these targets, his group would focus on stabilising its export markets—particularly in the US, Japan, and the EU—while also exploring new and emerging markets.

VITAS chairman Vũ Đức Giang said despite challenges from increasingly strict US tariff policies and global trade uncertainties, Việt Nam's textile and garment exports still had significant room for growth.

He affirmed that the industry was fully capable of reaching the \$48 billion export milestone this year.

(Source: VNA)

TRADING UP VIET NAM'S EXPORT AMBITIONS

Negotiations for new trade deals, including rice agreements, will be accelerated alongside efforts to fully utilise 17 existing free trade agreements to achieve an export growth target of 12 per cent this year, according to the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Việt Nam is set to fast-track negotiations for new trade deals, including crucial rice agreements, while maximising the potential of 17 existing free trade agreements (FTAs) to achieve an ambitious export growth target of 12 per cent this year, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced.

Minister Nguyễn Hồng Diên has instructed the Department of Foreign Market to accelerate FTA talks with promising partners such as Mercosur in South America, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), India and Pakistan in Asia and Egypt alongside the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) in Africa.

Việt Nam is also advancing negotiations on a reciprocal tax agreement with the US and pursuing rice trade agreements with Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Brazil.

Meanwhile, the Multilateral Trade Policy Department aims to conclude negotiations on an FTA with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) by 2025.

The ministry will concentrate on effectively implementing key FTAs already in force, including the CPTPP, EVFTA and UKVFTA and will develop an 'FTA Index 2025' to track their performance.

VIETNAM ENERGY FOCUS

MINISTRY PROPOSES TWO-PART ELECTRICITY TARIFF TO BE PILOTED FROM 2026

A two-part electricity tariff is a billing system where the total charge to a consumer is split into two distinct components, including a fixed fee for registered capacity and a variable charge based on the actual amount of energy consumed. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has proposed piloting a two-part electricity tariff for large customers starting early next year, with a nationwide rollout planned for August 2027.

The proposal, outlined in a draft decision currently open to public comment, splits the electricity bill into two parts: a fixed fee based on registered capacity and a variable charge based on actual energy consumption.

At present, Việt Nam applies a single-part pricing system where users pay a fixed fee regardless of consumption, which the ministry says does not fully reflect the electricity sector's costs, including infrastructure maintenance. The pilot will be implemented in four phases. The first phase, from now until mid-2026, will test the two-part pricing with industrial customers engaged in direct power purchase agreements (DPPA) with renewable energy producers and large electricity users in production and business.

In the second phase, from January to June 2026, authorities will issue parallel invoices without requiring payment to all pilot participants and provide guidance on the new pricing system. From July 2026 to July 2027, the system will be tested in practice to monitor

demand changes, customer behaviour, and electricity sales revenue, and to study necessary adjustments to the tariff structure.

The ministry will study expanding the two-part tariff to more customer groups from August 2027. Vietnam Electricity (EVN) will be responsible for proposing the pricing and submitting it to the ministry for implementation following the roadmap.

At a conference on Monday, EVN General Director Nguyễn Anh Tuấn said the pilot should first be implemented for large customers who use at least 200,000 kWh per month and are connected at 22kV or higher. There will be around 7,000 such enterprises, who are also subject to DPPA. Residential customers will not be included at this stage due to the requirement to invest in new metering systems.

In the initial phase, the mechanism will apply to large users without exception. Later, peak and off-peak pricing will ensure greater fairness, Minister of Industry and Trade Nguyễn Hồng Diên said. Most countries have already applied a two-part electricity tariff to encourage efficient energy use while easing the pressure to invest in new generation capacity and grid expansion.

Nguyễn Huy Hoạch from the Institute of Energy said the mechanism will ensure fairness for industrial and commercial users.

Energy expert Ngô Đức Lâm said two-part pricing is necessary to implement DPPA and move towards a competitive electricity market./

(Source: VNS)

COMPETITIVENESS, TRANSPARENCY CRITICAL FOR SUSTAINABLE ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT

Electricity pricing mechanism must properly reflect changes in input costs and be able to cover reasonable expenses as well as a fair margins to attract investment.

A competitive and transparent electricity tariff is vital for the sustainable development of the power sector as Việt Nam is pushing towards its ambitious double-digit growth target, a forum was told on Wednesday.

Speaking at the online event held by the Government's e-portal, Trịnh Quốc Vũ, Deputy Director of the Electricity Authority of Việt Nam said, with the roadmap for a competitive retail electricity market, more players will join the market, offering customers more choice of suppliers.

Currently, Việt Nam Electricity (EVN) is not the only electricity retailer. There are 742 other wholesalers and retailers who altogether account for a share of 8.59 per cent of the retail market.

The direct power purchase agreement (DPPA), in effect since 2024, enables large electricity users to buy power directly from renewable energy generators. It is an important step towards a competitive retail electricity market and gives them more options beyond EVN, Vũ said.

Lê Việt Cường, Deputy Director of the Institute of Energy, said the electricity pricing mechanism must properly reflect changes in input costs and be able to cover reasonable expenses as well as a fair margin

to attract investment.

At the same time, electricity prices must also be appropriate to the socio-economic conditions of each country, he added.

The trend is that electricity generation is increasingly dependent on sources sensitive to market prices, such as imported coal and LNG, he said, adding that it is essential that electricity tariffs reflect the costs accurately and properly.

Ensuring financial resources for both State-owned and private enterprises to implement large-scale and urgent power projects is a key solution, he stressed.

According to energy expert Hà Đăng Sơn, Việt Nam is aiming for strong growth in the 2026-30 period with two-digit growth, in which energy security is identified as a pressing issue.

This creates significant challenges in terms of resources because the State budget is limited while the private investment must monitor policies and consider a number of commercial factors, including profits, Sơn said.

In the context that Việt Nam aims to attract private capital into the energy sector, the country needs to develop a proper electricity pricing mechanism that is attractive to investments, but at the same time, harmonising benefits among related parties towards promoting socio-economic development, Sơn stressed.

According to Vũ, the Government has tasked EVN to invest in large-scale power projects such as Ninh Thuận 1 nuclear power plant and Bắc Ai, a pumped storage hydropower

project and new wind and thermal power projects.

A healthy financial position is essential for EVN to access loans, he said, adding that it's time to adjust regulations allowing EVN to account for electricity production costs in a timely and accurate manner.

EVN Deputy Director Nguyễn Xuân Nam said that the group incurred a loss of VNĐ44 trillion (US\$1.76 billion) on rising input costs and low below-generation-cost retail electricity prices in the 2022-23 period despite efforts to reduce costs.

According to Nguyễn Tiến Thoả, former Director of the Price Management Department under the Ministry of Finance, electricity pricing aims at multiple policy objectives, including ensuring energy security, stabilising the macroeconomy, and promoting social security.

With regard to the proposal of accounting for the EVN's loss into the electricity price, Thoả said that EVN must review all the costs to develop an appropriate roadmap to avoid causing shocks to the market, he added.

National Assembly Deputy Phan Đức Hiếu said a pricing mechanism to reflect product costs is undeniable, but what is more important is to find the right balance.

It is an extremely difficult matter to weigh which costs to include, to what extent, how to safeguard the power sector's attractiveness to investment and how to foster economic growth, Hiếu said.

Hiếu said that details about unaccounted costs should be clarified to determine what are reasonable costs, adding that a roadmap

for adjustments should be developed which also takes into account the endurance of residents and businesses.

According to Vũ, transparency in production costs is critical to gain public consensus, secure capital needed for sustainable development and energy security. EVN must continue to improve the operation efficiency, apply new technologies, enhance communication quality and timely provide information as well as ensuring transparency, Vũ urged.

“The challenge is to design a mechanism that is flexible enough, yet still under control,” said Sơn. EVN must first clarify the so-called unaccounted costs to find a balance point then the prices will go up or down along with costs.

(Source: Vietnamnews)

POLITBURO'S NEW RESOLUTION TARGETS NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH 2030

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expected to achieve balanced growth across sub-industries, supported by smart, synced-up infrastructure that matches the advanced standards of ASEAN peers.

To bring this vision to life, the Politburo has outlined seven key tasks, delegating them to the municipal and provincial Party Committees, alongside the Party Committees of the National Assembly, the Government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and centrally-run mass organisations; and other commissions under the Party Central Committee./.

EVN

WORKSHOPS AND TRADE EVENTS

INVITATION TO FRANCHISE & LICENSE ASIA 2025 (FLASIA)

Date: **18–20 September 2025**

Venue: **Marina Bay Sands, Singapore**

FLAsia 2025 is the one-stop marketplace for entrepreneurs, investors, franchisors, franchisees, licensors, licensees and industry professionals to explore scalable opportunities through proven franchising and licensing models.

Exhibition Showcase – connect with over 250 international and regional brands across high-growth sectors.

Knowledge Arena – expert-led keynotes, panels, and workshops on market entry strategies, structuring successful partnerships, and making informed investment decision.

Hawkerpreneur Zone – access to scalable local F&B concepts

Licensing Village – discover licensing potential, and gain inspiration for brand extension, co-branding, and new product development partnerships with IP owners and brand licensors.

Country Focus Sessions – gain actionable insights on international markets, regulatory landscapes, and franchisee/licensee success stories.

Join us and thousands of business leaders to unveil what's next in franchising and licensing across Asia!

Register now for your FREE visitor pass:

https://constellar.swoogo.com/franchiselicenceasia2025/register?code=FLA25_VTO

(Source: VTO)

VIETNAM PHỞ FESTIVAL 2025 IN SINGAPORE

Vietnam Pho Festival in 2025 will be held in Singapore. A global financial and commercial center, an international trade gateway, where many multinational supply chain hubs converge.

To support businesses in finding opportunities to develop export markets through connecting with the business community, export contacts, and consumers in Singapore. We request that your organization supports the review, information, and invitation of businesses to participate in the "Vietnam Pho Festival" in 2025 in Singapore.

Time: from 18-19 Oct 2025

Venue: Our Tampines Hub, Singapore

Main activities: (i) festival space, Pho and Vietnamese cuisine performance; (ii) space to display and introduce Vietnamese specialties, services and unique features; (iii) B2B connection activities between Vietnamese enterprises and Singaporean import-export hubs.

Participating products: processed foods (noodles, vermicelli, pho, flour, etc.), spices, pre-packaged processed foods (tea, coffee, candy, milk, etc.), household products, handicrafts, textiles, leather shoes, cosmetics, etc., Market stabilization products, key products of the City, products, Golden brands, agricultural products, typical products, OCOP products, regional specialties, etc./.

(Source: VTO)



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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

POLITBURO'S NEW RESOLUTION TARGETS NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH 2030

Party General Secretary To Lam, on behalf of the Politburo, has signed Resolution 70, a strategic framework to ensure national energy security through 2030, with a vision to 2045.

Party General Secretary To Lam, on behalf of the Politburo, has signed Resolution 70, a strategic framework to ensure national energy security through 2030, with a vision to 2045.

The resolution builds on the foundation laid by Resolution 55, issued on February 11, 2020, which charted Vietnam's energy strategy for the same period. Over the past five years, the energy sector has maintained stable growth, powering the demands of a burgeoning economy, bolstering national defence-security, and elevating living standards. However, some shortcomings and weaknesses pointed out in Resolution 55 have not yet been overcome.

Looking to the future, the Politburo declared energy security as a linchpin of Vietnam's dual strategic goals for 2030 and 2045. The resolution mandates that energy supply must outpace demand to support economic growth, national defence-security, and quality of life.

The Party will maintain overall leadership, while the State will shape breakthrough policies and control strategic energy infrastructure. Citizens and businesses are at the core, with state-owned enterprises playing a leading role and private investment seen as a vital driver.

Energy development will align with Vietnam's socialist-oriented market

economy, integrating social equity, welfare, national defence, and environmental protection. The Government will foster seamless, competitive, and transparent energy markets, diversify ownership, and adopt market-based pricing without cross-subsidies. Private companies will be encouraged to engage in energy projects on equal terms with state entities.

The resolution calls for a balanced and diversified energy portfolio, with priority given to renewables, new and clean energy sources. Domestic fossil fuels must be used rationally, national reserves fortified, and nuclear and gas power developed as coal is gradually phased out. The energy mix must be optimised to leverage regional advantages and ensure system efficiency.

Investment in energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and eco-friendly technologies will be scaled up, with conservation framed as both a societal right and responsibility. Businesses and households will be encouraged to adopt modern, energy-saving equipment.

Sci-tech, innovation, and digital transformation will drive sustainable growth in the sector. Vietnam aims to gradually master advanced technologies, including nuclear energy, and domestically produce most energy equipment for both domestic use and export.

By 2030, the resolution targets robust energy security; ensuring sufficient, stable, quality supply with lower emissions. The sector is

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