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CHUYỂN ĐỔI NĂNG LƯỢNG TẠI VIỆT NAM: THÁCH THỨC VÀ LỘ TRÌNH

Vietnam's Energy Transition: Challenges and Roadmap

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TRUNG TÂM VIỆT – ÚC

VIETNAM AUSTRALIA CENTRE

ENERGY TRANSITION - BACKGROUND

- Net zero emissions target for 2050. Renewable energy integration, deployment of solar PV
- Heavy reliance on coal continues and grows (domestically, imports), phase-out by 2050
- Surge of fossil gas $\Rightarrow$ energy pathway incompatible with the Paris Agreement, in line with a 4°C warmer world (Australia insufficient ranking, in line with a 2-3°C warming)
- Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) + 2023 Power Development Plan 8 (PDP8) $\Rightarrow$ ambitious renewable energy achievements (ideally 47% by 2030), growing emissions from the energy sector.
- JETP funding $\Rightarrow$ 2026-28 entail reskilling programs, aims to close all coal power plants
- Energy insecurity, energy inequalities, and energy poverty to be addressed

ENERGY TRANSITION - STATUS QUO

Problem:

- Transition fuels (coal, oil, hydropower, fossil gas/LNG) a distraction
- Unfit grid for big energy consumption
- Extreme heat, drying up of hydro

Policy adjustment:

- Increase in electricity and coal prices
- Removal of energy barriers for ethnic minorities (JETP)
- First rural cooling pilots (N, coast C)

Capacity improvement:

- Technical training, grid upgrades (C, S)
- Greening of transport (e-buses)
- Clean cooking technologies for rural women but low purchasing power

Response to a changing world:

- Piecemeal translation of RE plans into PDP8, confidence in LNG, CC&S
- Concerns re stranded assets globally
- Geopolitical energy insecurity

ENERGY TRANSITION - MARGINAL CHANGE

Problem:

- Reliance on conventional energy
- LNG infrastructure, green hydrogen
- Inefficient technologies, EV charging

Policy adjustment:

- Climate adaptation and resilience
- Low-carbon fossil fuel electricity
- Tax incentives and awareness for EVs

Capacity improvement:

- Monitoring, reporting, validating GHG emissions, progress to net-zero
- Phased adoption of EVs, road improvements, charging stations

Response to a changing world:

- Domestic EV + parts manufacturing
- Incentives and partnerships with automobile companies
- R&D for EV technologies

ENERGY TRANSITION - ADAPTIVE CHANGE

Problem:

- JETP – begin of renewables roll-out
- Pollution from iron and steel plants
- RE groups but difficult to sustain

Policy adjustment:

- Decentralising of energy production
- RE + green transportation mapping
- PV poverty alleviation, feed-in tariffs

Capacity improvement:

- JETP + PDP10 green reskilling
- GEDSI educational programs
- Widespread training on Multi-dimensional Energy Poverty Index

Response to a changing world:

- Community energy initiatives and net-zero precinct governance
- Eastern alternative (with China) for state-driven just energy transitions

ENERGY TRANSITION - RADICAL CHANGE

Problem:

- Drastic energy transition, coal ended
- Worker displacement, exclusion
- Green transport roll-out slow, uneven

Capacity improvement:

- Transition jobs, re- and upskilling
- Investment in transition STEM skills
- Industry-connected training
- Targeted well-being services

Policy adjustment:

- Stringent energy efficiency measures
- Social protection in high-emission industries -mining/ag/manufacturing
- GHG emission monitoring

Response to a changing world:

- High competitiveness and expansion of EV and component manufacturing
- Partnerships with car industries
- R&D in batteries, charging systems

ENERGY TRANSITION - POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Energy policy** – decentralising energy production; phase out coal; invest in renewables, reduce industry energy subsidies; grid upgrades; GHG monitoring
- **Sustainable transport solutions** – investment in EVs; EV infrastructure; EV and component manufacturing; R&D for EV technologies; EV government fleets
- **Green economy education and training** – good quality jobs in energy transition; industry-connected training; financial support for displaced workers
- **Socio-economic policy to reduce energy poverty and inequality** – mainstream socio-economic development into National Energy Plans; social projection; energy poverty alleviation; subsidies; gender-disaggregated employment data
- **Inclusive governance and equal access to energy** – small-scale energy projects, social enterprises; multidimensional energy poverty index training; mainstream GEDSI into green and transition policies; inclusive transition principles

THANK YOU!

TRÂN TRỌNG CẢM ƠN!

