

VIETNAM STATEMENT

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Energy security in combination with sustainable development is always a major challenge, especially for developing countries including Vietnam. In the period from 2005 to 2017, Vietnam's economy has been achieving an impressive growth with an average rate of 6,2%/year (GDP). To achieve that, Vietnam had kept the growth rate of electricity at over 13%/year in the period of 2000-2010 and over 11% in the period of 2011-2016. According to forecasts, from now to 2030, Vietnam's economy will keep growing and mainly rely on the industry which consumes a lot of energy. Thus policies and mechanisms for the sustainable development of energy should be given as top priority.

The fact shows that the energy situation in Vietnam has been changed gradually. From export country during 2005 to 2014, since 2015 Vietnam has become an import energy country with the import value of 3 MTOE and reach to 11 MTOE in 2017. In the next coming years, energy import would be continued to increase. In 2030, Vietnam expects to import 10 millions tons of LNG, 80 millions tons of coal and about 30 billions kWh of electricity from neighbour countries.

Being an energy import country, Vietnam would face some challenges to ensure the sustainable energy as well as energy diversification, as follows:

- Energy importation would make Vietnam become more dependent on global and regional energy market.
- Energy security assurance would be impacted by out of border resources and international, political and economical circumstance.
- The limitation of Government and domestic resources and the cost for electricity generation from out of border resources, such as coal mines, gas fields, etc.
- The pressure of reducing fossil fuels usage which cause greenhouse gas emissions and climate change while the cost for renewable energy and LNG development is higher than traditional resources..

To address those mentioned challenges, Vietnam continues to review and perfect policy for energy development. Laws and regulations to be issued to create legal mechanism to attract investment (both from foreign and domestic sources) in infrastructure development and ensure energy supply for socio-economic development in sustainable manner.

So far, Vietnam has issued number of important legal documents such as:

- Laws on energy saving and efficiency (2010), during the period from 2010-2015 has saved 5,65% energy, equivalent to about 10.610 MTOE.
- Laws on environment protection (2014) to regulate the necessity environment impact assessment, establish environment funds and issue rates of environment fees.

- Renewable energy development strategy (2015) to issue renewable energy development mechanisms (fit in tariff, net metering, investment incentives,...).

Vietnam expect to cooperate with other country members of the Forum to exchange information, experiences and contribute to the sustainable of energy development in every country as well as in Asia Pacific region.