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OVERVIEW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN VIETNAM

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Content

1. Renewable Energy potential in Vietnam

2. Objectives and orientation for renewable energy development

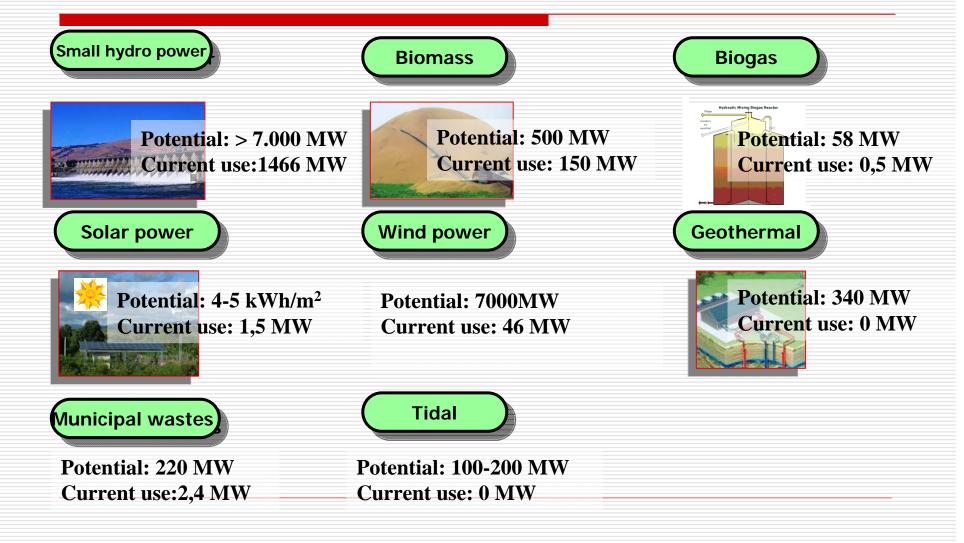
3. Mechanism and policy to encourage the development of Renewable energy

4. Barriers and solutions

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Renewable potential

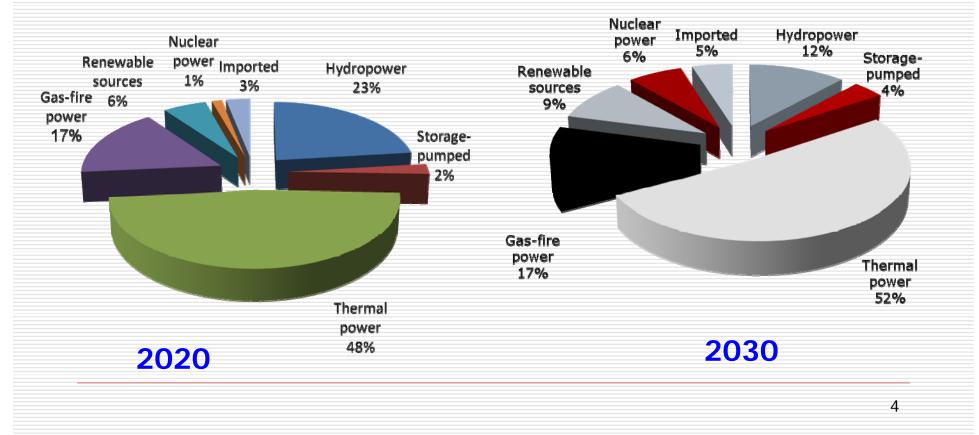
Grid connected RE projects (to 2012): 1466MW (mostly SHPs)
Off grid: mini hydro, micro hydro, wind, solar, biogas: ~ 45-60MW



2. Objectives and orientation for RE development

Increase the RE share in total installed capacity:

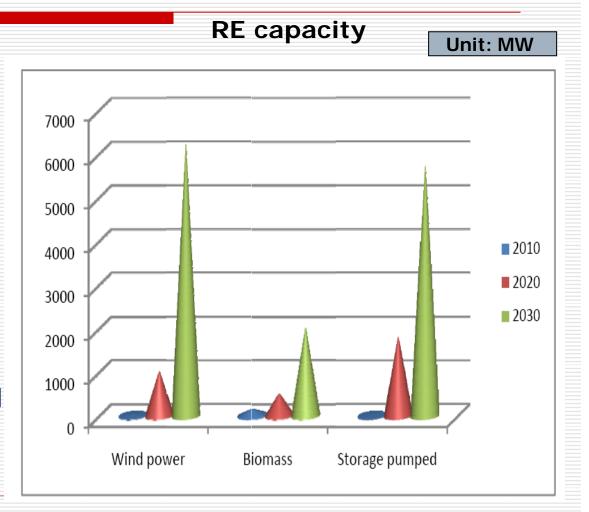
4.5% in 2020; 6% in 2030



2. Objective and orientation for RE development

 ✓ Wind power: 1,000
 MW in 2020 (0.7% of the total electricity
 generation) and 6,200
 MW in 2030 (2.4% of the total electricity
 generation)

 ✓ Biomass and cogeneration: ~500 MW (0.6%) in 2020 and 2,000 MW (1.1%) in 2030



3. Mechanism and policy to encourage the development of Renewable energy

General incentives:

- Import tax exemption for goods which can not be produced inland
- Corporate tax exemption for the first four years and reduce to 50% in the next 9 years.
- Obligation to purchase electricity: EVN must purchase all electricity generated from renewable energy sources
- Tax and land use fee exemption for renewable energy projects
- Free Environmental protection fee





3. Mechanism and policy to encourage the development of Renewable energy

Specific policy:

Decision No.18/2008/QD-BCT dated 18/7/2008 on avoided cost tariffs for small hydro projects

Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg dated 29/6/2011 on support mechanism for wind power projects





Circular No.32/2012/TT-BCT dated 12/11/2012 on development wind power projects and power purchase agreement for wind power projects

Barriers:

Investment costs and the electricity tariff from RE sources are higher than traditional sources

There are no provisions at a high level to encourage the RE development such as Law/Decree Lack of financial resources and no support from the financial institutions/banks for renewable energy sector



Not FIT support mechanism yet for renewable energy (only for wind power, small hydro)





Conflict in term of land using (many RE projects have been delayed due to no mine development planning)

Difficulty and uncertainty in the system connection are the challenge for RE projects

> Lack of skilled professionals and engineers, technical in the field of RE

No auxiliary technologies for RE sectors



Solutions

Develop mechanism, policy to promote RE

Establishment of RE fund





Enhancing public awareness on RE

5. Conclusions

- Vietnam is considered to have great potential for renewable energy
- Development of RE source is one of the necessary solutions to meet energy demand and ensure power energy security, especially for remote areas, islands ... which can be not connected to the national electricity system to implement the objectives of the Government's rural electrification
- It is necessary for the establishment of mechanism and policies to encourage RE development and create a legal framework for investors in RE sector
- Support from international organizations/developed countries in terms of financial and technical support to promote RE development in Viet Nam is really needed



