

## MOIT presents its proposal on rooftop solar power to the government

VBF Power & Energy Working Group - October 29



### SUMMARY



#### 1. POLICY & LEGAL

- 2 articles on rooftop solar
- 1 article on offshore wind
- 1 article on DPPA
- 1 article on JETP



#### 2. RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- 2 articles on JETP
- 2 articles on foreign investment
- 1 article on grid
- 1 article on LNG
- 1 article on electricity price
- 1 article on electricity export



#### 3. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- 2 articles on waste classification
- 1 article on 2030 national plan
- 1 article on plastic credits
- 1 article on sustainable textiles



#### 4. WATER

- 5 articles on the Draft of Water Resources Law



#### 5. SUSTAINABLE CITIES & BUILDINGS

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- 1 article on green finance



#### 6. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

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- 1 article on green bonds
- 1 article on green loans



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## 1. POLICY & LEGAL



### **MOIT presents its proposal on rooftop solar power to the government**

VBF Power & Energy Working Group - October 29

- Grid-connected RTS for self-consumption (no sale of electricity to other organizations, individuals) is the optimal option.
- MOIT's proposal only covers RTS for self-consumption at:
  - Households
  - Government office buildings
- MOIT proposes incentives for development of grid-connected RTS for self-consumption:
  - Grid connection agreement is not required
  - Incentives on fees and taxes (not specified yet)

### **Rooftop solar power, 'self-generation, self-consumption,' not eligible for incentives**

VnExpress - November 03

The incentive mechanism will not apply to cases of roof-mounted solar power that is not connected to the national power grid or is used for "self-generation, self-consumption" to sell to other organizations or individuals.

"The self-generation, self-consumption of solar power, including rooftop solar power on industrial workshops and industrial zones, will be subject to a different mechanism, such as direct power purchase agreements (DPPA)," the Ministry of Industry and Trade stated.

To explain further, the energy management authority noted that the concept of "self-generation, self-consumption" is not currently defined in the electricity regulations. Since self-generation and self-consumption of electricity is not considered a development subject under the Electricity Law, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is proposing to formalize the concept of "self-generation, self-consumption" when amending the Electricity Law in the future.

### **Offshore developers frustrated at lack of pilot policy**

Vietnam Investment Review – October 27

Determining specific projects and domestic enterprises implementing pilot offshore wind power is currently an impossible task, as the legal corridor for sector development is still unclear.

In the application dossier to develop a revised Law on Electricity, it was proposed to amend the Law on Investment (LoI) to regulate the authority to decide on investment policies for offshore wind ventures. Currently, national marine spatial planning has not been approved and there is no basis to determine the scope of marine management. In addition, the LoI does not stipulate the competent authority to decide on such investment policies.



### **24 renewable projects show interest in direct power purchase agreement**

Vietnam Investment Review – October 30

24 renewable energy projects with a combined capacity of 1,773MW have expressed interest in participating in a pilot scheme for a direct power purchase agreement (DPPA) in Vietnam.

After thorough consideration, the MoIT has proposed that the PM consider issuing the DPPA mechanism in the form of a government decree based on Article 70 of the Electricity Law. This development comes as the government urges MoIT to expedite the completion of the DPPA mechanism, which is currently facing delays.

### **Protocols for JETP Secretariat issued**

VBF Power & Energy Working Group - October 18

The Secretariat will have quarterly meetings and ad-hoc meetings. UK Embassy, EU Delegation, IPG, GFANZ, provincial People's Committees, businesses and research institutes could be invited to the Secretariat meetings when needed.



## 2. RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY

### A number of the calculations on the balance of electricity supply and demand in Vietnam for 2024

Vietnam Energy – October 25

With the normal water flow plan, the national power system basically meets the power supply, but due to the low reserve capacity of the Northern power system, it still faces stress on peak capacity at certain times (from 13:00 - 16:00, 19:00 - 22:00 on hot days).

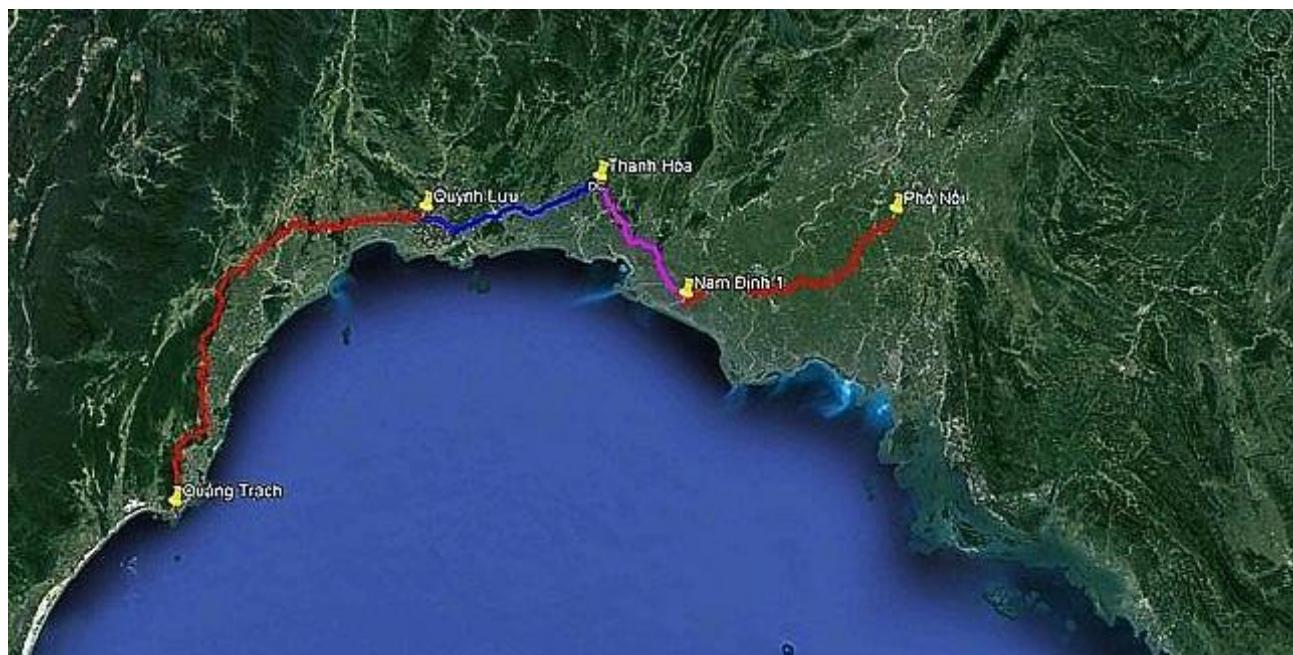
In the case of extreme water flow, ensuring electricity supply, especially for the Northern region, will be more difficult, and there may be a shortage of capacity (about 420 - 1,770 MW) in some peak hours in June and July.

### EVNNPT prepares plans to implement 500kV projects

Vietnam Investment Review – October 30

The approval of the 500kV line for the Nam Dinh I-Thanh Hoa thermal power plant will help accelerate the construction of Circuit 3's Quang Trach-Pho Noi 500kV line project.

Along with that, EVNNPT is completing documents to ensure the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) as soon as the Prime Minister green-lights the investment policy. Feasibility study reports will be completed and submitted to the authorities for appraisal immediately after the investment policy and EIA are approved.



### Calls to clarify Vietnam's FIT issuance amid fairness concerns

Vietnam Investment Review – October 16

Concerns have been expressed over the fairness and clarity in the application and distribution of FiT to businesses. National Assembly members emphasise the urgent need to review the responsibility behind feed-in tariffs (FIT) pricing decisions, aiming to establish principles and guarantee equity for all participating enterprises.

### Singaporean company granted conditional approval to import renewal energy from Vietnam

VietnamPlus – October 27

Singapore's Energy Market Authority (EMA) on October 27 granted conditional approval to Sembcorp Utilities Pte Ltd (SCU) – a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sembcorp Industries (Sembcorp) to import wind power from Vietnam. The project is expected to have a capacity of about 2.3 GW, with an energy storage battery system to export about 1.2 GW to Singapore through a 1,000km-long high-voltage submarine cable line.



## 2. RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY

### **MoIT steadfast in aim to ensure coal switch**

Vietnam Investment Review – October 27

In a submission to the government from the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) dated October 12 on the nation's electricity development plan for the decade and beyond, the MoIT suggested strong measures to delay build-operate-transfer (BOT) projects that do not ensure capital arrangements before the end of June 2024. Instead, in the context of credit sources for coal power being tightened, many localities have proactively proposed to switch to using liquefied natural gas (LNG). Therefore, experts said it is essential to quickly complete the necessary procedures to convert coal power projects that cannot be deployed to LNG.

### **Expert: To have enough electricity, 'high input, low selling price' is not possible**

VnExpress - October 31

The electricity price must ensure the production process, while the state support part must be separated and considered as part of social welfare. The price support mechanism, subsidizing some vulnerable groups, directly affects the actual electricity price, disrupting the market mechanism.

In other words, social policies with mechanisms to support low-income groups should be separate from the general electricity prices, rather than allowing EVN to incur losses and the risk of bankruptcy as it currently does.

### **Gulf (Thailand) proposed to invest in the power - gas center and LNG terminal in Nam Dinh**

Vietnam Energy – October 20

### **European Investment Bank commits €500 million credit package in Just Energy Transition**

Vietnam Investment Review – October 26



### **Vietnam's biggest LNG terminal becomes operational**

VietnamPlus – October 30

The 1 million-tonne Thi Vai liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal project, the biggest of its kind in Vietnam, was officially put into operation in the southern province of Ba Ria - Vung Tau on October 29. In the first phase, it has a storage capacity of 1 million tonnes of LNG per year, which will be raised to 3 million tonnes in the second phase. Its LNG deliquefaction capacity stands at 171 tonnes per hour.



### **G7 offers costly loans, few grants to help Vietnam cut coal: documents**

Net Zero Vietnam – October 31

The overall public funding was slightly increased to \$8 billion from the \$7.75 billion pledged in December, but over half is in commercial loans at market rates, which Vietnam has been reluctant to accept – especially in the current global context of high interest rates.

The remaining \$7.5 billion are expected to come from private investors in costly loans, but those investments hinge on regulatory reforms and the quality of specific projects, the documents said.

### **Resource mobilisation plan first step in JETP implementation: workshop**

VietnamPlus - October 27

In the latest draft, the resource mobilization plan comprises five groups of investment projects and three groups of technical support projects. The list has been reviewed based on the content of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Climate Change Strategy, National Green Growth Strategy, National Power Development Master Plan for the period 2021 - 2030 with a vision towards 2050, as well as approved planning, programs, and policies. It also includes the policy-building needs of relevant ministries and sectors for a just energy transition, along with additional proposals from IPG, GFANZ, and relevant parties.



### 3. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

#### **HCM City seeks to encourage people's habit of classifying waste at its source**

Vietnam News - October 16

HCM City is preparing to change the household solid waste classification into three groups, including: household solid waste that can be reused and recycled; organic waste; and other solid waste, following the Law on Environmental Protection 2020. Although many people are aware of classifying waste according to regulations, when environmental sanitation workers collect trash, they put all types of waste together, so people get frustrated and no longer separate waste. This is because the current cost of collecting classified waste is not calculated correctly or fully. Therefore, utility companies cannot arrange enough workers and vehicles to handle classified waste.



#### **MONRE promulgates Technical Guidelines on classification of domestic solid waste**

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment - November 03

Technical guidance on classification of domestic solid waste provides maximum identification of types of domestic solid waste arising from households and individuals and classification into 3 main waste groups in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1, Article 75 of the Law on Environmental Protection, including: (1) Solid waste capable of reuse and

recycling; (2) Food waste; (3) Other domestic solid waste. In which, Group I is solid waste capable of reuse and recycling, divided into 8 subgroups including: Wastepaper; Waste plastic; Waste metals; Waste glass; Fabrics, leather goods; Woodwork; Rubber; Discarded electrical and electronic equipment. Group II is Food Waste and Group III is Other Domestic Solid Waste, divided into 3 subgroups including: Hazardous waste; Bulky waste; Other waste remains.

#### **National Action Plan on Circular Economy till 2030**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - October 15

Regarding extending the product lifecycle, limiting the generation of waste, and reducing adverse environmental impacts, the government has established the following goals:

- The amount of household solid waste generated per capita (kg/capita/day) decreases over the years.
- The proportion of organic waste that is recycled and treated to meet standards by 2030 reaches 100% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas.
- The proportion of organic waste in rural areas recycled and meeting standards through circular economic models reaches over 70% by 2030.
- The proportion of household solid waste treated by direct landfilling decreases by 10% - 15% compared to 2020.
- The proportion of household solid waste being recycled, reused, and energy recovered increases over the years.
- The proportion of regular industrial solid waste that is reused, recycled as production materials, construction materials, and

landfill cover materials, as specified, increases over the years.

#### **With no worldwide standards, are 'plastic credits' reducing waste or greenwashing?**

Eco-Business - November 01

Several organisations now sponsor a plastic credit certification process in Asia, the Pacific region, Africa and South America. But as of yet, no common standard or regulations govern the accuracy of the data on what is collected or how the collected material gets recycled and reused. In any event, critics note, the system only deals with the downstream issue of plastic already in the environment, and not the issue of the manufacture and use of plastic in the first place.

#### **How can sustainable agriculture make the fashion industry greener?**

Eco-Business - October 30

"First, we really need to prioritise keeping existing products in use," said Lennon, explaining that to transition to a circular economy, the industry needs to reduce the need for virgin materials by prioritizing recycling and reuse.

"Whatever (needs) remain, we want to come from regenerative sources," said Lennon.

While efforts have focused on reducing waste, brands and designers are increasingly endorsing projects in regenerative agriculture to help reduce the emissions produced in the manufacture of classic textiles, such as cotton and wool. Regenerative farming uses little to no tilling of the soil to help maintain its biological make-up, in addition to growing a cover crop to shield the grou



## 4. WATER

### Institutionalizing the economic development of water

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment – October 15

The revised draft of the Water Resources Law introduces a new Article 68, which focuses on taxes and fees related to water resources. This includes provisions for natural resources taxes connected to water resources and guidelines for calculating resource tax prices.

Chau Tran Vinh, the Director General of the Department of Water Resources Management, explained that the aim of incorporating financial aspects into water resources is to ensure the accurate valuation of water. This is intended to promote efficient and economical water use, reduce losses, minimize waste, and prevent a decrease in state budget revenues.

In agreement with the aforementioned opinions, Chairman of the National Assembly Vương Đình Huệ emphasized the need for the responsible agencies to continue cross-referencing and reviewing the regulations regarding the pricing of water resource taxes according to the legal provisions on taxes and prices. The price of water is not only determined by its intended use, exploitation conditions, and the economic and social characteristics of the region but also by the level of water resource scarcity in the area. Consequently, tax laws should consider applying different tax rates, especially in regions where water resources are scarce, higher taxes should be imposed.



### Enhancing the contribution value of water resources in economic and social development

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment – October 15

In point b, Clause 1 of Article 66 of the draft Water Resources Law, the term "non-agricultural" in

point b of Clause 1 of Article 65 of the current Law has been changed to "agricultural". It expands the scope, subjects, fee collection, and the granting of the right to exploit water resources to include almost all agricultural sectors.

In a delegate's opinion, agriculture is a unique sector closely related to farmers and rural areas, impacting the production costs of agriculture, the income, and the livelihood of farmers. Furthermore, water is an essential need in the daily lives of the people. Therefore, I suggest that the impacts, especially those on agriculture, production costs, and the income of farmers, be thoroughly assessed. Careful consideration is needed when expanding the collection of fees and granting the right to exploit water resources in cases of water extraction for agricultural activities and domestic use.

Other proposals include a strategy to invest in and efficiently use capital to serve the protection and development of aquatic resources, in addition to maintaining the maximization of revenue from existing payments for forest environmental services. Instead of paying for forest environmental services based on forest area, it may be worthwhile to consider using approximately 15-20% from the forest environmental service payment fund to reallocate resources for the development and protection of aquatic resources nationwide. This can transform revenue from payments for forest environmental services into a stable source of financing for the protection and development of water resources, thus relieving the burden on the state budget.





## 4. WATER

### The protection of aquatic resources must become a national policy

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment – October 24

According to the report from the MONROE, during the period of 2016 - 2018, an average of 2,430 hectares of forest was lost annually. Deforestation leads to the loss of the ability to slow down water flow, increased surface soil erosion, heightened sedimentation, reduced the useful capacity of reservoirs, and increased flood risks while decreasing water storage capacity.

Therefore, in this draft Law on Water Resources (amendment), the MONROE has proposed amendments and additions regarding the protection and development of the aquatic ecosystem. The proposal includes solutions without infrastructure and "water storage" structures for water storage to regulate water resources between seasons and aims to protect and restore ecosystems, particularly the headwater forests and coastal mangrove forests to increase water storage capacity, reduce flooding during the rainy season, and enhance aquatic resources during the dry season.



### Complete policies on management and use of water resources

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment – October 26

Commenting on the regulation of water resources data information system in Article 7 of the Draft

Law, Delegate Vuong Thi Huong - Delegation of Ha Giang province emphasized the important role of database information system and a prerequisite for digital transformation. The draft law has not clearly stipulated the time limit for the roadmap for the completion of the information system of the national water resources database, so the delegates proposed to add regulations on the time limit for the roadmap for completing the construction of the information system of the national water resources database, to serve the management and management of water resources according to digital technology of central and local governments.



### Members of the National Assembly: It is necessary to clarify the responsibility to protect the quality of household water sources

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment – October 26

Delegates said that household water supply must have a protection plan because this issue is related to people's safety and health as well as water security and national security. Therefore, delegates proposed to clarify specific contents of the draft Law on scope and responsibility for protecting the quality of domestic water sources. The delegate suggests clarifying the responsibilities and coordination in the organization's implementation, specifically specifying whether the Ministry of Public Security will lead and coordinate or entrust this task entirely to the Ministry of Public Security, which must be responsible for carrying out this mission.



## 5. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND BUILDINGS

### Many challenges for the goal of green transformation in the construction industry

Saigon Times - October 16

In addition to the impacts of COVID-19, the slow development of the real estate market, green construction project investors also face challenges in accessing and ensuring additional investment capital for projects to meet green standards. Furthermore, there are currently no mandatory regulations for labeling and certifying green building materials, energy-efficient products for use in construction.



### Cost balancing for green construction

Newspaper of Natural Resources & Environment - November 02

To neutralize the cost pressure in green building development, Mr. Tran Thanh Vu said that investors should aim to implement environmentally friendly buildings from the core benefits of the design, instead of designing according to the old process and need to only add green items to get points for certification.

According to the conventional logic for many years, investment costs for these types of buildings will have to increase and this increase will be offset during operation, which is a somewhat stereotypical understanding from developed countries. However, we have compared between conventional design and optimized design in terms of investment costs, operating costs in terms of costs, materials and equipment at some actual projects in Vietnam. If the requirements of energy saving and efficiency are complied with at the highest level, office buildings in Vietnam can reduce up to 48% of total energy consumption, corresponding to a reduction in recurrent costs to pay.

### Drivers of innovation towards sustainable construction: A study in a developing country

ScienceDirect - October 30

A review of the literature and discussions with construction professionals identified 12 significant drivers of innovation toward sustainable construction. Client requirements and improving project performance were the most critical driver of innovation toward sustainable construction. On the other hand, regulation and innovation policy concerns ranked the lowest importance compared with the other drivers.

### Emerging World Needs \$1.5 Trillion for Green Buildings, IFC Says

Financial Post - October 25

In a report released Wednesday the IFC identifies a \$1.5 trillion investment opportunity to cut emissions in the building sector in emerging markets. Although global private debt financing for decarbonizing construction using 'green' financial instruments reached a record high in 2021 of about \$230 billion, emerging markets only issued about 10% of that total, the IFC finds.

Often when new markets like those for green buildings begin to establish in a country, "you do need some de-risking," Lund says. That usually takes the form of public funds being used to leverage private capital and can be done using tools like performance-based incentives or first loss guarantees. This is where a new facility from the IFC could come in.

### Comment: How greener buildings will pave the way for meeting climate goals

Reuters - October 31

High risk tolerance is not something the building sector is known for. It is notoriously slow to advance in its sustainability goals. What's needed to pick up the pace of change is both the right market signals and enabling policy and regulatory incentives. With these trends, decisions in the building sector that have long been made primarily on cost will shift to a transaction basis that puts carbon emissions and climate impact on the same level as cost. As carbon performance and accountability systems start to take root, these transaction mechanisms will serve a useful purpose in creating the demand signal for both new buildings and existing stock.



## 6. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

### Promoting global carbon market

Net Zero Vietnam – October 24

The disparity in levels of development between economies is posing a major challenge for all countries to agree on a uniformly high global carbon price. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has just announced the establishment of a task force to create a methodology to determine global carbon prices. This step is expected to not only help countries build carbon markets but also ensure fairness in imposing cross-border carbon taxes.

### Carbon credit exchange a strategic factor for Vietnam's economic development

Vietnam Law & Legal Forum – October 18

It is necessary to pay attention to credit prices. According to our statistics, Vietnam has 262 projects selling carbon credits under the CDM mechanism, which are mainly hydroelectric projects.

In the forestry sector, there have been a number of projects that sell credits. In six north central provinces, they sell carbon dioxide at a price of US\$5 per tonne according to the World Bank. There are also a few other forestry projects selling carbon dioxide at \$17 per tonne.

These prices vary widely depending on the project and buyer. This is also the inconsistent status of the world carbon market.

### Vietnamese carbon market yet to achieve lift off

VnExpress - Net Zero Vietnam – October 30

Vietnam has a policy foundation but lacks explicit legal guidance on which activities qualify as carbon emissions or carbon absorption. In addition, Vietnam does not have a carbon rights registry or a list of carbon-related companies and initiatives, making it challenging for buyers to save time and seek costs.

The recognition and issuance of carbon credits in Vietnam are still dependent on third parties such as organizations and international credit mechanisms, and Vietnam's role as a seller remains unclear, even though developing the carbon credit market is one of tools of the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection.





## 6. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE



### **More needed to foster ESG criteria**

VnEconomy - November 03

Any companies in Vietnam face a significant gap when it comes to ESG reporting. Sixty per cent have an informal governance structure or no structure at all on ESG matters, and only 29 per cent have established well-defined ESG targets and metrics, while Vietnam's overall figures are 51 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively.

### **The issuance of green bonds in 2021 reached 37 trillion dong, but in the first 10 months of 2023, it only reached 3 trillion dong**

VietnamBiz - November 03

For Vietnam, as of the end of June 2023, the country's green credit had reached 528 trillion dong, accounting for 4.2% of the total outstanding debt, an increase of more than 5% compared to the end of 2022. Particularly, out of the over 500 trillion dong in green credit, 233 trillion dong is designated for the renewable energy sector.

However, in terms of green bonds, the scale is decreasing significantly. In 2021, the total issuance was 37 trillion dong, but by 2023, it has dropped to just over 3 trillion dong. This figure is relatively modest when compared to the international scale, where green bonds constitute over 50% of the total bond issuance value.

### **Environmental protection enterprises have access to investment capital at an interest rate of 2.6% per year**

Investment Newspaper - November 01

The beneficiaries eligible for preferential loans from the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund are organizations and individuals engaged in projects that implement environmental protection activities.

Mr. Tuan Anh mentioned that the maximum funding available for a project is 36.6 billion dong, with the investor contributing an equal amount of

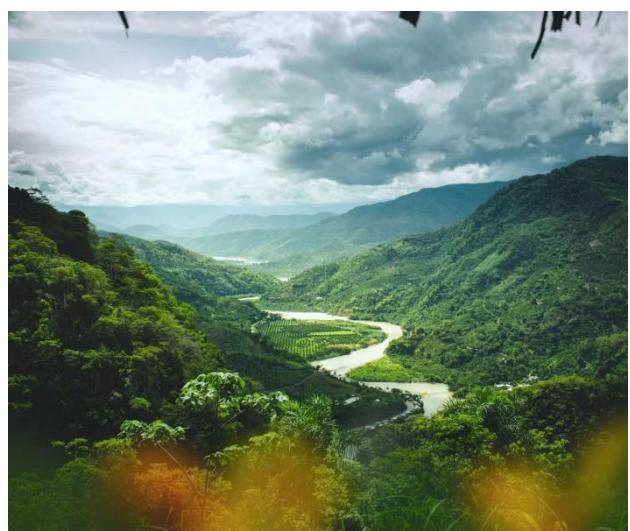
73.2 billion dong, and an attractive interest rate of 2.6% per year. Importantly, this interest rate remains fixed for the entire loan period, with a maximum term of 10 years.

### **The carbon-offset market's broken promises**

Eco-Business - October 30

Meanwhile, the corporate appetite for forest-based carbon credits continues to grow. As businesses come under intense pressure to meet net-zero targets, buying offsets is far easier and more expedient than reducing their own emissions. And when this voracious demand collides with a disorganized and loosely regulated market, brokers are willing and able to create credits by any means necessary, to the detriment of indigenous communities and the planet.

For example, the Alto Mayo in the Peruvian Amazon, which accounted for 40% of Disney's offsets between 2012 and 2020, has successfully stopped some deforestation, but not without generating ill will by violently evicting forest communities.



### **Un-grifting carbon offsetting markets**

Financial Times - October 19

Carbon offsets might not be the end-all, be-all solution to climate change, but they can still play a valuable role. Making them useful means focusing on the flaws in the mechanisms that control verification. Or in normal parlance: carbon has to be purged of bullshit. You see, it turns out that trust in this market isn't just nice to have; it's essential. Carbon's 90 per cent price plunge and 32 per cent supply contraction of deforestation projects over two years are testament to a crisis of credibility."



## 7. OTHERS



### **EV battery infrastructure gains interest from suppliers**

Vietnam Investment Review – October 27

### **Interview with GGSC ViceChair, Mr. Sergio Pereira da Silva: Vietnam's strong commitment to Net Zero is an appealing aspect for attracting European FDI**

The Authority of Foreign Information Service – MoIC – Nov 5

### **Targets to end fossil fuel at COP28 crucial: EU climate chief**

Vietnam Investment Review – November 01

### **COP28 faces debate over controversy-mired carbon credits**

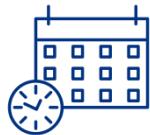
Vietnam Investment Review – October 30

### **Will COP28 deliver a new fund for climate loss and damage?**

Eco-Business - October 31

### **COP28 chief, groups, urge tripling renewable capacity by 2030**

Reuters - October 30



## 8. EVENTS

### Green Economy Forum (GEF)

### 2023 EuroCham: supporting Vietnam's sustainable future

The Green Economy Forum (GEF) 2023, organized by the European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam (EuroCham Vietnam), has recently taken place on November 02. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh, Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte, and the Deputy Head of the European Commission Valdis Dombrovskis attended and delivered speeches at the forum.



### Domestic apparel firms encouraged to go greener

Vietnamese textile and garment firms are actively seeking new technology and machinery at an international exhibition on apparel machinery and industrial equipment (VTG 2023) to meet green requirements. The exhibition took place over October 25-28, at the Saigon Exhibition and Convention Center, and gathered over 830 booths with more than 500 exhibitors from 12 countries and regions.

### Vietnam hopes to promote energy transition from green hydrogen

The green hydrogen ecosystem based on renewable energy is expected to contribute \$40-\$45 billion to Vietnam's GDP each year, according to the National Green Hydrogen Summit on October 28.

## Upcoming Events

### Green Drinks | European Chamber of Commerce

Theme: Circular Economy & Sustainable Cities and Buildings

November 15, Old Quarter Cultural Exchange Center, Ha Noi, Vietnam

### Green Transition for Economic Prosperity: Future for the East-West Corridor

November 08, 2023 - Silkpath Hotel, No. 02 Le Loi, Hue City, Vietnam

### Exhibition of Circular Economy Models

November 16, 08:00 – 17:00 - JW Marriott Hotel, Ha Noi, Vietnam

### National Stakeholder Forum ASEAN-German Cooperation Project: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle to Protect the Marine Environment and Coral Reefs | GIZ

November 22, 2023 - World Trade Center Binh Duong New City, Vietnam

### VANJ CONFERENCE 2023 - "Green Environment and Energy"

Dec 2, 2023, 7:00 AM - Dec 3, 2023, 3:00 PM - Online

### Vietnam Circular Economy Forum 2023

Theme: Develop the National Action Plan on Circular Economy in Viet Nam

December 05, 2023 – Melia Hotel, Hanoi, Vietnam and Online

### Global Offshore Wind & Green Hydrogen Summit Asean 2023

December 06 - 07, 2023 - Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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