

## Vietnam: October 2021 updates to the Draft PDP8

### In brief

On 3 October 2021, the Government's Appraisal Council organized a meeting to review a new draft decision that was recently proposed for submission to the prime minister for the approval of the national power development plan for the period of 2021-2030, with a vision to 2045 ("**Draft PDP8**") and its corresponding proposal serving as an explanatory report ("**New PDP8 Proposal**"), as recently proposed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam (MOIT).

This new draft was made upon the instruction of the new deputy prime minister and the Office of Government (OOG), following a review of the previous draft and of Proposal No. 1682/TTr-BCT in March 2021 ("**Previous Proposal No. 1682**").

The Draft PDP8 proposes an addition of about 19,266 MW to the current capacity of coal-fired plants in order to reach 40,469 MW by 2030, which will account for 31.2% of the total installed capacity. While the draft claims that power capacity ratio of coal-fired power sources will gradually decrease compared to the current status, this new draft even adds about 3,076 MW of coal (while reducing about 8 GW renewables by 2030) compared to the previous draft PDP8 proposal in March, and continues to pursue a number of coal-fired projects from the amended power development plan #7 (PDP7) (although some coal-fired projects have been removed).

Regarding gas-to-power, among the approximately 17,900 MW projects recently proposed, the Draft PDP8 only includes about 10,300 MW of gas-to-power projects to be developed by 2030, with the rest of the other projects to be deferred until after 2030 (including about 1.5 GW projects in the central region and about 6.1 GW in the south). In the northern region, other than the recent approval for about 1.5 GW, an addition of 2,250 MW gas-to-power projects was proposed for energy security reasons of the region and to minimize cross-region power transmissions.

While there are public sector concerns regarding energy security and cross-region power transmissions, the continued reliance on coal creates certain concerns for a number of private sector investors taking into account their significant interests in gas-to-power sources as a new baseload power of the country and their active use of renewable energy, private sector participation in the grid transmission investments, and energy storage to achieve energy transition.

We set out below the key highlights of the most recent official proposal of the MOIT on the Draft PDP8.

### In more detail

There has been a number of changes made in the Draft PDP8 compared to the previous draft, as we've outlined in our earlier alert (click [here](#)) published in March 2021.

### Contents

#### In more detail

1. Power capacity structure proposed under the Draft PDP8 and the New PDP8 Proposal

2. Comparisons between the proposed structure of power sources under Previous Proposal No. 1682 and the New PDP8 Proposal

3. Proposed PDP8 management measures

4. Key legal mechanisms proposed for implementing PDP8

5. Responsibilities of key governmental agencies in relation to implementing PDP8

6. List of important national power projects and power projects with priority of investment consideration in the power sector according to power development scenarios

Schedule 1 Comparisons between installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682 and the New PDP8 Proposal

Schedule 2 List of important national power projects, power projects with priority of investment consideration in the power sector according to power development scenarios



## 1. Power capacity structure proposed under the Draft PDP8 and the New PDP8 Proposal

In terms of power capacity in the Draft PDP8 and the New PDP8 Proposal, the MOIT proposes as follows:

### For the period of 2021 to 2030

**Coal-fired power:** Coal-fired power capacity will reach approximately 29,429 MW by 2025 and increase to 40,649 MW by 2030. The capacity of coal-fired power will decline to about 27.96% to 28.67% of the total installed capacity by 2025 and increase to about 28.3% to 31.2% of the total installed capacity by 2030. During this period, no new coal-fired thermal power plants will be developed (other than those already under construction and under investment promoted for operation during 2021 to 2025). Certain projects that have been approved under the amended PDP7 but were objected to by local communities or have failed to meet development standards (e.g., non-feasible project location) are recommended to be suspended. However, until 2030, there will still be an addition of about 19,266 MW to the current capacity, and a number of coal-fired projects from the amended PDP7 will continue to be carried forward to the new PDP8.

**Gas-to-power:** Gas-to-power (including LNG) capacity will develop to about 27,471 MW to 32,071 MW by 2030. The ratio of gas-to-power sources (including LNG) will increase from about 13.54% to 13.89% of the total installed capacity by 2025 to about 21.1% to 22.3% of the total installed capacity by 2030. However, among the approximately 17,900 MW projects recently proposed, the Draft PDP8 only includes about 10,300 MW of gas-to-power projects to be developed by 2030, with the rest of other projects to be deferred until after 2030. In the northern region, other than the recent approval for about 1.5 GW, an addition of 2,250 MW gas-to-power projects was proposed for energy security reasons in the region and to minimize cross-region power transmissions.

**Hydropower:** Hydropower sources (including large-, medium- and small-scale hydropower and pumped-storage hydropower) capacity will gradually develop to about 25,323 MW to 25,389 MW by 2025, and 26,684 MW to 27,898 MW by 2030. The ratio of hydropower sources decreases to about 24% to 24.73% of the total installed capacity by 2025 and to about 19.39% to 20.47% by 2030.

**Wind power:** Onshore and near-shore wind power capacity will reach approximately 11,320 MW to 11,820 MW in 2025, and 11,820 MW to 13,820 MW in 2030. However, this does not appear to be a significant addition as expected from the private sector, given that over 10 GW has been approved in the amended PDP7. Under the recent letter No. 4219/EVN-TTD dated 22 July 2021, 144 wind projects have signed PPAs for about 8,145 MW. As for offshore wind power, the total capacity will reach up to 2,000 MW only by 2030. The Draft PDP8 has removed the list of potential large-scale offshore wind projects.

Under the Draft PDP8, the total wind power capacity will account for about 11% to 11.22% of the total installed capacity by 2025, then decrease to about 9% to 9.6% of the total installed capacity by 2030.

**Solar power:** Solar power capacity will reach approximately 17,240 MW to 18,540 MW in 2025, and 18,640 MW to 22,040 MW in 2030. The ratio of solar power capacity will account for about 16.79% to 17.61% of the total installed capacity in 2025, and 14.3% to 15.32% of the total installed capacity in 2030. However, this does not appear to be a significant addition as expected from the private sector, given that there has been a total capacity of 8,751 MW of operating solar farms and another 7,755 MW of operating rooftop solar systems having reached commercial operations by the end of 2020.

### For the period of 2031 to 2045

**Coal-fired power:** Coal-fired power capacity will reach about 50,699 MW by 2045. The ratio of coal-fired power will decrease to about 15.4% to 19.4% of the total installed capacity by 2045.

**Gas-to-power:** Gas-to-power capacity will gradually increase to approximately 53,883 MW to 69,783 MW (61,900 MW to 88,700 MW if including flexible source running on LNG), taking up to about 20.6% to 21.2% (23.64% to 26.93% if including flexible source running on LNG) of the total installed capacity by 2045.

**Hydropower:** Hydropower sources (including large-, medium- and small-scale hydropower and pumped-storage hydropower) capacity will gradually develop to about 29,077 MW to 30,077 MW by 2045. The ratio of hydropower will continue to decrease (as the potential for hydropower is nearly exhausted at this point). In particular, the ratio of large-, medium- and small-scale hydropower and pumped-storage hydropower will be about 12.58% to 13.62% of the total installed capacity by 2045.

**Wind power:** Onshore and near-shore wind power capacity will significantly increase to about 27,110 MW to 32,720 MW by 2045. As for offshore wind power, the Draft PDP8 proposes a significant total capacity growth of about 21,000 MW to 36,000 MW by 2045.



The total wind power capacity will account for about 18.36% to 20.84% of the total installed capacity by 2045.

**Solar power:** Solar power capacity will substantially develop to about 51,540 MW to 63,640 MW by 2045. The ratio of solar power capacity will account for about 19.3% to 19.67% of the total installed capacity by 2045.

---

## 2. Comparisons between the proposed structure of power sources under Previous Proposal No. 1682 and the New PDP8 Proposal

Under the New PDP8 Proposal, the MOIT has made significant adjustments to the structure of power sources for different load development scenarios after reviewing Previous Proposal No. 1682, in accordance with the targets set out under Politburo's Resolution No. 55 -NQ/TW dated 11 February 2020. The New PDP8 Proposal provides for adjustments between the proposed structures under Previous Proposal No. 1682 and the New PDP8 Proposal as specified under **Schedule 1** below.

### For the period of 2021-2030

The total installed capacity reaches about 130,370 MW to 143,839 MW, which is approximately 6,000 MW to 7,700 MW lower than the total installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682. Particularly, the reduced power capacity is mainly from renewable energy sources and power import from Lao; meanwhile coal-fired power will increase to compensate for the shortfall in the power output.

The ratio of wind and solar power will decrease from about 26.5% to 27.4% to about 23.4% to 24.9% of the total installed capacity, and the ratio of coal-fired power will increase from about 26.7% to 27.2% to about 28.2% to 31% of the total installed capacity.

### For the period of 2031 to 2045

The total installed capacity reaches about 261,951 MW to 329,610 MW, which is approximately 14,000 MW to 15,000 MW lower than the total installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682. Particularly, the reduced power capacity is mainly from renewable energy sources, the flexible sources running on LNG, storage sources, and coal-fired power; meanwhile, hydropower, power sources utilizing LNG, and power import from Laos will continue to increase in this period.

The ratio of wind and solar power will decrease from about 41.8% to 43.2% to about 38% to 40.2% of the total installed capacity, while the ratio of gas-to-power will increase from about 18.1% to 18.4% to about 20.6% to 21.2% of the total installed capacity, and the ratio of coal-fired power will decrease from about 17.1% to about 15.4% of the total installed capacity.

---

## 3. Proposed PDP8 management measures

This Draft PDP8 proposes specific measures to ensure the strict implementation of the power development plan, notably as follows:

- **National Steering Committee on Power Development:** This steering committee will meet monthly to update, regulate and communicate with the central and local authorities in order to facilitate the development of power projects. The committee will report to the prime minister and the government.
- **Biennial implementation assessment:** Starting from 1 January 2022, the prime minister will assign the MOIT to conduct biennial assessments on the implementation of PDPs (including PDP7, amended PDP7 and PDP8).

Notably, the following are proposed if a project has been delayed for under 24 months:

- **First assessment:** The MOIT may push back the project's power generation period to the next five years.
- **Second assessment:** If the project is still behind on its development schedule, the MOIT will further delay its power generation period to another five years.
- **Third assessment:** If the project fails to achieve any actual progress, the MOIT will report to the prime minister for consideration of project revocation. The investor will bear all damages (if any) during the project implementation process. In this case, the MOIT may select other projects approved under the PDP to replace the revoked ones.



However, if a project has been delayed for over 24 months at the time of the first assessment in 2022 and fails to achieve actual progress before the second assessment of 2022, the MOIT may revoke the project and hand it over to other capable investors.

The MOIT will also closely monitor the timeline for projects that have not completed the investor selection process or have not been handed over to the selected investors:

- **IPP Projects:** The relevant Provincial People's Committee must facilitate all necessary procedures for investor selection and investment policy decision within 12 months from the date of PDP approval. If such timeline is not met, the MOIT will report to the prime minister to consider replacing the delayed project with another PDP-approved project.
- **PPP Projects:** The maximum timeline for investor selection is 18 months from the date of PDP approval. If such timeline is not met, the MOIT will report to the prime minister to consider replacing the delayed project with another PDP-approved project.

**Annual adjustments:** The Draft PDP8 also proposes that the prime minister allow the MOIT's annual adjustment on the generation period and capacity of power source projects according to actual implementation status and actual demand.

Under the Draft PDP8, the capacity for various new power sources by 2030 saw a slight decrease compared to the previous draft published in March 2021. According to the MOIT, this occurred due to the change of the Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) of the national power system in 2030 to 24 hours/year (previously 12 hours/year). The MOIT also noted that the development scheme with the above LOLE would occasion the following:

- Decrease general investment cost while maintaining stable power supply.
- Satisfy the commitments under the national and international commitments on CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction (around 9% by 2030) under Vietnam's Nationally Determined Contributions.

## 4. Key legal mechanisms proposed for implementing PDP8

In the New PDP8 Proposal, the MOIT proposes the following key mechanisms in order to implement the PDP8:

- Improve the financial instruments (tax and fee) for emission in power generation to facilitate clean power generation (natural gas, LNG, hydrogen, etc.) to compete with coal-fired power
- Develop a flexible tariff mechanism for small-scale renewable energy projects, supplying electricity to the low- and medium-voltage grids
- Develop competitive auction/bidding mechanism for selection of investors for power projects
- Improve a mechanism for socialization of transmission grid investment, including legal framework allowing entities to invest in transmission infrastructure, and reasonable fee and pricing mechanism for shared energy infrastructure
- Develop mechanisms on finance and capital mobilization, including direct power purchase agreement (DPPA) mechanism applicable to renewable energy investors, renewable portfolio standard mechanism, and renewable energy certificates (RECs) sale and purchase mechanism
- Develop investment incentive mechanisms for flexible power sources, including internal combustion engine (ICE), simple cycle gas turbine (SCGT), pumped-storage hydropower, and battery energy storage systems (BESS)
- Amend the Electricity Law to meet the requirements of power development in the new period, including creating favorable conditions for attracting investment capital in the entire society and ensuring the operation of the power system with highly integrated renewable energy sources
- Develop and pass a comprehensive law on renewable energy in order to create a stable and sustainable legal framework for the investment and operation of renewable energy and for developing the supply chain



## 5. Responsibilities of key governmental agencies in relation to implementing PDP8

The Draft PDP8 sets out the key objectives and responsibilities of governmental authorities for the implementation of the Official PDP8. The notable provisions are set out below.

### Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)

The MOIT will be responsible for the following work items:

- Formulating the implementation plan as well as supervising the implementation of the Official PDP8; promptly reviewing for necessary amendments and supplements and reporting to the prime minister on matters exceeding its authority
- Conducting assessments on the implementation of PDPs (including PDP7, amended PDP7 and PDP8) in accordance with the PDP management measures
- Cooperating with ministerial and local authorities to draft and complete relevant mechanisms and policies for investment incentives for renewable power projects
- Deciding on amendments to power source projects approved under the relevant power master plan and Official PDP8 Implementation Plan; in particular, the MOIT may decide on the following:
  - Adjustments to capacity scale of power source projects (except for projects of national importance) within 15% of the total capacity approved
  - Adjustments to project implementation schedules (within five years)
  - Adjustments to technical specifications and solutions
- Studying and applying improvements to the power tariff mechanism in each phase of development in harmony with the competitive power market; supplementing regulation on power distribution tariff in accordance with the orientation for development of the competitive power retail market
- Deciding on adjustment of implementation schedules for projects included in the approved master plans (depending on annual master plan implementation status)
- Bi-annually, proposing to the prime minister the inclusion of new projects into the Official PDP8 and the removal of unnecessary projects from the Official PDP8

### Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)

The MPI will be responsible for the following work items:

- Formulating mechanisms in relation to public and transparent tendering for the selection of investors in power projects; providing guidelines for the implementation of local authorities
- Formulating mechanisms and policies to attract foreign investments, official development assistance (ODA) and private capital for the development of a synchronized, balanced and sustainable power industry

### Ministry of Finance (MOF)

The MOF will be responsible for the following work items:

- Formulating mechanisms for financial and capital mobilization for the development of the power industry in accordance with the Official PDP8
- Cooperating with the MOIT to formulate policies in relation to power tariff under market mechanisms
- Cooperating with the MOIT to study, formulate and issue (or propose) policies on finance, power tariff and implementation incentives
- Reviewing legislations and regulations on tax, finance and accounting for the necessary amendments and supplements to ensure the implementation of relevant financial mechanisms and incentives



## State Bank of Vietnam (SBV)

The SBV will be responsible for the following work item:

- Instructing credit institutions to initiate synchronized solutions that facilitate access to sources of bank credits for clients and companies investing in projects included in the Official PDP8

## People's Committees of provinces and cities under the Central Committee (PPC)

The PPC will be responsible for the following work items:

- Working with investors on conducting land clearance, and implementing compensation and relocation for construction of power source and power grid projects in provinces and cities
- Allocating and prioritizing the allocation of land to approved power projects in provinces and cities
- Formulating strategies to attract project investment and development of approved power projects in provinces and cities
- Determining the list of power source projects in accordance with the total capacity approved under the relevant master plans for the formulation of the Official PDP8 Implementation Plan
- Carrying out the investment selection process for power projects under the approved Official PDP8 Implementation Plan in accordance with regulations of the Law on Investment, the Law on Tendering and other relevant regulations

## 6. List of important national power projects and power projects with priority of investment consideration in the power sector according to power development scenarios

The Draft PDP8 provides a list of important national power projects and power projects with priority of investment consideration in the power sector according to power development scenarios, as specified under **Schedule 2** below.

### Schedule 1 Comparisons between installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682 and the New PDP8 Proposal

1. In the base-load scenario

Item / year	2030		2045		Difference of installed capacity after review	
	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	2030	2045
<b>Total installed capacity (MW)</b>	<b>138,058</b>	<b>130,371</b>	<b>276,997</b>	<b>261,951</b>	<b>- 7,688</b>	<b>- 15,046</b>
Coal-fired thermal power	37,573	40,649	50,168	50,699	3,076	531
Combined cycle gas turbine + domestic gas-fired thermal power + domestic gas-fired thermal	14,783	14,783	12,754	14,783	0	2,029





Item / year	2030		2045		Difference of installed capacity after review	
	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	2030	2045
power switching to use LNG						
Gas turbine utilizing new LNG	12,550	12,550	38,150	39,050	0	900
Flexible source running on LNG (ICE + SCGT)	1,400	0	15,600	8,100	- 1,400	- 7,500
Thermal power + Oil and Gas Turbine	138	138	0	0	0	0
Hydropower (including small-scale hydropower)	24,872	25,484	25,772	29,077	612	3,305
Wind power	16,010	11,820	39,610	27,110	- 4,190	- 12,500
Offshore wind power	2,000	0	21,000	21,000	- 2,000	0
Solar power (including rooftop solar power)	18,640	18,640	55,090	51,540	0	- 3,550
Biomass power and other renewables	3,150	1,170	5,310	5,250	- 1,980	- 60
Pumped-storage hydropower + battery energy storage	1,200	1,200	7,800	6,600	0	- 1,200
Import	5,743	3,937	5,743	8,743	- 1,806	3,000

Source: New PDP8 Proposal, MOIT, September 2021

2. In the high-load scenario

Unit: MW

Item / year	2030		2045		Difference of installed capacity after review	
	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	2030	2045
<b>Total installed capacity (MW)</b>	<b>149,817</b>	<b>143,839</b>	<b>343,811</b>	<b>329,610</b>	<b>- 5,979</b>	<b>- 14,201</b>
Coal-fired thermal power	40,033	40,649	58,723	50,699	616	- 8,024
Combined cycle gas turbine + domestic gas-fired thermal power + domestic	14,783	14,783	12,754	14,783	- 1	2,029



Item / year	2030		2045		Difference of installed capacity after review	
	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	Installed capacity under Previous Proposal No. 1682	Installed capacity after review	2030	2045
gas-fired thermal power switching to use LNG						
Gas turbine utilizing new LNG	17,100	17,150	49,600	55,000	50	5,400
Flexible source running on LNG (ICE + SCGT)	1,600	450	23,600	19,000	- 1,150	- 4,600
Thermal power + Oil and Gas Turbine	138	138	N/A	N/A	0	0
Hydropower (including small-scale hydropower)	24,872	25,498	25,772	30,077	626	4,305
Wind power	16,080	11,820	40,680	32,720	- 4,260	- 7,960
Offshore wind power	3,000	2,000	36,000	36,000	- 1,000	0
Solar power (including rooftop solar power)	22,040	22,040	71,890	63,640	0	- 8,250
Biomass power and other renewables	3,230	1,170	5,250	5,250	- 2,060	0
Pumped-storage hydropower + energy storage	1,200	2,400	13,800	11,400	1,200	- 2,400
Import	5,742	5,742	5,742	11,042	0	5,300

Source: New PDP8 Proposal, MOIT, September 2021

## Schedule 2

List of important national power projects, power projects with priority of investment consideration in the power sector according to power development scenarios

### 1. List of gas-to-power projects

No.	Name of the project	Total capacity (MW)	Assigned investor/Note	Fuel
<b>I.</b>	<b>In the period from 2021 to 2025</b>			
1.	CCGT Nhon Trach 3&4	1,500	PV Power	LNG
2.	CCGT Hiep Phuoc	1,200		LNG
3.	CCGT Bac Lieu #1	800	Delta Offshore Energy PTE. LTD	LNG
4.	CCGT O Mon III (Block B gas)	1,050		Domestic exploited gas





No.	Name of the project	Total capacity (MW)	Assigned investor/Note	Fuel
5.	CCGT O Mon IV (Block B gas)	1,050	EVN	Domestic exploited gas
<b>II. In the period from 2026 to 2030</b>				
1.	CCGT Quang Ninh I (Cam Pha)	1,500		LNG
2.	CCGT Hai Phong I #1,2 (Tien Lang)	1,500		LNG
3.	CCGT Thai Binh #1	750		LNG
4.	CCGT Nghi Son #1,2	1,600		LNG
5.	CCGT Ca Na	1,500		LNG
6.	CCGT Son My I	2,250	EDF, Kyushu, Sojitz, Pacific Corporation Joint Stock Company	LNG
7.	CCGT Son My II	2,250	AES Corporation (United States)	LNG
8.	CCGT Bac Lieu #2,3,4	2,400	Delta Offshore Energy PTE. LTD	LNG
9.	CCGT Long An I	1,500		LNG
10.	CCGT Dung Quat I (CVX (Blue Whale) gas)	750	EVN	Domestic exploited gas
11.	CCGT Dung Quat II (CVX (Blue Whale) gas)	750	Sembcorp Utilities Pte. Ltd	Domestic exploited gas
12.	CCGT Dung Quat III (CVX (Blue Whale) gas)	750	EVN	Domestic exploited gas
13.	CCGT Mien Trung I (CVX (Blue Whale) gas)	750	PVN	Domestic exploited gas
14.	CCGT Mien Trung II (CVX (Blue Whale) gas)	750	PVN	Domestic exploited gas
15.	CCGT Quang Tri (Bao Vang (Yellow Leopard) gas)	340	Gazprom International	Domestic exploited gas
16.	CCGT O Mon II (Block B gas)	1,050		Domestic exploited gas
<b>III. In the period from 2031 to 2035</b>				
1.	CCGT Hai Phong I #3,4 (Tien Lang)	1,500		LNG
2.	CCGT Hai Phong II (Cai Trap)	1,600		LNG
3.	CCGT Quang Ninh II (Cam Pha)	1,500		LNG
4.	CCGT Thai Binh #2,3,4	2,250		LNG
5.	CCGT Nghi Son #3,4	1,600		LNG
6.	CCGT Thanh Hoa #1,2	1,600		LNG
7.	CCGT Tan Phuoc #1	800		LNG
8.	CCGT Long Son	1,500		LNG
9.	CCGT Long An II	1,500		LNG



No.	Name of the project	Total capacity (MW)	Assigned investor/Note	Fuel
<b>IV.</b>	<b>In the period from 2036 to 2040</b>			
1.	CCGT Hai Phong I #5,6 (Tien Lang)	1,500		LNG
2.	CCGT Thai Binh #5,6	1,500		LNG
3.	CCGT Nghi Son #5,6	1,600		LNG
4.	CCGT Thanh Hoa #3,4,5,6	3,200		LNG
5.	CCGT mien Bac	4,500		LNG
6.	CCGT Hai Lang	1,500	Shall be built in case it is impossible to develop more LNG thermal power plants in the North after 2035	LNG
7.	CCGT Tan Phuoc I #2	750		LNG
8.	CCGT Phu My 3.1	850		LNG
<b>V.</b>	<b>In the period from 2041 to 2045</b>			
1.	CCGT mien Bac	8,500		LNG
2.	CCGT Hai Lang	1,500		LNG
3.	CCGT Chan May	1,500	Shall be built in case it is impossible to develop more LNG thermal power plants in the North after 2035	LNG

Source: Draft PDP8, MOIT, September 2021

2. List of power sources from combined cycle gas turbine using backup LNG to be developed by 2030 in the scenario of delay in CCGT using Ca Voi Xanh (Blue Whale) gas, CCGT using Bao Vang gas, CCGT Long An, CCGT Bac Lieu

No.	Name of the project	Total capacity in 2030 (MW)	Note
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,450</b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>Total in the North</b>	<b>3,950</b>	
1.	CCGT Hai Phong II (Cai Trap)	1,600	
2.	CCGT Thai Binh	750	
3.	CCGT Thanh Hoa	1,600	
<b>II</b>	<b>Total in the South</b>	<b>4,500</b>	
1.	CCGT Tan Phuoc 1	1,500	
2.	CCGT Tan Phuoc 2	1,500	
3.	CCGT Long Son	1,500	

Source: Draft PDP8, MOIT, September 2021



## Contact Us



**Oanh Nguyen**

Partner

Ho Chi Minh City

[oanh.nguyen@bakermckenzie.com](mailto:oanh.nguyen@bakermckenzie.com)



**Thanh Hai Nguyen**

Special Counsel

Hanoi, Vietnam

[thanhhai.nguyen@bakermckenzie.com](mailto:thanhhai.nguyen@bakermckenzie.com)

© 2021 Baker & McKenzie. **Ownership:** This site (Site) is a proprietary resource owned exclusively by Baker McKenzie (meaning Baker & McKenzie International and its member firms, including Baker & McKenzie LLP). Use of this site does not of itself create a contractual relationship, nor an attorney/client relationship, between Baker McKenzie and any person. **Non-reliance and exclusion:** All information on this Site is of general comment and for informational purposes only and may not reflect the most current legal and regulatory developments. All summaries of the laws, regulation and practice are subject to change. The information on this Site is not offered as legal or any other advice on any particular matter, whether it be legal, procedural or otherwise. It is not intended to be a substitute for reference to (and compliance with) the detailed provisions of applicable laws, rules, regulations or forms. Legal advice should always be sought before taking any action or refraining from taking any action based on any information provided in this Site. Baker McKenzie, the editors, and the contributing authors do not guarantee the accuracy of the contents and expressly disclaim any and all liability to any person in respect of the consequences of anything done or permitted to be done or omitted to be done wholly or partly in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this Site. **Attorney Advertising:** This Site may qualify as "Attorney Advertising" requiring notice in some jurisdictions. To the extent that this Site may qualify as Attorney Advertising, PRIOR RESULTS DO NOT GUARANTEE A SIMILAR OUTCOME. All rights reserved. The content of this Site is protected under international copyright conventions. Reproduction of the content of this Site without express written authorization is strictly prohibited.

