



VIETNAM'S REVISED PDP-8: A Strategic Path for National Electricity Development

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On April 15, 2025, Prime Minister's Decision No. 768/2025 ("**Revised PDP-8**") was initialed, and adjustments were made in accordance with the Law on Planning 2017 (as amended).

The revised Power Development Plan 8 (PDP-8) outlines Vietnam's national electricity development strategy for the period from 2021 to 2030, with a vision extending to 2050. This plan aligns with Vietnam's international climate commitments, including those made at COP26, COP27, COP28, and reaffirmed at COP29. It has been approved in accordance with the [Electricity Law 2024](#), [Decree No. 58/2025](#), [Decree No. 56/2025](#) and other relevant regulations. Additionally, it follows the directives of Resolution No. 81/2023, Resolution No. 174/2024 and Resolution 139/2024 of the National Assembly of Vietnam.

Vision

- Optimise power source, transmission (220kV/500kV, N1 and N2 mix, smart grids), distribution, efficiency and pricing with sectoral planning, reasonable import of power and fuel (energy security) to support socio-economic development.
- Self-reliant transition with international integration.
- Local industry push (realize aim of the Industrial Revolution), digitization, smart power systems, greener transition with fuel conversion for polluting power sources with tech upgrades.
- Promote renewable energy (“RE”) sources [including, wind (onshore, offshore with deep-water, ensure sovereignty) solar (concentrated solar must be combined with BESS with a minimum rate of 10% of capacity and 2 hours of storage), hydro], off-grid ones, RE involved in production of hydrogen, ammonia, uncapped export of power and new energy sources production (such as hydrogen and green ammonia).
- Utilise international commitments such as JETP, AZEC, green/climate funds, bonds, and credit sources. Boost PPP and IPP models and integrate the role of SOEs.
- Proceed with approved and under-construction coal-fired plants, considering greener fuel conversions (biomass, ammonia) over 20 years. Decommission plants over 40 years old if fuel conversion is not feasible.
- Prioritise the development of [nuclear power](#).
- Focus on importing electricity from ASEAN and GMS.

Planning and Targets

Details	By 2030-2035
Synchronisation between supply and demand	Forecasted average GDP growth at 10%/year
Commercial power	Around 500.4 – 557.8 billion kWh
Electricity generation and import	Around 560.4 – 624.6 billion kWh
Maximum power	Around 89,655 – 99,934 MW
Ensure safe and reliable power supply, meeting criteria N-1 for important load areas, nuclear power and N-2 for particularly important load areas.	The reliability of electricity supply to be in the group of 4 leading countries in ASEAN, the electricity access index to be in the group of 3 leading countries in ASEAN
Off-grid rooftop solar power	50% of office buildings and 50% of residential houses
RE boost (excluding hydropower)	28 – 36%, JETP support
GHG emissions	197 - 199 million tons approx. Peak emissions cap at 170 million tons, in line with JETP
Development of the industrial ecosystem and RE	Form 2 inter-regional RE industrial and service centers including electricity production, transmission and consumption; RE equipment manufacturing industry, construction, installation, related services.
Develop RE and New Energy for export to Singapore, Malaysia, and other regional partners	By 2035, around 5,000-10,000 MW

Generation Capacities

By 2030, total generation capacity (excluding exports) to be 183,291 – 236,363 MW:

Details	MW by 2030-2035
Onshore wind	26,066 – 38,029 (14.2 - 16.1%)
Offshore wind	6,000 – 17,032 (2030 - 2035)
On-grid Solar (including concentrated and rooftop)	46,459 – 73,416 (25.3 - 31.1%)
Biomass	1,523 – 2,699
Waste to energy	1,441 – 2,137
Geothermal and other new energy	45 (approximate)
Hydro	33,294 – 34,667 (14.7 – 18.2%)
Nuclear	4,000 – 6,400 (2030 - 2035)
Storage	10,000 – 16,300 (5.5 - 6.9%)
Coal-fired thermal	31,055 (13.1 – 16.9%)
Domestic gas-fired thermal	10,861 – 14,930 (5.9 – 6.3%)
LNG thermal	22,524 (9.5 – 12.3%)
Flexible power (thermal using LNG, Oil, Hydrogen)	2,000 – 3,000 (1.1 – 1.3%)
Pumped storage hydro	2,400 – 6,000
Import	9,360 – 12,100 (from Laos and China) (4 – 5.1%), maximize from Laos.

- Investor alarm for coal-fired projects: those facing implementation challenges may be adjusted to wind, solar, and biomass alternatives, if necessary.
- Under the DPPA and new energy production statistics, large customers, as defined by [Decree No. 57/2025](#), account for approximately 25% of the total electricity output of the entire system, involving over 1,500 customers.
- Scale-up exports to Cambodia to 400 MW (approximate)
- Exports to Singapore Malaysia by 2025 to be around 5,000 – 10,000 MW or higher.

Transmission Capacities

Period 2025-2030:

Transformer Stations		Lines
500kV	New 102,900 MVA, upgrade 23,250 MVA	New 12,944 km and upgrade 1,404 km
220kV	New 105,565 MVA and upgrade 17,509 MVA	New 15,307 km and upgrade 5,483 km

Inclined Investment Figures (source + transmission)

2026 – 2030: estimated total investment required is **US\$136.3 billion** (breakup: US\$118.2 billion for generation + US\$18.1 billion for transmission).

Land Requirements

By 2030, 89.9 - 93.36 thousand ha.

Priority projects

1. Policy development/improvement
2. Scientific advancement, R&D centers for RE and new energy, climate change, nuclear power, inter-regional RE service and industrial corridor
3. Human capital/resources

Key Attachments to Revised PDP-8

- Appendix II – Capacity of RE sourced by location.
- Appendix III – List and expected progress of important national power sources and grid, priority projects.

(Note: Please contact for a copy of the above at the details stated below.)

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