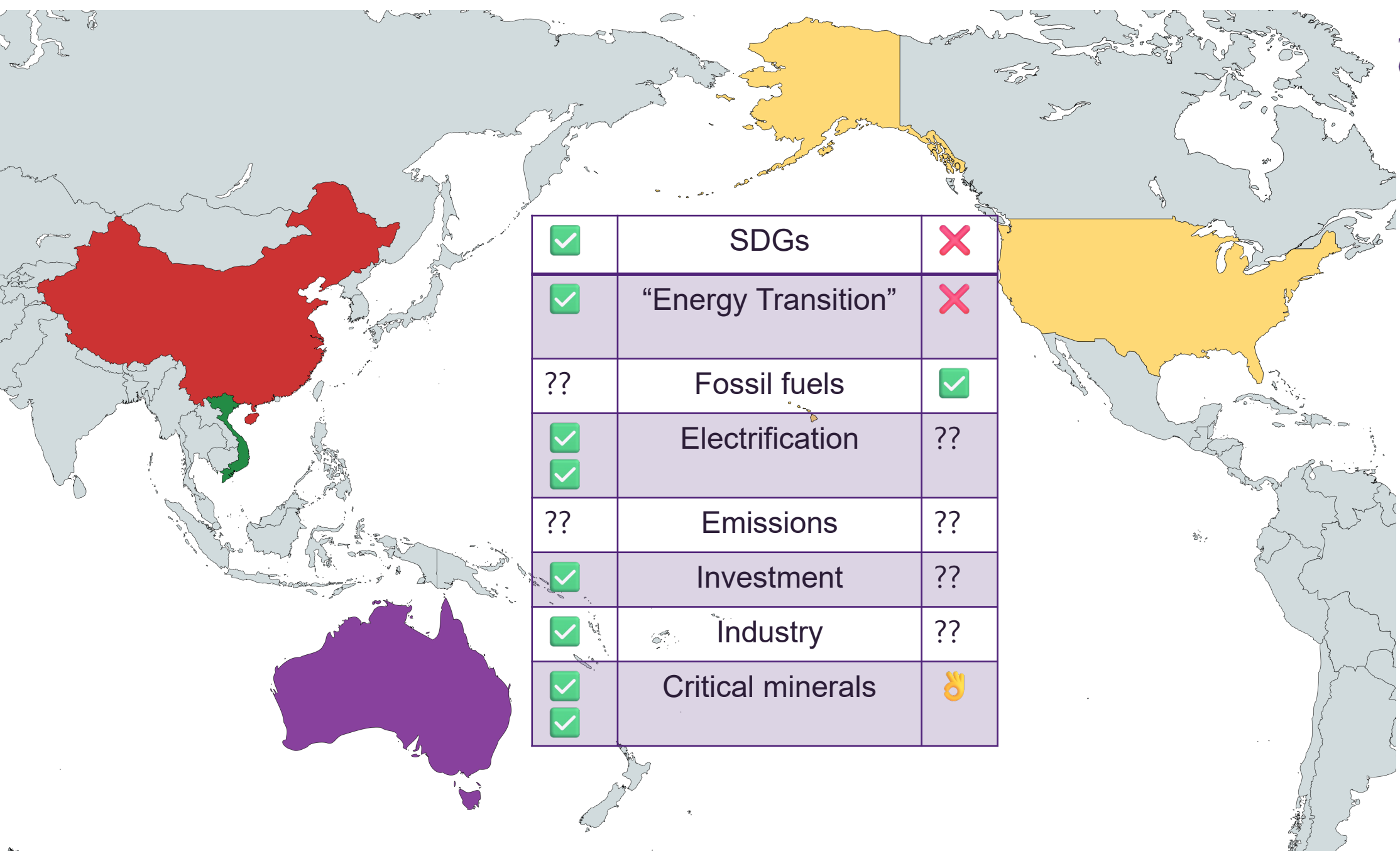


Sustainability, supply and security: Vietnam's energy transition and its implications

Prof Adrian Panow

Director, Energy Transition Network

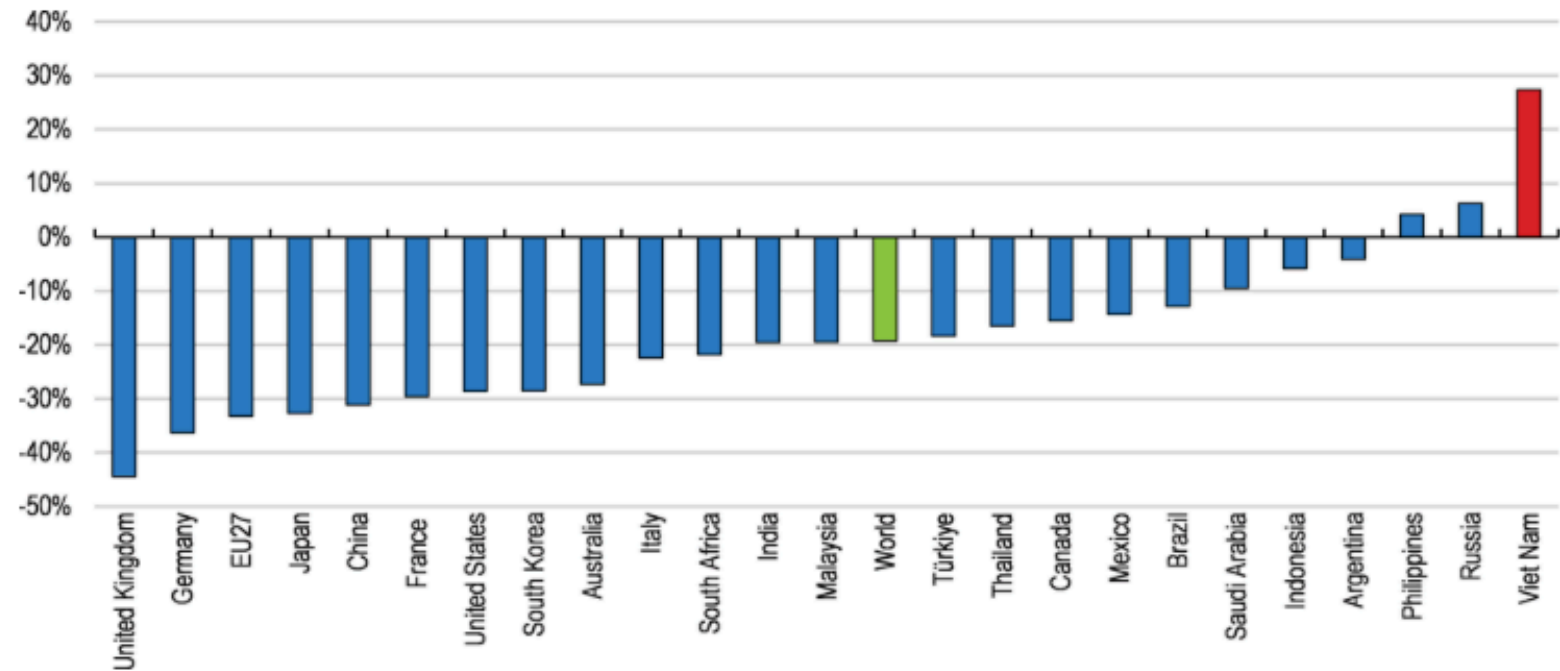


✓	SDGs	✗
✓	“Energy Transition”	✗
??	Fossil fuels	✓
✓ ✓	Electrification	??
??	Emissions	??
✓	Investment	??
✓ ✓	Industry	??
✓ ✓	Critical minerals	👉



Figure 3.4. CO₂ emission intensity is declining in many countries, but not in Viet Nam

(Fossil CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP, change in % between 2013 and 2023)

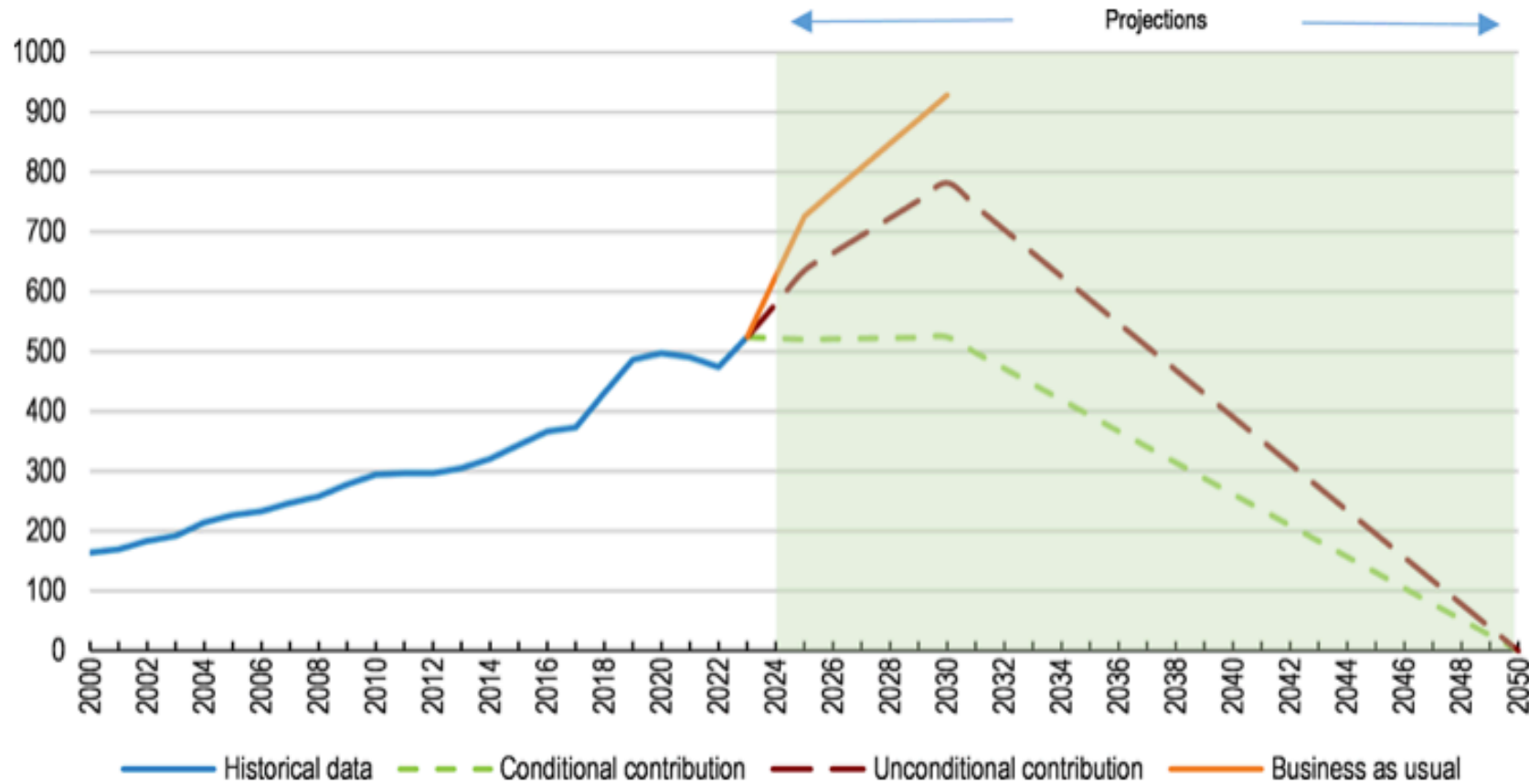


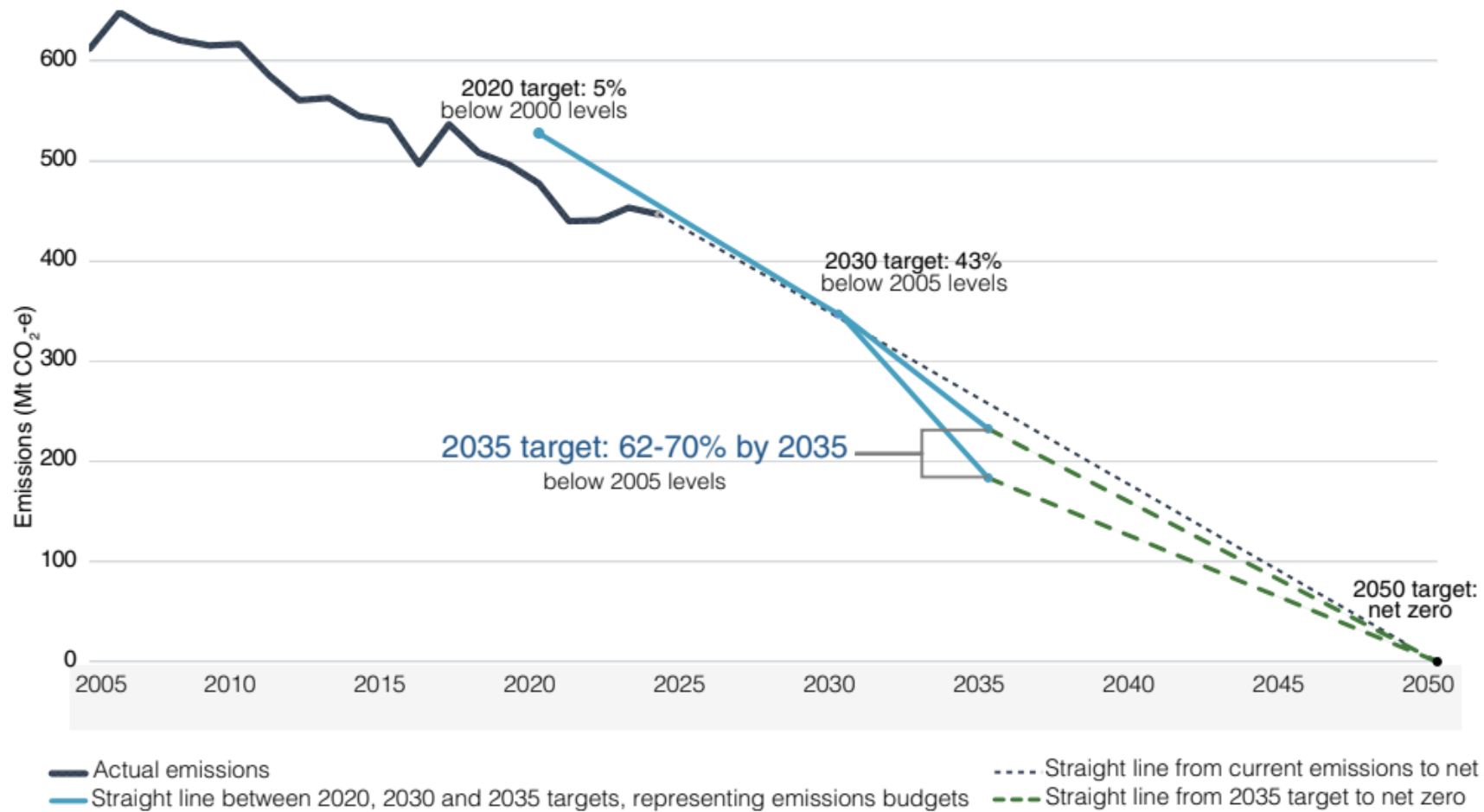
Source: Crippa et al., 2024.

- Growing population
- Growth in affluence (more individual transport, bigger houses, more appliances, per-capita GDP)
- More manufacturing for rising domestic consumption and exports
- Greater utilisation of fossil fuels to service above

Figure 3.1. Viet Nam's conditional pathway implies a lower carbon footprint

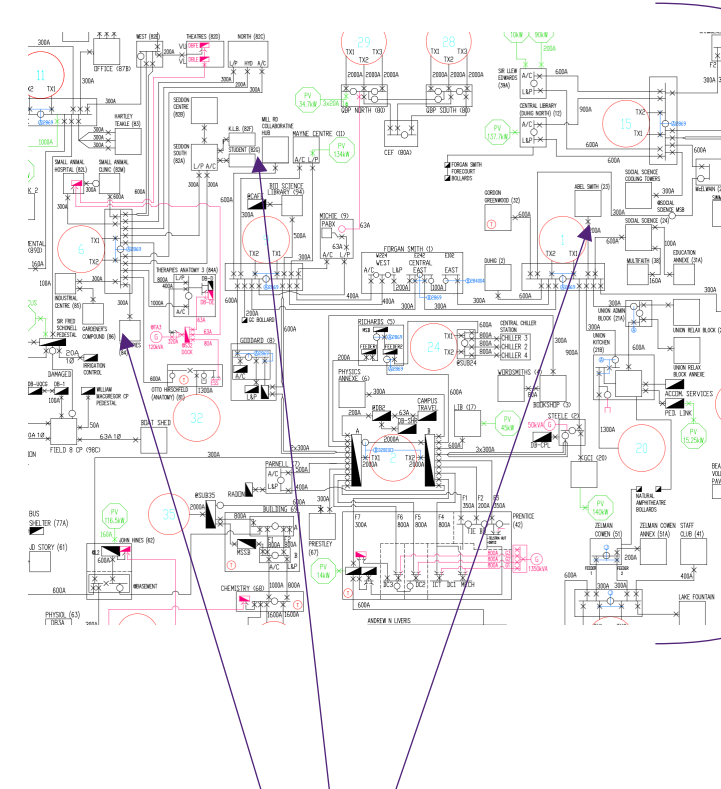
(in millions of tCO₂eq GHG emissions)





We have only one, increasingly complex, World

- Access to energy is an enabler of modern societies
- Provision of clean and affordable energy is a common goal of the Governments of Vietnam and Australia for the health and economic wellbeing of their citizens
- Technology can be a unifier but equity and prosperity are a collective responsibility of governments and NGOs with policies and actions that are culturally sensitive and environmentally sustainable
- A new workforce must be created
- Misinformation is rampant but can be countered through common education, transparency and trust.



System thinking.....

University-trained

- engineers,
- physical scientists
- environmental scientists
- social scientists
- economists
- lawyers

New and existing **skilled trades** such as electricians, administrators, community advocates