

## Energy Situation in Vietnam

## 1. Comparison of Vietnam with TEPCO

|                               | All of Vietnam      | TEPCO                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Generation facilities         | 8,510 MW            | 62,660 MW             |
| Hydroelectric                 | 4,120 MW (48%)      | 8,520 MW (13%)        |
| Thermal                       | 4,390 MW (52%)      | 36,830 MW (59%)       |
| Nuclear                       | -                   | 17,310 MW (28%)       |
| Electricity generation volume | 26,6 Billion kwh    | 233,7 Billion kwh     |
| Max. electric power           | 6,550 MW (Nov.2002) | 64,300 MW (July 2001) |
| Electric power sold           | 22,4 Billion kwh    | 276,0 Billion kwh     |

(Vietnam: Dec. 31, 2002, TEPCO: end of FY 2003)

\*Vietnam's volumes of electric power generated and sold are figures for Dec. 31, 2000

## 2. Electricity of Vietnam

Electricity of Vietnam is under the authority of the Ministry of Industry that is in charge of planning and drafting policies. It operates electric power generation, transmission, and supply operations. Specifically, Electricity of Vietnam carries out electricity generation and transmission operations for all of Vietnam through companies that it directly controls (power plants, load-dispatching offices, four regional power transmission companies). It also sells wholesale electric power to seven regional electric supply companies that are self-supporting organizations under Electricity of Vietnam's control.

## 3. Electric power demand

The steady growth of the Vietnamese economy is reflected in a record amount of electricity sold in 2000 at 22,4 Billion kwh, as compared to 11,2 Billion kwh in 1995 (average annual growth rate of approx. 15%)

## 4. Future direction of Vietnam's electric power industry

Vietnam has hydropower resources in all regions, coal in the north, and petroleum and gas resources in the south. If domestic electricity shortage occurs, it is in a position to

borrow from neighboring Laos and Cambodia. However, Vietnam recognizes that an energy policy is important with high growing demand. Thus it is has drawn up a number of plans such as the master plan for electrifying rural areas. And the Ministry of Industry is currently working on establishing an electric enterprises law that includes industry liberalization as a pillar of electric power sector reform.