

0.a. Goal

Goal 7: Ensure access to sustainable, reliable and affordable energy for all

0.b. Target

Target 7.2: By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the country's total primary energy consumption, specifically reaching 31% by 2020 and 32.3% by 2030 (target target) 7.2 global)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 7.2.1. Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption

0.d. Series

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption [7.2.1] EG_FEC_RNEW

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

Chairman: General Statistics Office;

- Coordinate: Ministry of Industry and Trade

1.f. Contact mail

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1.g. Contact email

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2.a. Definition and concepts

Renewable energy consumption includes energy consumption from: Hydroelectricity, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, ocean waves and waste. Total final energy consumption calculated from balance sheets and national statistics is total final consumption minus non-energy use.

Specific renewable energy sources:

- Solar energy;

- Hydroelectricity;
- Wind energy;
- Liquid biofuel energy includes biofuel, biodiesel and other liquid biofuel;
- Solid biofuel including firewood, animal waste, vegetable waste, black alcohol, bagasse and charcoal, ...;
- Waste energy includes energy from renewable urban waste.

2.c. Classifications

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

3.a. Data sources

Statistical survey.

3.b. Data collection method

The General Statistics Office coordinated with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to organize an in-depth renewable energy survey

3.d. Data release calendar

year

3.e. Data providers

General Statistics Office

3.f. Data compilers

General Statistics Office

4.a. Rationale

The indicator is meant to promote activities of efficient use of energy and encourage the development of renewable energy sources in order to contribute to energy security, reduce dependence on imported energy, mitigate climate change, strengthen environmental protection and achieve sustainable energy - economic - social development goals.

4.b. Comment and limitations

Currently, renewable energy mainly comes from hydropower, while non-hydro renewable energy only accounts for a limited proportion of the total final energy consumption. Meanwhile, Vietnam is a country with great potential for developing renewable energy other than hydroelectricity, especially wind power and solar power.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ trọng năng lượng tái tạo trong tổng năng lượng tiêu thụ cuối cùng (\%)} = \frac{\text{Năng lượng tái tạo}}{\text{Tổng năng lượng tiêu thụ cuối cùng}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

General figures are available annually from 2014-2018.

(Published source: 2020 National Report on 5-year progress in implementing sustainable development goals, data from the General Statistics Office).

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The indicator “Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption” corresponds to the global SDG target “7.2.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption”.

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHDT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- Circular No. 40/2016/TT-BC dated December 30, 2016 promulgating a system of statistical indicators of the Industry and Trade sector.
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>