General Appendix

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APPENDIX A. ABOUT THIS REPORT

A.1 THE REPORT SERIES

The Vietnam Climate Tech Ecosystem Report 2026 is the third edition of an annual assessment of Vietnam's climate technology ecosystem, produced by New Energy Nexus Vietnam with RMIT University Vietnam, the AGILE project and SNV Vietnam. It succeeds the Vietnam Climate Tech Funding Ecosystem 2025 Report (CT-FE 2025), which mapped the ecosystem from the capital side.

The 2026 edition is organized into three chapters, each addressing a distinct dimension of the same ecosystem and drawing on a shared evidence base:

- **Vietnam Climate Tech Funding Ecosystem**: What happened to climate tech funding in Vietnam between 2024 and 2025, and why the numbers moved as they did.
- **Vietnam's Climate Tech Workforce**: The skills and capacity dimension of enterprise growth and investment readiness, with workforce protection treated where it bears on due diligence in green finance.
- **Women's Entrepreneurship in Vietnam's Climate Tech Ecosystem**: The structural barriers between women-founded enterprises and climate finance, and a gender-lens investing framework for Vietnam.

All three chapters use the same sector taxonomy (Appendix C.2), the same stakeholder categories (Appendix D), the same evidence base (Appendix C.3) and the definitions in Appendix E.

A.2 PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION	ROLE IN THIS EDITION
New Energy Nexus Vietnam (NEXVN)	Report owner & series lead. Convenes the partnership, owns the research design and the ecosystem and deals databases, and coordinates production and launch.
SNV Vietnam	Research partner. Lead for the Vietnam's Climate Tech Workforce chapter and provides editorial expertise.
WUSC Vietnam	Research partner. Lead for the Women's Entrepreneurship chapter.
RMIT University Vietnam	Research partner. Lead for the Vietnam's Climate Tech Funding Ecosystem Report.
Swiss EP	Knowledge partner. Provides expertise to enhance report quality.

A.3 DISCLAIMER

The findings, interpretations and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the partner organizations, their funders or the individuals and organizations who participated in the research. The report draws on self-reported and publicly disclosed information; while the research team has verified transaction records against multiple sources, no representation is made as to completeness. Nothing in this report constitutes investment, legal or financial advice.

Financing figures reflect disclosed activity as at the database close date given in Appendix C.6 and should be read as a minimum estimate rather than a complete census of capital flows.

APPENDIX B. AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

This section records who did what. The role definitions below are intended to be applied consistently across all three chapters so that contribution is legible and attribution is defensible.

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APPENDIX C. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

C.1 RESEARCH AIM

The series sets out to describe how Vietnam's climate technology ecosystem changed over the reporting period and to explain the mechanisms behind those changes. Each chapter takes one dimension — capital, workforce and women's entrepreneurship — and asks what moved, why it moved, and what has not yet converted into observable outcomes. The chapters are designed to be read together: the constraints identified in one frequently appear as explanations in another.

C.2 SECTOR TAXONOMY

All three chapters classify enterprises and deals using Dealroom's taxonomy of seven climate tech segments. The taxonomy is applied consistently so that findings can be read across chapters.

SEGMENT	SCOPE AS APPLIED IN THIS SERIES
Energy Transition	Energy Efficiency, Energy Storage, Solar Energy, Hydrogen, Wind Energy, Nuclear Energy
Mobility	Electric Vehicles, Electric Vehicles Batteries, Electric Aviation, EV Charging, Biofuel
Farming and Food Production	Precision Farming, Regenerative Farming, Alternative Proteins, Precision Fermentation, Vertical Farming, Sustainable Fertilizers, Green Agricultural Supply Chain (GASC)
Circular Economy	Food Waste, Fashion Waste, Supply Chain Management, Regenerative Materials, Waste to Energy, Recycling Technologies, Sharing Platform
Carbon	Carbon Capture & Storage, Carbon Tracking & Offset, Climate Fintech, Biochar, Monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), Direct Air Capture, Methane, Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)
Built Environment	Advanced Materials, Smart and Green Buildings, Smart Grid, Sustainable HVAC, Building Retrofits
Blue Economy	Algae, Tidal Energy, Biotechnology

C.3 EVIDENCE BASE

The series draws on four sources, collected between March and September 2026.

Desk research & policy review

Secondary literature, official statistics and policy instruments were reviewed to frame the research focus and to design the data collection instruments. Policy sources referenced across the series are listed in Appendix G.

Deal database and ecosystem database

Transaction records were assembled primarily from Crunchbase, Pitchbook and verified by the research team against company announcements, investor press releases and trade press. The database covers disclosed equity, debt, grants/competition prizes and convertible notes across the seven segments, and builds on the baseline established by CT-FE 2025.

A separate near-census ecosystem database (enterprises, deals, programs, policies, 2015 to 2025) records the population of climate tech enterprises and is used to establish structural facts such as counts, sector distribution and women's share. Deal records were cross-verified against it, since public deal data is not consistently gender-tagged and under-records small and non-equity transactions.

In-depth interviews

Fifty-three semi-structured interviews were conducted by the partner teams. All three thematic areas were covered in every interview, with each partner team carrying a topic-led focus. Interviews were conducted in Vietnamese or English according to participant preference. Quotations translated from Vietnamese are marked as such at the point of use.

Survey

One online survey collected 61 valid responses from ecosystem actors. Respondents were routed to different question blocks by organization type, so subsample sizes vary by question. Every survey figure in the series is reported as a count with its denominator rather than as a percentage alone, so that readers can judge the weight of each finding.

C.4 SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The two chapters group the same respondents at different levels of aggregation. The table below reconciles them so that a reader moving between chapters can see that the counts describe one sample, not several.

Survey respondents

Stakeholder group	n
VCTIEs	22
Financial providers	15
Intermediaries (accelerators, business support organizations, development agencies, industry associations)	19
Academic & research institutions	5
Total	61

In-depth interviews

Stakeholder groups	n
VCTIEs	23
Financial providers	12
Intermediaries (accelerators, business support organizations, development agencies, industry associations)	14
Academic & research institutions	4
Total	53

C.5 SAMPLING AND RECRUITMENT

Interview participants were selected in two ways. A purposive core was drawn from the ecosystem database to cover each stakeholder group and each of the seven segments. Further participants came through referrals from early interviewees, which was particularly useful for reaching VCTIEs that had not raised disclosed funding and therefore did not appear in deal data.

The survey used non-probability sampling and was distributed through the partners' digital networks. Neither sample is randomly drawn, and both rely on self-reported information. Findings are therefore

indicative of ecosystem actors' experience rather than statistically representative of the ecosystem actor population.

C.6 DATA CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION	APPLIED ACROSS THE SERIES
Database close dates	Deal database: **31 Dec 2025**. Transactions announced or identified after the relevant date are excluded from headline statistics unless explicitly presented as post-period evidence, and figures may differ from later live extracts.
Currency	All figures in US dollars. Amounts originally reported in Vietnamese dong were converted at USD 1 = VND 26,009. Differences in exchange-rate dates and reporting conventions may produce small discrepancies against individual company or investor announcements.
Survey figures	Reported as a count with its denominator, for example "5 of 15 investors who answered", never "most" or a bare percentage. Where percentages are given they are rounded to the nearest whole number.
Anonymization	Sensitive responses are anonymized on request. Subsamples of fewer than five are aggregated to prevent re-identification. Named quotations appear only where consent to attribution was given.
Small subsamples	Groups with fewer than ten respondents are reported as illustrative only and are not generalised. Cross-stakeholder analysis is preferred wherever a question was asked of all groups.
Quotations	Attributed according to the participant's stated consent preference. Quotations translated from Vietnamese are marked as such at the point of use.
Spelling	American spelling throughout: organization, analyze, labor, program, center, behavioral. Proper nouns keep their official spellings regardless of house style — International Labour Organization, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the former Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs.

C.7 ETHICS AND CONSENT

All participants gave informed consent before data collection. The consent protocol, read at the start of each interview and included at the head of the survey, covered four points: voluntary participation with the right to withdraw at any time; collection and processing of personal data (name, organization and title) for the purposes of the report, with anonymity available on request; the use of voice recording, with raw data kept confidential and used only for research purposes; and advance notification where a participant's data or direct quotations are used, with the relevant text shared for review before publication.

Respondents indicated separately whether they wished to be cited with personal and organizational details or to remain anonymous, and citations throughout the series follow those preferences. Where a participant disclosed commercially sensitive information, such as an unannounced transaction, that material is either withheld or reported without identifying the parties.

C.8 LIMITATIONS

The following limitations apply across the series.

- Disclosed activity only. The transaction database captures disclosed financing and is a minimum estimate rather than a complete census. Private transactions involving founders, families, angel

investors, family offices and bilateral lenders are less visible than announced venture rounds, grants and institutional debt. At least one previously unreported 2025 transaction was identified through interviews, confirming that actual financing activity exceeds the publicly observable deal count.

- No causal claims. Interview and survey evidence identifies plausible mechanisms behind observed movements. The research design does not isolate the causal effect of individual policies, macroeconomic conditions or investor decisions.
- Uneven subsamples. Several stakeholder groups returned fewer than ten survey responses. Where this occurs, findings are presented as illustrative and cross-stakeholder analysis is prioritized.
- Self-reported data. Both the survey and the interviews rely on participants' own accounts of their practice, which may differ from observed behaviour.
- Small-market volatility. In a market with few transactions, single deals can drive large percentage swings. Where a movement traces to one or two transactions, the series states this explicitly rather than reporting the percentage alone.
- Under-counted closures. The ecosystem database under-records failed and dormant ventures, so closure and survival rates should be read as conservative.
- Limited intersectional disaggregation. Some geographic and sector detail was captured, but respondents' disability, ethnicity, migrant status and age were not systematically collected, which bounds intersectional analysis across the series.

Chapter-specific limitations are stated in the relevant chapter.

APPENDIX D. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

D.1 STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES

The series groups the ecosystem into six categories. The first four structure the interviews and the findings; the last two shape outcomes decisively but are represented thinly in the primary data.

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	FUNCTION IN THE ECOSYSTEM
VCTIEs	Vietnam-based climate tech enterprises, including startups and SMEs that develop, apply, or scale innovative technological solutions contributing to climate change mitigation or adaptation.	Demand side. The center of the ecosystem: they develop and scale the technology, hire the workforce and absorb the capital.
Financial providers	The main capital providers of technological innovation activity. A heterogeneous group of financing institutions including venture capital firms, private funds, impact investors, development finance institutions, philanthropic funders, and commercial banks.	Supply capital through equity, debt, convertible instruments, and grants, and through their selection criteria set the terms on which enterprises grow.
Intermediaries	Accelerators, incubators, innovation hubs, business support organizations, development agencies and industry associations.	Connect enterprises to capital, skills and markets. Mostly provide training, networks and grants rather than investment.
Education and research institutions	Universities, TVET and vocational colleges, and research institutes.	Supply side for the workforce, and a source of technical knowledge and applied research.
Government	National policy-makers and ministries; provincial and local authorities.	Set and implement the rules — taxonomy, licensing, curricula frameworks, procurement and incentives — which the findings show to be decisive.
Workers and job seekers	Employees, graduates, training alumni and career changers.	The individuals whose skills, entry and retention determine whether the workforce supply materialises.

D.2 AUDIENCES

The same categories double as the report's audiences. Each finding in the series is written to lead to an action for at least one of them.

AUDIENCE	WHY THEY SHOULD READ THIS
Enterprises	Need a capital strategy, a workforce plan and the governance to qualify for purpose-built capital.
Investors and funders	Face a market whose risks and opportunities the findings suggest are mispriced, addressable through existing screening and measurement toolkits.
Banks	Control the largest pool of domestic capital, and can close identified gaps through product design and alternative credit-scoring.

AUDIENCE	WHY THEY SHOULD READ THIS
Intermediaries and ESOs	Perform the translation and handoff role between program support and commercial capital, and between training supply and employer demand.
Education and research institutions	Set the curricula and research agenda that determine whether the workforce supply materialises.
Policymakers	Hold the regulatory levers — taxonomy, sex-disaggregated disclosure, collateral reform, credit targets, curricula frameworks and licensing.

APPENDIX E. GLOSSARY AND KEY CONCEPTS

Terms are defined as they are used in this report. Where a term has a broader or contested meaning in the wider literature, the definition below states the narrower sense applied here.

TERM	MEANING AS USED IN THIS REPORT
Climate tech	Technologies, products and services whose primary function is to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or to support adaptation to climate change. Used throughout the series as an umbrella term spanning the seven Dealroom segments in Appendix C.2.
Vietnamese climate tech innovative enterprise (VCTIE)	The unit of analysis at the center of the ecosystem. Enterprises operating at the intersection of climate action and commercial viability that develop, apply or scale technological solutions contributing to mitigation or adaptation. Because climate innovation is capital-intensive, high-risk and long-cycle, VCTIEs depend heavily on surrounding ecosystem support from financial providers, intermediaries and government programs to sustain R&D, commercialization and growth.
Venture capital (VC)	Equity investment in early-stage enterprises by professional funds in exchange for ownership and governance rights. Counted here as pre-seed, seed, Series A and later rounds. Excludes grants, debt and prize awards, which are reported separately.
Grant	Non-repayable capital awarded without equity or interest, typically by development agencies, foundations, competitions or government programs. Recorded in this series as a funding instrument alongside equity and debt, which is why totals here exceed sources that count disclosed equity rounds only.
Debt financing	Repayable capital carrying interest and covenants. Spans commercial bank lending, private credit funds, revenue-based financing and infrastructure debt from development finance institutions. Matched to enterprises with predictable cash flows or pledgeable assets.
Blended finance	Structures combining concessional or philanthropic capital with commercial capital, where the concessional portion absorbs first losses or subsidises returns so commercial investors can accept risk they would otherwise decline.
Missing middle	The financing band above the ceiling of typical grant and competition awards (around USD 350,000) and below the threshold at which institutional equity and debt become available, where enterprises are too large for grant capital and too small or too early for the funds and lenders active in the market. [The

TERM	MEANING AS USED IN THIS REPORT
	upper bound needs a single figure: the funding chapter analyzes the band as USD 350,000 to USD 1 million, while the women entrepreneurship chapter defines it as USD 350,000 to the Series A threshold of USD 3 million or more.]
Green taxonomy	The classification system defining which economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable, established in Vietnam by Decision 21/2025. It determines eligibility for preferential lending rates and green credit reporting. Activities outside its criteria, or lacking accredited certification, fall into what interviewees describe as a grey zone.
Extended producer responsibility (EPR)	Regulation making producers financially responsible for collecting and treating their products at end of life. Vietnam's scheme funds collection. It does not yet require recycled content in new products, which is the distinction the series draws between paying for waste and creating demand for recycled material.
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)	The European Union's charge on the embedded carbon of imported goods, applying from January 2026. Relevant here as a demand signal reaching Vietnamese exporters through their buyers rather than through domestic regulation.
Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA)	A mechanism allowing electricity consumers to buy directly from renewable generators rather than solely through the national utility, established by Decree 57/2025. Interviewees report it currently serves large-scale projects more readily than distributed generation.
Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	The process of quantifying emissions reductions, documenting them and having them confirmed by an accredited third party. A precondition for carbon credits to be sold, and identified in this series as the capacity constraint most likely to determine whether Vietnam's 2028 compliance carbon market functions.
Environmental, social and governance (ESG)	The non-financial criteria international investors and lenders apply when assessing an enterprise. Used here to describe the reporting and compliance burden that rises as the investor base internationalises, distinct from whether an enterprise's product delivers climate impact.
Green skills	Competencies required to produce, deliver or operate goods and services that reduce environmental impact. The series treats the absence of a formal national definition framework for green skills as a finding in its own right rather than adopting one silently; where a specific definition is applied, the source is named at the point of use.
Green workforce (three-layer typology)	The framework used across the series to classify roles: (i) core green roles, whose primary tasks contribute directly to environmental quality (for example solar installers, environmental engineers, MRV technicians); (ii) reskilled green roles, existing roles re-skilled with new green competencies (for example electricians upskilled for EV charging, accountants performing carbon disclosure); and (iii) greened roles, pre-existing roles that incorporate sustainability awareness within their existing function (for example procurement officers, human resources personnel).
Ecosystem support organization / entrepreneurship support organization (ESO)	Organizations providing non-capital support to enterprises — incubation, acceleration, training, networks, market access and, in some cases, grants. Distinguished in this series from financial providers by whether the organization deploys its own investment capital.

TERM	MEANING AS USED IN THIS REPORT
Intermediary	The broader category used in the funding chapter, covering ESOs together with development agencies, industry associations and business support organizations. See the stakeholder crosswalk in Appendix D.2 for how this maps to the workforce chapter's categories.
Technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	Post-secondary and secondary education oriented to occupational skills, delivered in Vietnam largely through vocational colleges and centers. Treated in this series as a distinct supply-side actor from universities, with a different curriculum-change cycle and employer relationship.
Just transition	The principle that the shift to a low-carbon economy should protect the livelihoods of workers and communities dependent on carbon-intensive activity, through retraining, social protection and participation in decision-making.
Gender-lens investment	Investment that explicitly considers gender in capital allocation and portfolio management, commonly assessed against the 2X Global criteria.
Gender-lens investing (GLI)	The deliberate integration of gender analysis into investment decisions to improve both financial and impact outcomes. Assessed in this series against established standards rather than as a general aspiration.
GLI spectrum	The four levels of gender integration in capital: gender-neutral, gender-aware, gender-responsive and gender-transformative.
2X Criteria	The 2X Global market standard for assessing how gender-smart an investment is, across five dimensions: Entrepreneurship, Leadership, Employment, Consumption and Governance (the last added in 2024).
Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+)	The Government of Canada's analytical framework for examining differential impacts by gender and intersecting factors such as ethnicity, disability and location, applied across macro, meso and micro levels. Used in this series as an analytical lens adapted to the Vietnamese context, not as an imported regulatory standard.
Gender due diligence	Assessment of an enterprise's gender-related risks and opportunities before investing, distinct from the informal assessment of a founding team.
Gender action plan	A time-bound, metric-based commitment written into deal terms to improve an investee's gender outcomes.
Movable collateral	Receivables, equipment, inventory, offtake contracts and carbon-revenue streams used in place of real estate as loan security.
Women-founded enterprise	A firm with a woman as co-founder. This is the data-tagging convention and primary unit of analysis in the women entrepreneurship chapter, used in preference to "women-led" to match how the deal data is tagged.
Women-owned enterprise	A firm at least 51% owned by one or more women.
Women-led enterprise	A firm in which a woman holds the chief executive or managing role, or in which women hold a significant senior-leadership share (for example at least 30% of senior management or the board), regardless of ownership.
Gender-responsive enterprise	A firm of any ownership that designs products, services or workplace practices to meet women's specific needs. Not necessarily women-owned or women-led.

TERM	MEANING AS USED IN THIS REPORT
3R framework	Recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work.
Warm handoff	The transfer of an enterprise from grant or program support to commercial capital with active introduction and preparation, rather than by referral alone. Identified in the women entrepreneurship chapter as the point at which the pipeline breaks.
Due diligence	The assessment an investor or lender performs before committing capital. The series distinguishes formal due diligence — documented, checklist-driven screening — from informal assessment of team capability, which interviewees describe as decisive but rarely written down.

APPENDIX F. ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
2X	2X Global criteria for gender-lens investment
BII	British International Investment
DFC	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
GBA+	Gender-Based Analysis Plus (Government of Canada)
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion
GIIN	Global Impact Investing Network
GLI	Gender-lens investing
HUST	Hanoi University of Science and Technology
IID	Institute of Innovation and Development [confirm — cited as IID (SNV)]
IRIS+	GIIN impact measurement system, including sex-disaggregated indicators
VWEC	Vietnam Women Entrepreneurs Council
VWEN	Vietnam Women in Energy Network
WEPs	Women's Empowerment Principles (UN Women and UN Global Compact)
WUSC	World University Service of Canada
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGILE	Advancing Growth, Innovation and Leadership for Enterprises
AI	Artificial intelligence
APME	Asia-Pacific and the Middle East

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
APVIA	Asian Photovoltaic Industry Association
ASSIST	Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (European Union)
CDI	Capacitive deionisation
CEO	Chief executive officer
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
CT	Climate tech
CT-FE 2025	Vietnam Climate Tech Funding Ecosystem 2025 Report
CTE 2026	Vietnam Climate Tech Ecosystem 2026 Report (this series)
DFI	Development finance institution
DPPA	Direct Power Purchase Agreement
EAAIF	Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation
EE	Energy efficiency
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
EPU	Electric Power University
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
ESMS	Environmental and social management system
ESO	Entrepreneurship / ecosystem support organization
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
EV	Electric vehicle
EVN	Vietnam Electricity Group
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German development agency)
GSO	General Statistics Office
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
HCMUT	Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology
HEPC	Ho Chi Minh City Electric Power College
HueIDS	Hue Institute for Development Studies
IDI	In-depth interview
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IIX	Impact Investment Exchange
ILO	International Labour Organization
IoT	Internet of Things
IT	Information technology
JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnership
MERF	Mekong Enterprise Resilience Fund (Mekong Capital)
MNC	Multinational corporation
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (dissolved March 2025; functions transferred — see Appendix G)
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
NE Faculty	Faculty of New Energy, Electric Power University
NEU	National Economics University
NEXVN	New Energy Nexus Vietnam
NIC	National Innovation Center
NIEF	National Institute for Economic and Financial Strategy and Policy
OCB	Orient Commercial Joint Stock Bank
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDP8	National Power Development Plan VIII
PIDG	Private Infrastructure Development Group
R&D	Research and development

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
RE	Renewable energy
RISE	Research Institute of Sustainable Energy, HCMUT
RQ	Research question
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USD	United States dollar
VC	Venture capital
VCTIE	Vietnamese climate tech innovative enterprise
VECA	Vietnam Environment and Circular Economy Association [to be confirmed]
VND	Vietnamese dong
VUFO	Viet Nam Union of Friendship Organizations
WEF	World Economic Forum
WEVN	Women in Energy Vietnam
WISE	Women's Initiative for Startups and Entrepreneurship

APPENDIX G. POLICY AND REGULATORY REFERENCE

Instruments referenced across more than one chapter, listed for quick reference. Chapter-specific instruments are cited in the relevant footnotes.

INSTRUMENT	DATE	RELEVANCE ACROSS THE SERIES
National Power Development Plan VIII (PDP8)	2025	Frames renewable capacity targets underlying energy transition deal flow and workforce demand projections.
Decision 21/2025 — green taxonomy	2025	Defines which activities qualify as environmentally sustainable; determines eligibility for preferential lending and green credit reporting.
Decree 57/2025 — DPPA mechanism	2025	Enables direct purchase of renewable electricity; cited as serving large projects more readily than distributed generation.
Amended Electricity Law	2025	Clarified self-consumption solar.
Decree 58/2025	2025	Provides detailed implementation guidance for the Law on Electricity regarding renewable energy and new energy development
Decree 61/2025	2025	Provides detailed guidelines for electricity operating licenses under the 2024 Electricity Law.
Decree 135/2024	2024	Establish a legal framework for self-produced and self-consumed rooftop solar power systems
Resolution 71-NQ/TW	2025	Sets national education and training targets: 24% of the workforce with a college or university qualification and half the relevant age cohort in post-upper-secondary education by 2030.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	2025	Funds collection and treatment at end of life; does not yet mandate recycled content.
Dissolution of MOLISA	2025	Institutional reorganisation affecting the coordination of labor, education and industry mandates for green workforce policy.
National Blue Carbon Action Roadmap	From 2026	A draft roadmap outlines six priority areas to manage coastal ecosystems and attract climate investment
EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	From 2026	Reaches Vietnamese exporters as a buyer-side demand signal rather than domestic regulation.