

What is Bess & why is it important in Vietnam?

BESS emerges as a critical enabler in Vietnam's transition towards a future of energy efficiency, security, and sustainability. By storing surplus energy during low-demand hours and utilising it in times of high demand, BESS eliminates power shortages and blackouts, thus enhancing the reliability of the grid and reducing electricity costs.

How can Bess help Vietnam achieve energy transition objectives?

Beyond grid stabilization, BESS plays a pivotal role in advancing Vietnam's energy transition objectives. By effectively managing energy supply and demand, BESS contributes significantly to achieving targets for renewable energy adoption and diminishing reliance on fossil fuels.

Can Bess be integrated into Vietnam's power grid?

In an effort to facilitate the integration of BESS into Vietnam's power grid, the Electricity and Renewable Energy Authority (EREA) of the Ministry of Industry and Trade recently hosted a technical workshop in collaboration with GEAPP.

Is Bess technology a viable option in Vietnam?

(Source: Nang luong Viet Nam Magazine.) Although BESS technology initially faces cost challenges, rapid global market expansion and advancements in battery technology are progressively making it more viable. Vietnam has acknowledged the potential of BESS and has articulated plans for its extensive integration into the national grid.

Will Vietnam achieve 300 MW of Bess by 2030?

Vietnam's Power Development Plan VIII (PDPVIII) aims to achieve 300 MW of BESS by 2030. While BESS is relatively new in Vietnam, many countries have already adopted this technology due to its benefits, which include peak shifting, frequency and load management, renewable energy integration, black start capabilities, and transmission deferral.

What is Bess & how does it work?

By storing surplus energy during low-demand hours and utilising it in times of high demand, BESS eliminates power shortages and blackouts, thus enhancing the reliability of the grid and reducing electricity costs. Improved grid stability also implies a reduction in the variability of renewables, facilitating their integration into

the grid.



State-owned utility Vietnam Electricity (EVN) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have discussed investing in a pilot Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project in Vietnam. At a meeting on Wednesday, the ADB side, represented by Andrew Jeffries, advisor, Energy Transition Mechanism and Partnerships, proposed building a pilot 50MW/50MWh a?|



The BESS Consortium a??launched by GEAPP in 2023 a??is on track to meet its target of developing a 5GW pipeline of BESS projects by the end of 2024 and fully deploy 5GW of BESS infrastructure across 30 countries by 2030. Vietnam's Power Development Plan VIII (PDPVIII) aims to achieve 300 MW of BESS by 2030.



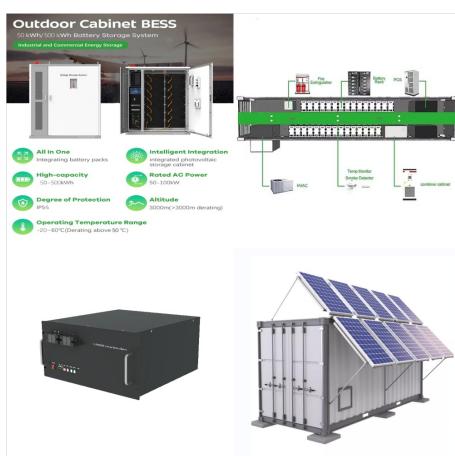
AMI Energy Khanh Hoa will cooperate with the U.S. Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City to pilot a 15MWh/7.5MW utility-scale battery energy storage system integrated into its 50MWp solar farm in Vietnam, a?|



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integration of BESS in the Vietnam energy system. The attached Annexure 1 is a proposal for a Vietnamese connection requirement for BESS - This annexure presents a comprehensive proposal outlining the specific connection requirements for BESS in Vietnam. It is emphasized that the content of the report does not encompass all requirements for BESS.



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Abstract: Vietnam's rapid expansion in renewable energy, particularly solar and wind, necessitates the adoption of Battery Electricity Storage Systems (BESS) to address the intermittency of these sources and ensure grid reliability. This article provides an overview of BESS fundamentals, including their operational principles, economic



AMI Energy Khanh Hoa will cooperate with the U.S. Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City to pilot a 15MWh/7.5MW utility-scale battery energy storage system integrated into its 50MWp solar farm in Vietnam, demonstrating how BESS can reduce power losses and help integrate more renewable energy.



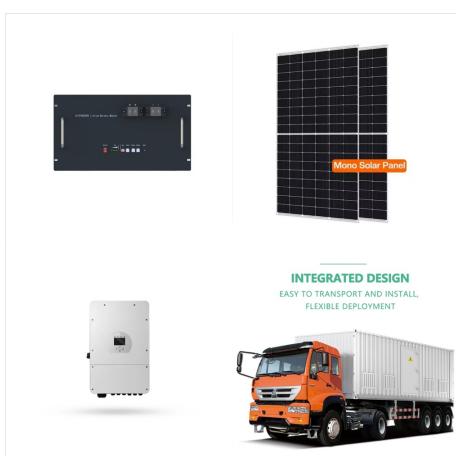
Vietnam's installed power production capacity is over 56,000 MW. The overall installed power source capacity of the Vietnamese electrical system is around 69GW according to an Institute of energy of Vietnam study from March 2021. Between 2021 and 2030, energy capacity is anticipated to grow at a 5.7



Vietnam is at the forefront of a transformative shift towards renewable energy, with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) emerging as a cornerstone technology in ensuring grid stability. BESS's ability to store excess electricity and release it as needed addresses the inherent variability of renewable sources such as wind and solar power.



Demonstrating the commercial viability of battery energy storage systems (BESS) could increase Vietnam's use of renewable energy while simultaneously reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on coal.



not only marks the advent of BESS in the Vietnamese market but also heralds a new era of resilience and efficiency in power management. As a pioneering endeavour in the Vietnam power market, the study addresses the pressing need for a?