

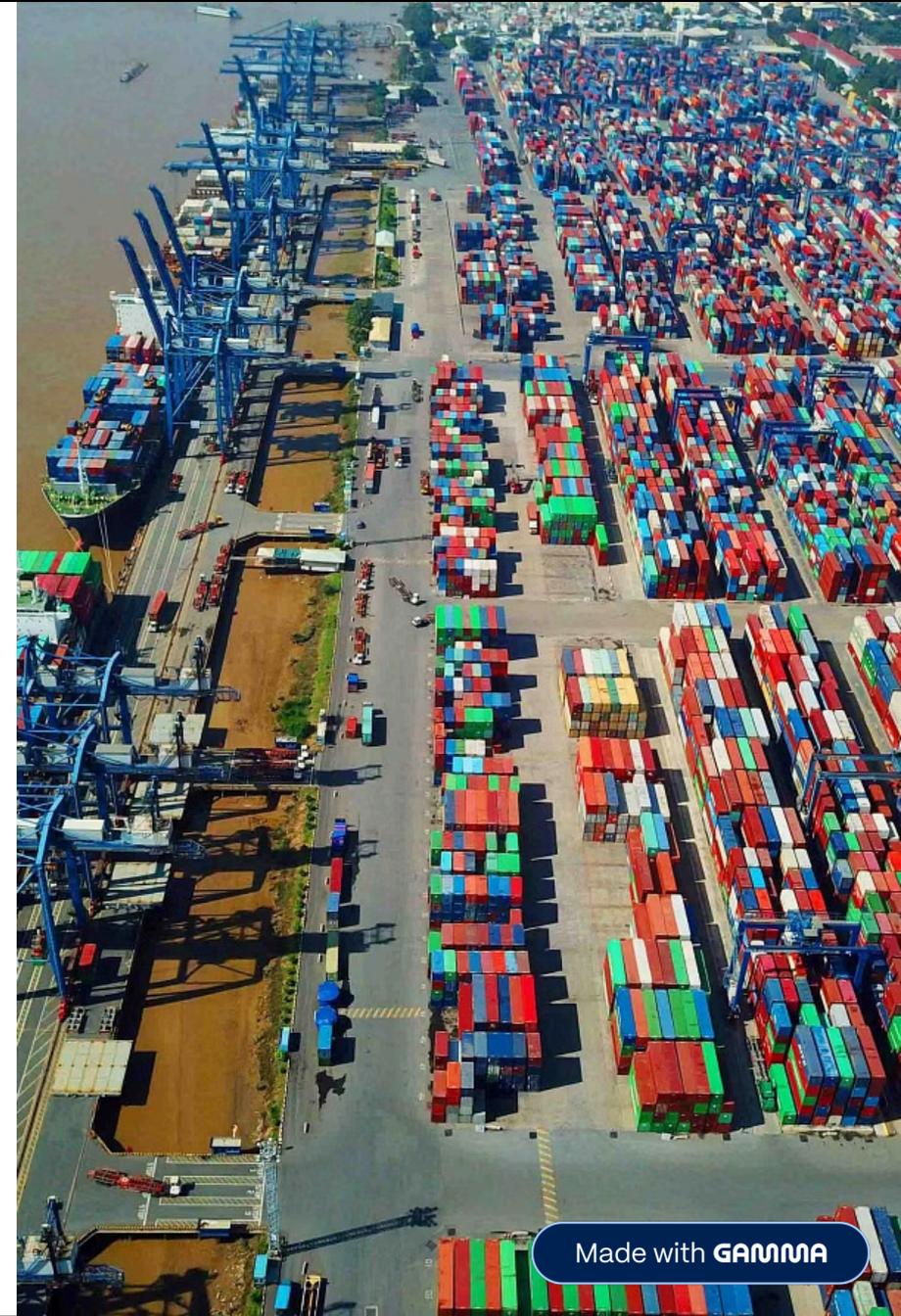
Challenges in Green and Efficient Port Development in Viet Nam

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Vietnam's Seaport System: A Hub of Maritime Activity



5 Seaport Groups

Strategically located to facilitate regional and international trade.



306 Terminals

Comprising 34 seaports, including 2 special seaports and 11 Type I seaports. The total wharf length has grown approximately fivefold since 2000.



Impressive Growth

Cargo volume reached 864.4 million tons in 2024, marking a significant 14% increase from 2023.

Maritime Transport Performance: A Closer Look at 2024

29.9M TEUs

Container cargo throughput Vietnamese seaports surged by 21% from 2023.

102.67K Ships

Number of vessels passing through seaports increased by 2% from 2023.

Challenges Faced by Vietnam's Maritime Sector in Green Transition

01

Technological Hurdles

Adopting and integrating advanced green technologies.

02

Financial Constraints

Lack of sufficient funding and robust support mechanisms for green initiatives.

03

Infrastructure Gaps

Modernizing and expanding port infrastructure to meet green standards.

04

Human Capital Deficit

Shortage of skilled professionals in green maritime practices.

05

Policy and Regulatory Ambiguity

Incomplete frameworks hindering consistent implementation.

06

International Pressures

Meeting stringent global environmental standards and integration demands.

07

External Disruptions

Impacts from natural disasters, pandemics, and global conflicts.

08

Data and Inventory Systems

Lack of reliable emissions data and inventory for effective planning.

09

Market Incentives

Limited domestic market encouragement and regulatory push for green practices.

10

Technology Access

Barriers to acquiring and transferring green technologies internationally.

11

Investment Confidence

Risk aversion and low confidence in returns from green investments.

12

SME Challenges

Specific difficulties for small and medium enterprises in adapting to green transitions.

Challenge: Financial constraints

Causes: Core Obstacles

- **High capital requirements:** Significant investment needed for green equipment, renewable energy, and automation.
- **Incomplete policy and regulatory framework:** Absence of a national green taxonomy and prolonged approval procedures.
- **Limited awareness and capacity:** SMEs often overlook long-term benefits; scarcity of ESG and environmental specialists.
- **Limited financial instruments:** Green loans and bonds remain insufficient to attract private or foreign investment.

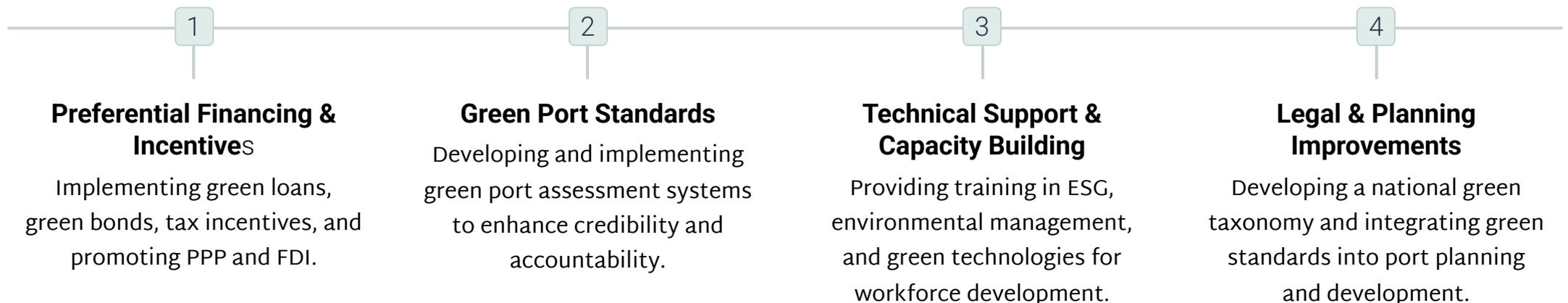
Manifestations: Current State

- **Slow progress in green port transformation:** Majority of ports still rely on fossil fuels.
- **Difficulty in accessing preferential finance:** Small and medium ports face challenges in participation.
- **Development gap:** Disparity between large, well-funded ports and smaller or medium-sized ports.

Impacts: Consequences

- **Environmental:** Continued CO₂ emissions, air pollution, noise, and wastewater discharge.
- **Economic & Competitiveness:** Difficulty meeting international environmental standards, impacting port competitiveness.
- **Social & Sustainable Development:** High energy costs, limited green technology adoption, and a shortage of skilled green workforce.

Current Solutions and Path Forward





Thank You!