



FatHopes Energy, PVOIL partner to build Vietnam's first nationwide used cooking oil collection network

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The partnership will initially roll out in Ho Chi Minh City before scaling nationwide, turning used cooking oil from households and businesses into traceable feedstock for SAF and advanced biofuels



FatHopes Energy has entered into a strategic partnership with PetroVietnam Oil Corporation (PVOIL) to develop what the companies describe as Vietnam's first nationwide used cooking oil (UCO) collection ecosystem, laying the groundwork for a domestic supply chain of traceable renewable feedstock for sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and other advanced biofuels.

The partnership brings together FatHopes Energy's experience in UCO collection, digital traceability and international feedstock supply chains with PVOIL's extensive domestic operating infrastructure. PVOIL's network includes approximately 1,000 petrol stations, supported by transportation, logistics and warehousing capabilities that could provide the physical backbone for a nationwide UCO collection system.

Under the partnership, the companies will work to create an integrated system for collecting, aggregating, tracing and managing used cooking oil generated across multiple sources, including households, restaurants, industrial kitchens and seafood processing facilities. The collected material will be processed and channelled as certified renewable feedstock for SAF and other advanced biofuel applications.

The initiative will begin with an initial deployment in Ho Chi Minh City before expanding progressively to other parts of Vietnam. The phased approach is intended to establish a scalable operating model that can subsequently be replicated across the country while developing consistent collection, quality-control and traceability practices.

The partnership addresses a growing challenge in the biofuels industry: securing reliable, sustainable and traceable feedstock at scale. UCO is increasingly viewed as an important raw material for renewable fuels, particularly SAF, but fragmented collection networks can make it difficult to guarantee consistent volumes, quality and provenance.

By combining PVOIL's physical footprint with FatHopes Energy's collection and digital capabilities, the partners aim to formalise a market that has historically relied on fragmented collection channels. A more structured system could improve the recovery of UCO while creating a transparent pathway from waste generation to renewable fuel production.

The initiative is also positioned as a circular-economy project, transforming a waste stream generated by households and commercial food operations into a higher-value industrial resource. Beyond reducing waste, the partners expect the system to

strengthen environmental governance by providing greater visibility into the origin, movement and utilisation of collected UCO.

Vinesh Sinha, CEO of FatHopes Energy, said the partnership goes beyond establishing a conventional UCO collection programme and represents the development of infrastructure for a broader circular economy in Vietnam. He said combining FatHopes Energy's expertise in digital traceability, feedstock collection and SAF supply chains with PVOIL's national reach could help create the infrastructure required to support Vietnam's energy transition and strengthen Southeast Asia's position in the global SAF market.

Mai Trung Thanh, director of PVOIL Trans, PVOIL's dedicated collection subsidiary, said the partnership reflects PVOIL and PVOIL Trans' commitment to supporting Vietnam's transition towards a more circular and sustainable economy. He highlighted the potential of combining PVOIL's nationwide network with FatHopes Energy's technology and international expertise to establish a transparent collection system while supporting the future development of SAF in Vietnam.

The partnership comes as countries across Southeast Asia explore ways to develop domestic feedstock supply chains for the aviation sector's transition to lower-carbon fuels. Establishing a reliable UCO collection network could give Vietnam an additional source of renewable feedstock while linking its waste-management infrastructure with emerging SAF value chains.

As the initial Ho Chi Minh City rollout progresses, the partners intend to use the programme to develop the operational, technological and traceability framework required for nationwide expansion. If successfully scaled, the initiative could establish a new model for converting dispersed waste streams into commercially valuable renewable feedstock and support Vietnam's ambitions in sustainable aviation and the wider bioeconomy.

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