

Hanoi solar energy

The city targets that the ratio of renewable energy will account for 1% of its total primary energy by 2025, of which, solar power capacity will reach 100 megawatts peak (MWp) and waste-to-power 150MW.

To reach the target, the city vows to conduct a number of solutions, including the dissemination of the need of energy efficiency and energy saving, improving awareness of the role of solar and waste-to-energy, organizing workshops and forums providing experience exchange and recommendations for policy making.

In terms of technology, database and online sharing will be developed to serve the planning, supervision, management, and development of the market. More investment will be made to building database on solar energy, facilities with integrated energy storage systems to optimize the participation of electricity users in demand side management (DSM).

Hanoi holds tremendous potential for harnessing renewable energy sources in industrial production, which is considered an inevitable trend for the future. Vietnam News reporter Tran Nam spoke with Nguyen Khac Van, Deputy Head of the Hanoi Department of Industry and Trade's Energy Management Division, about this issue.

The utilisation of renewable energy is an inevitable trend, applicable not only to supporting industries but also to all businesses. However, the existing policies are still insufficient, particularly after the Prime Minister's Decision No. 13/2020/QĐ-TTg, which includes certain outdated provisions. For example, there is no incentive mechanism for electricity prices, no preferential price mechanism known as FIT, and the decision on connection no longer applies to all solar power projects with commercial power generation.

Nonetheless, the Prime Minister's Decision No. 500/QĐ-TTg on May 15 this year, which approves the National Power Development Plan for the period of 2021-30 with a vision to 2050, has opened up avenues for renewable energy development. Moreover, in the context of electricity shortages in the North, the development of renewable energy sources, especially rooftop solar power, is unrestricted. This presents a favourable opportunity for businesses to access and utilise energy resources.

The use of renewable energy offers numerous advantages. From a power grid perspective, it reduces the electrical load by eliminating the need for transmission from remote sources, thereby improving investment efficiency and benefiting the grid infrastructure while meeting local demand.

Investing in renewable energy fosters a mutually beneficial relationship: revenue for businesses providing solutions and equipment, and cost benefits for businesses investing in renewable energy. In the long run, manufacturing enterprises that utilise green energy receive certificates of sustainable development, enhancing their competitiveness when supplying products to the market.

Recently, GreenYellow Vietnam has introduced the ESCO model - solution that supports businesses to install solar power for zero ??ng - in which the group fully invests in building solar power systems for businesses and factories nationwide. Enterprises can use the on-site electricity generated by the system at a lower price, enjoying a discount of 10-20 per cent compared to EVN's electricity price. However, certain conditions apply, such as a factory size of 5,000 m² or more and an electricity bill amounting to VN?500 million or more. What are your thoughts on this?

In the northern region, where solar investment efficiency is relatively low, the payback period is approximately seven years. Therefore, we have multiple solutions to enable small, medium and even micro enterprises to adopt the rooftop solar power model.

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