

Tskhinvali green electricity

On November 18, the "Green Electricity Town" plan submitted by State Grid Yinchuan Power Supply Company was selected into the case collection of "Accelerating Action, Increasing Contributions and Assisting Energy Green and Low-carbon Transformation Excellent Solutions" and released at the 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29), the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The conference was held in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, from November 11 to 22. Representatives from about 200 parties to the convention and climate experts gathered in Azerbaijan to urge countries around the world to jointly respond to climate change challenges and work together to build a greener, low-carbon and sustainable future.

The report "Accelerate Action, Increase Contribution: Excellent Solutions to Promote Green and Low-carbon Transformation of Energy" includes 6 solutions from the State Grid system to promote green and low-carbon transformation of energy. It promotes energy substitution and energy conservation and carbon reduction from both the supply and consumption sides of energy, covering the construction of zero-carbon industrial parks, low-carbon transformation of small and medium-sized industrial parks, island power supply, green energy to promote rural revitalization, green vehicles in the public sector, and eco-friendly power grid construction.

The "Green Power Town, a New Idea for Rural Revitalization" tells a story in which the State Grid Yinchuan Power Supply Company took Minning Town as a pilot, and built the town into a "green power town" with 100 percent supply of green electricity 24 hours a day through accurate calculation. Through this way, a new path for high-quality utilization of new energy was explored, and green energy was used to promote the coordinated advancement of rural revitalization and the "dual carbon" goals, providing reference for the solution of similar problems in other regions.

He Jijiang, executive deputy director of the Energy Transition Research Center of the School of Social Sciences of Tsinghua University, said after carefully reading this report that the power grid system has played a key role in the process of the "dual carbon" goal, and power grid companies have always been at the forefront of promoting the development of renewable energy.

In the next step, State Grid Yinchuan Power Supply Company will focus on the "Sai Shang Green Power" brand of State Grid Ningxia Power, continue to fulfill due social responsibilities, promoting clean and low-carbon transformation and development.

The Battle of Tskhinvali Revisited

More than half a decade has passed since the first conventional war of the 21st century - however brief - came

to an end. This author had produced one of the first case studies of the battle of Tskhinvali, published as "Sustainable Armor Capability for Small Powers: The Case of Georgia in the August War" in the Baltic Security and Defence Review (Vol. 11, number 2) in late 2009. The main objective of the article was to shape a case study to inform small power policy-making on the procurement and employment of a sustainable armored capability defined as "main battle tanks" (MBTs).

In effect, the article served to inform the policies of the Baltic States where the author was posted in 2000-2001, and 2008-2010. The battle of Tskhinvali served as a cautionary tale to small powers, such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, who consider procuring an armour complement to their force structure. The Baltic States have integrated the lessons of the battle of Tskhinvali, and are jointly purchasing 50 million Euros" worth of anti-tank ammunition for their existing Carl-Gustav recoilless guns.[i]

So imagine now, if you will, the performance of military action, both by the Russians and Georgians, within the context of social media scrutiny. Not only was this the first conventional war of the 21st century (in many ways, the last war of the 20th century, perhaps), but this was also the first war conducted under the aegis of Facebook, VKontakte, and . Although we do not analyse the importance of this fact here, we postulate of its saliency because of the potential for disinformation by either side"s official channels, as well as by independent individuals. Therefore to reappraise an article which was written within and published within a year of the events is necessary. To do it five years after the event is prudent.

This is an attempt at establishing the facts as to how Georgia"s armored capability fared against what emerged to be as the Russian 58th Army"s 19th Motor Rifle Division (MRD) which descended upon Tskhinvali through the Roki tunnel.[ii] An article in Aviation Week & Space Technology spells out the nature of this confrontation as a "flawed fight: Georgians anticipated no response and Russian pilots expected no opposition." [iii] Perhaps with new information, we can refine on that judgment.

Tskhinvali Battle Case Study

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Web: <https://www.kary.com.pl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

