

Vietnam solar energy for the environment

Vietnam needs to unlock its renewable-energy development as quickly as possible to reach the government's commitment to net zero by 2050 and the bold PDP8 goals, which aim for wind, solar, and other renewable sources (excluding hydropower) to cover at least 32 percent of the country's energy needs by 2030. 6 "Decision no. 896/QD-TTg on ...

This paper investigates Vietnam's recent solar and wind energy development and seeks to answer two questions: 1) How did Vietnam manage to accelerate its solar and wind power adoption? 2) What policy insights emerge for the other ASEAN member states?

Solar power is an increasingly attractive electricity generating option for Vietnam thanks to recent cost reductions, fast construction, and the contribution solar power can make to ensuring energy security and environmental sustainability. To meet the country's target of having 12 GW of solar power capacity

Vietnam utilizes four main sources of renewable energy: hydroelectricity, wind power, solar power and biomass. [1] At the end of 2018, hydropower was the largest source of renewable energy, contributing about 40% to the total national electricity capacity. [2] In 2020, wind and solar had a combined share of 10% of the country's electrical ...

:???,40%?2020, 10%, 2030,?2020,17?25%?,....

Vietnam's power sector has been expanding alongside its economy--at USD223.9 billion in 2017--one of the 20 fastest growing in the world with year-over-year growth rates ranging from above 5 percent per year to 7.1 percent from 2013 through year-end 2018.

Solar and other renewable energy resources figure to play a growing role in the country's energy mix, but transitioning to an economy and society centered on emissions-free, environmentally friendly energy resources appears more than likely to take a back-seat to ensuring economic growth continues, accompanied by an increasing reliance on coal- and natural gas-fired power generation.

State-owned utility Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) anticipates some USD123.8 billion will be invested in development of Vietnam's national power system within the next 20 years, according to a February 2019 Vietnamese news report. According to the latest revision to Vietnam's national Power Development Plan VII, an average USD6.8 billion per year will be invested in the sector over the period. Two-thirds of this is expected to be invested in power plants, with a remaining 33.4 percent invested in grid network development.

Solar power accounts for a negligible percentage of electricity generation in Vietnam, around 0.01 percent of national output, according to a September 2018 Vietnam solar powermarket briefing from international law

firm Dezan Shira & Associates. A tremendous amount of untapped solar energy resource potential exists in Vietnam, however. Estimates have pegged the country's solar power potential at 60-100 GWh per year for concentrated solar power and 0.8-1.2 GWh per year for solar photovoltaic (PV) energy.

In common with its ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) peers, the Vietnamese government has relatively modest goals when it comes to raising renewable energy resources' share of national power generation. Collectively, the 10 nations that make up ASEAN are home to some 650 million people, 14.3 per cent and 8.5 per cent of Asia's and the world's population respectively. Yet ASEAN accounts for just 6.6 percent of Asia's and 2.8 percent of renewable power capacity installed worldwide, Assaad Razzouk, group chairman and co-founder of Singapore-based clean energy company Sindicatum Sustainable Resources, writes in a March 18 op-ed. Furthermore, ASEAN's share of installed global renewable power capacity peaked in 2012 and has dropped 24 percent since, Razzouk added.

Hydroelectric power generation has long been, and continues to be, Vietnam's primary renewable energy resource, but most of the nation's hydro-power resource potential has been exploited. Totalling 18 GW as of 2015, Vietnam's hydroelectric generation capacity is expected to increase to about 21.6 GW in 2020 nonetheless.

Moving to realize those goals, the introduction of a solar feed-in tariff (FiT) in April 2017 has led to a large-scale solar power project pipeline of 20 GW. That's about half the country's installed power generation capacity, Rystad Energy highlights in a September 2018 RenewableCube newsletter. In addition, there are "thousands of small, off-grid solar power systems in operation, mainly in rural and remote areas" of Vietnam, Hogan Lovells, an international law firm, points out in its Renewable Energy in Vietnam 2018 report.

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