

govern solar power systems, with priority given to the northern region.

It noted it will also propose the Ministry of Construction promulgate all-round regulations on technical standards and requirements related to the safety of buildings when installing the systems.

The EVN document also suggested ways to resolve disagreements about procedures for households and individuals to register for rooftop solar power trading. Accordingly, electricity companies are asked to pay for rooftop solar power to the households and individuals who do not have to register for trading this type of electricity because of low incomes.

As part of Vietnam's efforts to boost renewable energy, EVN will invest more in clean energy in the years to come to meet growing demand.

The group has submitted to the Government proposals on mechanisms to encourage the development of renewable energy such as wind and solar power along with storage systems.

It has also asked for the Cabinet's permission to develop offshore wind power in the northern region to increase electricity supply and ensure national power security.

EVN hopes to put into operation around 5,500 MW of electricity from renewables, with 4,000 MW from wind power and 1,500 MW from solar power by 2025, to prevent power shortages, especially in northern localities./.

*(Source: VNA)*

## **MORE EFFORTS NEEDED TO TAP RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL: MINISTRY**

Energy transition will play a key role in implementing the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, contributing to the net-zero emission target set for 2050, said Tang The Cuong, director general of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Department of Climate Change.

Energy transition will play a key role in implementing the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, contributing to the net-zero emission target set for 2050, said Tang The Cuong, director general of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Department of Climate Change.

In his message to a recent webinar themed "Asia: Renewable Energy Continent", Cuong suggested seven focus points to fully unleash the potential of renewable energy, as well as accelerate the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

First, renewable energy needs to become a public commodity benefits all people, so that everyone has access to renewable energy. In particular, communities and groups that are adversely affected by energy transition need to be provided with support.

Second, it is necessary to promote cooperation between countries in removing barriers, including those in intellectual property rights, to spur the sharing of knowledge and drive collaboration in scientific research, development and technology transfer.

Third, policies play a critical role in propelling energy transition. Therefore, policies and frameworks appropriate to each country are