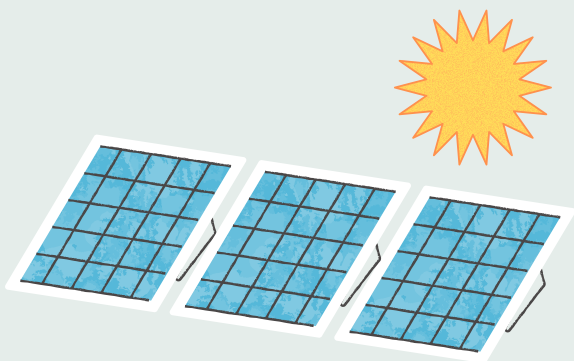


CHALLENGES FOR SOLAR ROOFTOP DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND

Currently, 25% of the total renewable energy in Thailand is from solar power. Thailand had installed 3,049 megawatts of solar renewable energy capacity in 2021 which tend to continued increasing in the future

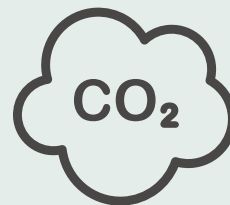


LOWER EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASS

REDUCING RELIANCE ON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES



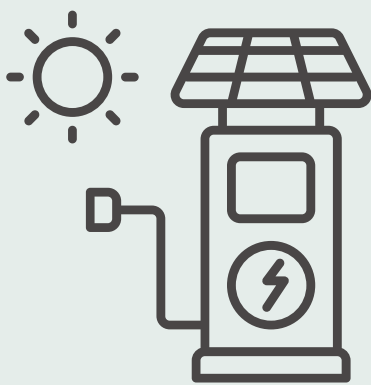
ENHANCING ENERGY SECURITY IN RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OR IN REMOTE AREAS



CHALLENGES

Limitation in domestic technology and technical experiences in the manufacturing sector is one of the major barriers inhibiting progress in solar rooftop adoption.

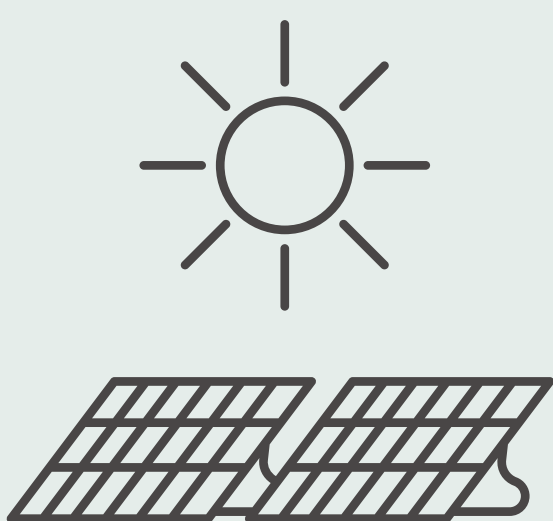
RESOLUTION



- Government subsidies and support are still needed for solar PV rooftops to be competitive with other forms of energy generation.
- Increasing public awareness and reforming energy
- Related regulations are necessary to promote the meaningful implementation of solar energy in Thailand

IMPACTING FACTORS

The factors impacting the adoption rate of solar PV rooftops include optimum solar radiation intensity, active renewable energy development policy, and Feed-In Tariff (FIT). The increasing urbanization rate also resulted in an increase in potential space suitable for solar panel installation.



SHORT TERM

Providing financial support such as low-interest rate loans, tax credits, and the development of renewable portfolio standards together with the current FIT scheme

LONG TERM

To achieve grid parity, the government and private sectors need to rely less on financial subsidies and focus on establishing R&D (Research and Developments) centers to develop and strengthen the domestic solar energy industry and introduce cost-effective solar PV solutions

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