* Reduce electricity and natural gas consumption by improving energy efficiency and reducing demand

Targets can be reached through a variety of measures, including enhanced appliance standards, efficiency improvements in public buildings, and financial incentives for retail customers.

* The government should formulate policies to support renewable energy to prioritize and subsidize grid systems

 Such policies, now in place in about 50 countries, include priority dispatch for electricity from renewable sources and special feed-in tariffs, quota obligations and energy tax exemptions.

Most of the electricity demand is the continuous and reliable power supply, traditionally provided by basic load power generation. Some of them are based on a wide range of predictable requirements for shorter periods (such as peak loads). Therefore, if renewable energy is connected to the grid, there will be a problem of reserve capacity.

* Vigorously develop solar power generation technology to reduce transmission losses

The obvious advantage of solar and, to some extent, other renewable energy systems is that they are distributed and may be close to demand, so transmission losses can be reduced if traditional power plants are far apart.

These four states can improve technology, such as the use of photovoltaic (PV) systems and the use of concentrating solar photovoltaic (CPV) for greater efficiency.

* Reduce the intermittent problems of water system power generation, improve energy efficiency

The main advantage of hydraulic systems is their ability to handle seasonal (and daily) peak loads. In practice, the use of stored water is sometimes complicated by irrigation needs, which may not be in sync with the peak of electricity demand.

One way to reduce intermittency is to produce hydrogen by electrolysis and send it to the gas grid.

* Development and use of nuclear energy and hydrogen energy

Nuclear energy is a low-carbon energy and has a very small environmental impact.

Hydrogen is widely recognized as a possible transport fuel if certain problems can be economically overcome. It can be used in conventional combustion engines as well as in fuel cells to convert chemical energy directly into electrical energy without normal combustion. For intermittent renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind energy, matching production to grid requirements is very difficult and it is obviously not possible to exceed 20% of the total electricity supply. However, if these sources are used to make hydrogen, they can be fully utilized whenever there is a chance. In a broad sense, it does not matter if it is cut in or cut out, and hydrogen is stored and used only as needed.