

GR-2021-07 | 2021 LENS | MALAYSIA • SOUTHEAST ASIA

Solar for industry: finance the load profile

Industrial solar feasibility begins with when electricity is used, not available roof area.



Illustrative photograph; no project or client endorsement implied.

THE EVIDENCE

IEA Renewables 2024 projects solar PV to provide 80% of global renewable power capacity growth to 2030. This is a 2024 forecast vintage.

THE BUSINESS IMPLICATION

The 2021 investment lens tests customer credit and daytime demand alongside installation cost. Reconcile interval consumption, roof condition and shutdown calendars. Separate a cash purchase from a service contract and compare lifetime cash costs on the same basis.

WATCH THE DOWNSIDE

Savings depend on tariff structure, actual yield, downtime and enforceable customer obligations.

DECISION FRAMEWORK

Technical	Roof life, shading and connection
Commercial	Tariff, tenure and offtaker credit
Financial	Debt service and downside yield

COMMISSIONED SCOPE

Load analysis, technical adviser coordination, financial model and commercial contract review inputs.

Request a tailored full report and quotation: gisreserve.com/contact

SOURCES & METHOD

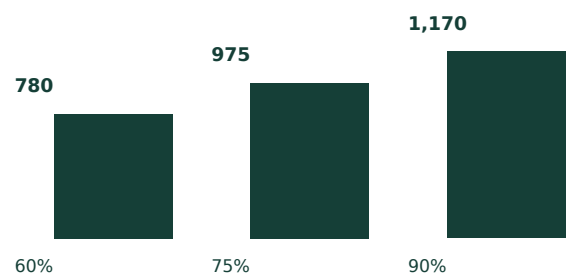
1. IEA, Renewables 2024

Source links are clickable. Image credit and full source URLs appear in the online brief.

Newly published 20 Sep 2026; year denotes subject lens. Scenarios are illustrative, not investment forecasts. Full reports are commissioned under a separate scope and fee. No assurance of funding.

Illustrative annual solar self-consumption

Unit: MWh



Assumed 1 MW system, 1,300 MWh annual output; values multiply generation by self-consumption. Not a site yield study.

