

Is solar energy the future of Japan's Energy Strategy?

Solar energy in Japan is emerging as a cornerstone of Japan's strategy to meet its ambitious long-term sustainability goals. The Sixth Strategic Energy Plan aims for carbon neutrality by 2050 with an interim goal of 36-38% of energy from renewables by 2030.

Why is solar power growing in Japan?

The steady growth of solar power in Japan is attributed to several factors, including the country's focus on energy security, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. Post-Fukushima, there was a national reevaluation of energy sources.

Is Japan a leader in solar technology?

Space-Based Solar Power and Perovskite Solar Cells: Japan is making progress in solar, offshore wind, storage, and hydrogen technology. The country is a leader in solar PV innovation and is now looking to grow its industry further amid US-China tensions and a shift to renewables.

Can solar energy be used in Japan?

To maximize the use of solar energy and overcome those drawbacks, two promising technologies have been developed: space-based solar power (SBSP) and next-generation flexible solar cells. Japan is making steady progress toward the practical implementation of both.

How much solar power will Japan have in 2030?

Solar is expected to supply 14% to 16% of Japan's energy mix in fiscal year 2030, with a target PV generation capacity of 117.6 GW(AC). Space-Based Solar Power and Perovskite Solar Cells: Japan is making progress in solar, offshore wind, storage, and hydrogen technology.

Why is agrivoltaics becoming more popular in Japan?

Moreover, initiatives like agrivoltaics and floating solar power plants are becoming more popular, allowing the country to capitalise on a growing portion of its potential solar capacity. Japan is home to over 50 of the world's 100 largest floating solar facilities and around 2,000 agrivoltaic farms.

The share of renewables in Japan's total annual electricity consumption averaged 22.3% in 2023, up from an annual average of 20.5% in 2022 (Figure 7). The share of solar PV was 10.7%, and together with the 1.2% share of wind power, the share of variable renewables VRE was 11.9%.

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The Government of Japan launched a project to support the development of perovskite solar cells. As global competition for the development of perovskite solar cells is intensifying, Japan needs to achieve public implementation of this technology as soon as possible before 2030, the target year of the project.

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Japan has one of the most advanced solar energy markets in the world. The country's government has been proactive in promoting the use of renewable energy, particularly solar power. Following the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011, Japan implemented the Feed-in Tariff (FiT) system, which guarantees a fixed price for solar energy over a ...

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