

What is Japan's 6th Strategic Energy Plan?

On October 22, 2021, the Government of Japan published the 6th Strategic Energy Plan to show the direction of Japan's energy policy. It explains our climate-related efforts to overcome challenges toward achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. It also covers policies to solve various issues in relation to the energy supply/demand structure of Japan.

Why does Japan need a multi-layered energy supply structure?

Japan is a country with limited natural resources. There is no one source of energy that is superior in every way. Therefore, it is essential to create a multi-layered energy supply structure in which each energy source is exploited fully for its best performance and compensates for disadvantages of other resources.

Do energy imports benefit the Japanese energy system?

Transitioning to renewables requires land area which is limited in Japan. In this context, the benefits of energy imports on the Japanese energy system were investigated. The modelling outcome demonstrates the energy system benefits of importing sustainable electricity and e-fuels.

Why is Japan a major consumer and importer of energy?

Japan has long been a major consumer and importer of energy and a recognised leader in energy technology development. Efforts to overcome the fallout from the 2011 earthquake and the subsequent Fukushima nuclear accident have dominated energy policy in re

What is Japan's Energy Strategy?

Subsequently, with global environmental concerns emerging in the 1980s/90s, Japanese policymakers framed national energy strategy as 3 E - energy security, economic efficiency, and environment (later 3 E + S (safety)) (ANRE, 2018).

Does Japan have a low energy self-sufficiency ratio?

Energy is essential for our daily living and social activities. However, Japan is a country with a low energy self-sufficiency ratio, with a percentage of 12.1% in FY2019, a considerably low level compared with other OECD countries. It was 20.2% in FY2010 before the Great East Japan Earthquake.

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Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, the degree of dependence on fossil fuels has increased to 83.2% in FY 2021 in Japan. What sources of energy does Japan depend on? Source: preliminary values of FY 2021, derived from "Comprehensive Energy Statistics of Japan", published by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

The author discusses energy security and the three challenges facing Japan: energy self-sufficiency, the energy shift to combat climate change, and the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

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On the energy front, Japan's 5th Basic Energy Plan of July 2018 proposed a target of generating 22-24% of energy needs from renewable sources by 2030 (compared to 10% before the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear accident), decreasing dependence on nuclear energy from 25% (pre-Fukushima) to 22-20% and reducing fossil fuel reliance from 65% to 56% ...

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The energy transition of Japan is analysed for both rapid and delayed defossilisation pathways, impact of demand sensitivity, and benefit of sustainable energy imports in the form of electricity from Russia and China or e-fuels from countries like Australia.

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Japan is increasing its reliance on renewable energy to replace imported fossil fuels, and in 2019 renewable energy accounted for 7.8% of primary energy supply. Japan has committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2050, setting a target to reduce GHG emissions by ...

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3 ???· The latest revision will indicate for the first time Japan's targets for its breakdown of energy sources in fiscal 2040, aiming for 40%-50% renewable energy, 20% nuclear power and 30%-40% thermal power. The current target for fiscal 2030 is 36-38% renewable energy, 20-22% nuclear power, and 41% thermal power. However, records show that 70% of ...



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