Japan-Korea Symposium 2025

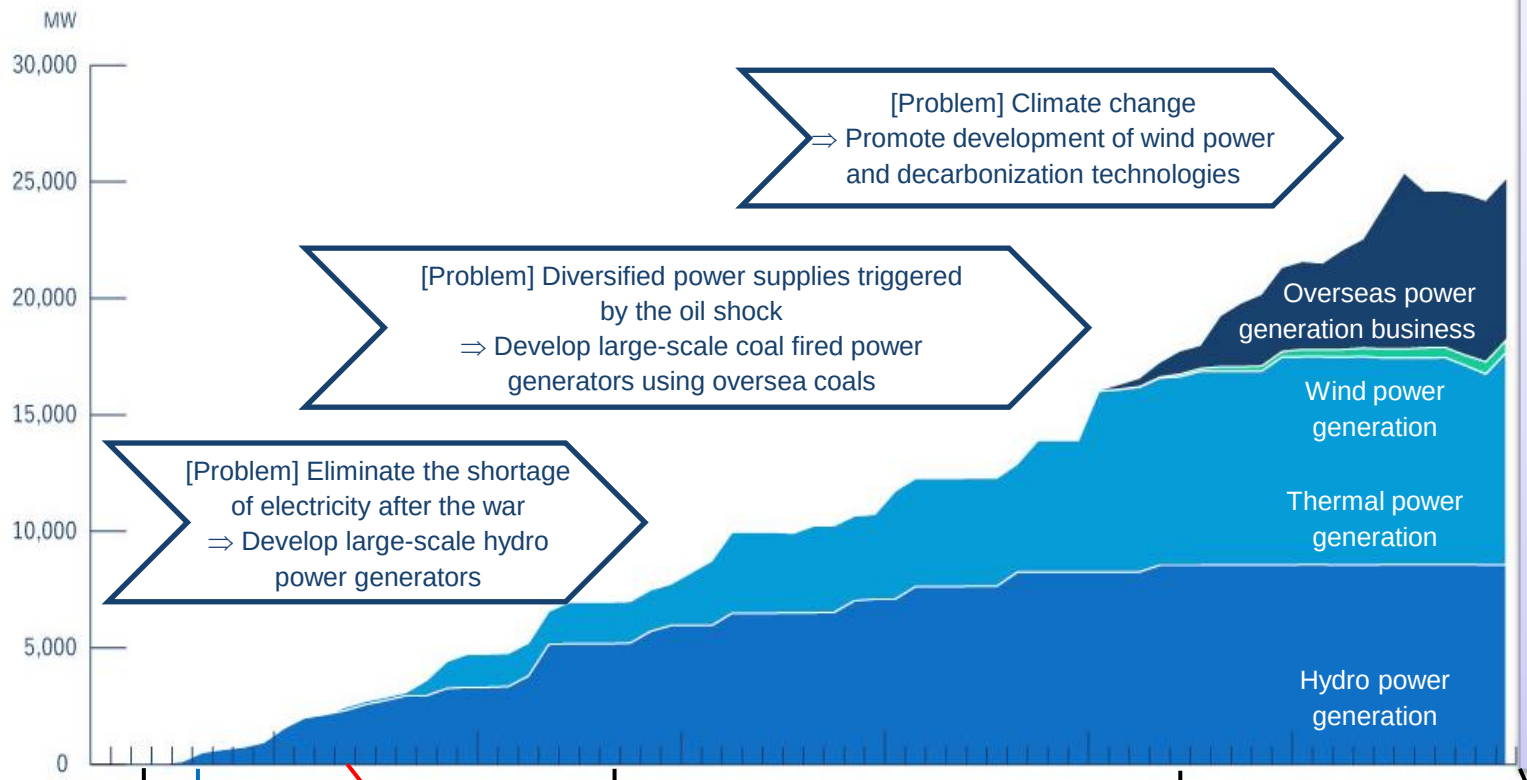
Expanding Wind Power as a Major Energy Source in Japan

Sep.12, 2025

Jun Suzuki
Electric Power Development Co.,ltd./J-POWER

History of J-POWER

- J-POWER has contributed to the solutions of various energy-related problems since 1952.
- J-POWER is keeping challenging for the realization of carbon neutrality by 2050



To the Future

[In 2050]
Realize carbon-neutral energy supply

BLUE MISSION 2050

1952: JPOWER established

Hydro power business
1955: Sakuma Hydropower Plant starts operation

Thermal power business
1963: Wakamatsu Thermal Power Plant starts operation

1965: Sakuma Frequency Converter Station starts operation

Wind power business
2000: Tomamae Wind Villa Power Plant starts operation

2004: Privatization

2021
BLUE MISSION 2050 established

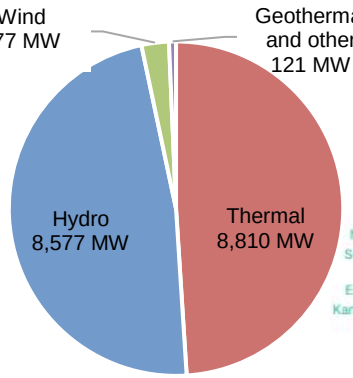
Source: J-POWER "BLUE MISSION 2050" Feb. 2021 JPOWER

J-POWER Domestic Power Plants

- J-POWER has large-scale generating/transmission system/communication facilities in Japan.
- J-POWER has the second market share of hydro and wind generation.

Facilities of J-POWER Group
(as of March 2024, Based on the output of equity interests, In operation)

Generating facility	No. of generating facilities	Output
Hydro power plant	61 locations	8,577 MW
Wind power plant	24 locations	560 MW
Geothermal plant	3 locations	40 MW
Thermal power plant	9 locations	8,810 MW
Verification test facility	1 locations	83.MW
	98 locations	**18,070 MW**



Source: J-POWER GROUP INTEGRATED REPORT 2024

Offshore Wind Power under Construction: Hibikinada Offshore

- Hibikinada Offshore project in Fukuoka, Kyushu will start operation by the end of 2025.

Project Outline

Name	Kitakyushu Hibikinada Offshore Wind Farm
Operator	Hibiki Wind Energy Co., Ltd. (J-POWER: 40%, KyudenMiraiEnergy Corporation: 30%, Saibugas Co., Ltd.: 10%, KYUDENKO Corporation: 10%, Hokutaku co., Ltd.: 10%)
Location of the business district	Kitakyushu city, Fukuoka
Facility size	Max. 220,000 kW V174-9.5 MW (from Vestas)×25 units

Schedule for start of operation

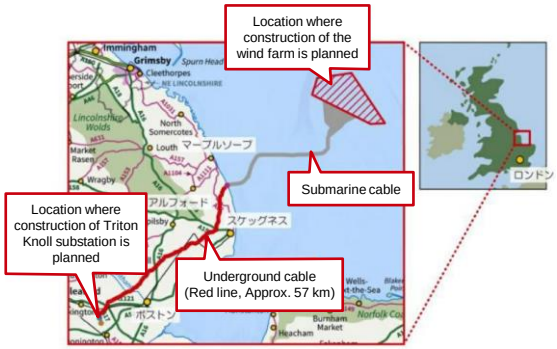
Item \ Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Wind condition/marine area survey	**Wind condition/marine area/topography/geological survey, boring investigation**								**Start operation of all units by the end of 2025**		
Environmental assessment											
Facility design, etc.					**Basic design, detailed design**						
Construction work						**Preparation for start of construction (application for approvals and licenses, etc.)**					
							Construction starts, operation starts in sequence				

Offshore Wind Power: Triton Knoll

- J-POWER acquired 25% of stocks of Triton Knoll Hold Co Ltd. in U.K. in August 2018 and joined the project from the construction phase.
- J-POWER dispatched technical staff to the site to obtain knowledge on construction and O&M management and feed it back to the offshore wind power generation projects in Japan.
- Commercial operation of all the turbines started in 2022.

Project outline

Name	Triton Knoll offshore wind power generation project
Operator	Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Ltd. J-POWER: 25%, RWE: 59%, The Kaisai Electric Power Co., Inc.: 16%
Location of the business district	The North Sea/East area in the U.K.
Facility size	857,000 kW　* Output adjustment 9,525 kW×90 units (from Vestas)
Sales method	This project has guaranteed a fixed price using the margin settlement method for 15 years since the start of its operation.



Floating Offshore Wind Demonstration Project in Spain

- J-POWER has joined the WHEEL project, a floating offshore wind power demonstration project led by ESTEYCO SA (Madrid, Spain) in 2025.
- In this demonstration project, a floating offshore wind turbine (6,170 kW × 1 unit) will be constructed and tested using WHEEL, developed by ESTEYCO.
- WHEEL combines the advantages of barge-type foundations and spar-type foundations.
- While various floating foundation designs are currently under development, the WHEEL foundation, being primarily made of concrete, offers potential benefits over steel-based designs.

[Demonstration Unit (Planned)]
(Left: during transportation to the site, Right: during installation at the site)

(1) Project Overview

Name	WHEEL (Wind Hybrid Esteyco Evolution for Low-carbon solutions)
Location	3 km off the eastern coast of Gran Canaria, Spain
Output	6,170kW (One unit manufactured by 2BEnergy)
Schedule	Foundation manufacturing to begin in June 2025 Installation to begin during Q1 2026 Operations to commence during Q2 2026

(2) About ESTEYCO

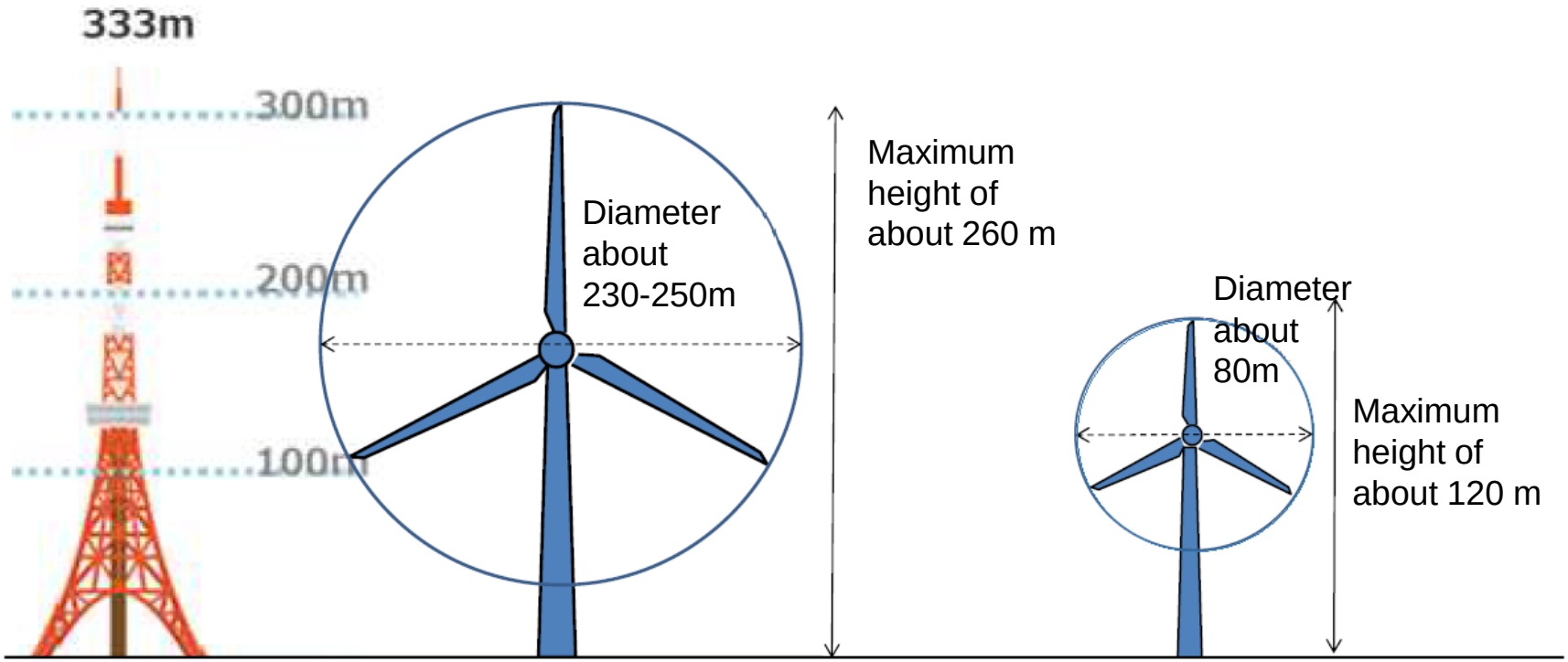
Name	ESTEYCO SA
Headquarters	Madrid, Spain
Business	Engineering, technology and Architectural consultancy firm

[Project Location]

Source:Participation in Floating Offshore Wind Demonstration Project in Spain Gaining Knowledge on Floating Offshore Wind through a Hybrid Barge-Type × Spar-Type WHEEL June 25, 2025 J-POWER Press Release

Differences between onshore and offshore wind power

- **Onshore Wind Power**: Currently, the 2-3 MW class is the mainstream, while large-scale wind power is being developed.
- **Offshore Wind Power**: Currently, mainstream wind power is 10-15 MW class. Larger sizes such as 18-20 MW class is being developed.



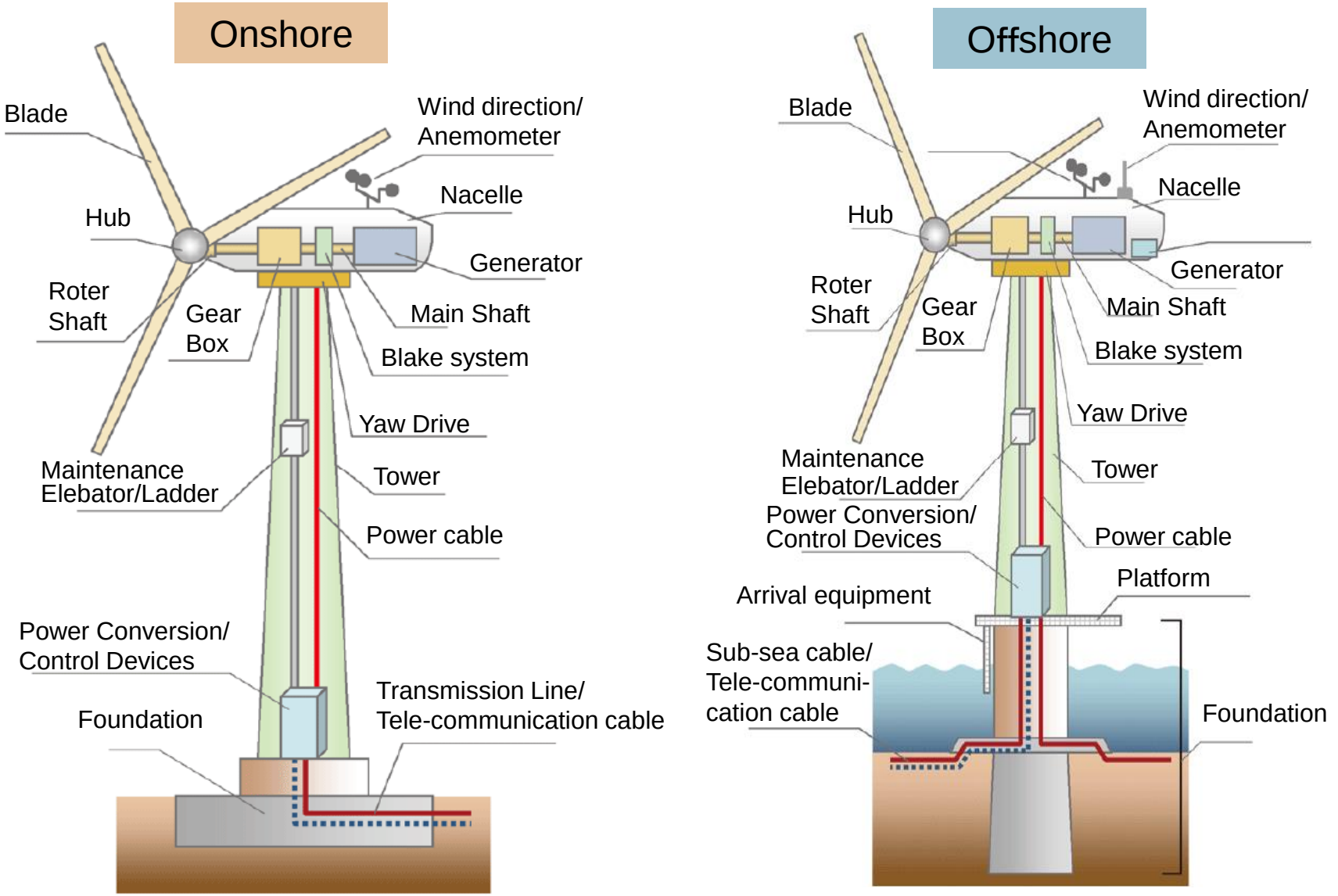
Offshore wind power (15 MW class)

Onshore wind power generation (2MW class)

※ For diameters, general values are shown.

Source:Japan's Renewable Energy Policy and Future Direction, July 2025, METI,2025 New Energy Human Resources Development Workshop "New Energy Basics Course" Program organized by New Energy Foundation

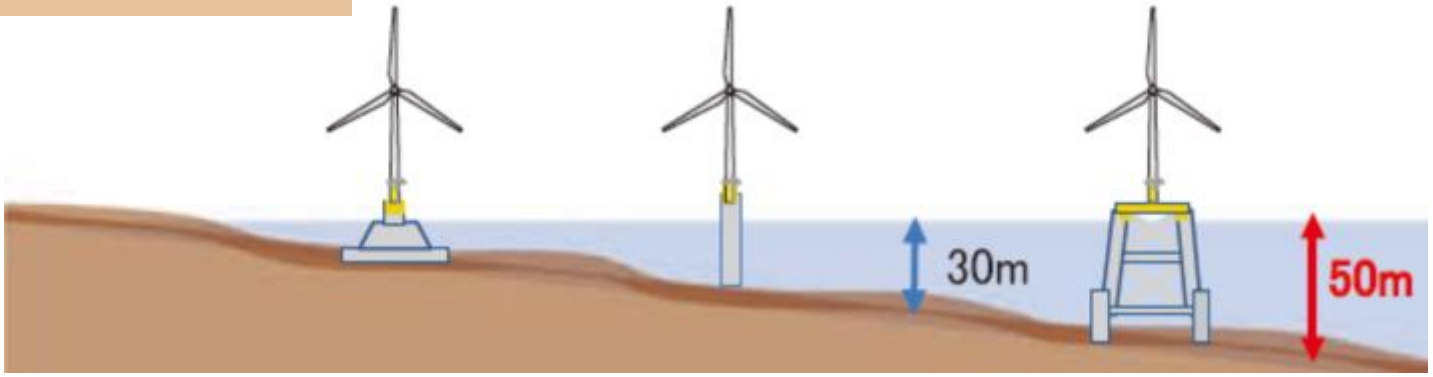
Wind Turbine of Onshore/Offshore



Source:NEDO Renewable Energy Technology White Paper (2nd Edition)

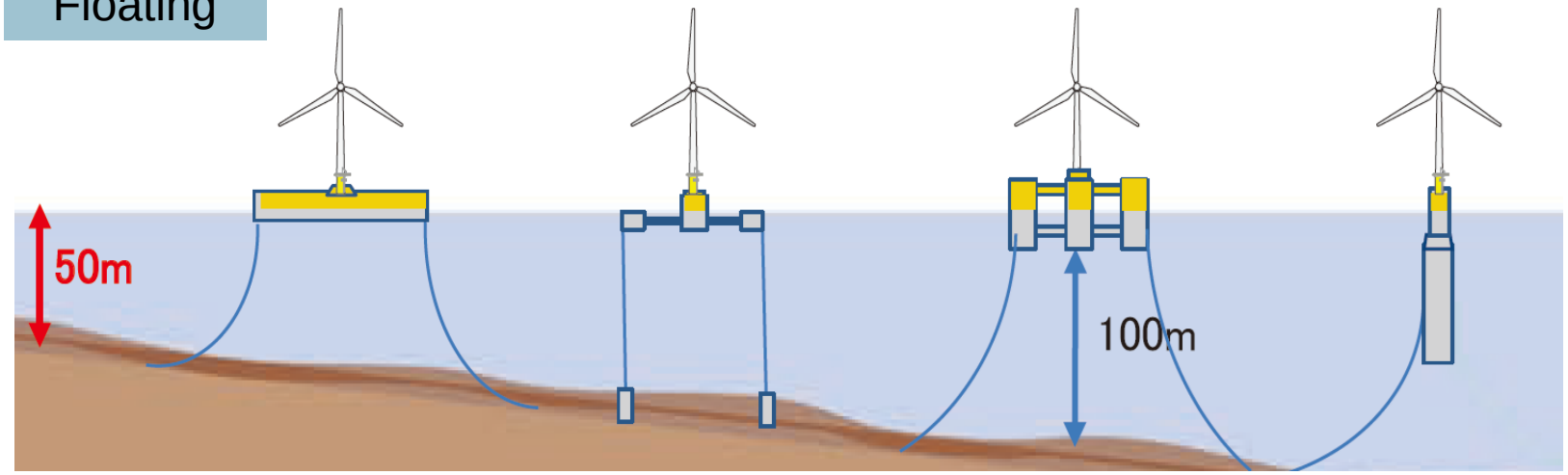
Offshore wind turbine foundations

Fixed bottom



Gravity Monopile Jacket

Floating



Barge TLP Semi-submersible Spar

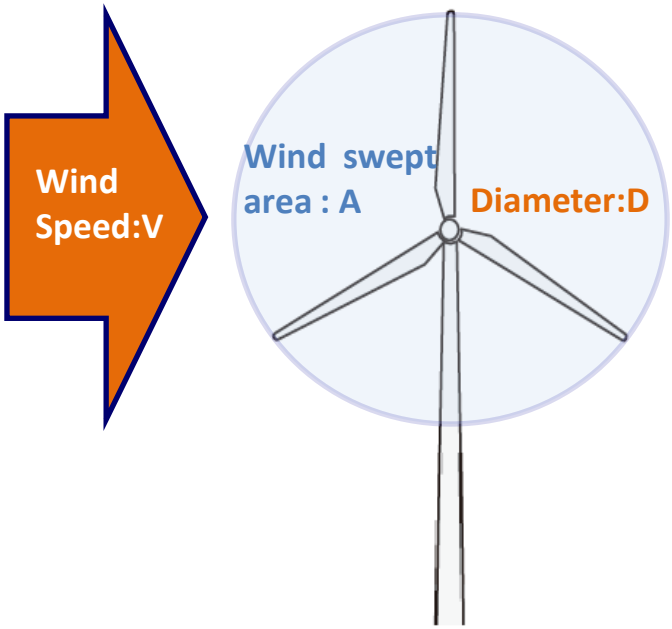
Source:Summary of the White Paper on Land, Infrastructure,Transport and Tourism in Japan, 2022

Wind Energy

Wind energy is proportional to the cube of the wind speed, swept area and air density.

$$P = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\rho AV)V^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho AV^3 = \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(\frac{\pi D^2}{4}\right)V^3$$

P: Wind energy (W) m: Air mass (kg) ρ: Air density (kg/m^3)
V: Wind speed (m/s) A: Swept area (m^2) D: Rotor diameter (m)



The larger the rotor diameter, the greater the power output.

$$\text{Wind swept Area}: A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

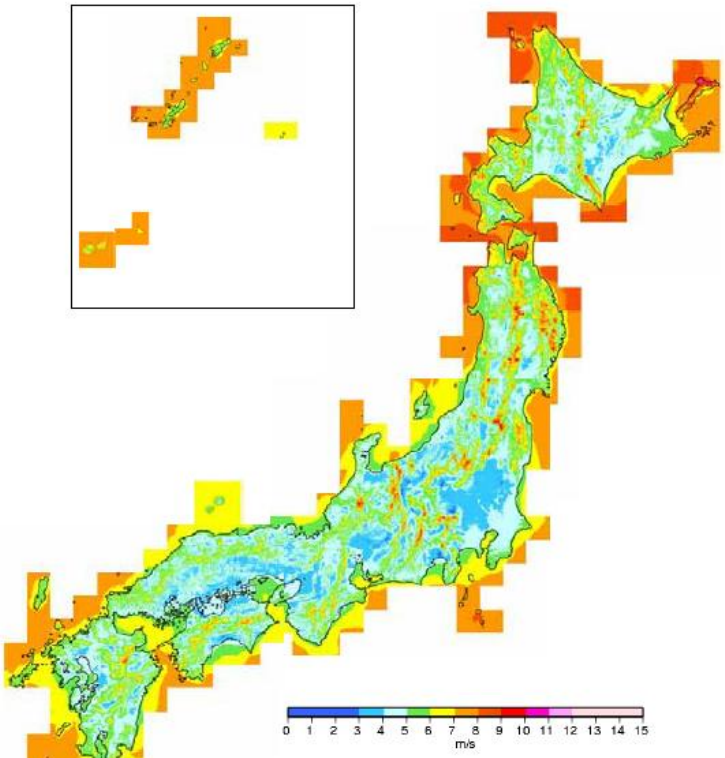
As wind speed increases, power output increases as the cube of the wind speed

$$\text{Output}: P = \frac{1}{2}\rho AV^3$$

A 10% increase in wind speed, power output increases by 30% !!

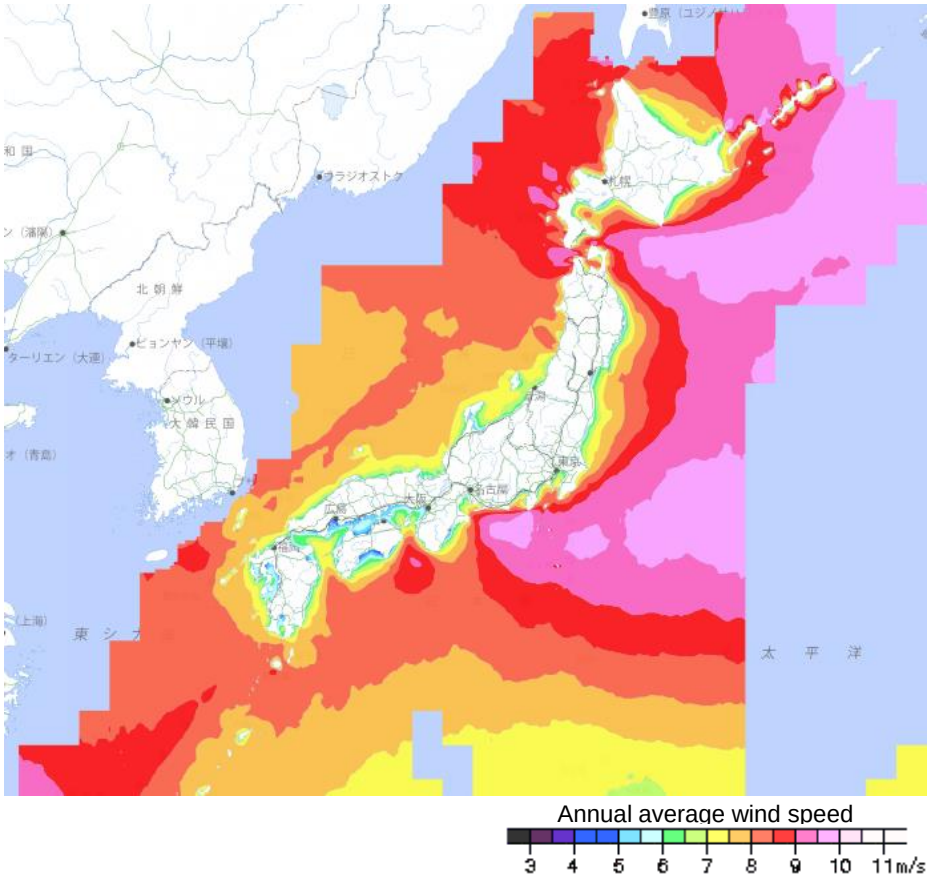
NEDO Wind Condition Map

The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) has been promoting the integration of renewable energy by preparing and publishing guidebooks for integrations of wind power generation and wind condition maps.



Local wind condition map

Source：Wind Power Generation Integration Guidebook,NEDO (revised 9th edition published in February 2008)



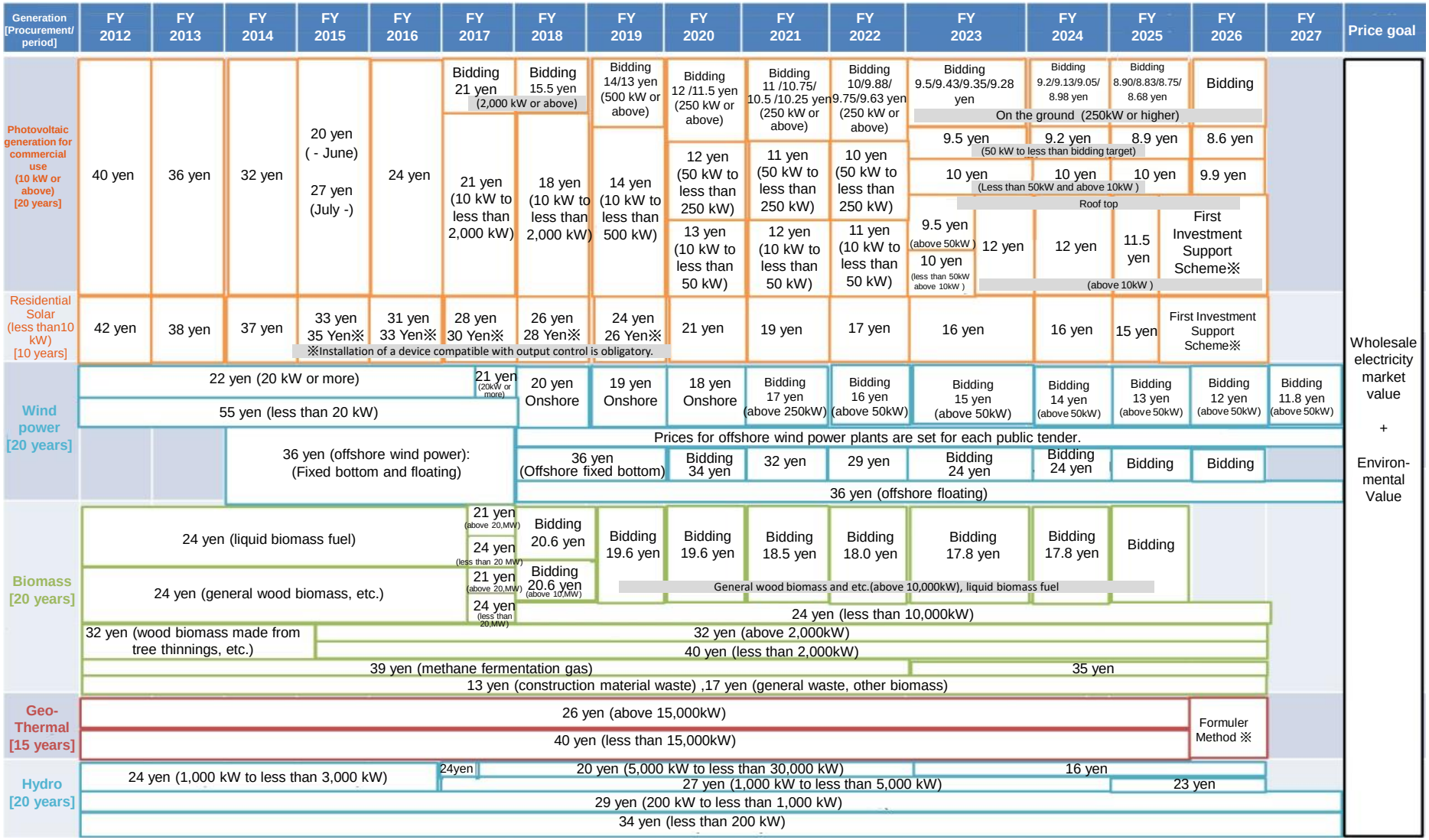
Source：Neo Winds (Offshore wind condition map) prepared by NEDO

Renewable Integration in Japan

- Purchase of Surplus Power (1992, 1998)
- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Act (2003)
- Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Scheme (2012)
- Introducing Bidding Scheme（2017）
- Feed-in Premium (FIP) Scheme（2022）

Trends of FIT/FIP prices

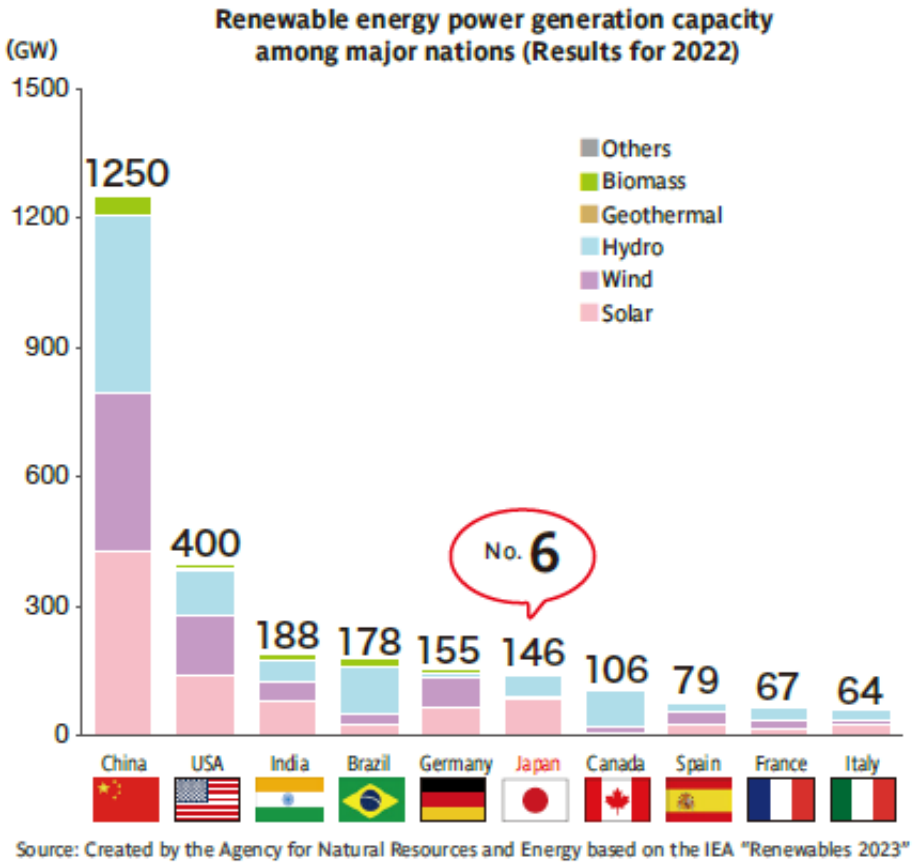
➢ The procurement price of FIT/FIP has been decreased year by year and bidding is introduced.

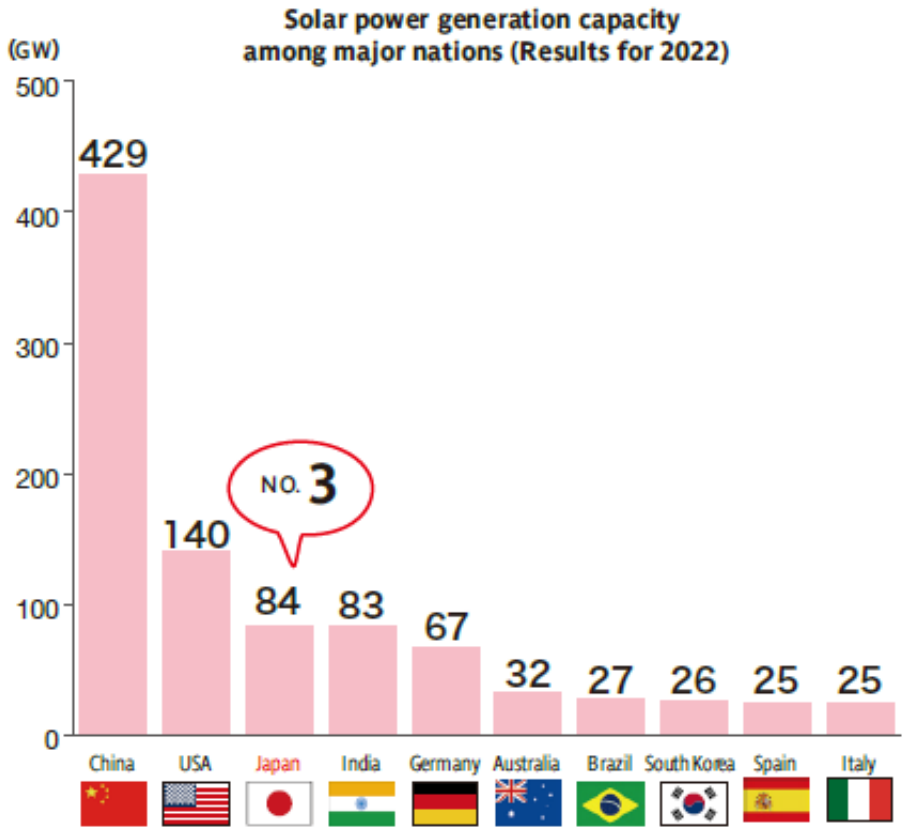


Source: Material 1 “Future Renewable Energy Policy” prepared on June 3, 2025 Agency for Natural Resources and Energy,Subcommittee on Large-Scale Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks

International Comparison of Renewable Energy Integration Amounts

- The amount of renewable energy integrated in Japan in 2022 ranked it at sixth in the world.
- Japan had introduced photovoltanic generation ranked it at third in the world.

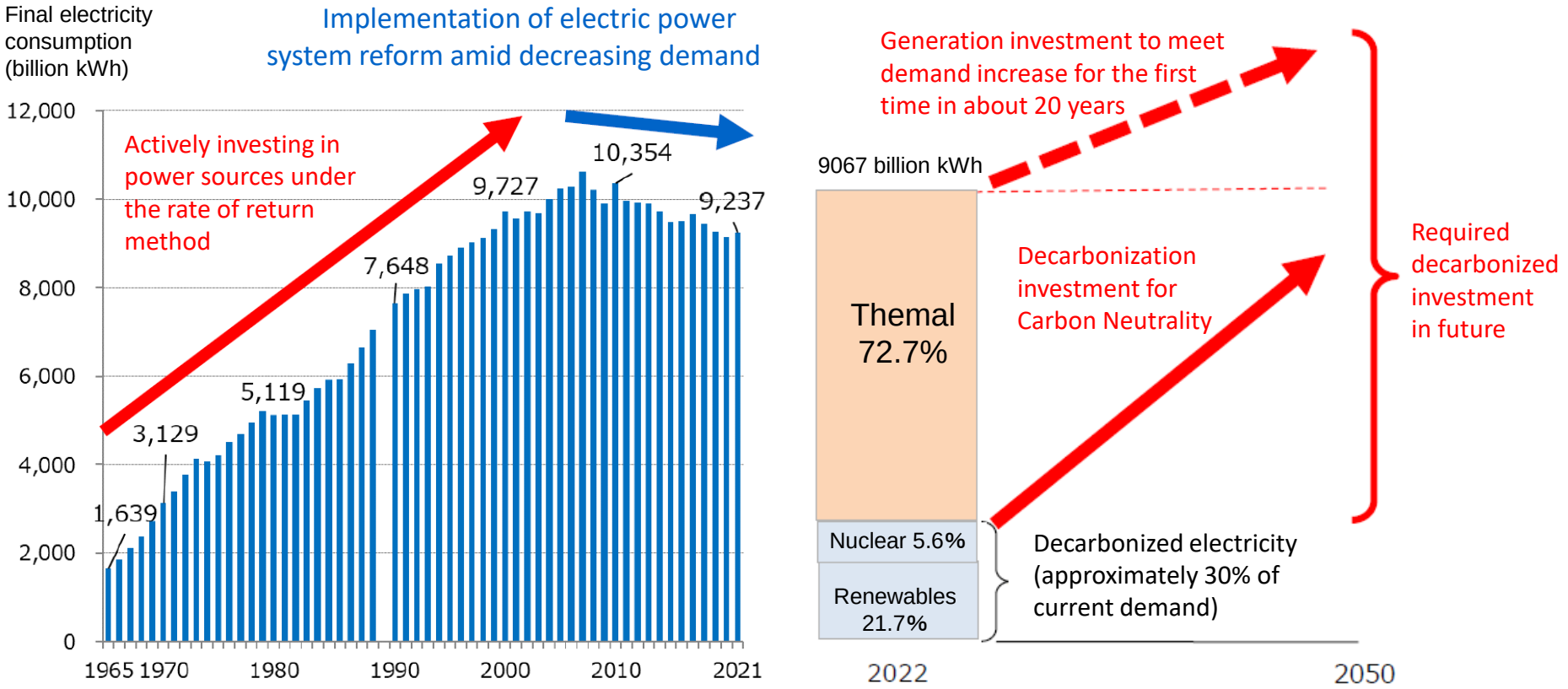




Source: JAPAN'S ENERGY (2024 EDITION) "10 Questions for understanding the current energy situation"

Importance of decarbonized power generation investment

- Domestic electricity demand is expected to increase for the first time in approximately 20 years due to the construction of new semiconductor factories and demand for data centers.
- Coupled with the decarbonization drive toward 2050 Carbon Neutrality, we are entering an era requiring large-scale investment in power sources. Changes in circumstances are occurring that were not necessarily anticipated during previous power system reforms.
- Unless the supply capacity of decarbonized power sources is fundamentally strengthened, the outlook for a stable supply of electricity in a decarbonized era will become uncertain.



Source: Summary of discussions to date (related to renewable energy) for the formulation of the next Basic Energy Plan, November 28, 2024, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Subcommittee on Large-Scale Introduction of Renewable Energy, Document 1

Impact of global inflation on offshore wind power

- While offshore wind power development is accelerating, mainly in Europe, development costs are rising significantly due to the impact of rising global material prices, supply chain constraints, and rising interest rates from around 2022.
- Project changes have occurred in countries around the world, including the UK and the US, and the outlook for installation in each country has dropped significantly.

<Major project change examples>

【Interruption】Postponed Taiwan

・Operator: JERA (Japan)
・Output: 2,0 million kW
Costs have risen by 30%.The sale of business interests announced.

【EXIT 】July,2023 U.K.

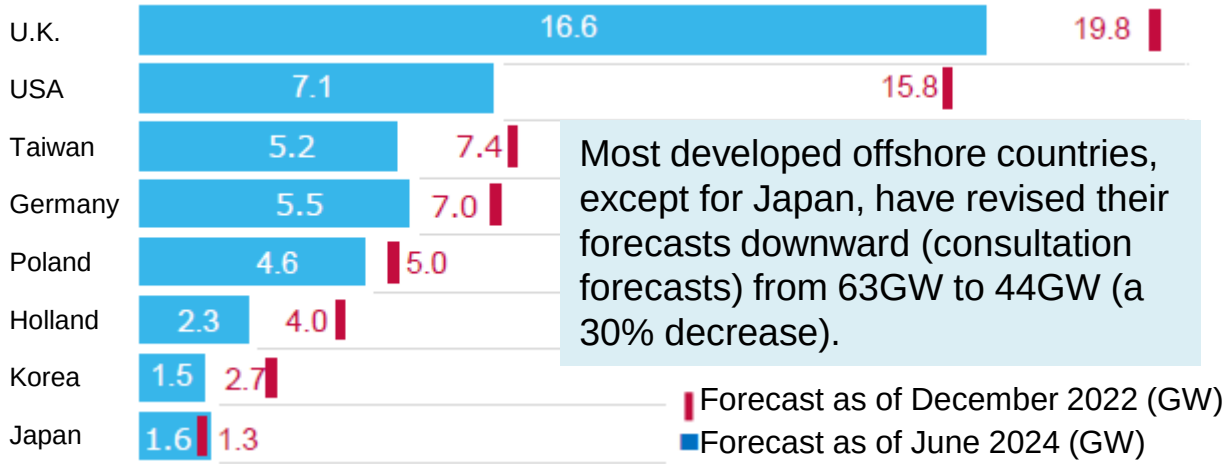
・Operator: Vattenfall (Sweden)
・Output: 1.4 million kW
Costs increased by 40% (A loss of 76 billion yen)

【EXIT 】July,2023 USA

・Operator: Ørsted (Denmark)
・Output: 2.2 million kW (2 areas)
cost rises (A loss of 610 billion yen)

Source：Wood Mackenzie、MHI VESTAS JAPAN

<Global outlook for offshore wind power installations (total for 2024-2028)>



Most developed offshore countries, except for Japan, have revised their forecasts downward (consultation forecasts) from 63GW to 44GW (a 30% decrease).

- Offshore wind power project plans are being postponed and bidding systems are being revised worldwide, resulting in a significant decrease of approximately 30% in the outlook for installation compared to the estimates made two years ago.
- Japan's steady installation, despite being on a small scale, has been highly praised, and the outlook for installation is slightly increasing.

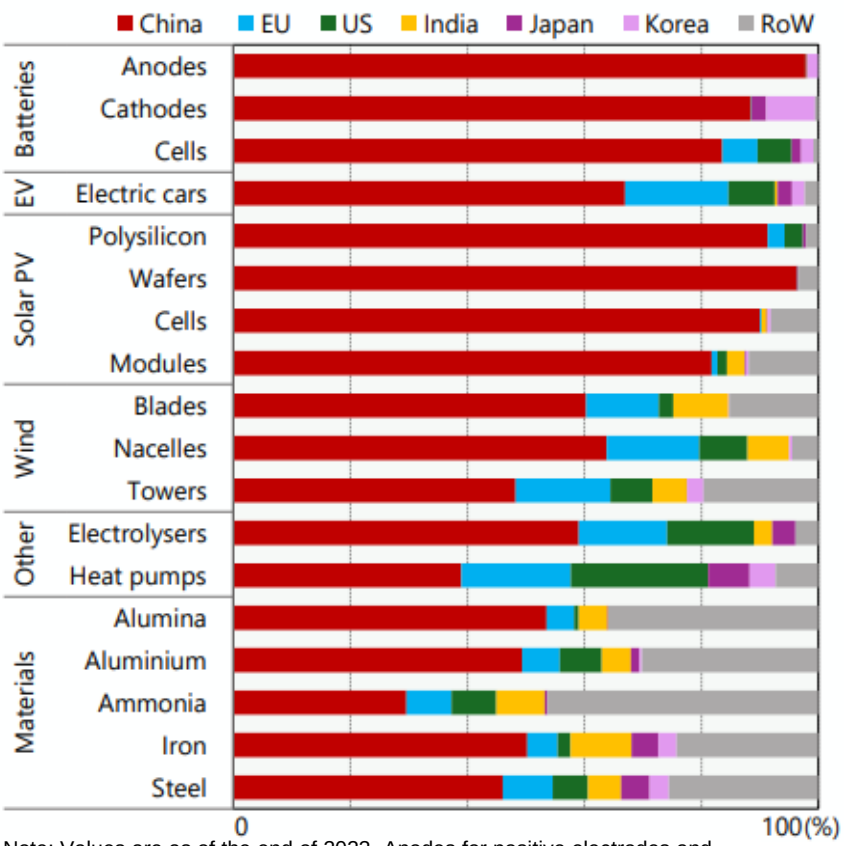
[Situation surrounding each country]
UK: Zero bidders in offshore wind power tender held in September 2023.
US: President Trump will suspend new and renewal offshore wind power projects.
Taiwan: Harsh local regulations discourage businesses.
South Korea: Uncertainty about business due to lack of bidding system and legal regulations.

Source: Material 1 “Future Renewable Energy Policy” prepared on June 3, 2025 Subcommittee on Large-Scale Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks

Green Transition and Supply Chain Resilience Regarding Critical Minerals

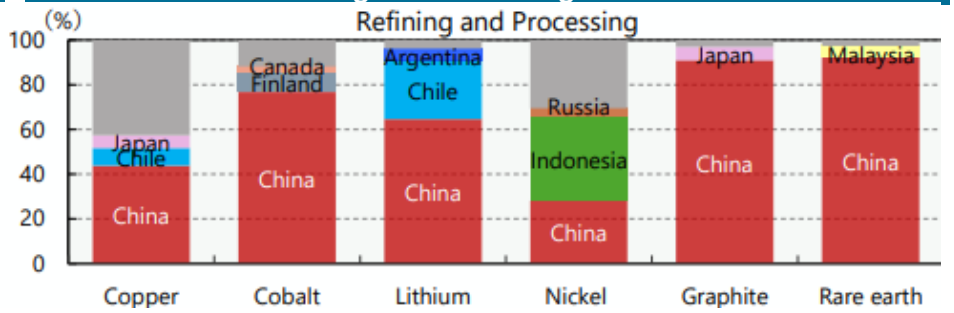
- Green transition poses challenges for industrial development related to key products and services, as well as for enhancing supply chain resilience.
- The geographical concentration of supply chains, particularly concerning critical minerals, has become a significant challenge. Various initiatives are being undertaken by interested countries and in international forums.

Share of Manufacturing Capacity by Green-Related Products



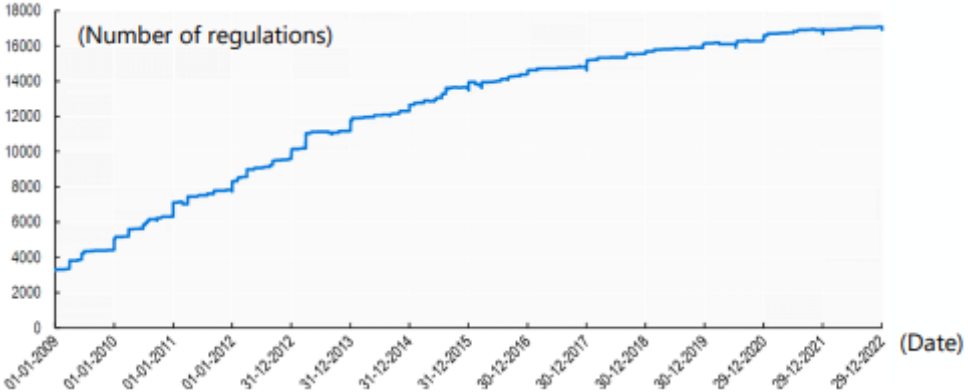
Note: Values are as of the end of 2023. Anodes for positive electrodes and cathodes for negative electrodes are both components of batteries.
Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives 2024

Share of Refining and Processing of Critical Minerals



Note: Values are as of 2023. The gray section represents other countries and regions.
Source: IEA

Export Regulations on Industrial Raw Materials



Note: Bilateral measures are excluded Source: OECD

Source: White Paper on International Trade 2025, METI

Japanese Energy Situation

- Japan's energy structure is fragile, with few readily available resources, extensive forests, and surrounded by deep oceans. While energy self-sufficiency rates and other indicators continued to improve after the oil crisis, they deteriorated significantly after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Even today, they are still at pre-oil crisis levels.
- Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, risks surrounding fossil fuels, in particular, have increased.

Energy Self-Sufficiency Rate

FY1970: 15.3% ⇒ FY2010: 20.2% ⇒ FY2023: 15.2% (Preliminary)

*As of FY2021 (13.3%), Japan will be the second lowest among the 38 OECD member countries.

Thermal Power Dependence (% of Electricity Generated)

FY1970: 72% ⇒ FY2010: 65% ⇒ FY2021: 73%

*The highest level among the G7 countries.

Resource Prices (LNG Import Price: ¥1,000/ton) *Directly Linked to Electricity Rates

FY2010: 49 ⇒ FY2023: 98

*The highest level ever was 165 in September 2022.

Fossil Fuel Imports (Trade Balance)

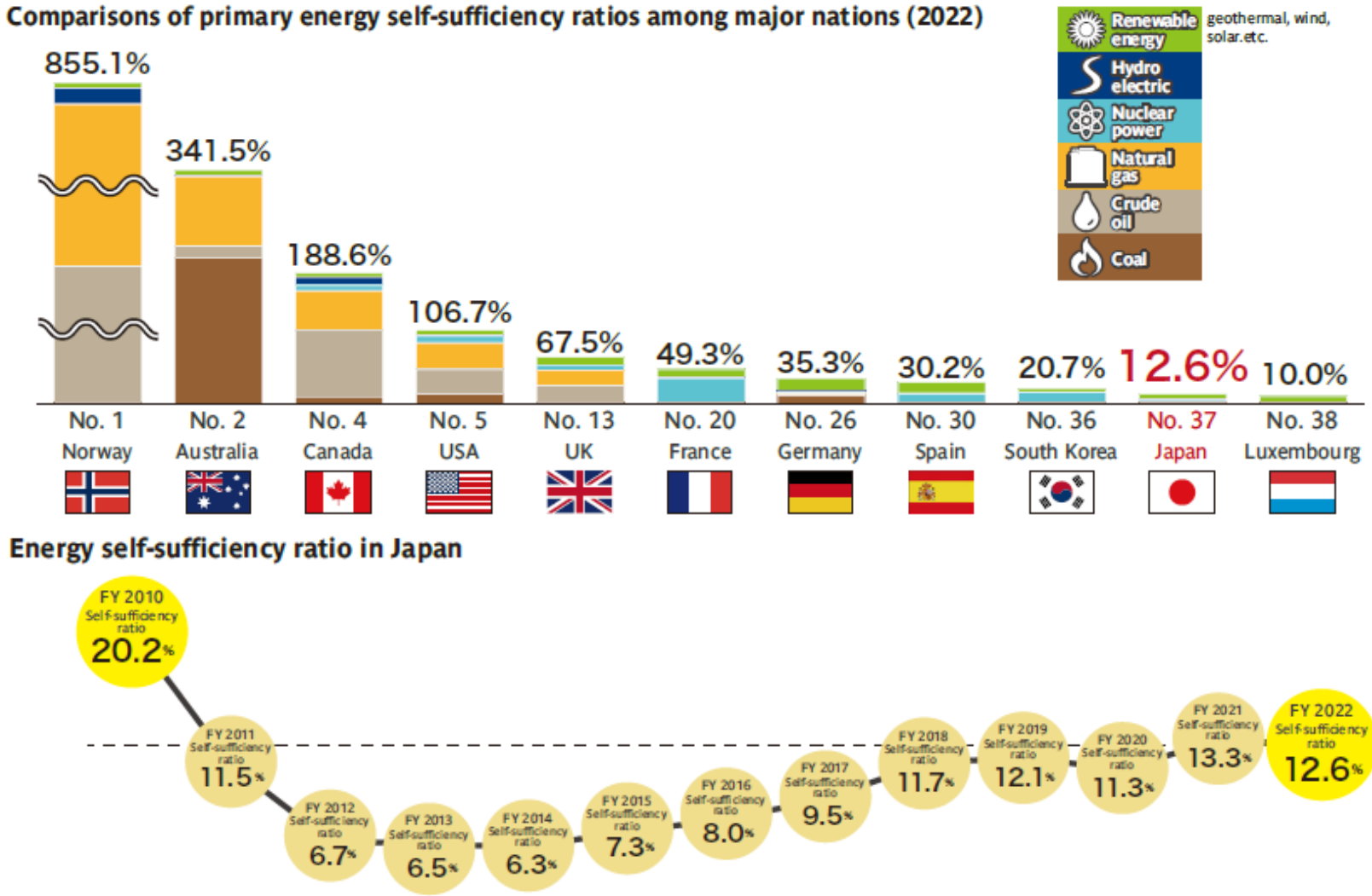
2010: Approximately ¥16 trillion ⇒ 2023: Approximately ¥26 trillion

*Most of the foreign currency earned from high-value-added products (approximately ¥28 trillion in 2023) will be consumed by fossil fuel imports (approximately ¥26 trillion).

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "FY2023 Energy Supply and Demand Results (Preliminary)," IEA Database (data available as of November 26, 2024), Energy White Paper 2024, Trade Statistics, Customs Statistics

Changes in Energy Self-Suffciency Ratio

In FY 2022, Japan's self-suciency ratio was 12.6% — lower than those of other OECD countries.



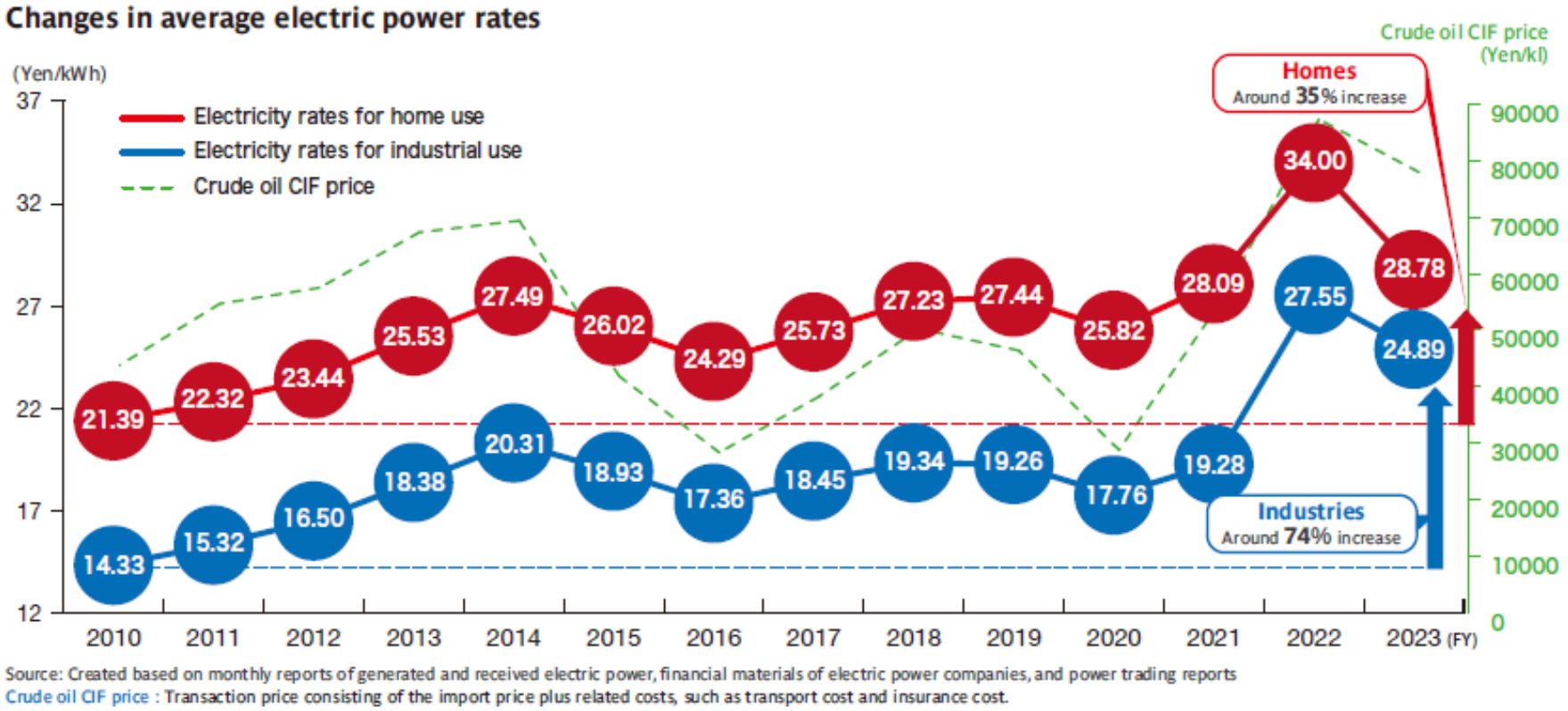
Primary energy sources : Primary forms of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear power, solar power, and wind power.

Energy self-sufficiency rate: The percentage of the primary energy resources required for people's daily life and economic activities which can be produced or acquired in their own country.

Source:Japan's Energy : 10questions for understanding the current energy situation March 28, 2025 , Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry , Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Changes in Electric Power Rates

Electric power rates have been rising since the Great East Japan Earthquake. They rose in FY2022 due to price hikes for imported fuels. However, thanks to a decline in imported fuel prices thereafter, electric power rates in FY2023 were lower than those in FY2022.



Source: Created based on monthly reports of generated and received electric power, financial materials of electric power companies, and power trading reports

Crude oil CIF price : Transaction price consisting of the import price plus related costs, such as transport cost and insurance cost.

Source:Japan's Energy : 10questions for understanding the current energy situation March 28, 2025 , Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry , Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Status of Surcharge (2025)

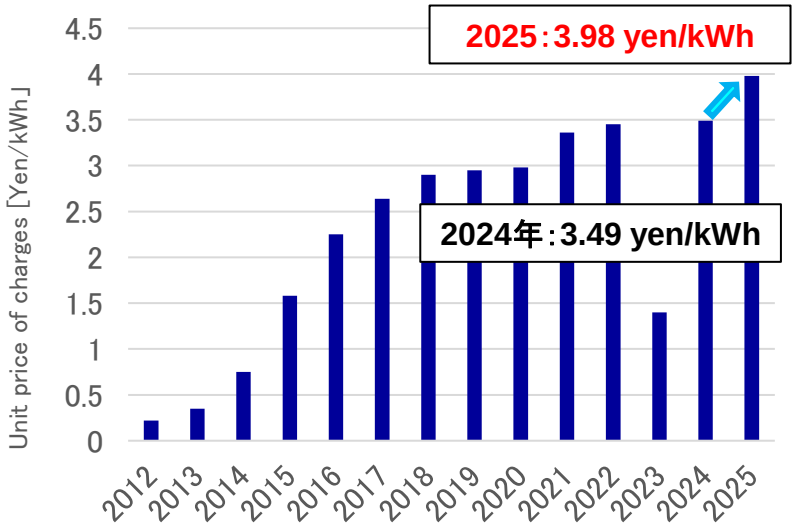
- The surcharge rate for FY2025 is set at 3.98 yen per kWh.
- An example of a consumer who uses 400 kWh/month, the monthly charge is 1,592 yen and the annual charge is 19,104 yen.

Unit price of charges 3.98 yen/kWh =

((1) Purchase cost, etc. 4,854 billion yen - (2) Avoidable costs, etc. 1,7,900.6 billion yen
+ Office cost of the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan 1 billion yen*) ÷ (3) Sold electricity 770.8 billion kWh

(Breakdown)

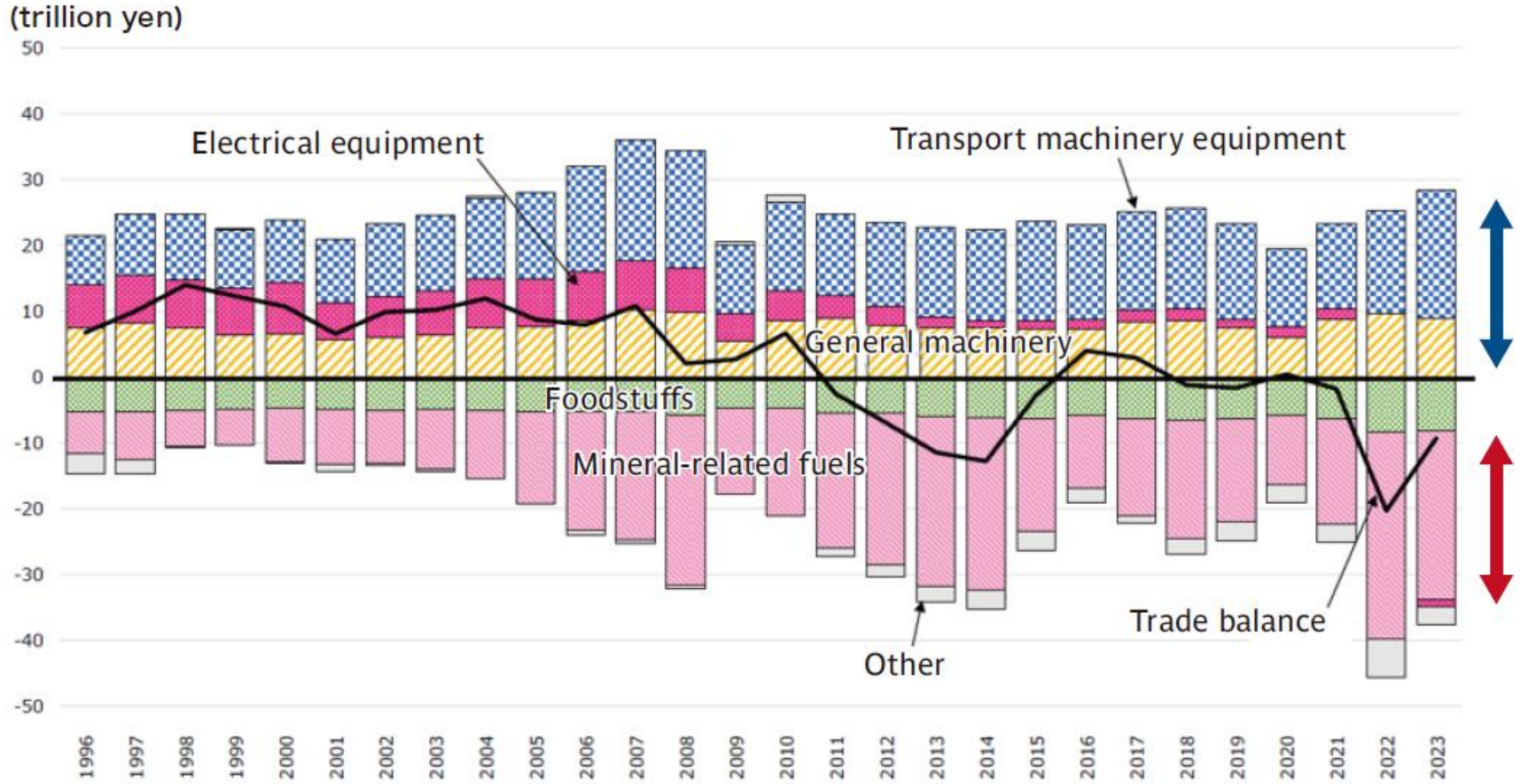
	Assumption in FY2024	Assumption in FY2025
(1) Purchase cost, etc.	4.8172 trillion yen	4.8540 triillion yen
(2) Avoidable cost, etc.	2.1322 triillion yen	Decrease → 1.7906 trillion yen
(3) Sold electricity	770.7 billion kWh	770.8 billion kWh



Source: News Release "METI Sets the Surcharge Rate for FY2025, Renewable Energy Purchase Prices for FY2025 Onward, and Other Details Relating to the FIT and FIP Schemes" prepared on March 21, 2025, by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Changes in Japan's trade balance

Japan has a trade surplus in exports of automobiles and semi-conductor manufacturing equipment (approximately 28 trillion yen in 2023).
On the other hand, Japan spends most of this surplus on imports of fossil fuels, such as crude oil and LNG (approximately 26 trillion yen in 2023).
As Japan is heavily dependent on fossil fuel imports, it is vulnerable to uncertainties regarding energy supply stability as well as sharp price increases caused by a tight supply and demand balance.



Source:Japan's Energy : 10 questions for understanding the current energy situation March 28, 2025 , Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry , Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Status of the Act on Use of Renewable Energy Marine Areas

5.Offshore Development

		MW *1	Price*2(Yen/kWh)	COD	Operator
Promoting Area	① Nagasaki Goto Offshore (Floating)	17	36	2026.1	Toda,ERE,Tokyo Gas, Kansai,Chubu
	② Akita Noshiro/Mitane/ Oga Offshore	494	13.26	2028.12	Mitsubishi Offshore/Trading, C-Tech
	③ Akita Yurihonjo Offshore	845	11.99	2030.12	Mitsubishi Offshore/Trading, C-Tech,Wenty
	④ Chiba Choshi Offshore	403	16.49	2028.9	Mitsubishi Offshore/Trading, C-Tech
	⑤ Akita Happo Noshiro Offshore	375	3.00	2029.6	ERE, Iberdrora,Tohoku
	⑥ Akita Oga/Katagami/Akita Offshore	315	3.00	2028.6	JERA, J-POWER,Itochu Trading, Tohoku
	⑦ Niigata Murakami/Tainai Offshore	684	3.00	2029.6	Mitsui,RWE, Osaka Gas
	⑧ Nagasaki Saikai Eshima Offshore	420	22.18	2029.8	Sumitomo Trading, Tokyo Renewable Power
	⑨ Aomori Offshore Japan Sea（South）	600	3.00	2030.6	JERA,Green Power Investment,Tohoku
	⑩ Yamagata Yuza Offshore	450	3.00	2030.6	Marubeni,Kansai,BP,Tokyo Gas,Marutaka
Potential Area	⑪ Hokkaido Matumae Offshore	250-320			
	⑫ Hokkaido Hiyama Offshore	910-1140			
	⑬ Hokkaido Ishikari Offshore	910-1140			
	⑭ Hokkaido Ganu/Minami Shiribeshi Offshore	560-710			
	⑮ Hokkaido Shimamaki Offshore	440-560			
	⑯ Aomori Offshore Japan Sea(North)	300			
	⑰ Yamagata Sakata Offshore	500			
	⑱ Chiba Kujukuri Offshore	400			
	⑲ Chiba Isumi Offshore	410			
Preparation Area	⑳ Hokkaido Ganu/MimnamiShiribeshi Offshore (Floating)				
	㉑ Hokkaido Shimamaki (Floating)				
	㉒ Aomori Mutsu Bay				
	㉓ Iwate Kuji Offshore（Floating）				
	㉔ Akita Akita-city Toyama East Offshore（Fixed/Floating）				
	㉕ Tokyo Ooshima-island Offshore(Floating)				
	㉖ Tokyo Niijima-island Offshore (Floating)				
	㉗ Tokyo Kouzu-island Offshore(Floating)				
	㉘ Tokyo Miyake-island Offshore(Floating)				
	㉙ Tokyo Hachijo-island Offshore(Floating)				
	㉚ Toyama East Offshore(Floating)				
	㉛ Fukui Awara Offshore				
	㉜ Wakayama East				
	㉝ Wakayama West(Floating)				
	㉞ Fukuoka Hibiki-nada Offshore				
	㉟ Saga Karatsu一city Offshore				

Round1 1.7GW

Round2 1.8GW

Round3 1.1GW

*1 Regarding the capacity description, for projects after a business operator has been selected, the power generation facility output amount is based on the plan of the selected business operator.
Other than that, it is the guaranteed capacity of the system or the output scale expected in the area calculated in the survey project.

*2 ① to ④ are procurement prices under the FIT system.
⑤ to ⑧ are standard prices under the FIP system.

GI Fund Demonstration

①Akita South

②Aichi Tahara & Toyohashi

Source: Aug.6, 2025 Offshore Wind Power Promotion Working Group, Subcommittee on Large-Scale Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next Generation Power Networks, Reference Material 2

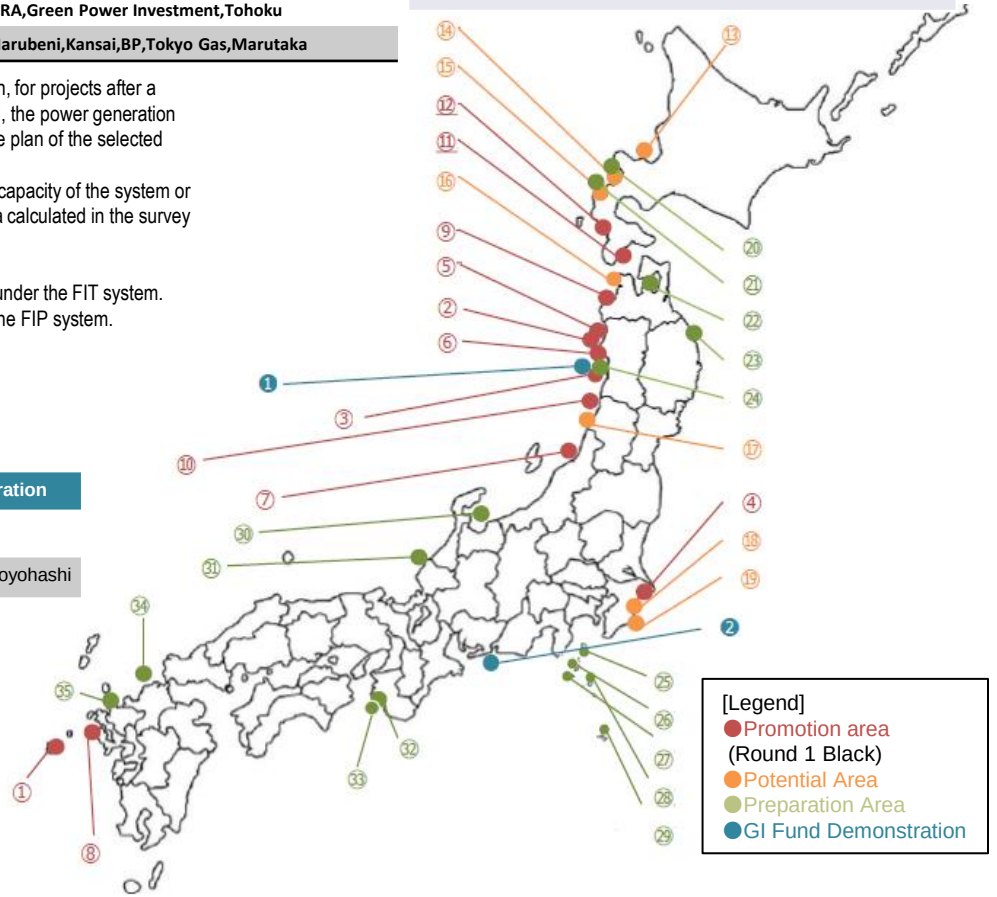
<Target Capacity> [ ] is ratio of all generation

Present: Wind Power 4.5GW [0.9%] (Offshore 0.01GW)

2030: Wind Power 23.6GW[5%] (Offshore 5.7GW [1.8%])

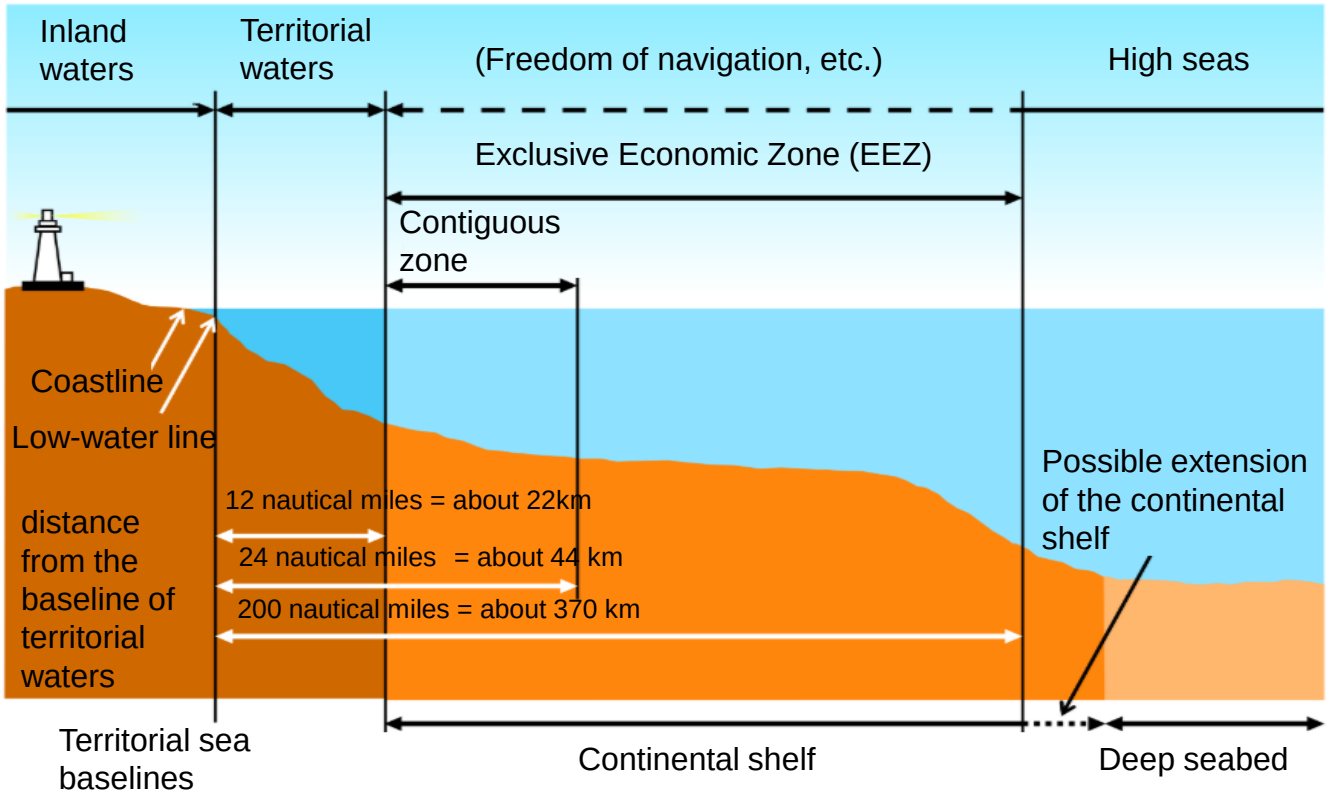
<Planned Offshore Capacity plan target>
2030 10 GW /2040 30-45 GW

<Planned Offshore Procurement Ratio <industry target>>
2040 60%



Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) defines an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as generally extending 200 nautical miles (1,852 m per mile and about 370 km per 200 mile) from shore.
- Japan's territorial waters and EEZ are the world's sixth largest, with an area of approximately 4.47 million square km.
- A bill to amend the Act on the Utilization of Marine Areas for Renewable Energy was passed in this year's Diet session on June 3rd, 2025. This aim to allow the long-term installation of offshore wind power generation facilities in EEZs.



Area of the Exclusive Economic Zone: approximately 4.05 million square kilometers, approximately 11 times the area of the national land (approximately 380,000 square kilometers)

Source: Addition and expansion of domestic and international trends and initiatives related to offshore wind power generation, July 23, 2025, Wind Power Policy Office/Wind Power Business Promotion Office, Green Power Promotion Working Group, Material 3

Vision for Offshore Wind Industry(2nd)

The second offshore wind industry vision has been formulated, focusing on industrial strategies related to floating offshore wind power.

Directions	Target
I. Response to Inflation and Other Issues II. Creating an Attractive Domestic Market	● Forming floating offshore wind power projects with a capacity of over 15 GW by 2040 [Government] ● Forming large-scale floating offshore wind power projects by FY2029 [Government] ◆ Early review of fixed-bottom wind power generation cost targets [Industry]
III. Strengthening the domestic industrial base IV. Strengthening the technological bas	◆ Achieve a domestic procurement ratio of 65% or more by 2040 (Industry) ◆ Develop and secure approximately 40,000 offshore wind power-related personnel by 2040 (Industry) ★ Secure construction and O&M capabilities for large-scale floating offshore wind power toward the 2040 project formation goal (Public/Private)
V. Creating a manufacturing base for the Asia-Pacific region VI. Leading discussions toward standardization	★By 2040, Japanese power generation companies will be involved in 30 GW of overseas projects (public and private sectors) ◆By 2030, collaboration with 10 countries and regions, including Europe and the Asia-Pacific region (industry)

Source: Offshore Wind Industry Vision (Second Edition) Aug. 8, 2025
Public-Private Council for Strengthening the Industrial Competitiveness of Offshore Wind

The current state of the wind power industry in Japan

【Large Wind Turbine】
◇Toshiba ■Mitubishi Heavy Industry 2015
■Hitachi 2019 ■ Japan Steel Works 2019

【Middium-sized Wind Turbine】
☐KOMAIHARTECH

【Generator】
☐Meidensha ☐Yasukawa Electric
■Hitachi Industry Products ■TMEIC
■Mitsubishi Electric

【Gear Box】
☐Mitsui Miike Machinery
☐Ishibash Machineryi
■Hitachi Nico Transmission

【Nacell Cover】
■ Nitto Electric Group

【PLC】
■OMRON 2018

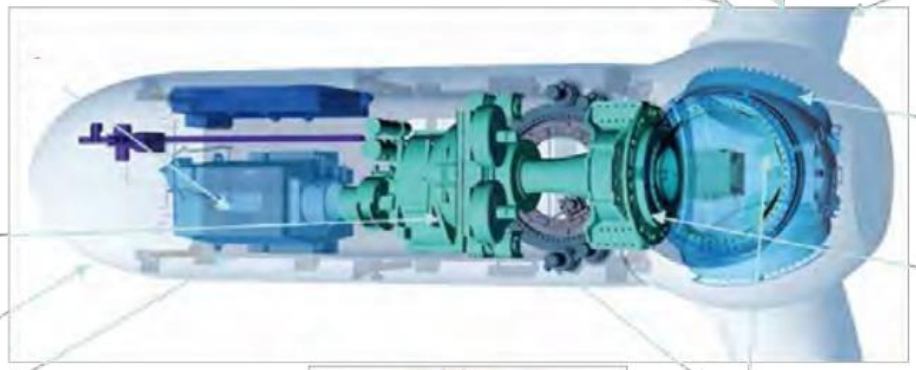
【Tower】
☐Kaikawa Iron Works
◇FUJI P.S ◇AIZAWA Concrete

【Wind Turbine Transformer】
☐ Hitachi Industrial Equipment Systems ■TMEIC

【Blade】
☐ KOMAI HARTECH
■GH Kraft ■MHI 2015
■ Japan Steel Works

[Blade/fiber]
◇Toray, ◇Nippon Electric Glass,
◇Nittobo, ◇Central Glass,
◇Asahi Fiber Glass, ■ Mag Izover

[Blade/resin・hardener]
■Asahi Kasei
■ Hitachi Chemical



[Swing bearing]
☐thyssenkrupp rothe erde Japan
☐Antex
■Komatsu ltd.

[Bearing]
☐NSK ☐NTN ☐J-tekt

Legend:
☐Already entered,
◇Under consideration,
■Exit,Suspended, Support only etc.

[Yaw・Pitch Drive Unit]
■Moog Japan 2018/4 ■Nabtesco
■Hitachi Industrial Machinery System

[Converter]
☐Yasukawa Electric ☐TMEIC
■ Hitachi Industrial Products ■ Fuji Electric

Figure. Source: https://www.hitachi.co.jp/products/energy/wind/prouct/htw2000_80/
Ssource: Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association Wind Power Generation System Technology Committee, Domestic Wind Power Equipment Industry and Certification, 105th New Energy Seminar, 2021.6.18 updated

Source: 118th New Energy Lecture, June 12, 2025, JEMA

Conclusion

- The international energy situation is changing dynamically.
- As Japan does not have many stable domestic energy resources, it needs to consider the future balance of electricity supply and demand and ensure a balance between stable supply, growth while promoting economic efficiency, and decarbonization.
- Wind power generation is facing changes in the environment, such as rising costs and raw material prices, and rising interest rates, but for a country surrounded by the sea, offshore wind power is a valuable domestic major energy source.
- When developing wind power, including onshore development, it is necessary to utilize it appropriately and effectively, while taking into account the development of the domestic industry.

Thank you

감사합니다

ありがとうございました