



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2026/EWG71/017

Agenda Item: 4a3

Japan – The Update Energy Policy (7th Strategic Energy Plan in Japan)

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**71st Energy Working Group Meeting
Nanchang, China
18–19 March 2026**

The Update Energy Policy

Yoshiomi YOSHINO

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

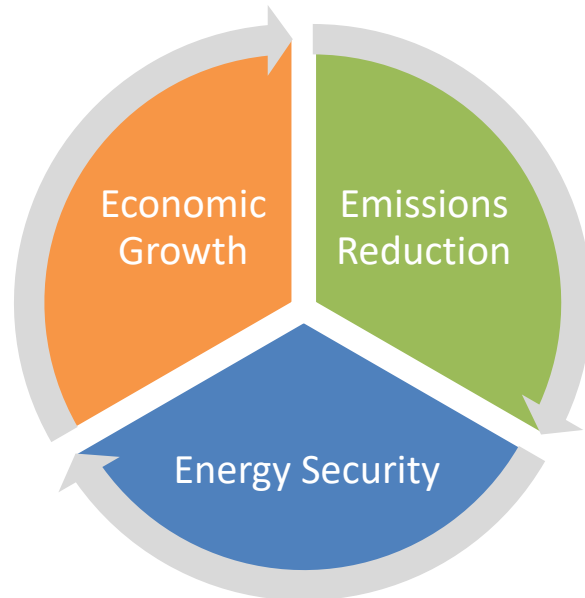
18-19 March. 2026

Three principles of Japan in world energy

Triple breakthrough

Japan aims to simultaneously achieve

- Energy Security
- Economic Growth
- Emissions Reduction



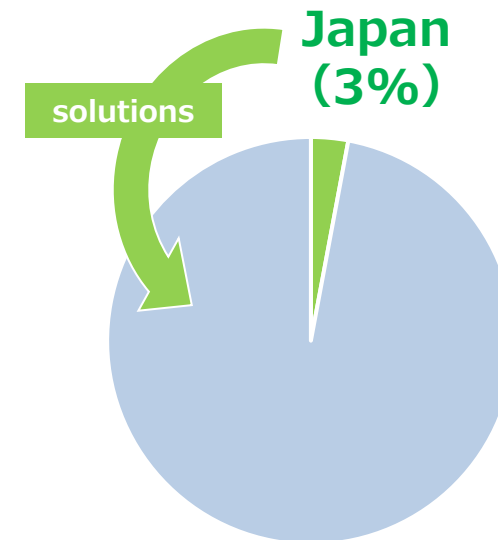
Various pathways by economies

We will make practical energy transitions through various pathways depending on the circumstances of each economy.



Solution to the world

Japan will decarbonize itself, but also contribute to global decarbonization by providing solutions outside Japan.



Outline of the 7th Strategic Energy Plan in Japan (Feb, 2025)

1. Basic Principles

- **Maintain the principles of S+3E** (Safety, Energy security, Economic efficiency, and Environment). **Focus on energy security.**
- **Electricity demand is expected to increase** due to the progress of DX(digital transformation) and GX(green transformation). **Maximize the use of both renewable energy and nuclear power, as securing decarbonized power sources, which is essential to economic growth.**
- Maximize the use of renewable energy as the major power source, while aiming for **a balanced power generation mix that does not excessively depend on specific power sources or fuel sources.**
- **Energy policy and industrial policy are considered to be integrated**, thus this plan is linked to the "GX2040 Vision".

2. Policy Direction toward 2040

- **Promote maximum introduction of renewable energy as a major power source,** while harmonizing with local communities and managing excessive national burdens. Adopt **perovskite solar cells** with a target of 20 GW by 2040, along with **floating offshore wind power** in the EEZ, **next-generation geothermal power**, and other measures.
- **Accelerate the restart of nuclear power plants** on the premise that safety must be ensured, while accelerating back-end processes. **Rebuild to a next-generation advanced reactor within the site of the nuclear power plant conducted by the operator who owns the nuclear power plant that has been decided to be decommissioned.** Promote R&D of next-generation advanced reactors (advanced LWR, SMR, FR, HTGR and nuclear fusion).
- As for thermal power, **secure long-term LNG contracts and promote decarbonization by utilizing hydrogen, ammonia, and CCUS.** Reduce the amount of electricity generated (kWh) mainly from **inefficient coal-fired power**, while considering measures such as strategic reserve to keep the capacity (kW).
- Improve **business and financing environment** to promote active **investment in decarbonized power sources by operators.**
- **Improve energy efficiency and shift to non-fossil fuel sources.**
- Advance decarbonization in Asia **in a practical manner through various pathways** through the AZEC platform, and contribute to decarbonization of the world as a whole.

Outlook for Energy Supply and Demand in FY2040

- The outlook for energy supply and demand in FY2040 is presented **as a certain range using multiple scenarios**, keeping in mind the **existence of various uncertainties**, while also referring to analytical methods used in other economies.

	Fiscal Year 2023 (Preliminary figures)	Fiscal Year 2040 (Forecast)
Energy self-sufficiency rate	15.2% (in %)	Approx. 30-40%.
Amount of electricity generated	985.4 billion kWh	1.1 to 1.2 trillion kWh approx.
Power Supply Configuration		
Renewable energy	22.9% (%)	Approximately 40-50%.
Sunlight	9.8% (9.8%)	Approx. 23% to 29%
Wind power	1.1% (1.1%)	Approx. 4-8%
Hydraulic power	7.6% (7.6%)	Approx. 8-10%
Geothermal power	0.3% (0.3%)	Approx. 1-2%.
Biomass	4.1% (4.1%)	Approx. 5-6%
Nuclear power	8.5% (8.5%)	Approx. 20%
Thermal power	68.6% (%)	Approx. 30-40%.
Final energy consumption	300 million kL	Approx. 2.6 to 2.7 billion kL
Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (compared to FY2013)	22.9% (%) (Actual results for FY2022)	73%