

Finland's solar grid-connected power generation system

How much solar power does Finland have?

According to the preliminary data of the Energy Authority, at the end of 2023, Finland had approximately 1,000 MW of installed solar power production capacity, 936 MW of which was micro-generation and 50 MW from industrial-scale power plants. Unconnected capacity totalled approximately 23 MW.

How will a hybrid energy system work in Finland?

In Finland, a number of hybrid projects are in the pipeline, combining wind, solar and also energy storage. These solutions will balance our energy system. On a global scale, solar power is one of the fastest growing forms of energy generation - its size and importance in the world's energy mix is huge, larger than wind power.

How much power does Finland produce a year?

Unconnected capacity totalled approximately 23 MW. At the end of last year, Finland's grid-connected power production capacity was approximately 23,000 MW. Solar power accounted for around 4% of the grid-connected capacity. The production of solar power accounted for approximately 0.8% of the total power production in Finland in 2023.

How much solar power does Finland have in 2023?

The total capacity increased by more than 300 MW over the year. According to the preliminary data of the Energy Authority, at the end of 2023, Finland had approximately 1,000 MW of installed solar power production capacity, 936 MW of which was micro-generation and 50 MW from industrial-scale power plants.

Why is industrial-scale solar power production becoming more common in Finland?

As technology develops, industrial-scale solar power production is also becoming more common in Finland. Finland is undergoing a major energy transition. Moving away from imported fossil fuels and towards local, clean energy production will create the basis for new industrial investment.

Does Finland need wind power?

In addition to wind power, we also need plenty of solar energy, for which Finland has excellent prospects. Solar power is particularly well suited as a counterpart to wind power. These two emission-free energy sources complement each other: solar energy is available in summer and during the day, while the highest winds occur on average in winter.

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