

JAPAN AS A SUPERPOWER IN THE FIELD OF GREEN ENERGY

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Renewable energy is the fastest growing sector of the world energy market. Japan is giving priority to renewable energy in its energy policy.

Thanks to the developed and efficient environmental legislation adopted by Tokyo and special careful attitudes of the Japanese to nature, we can assert that Japan occupies the leading position among the candidates for the title of "green country superpower".

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the Japanese Government has promoted the environment-oriented approach in the foreign policy attaching particular importance to high-tech "green development", which at the same time is the main component of economic initiatives.

The Japan focus on the development of renewable energy sources is designated as a priority in all major documents of the Government relating to the energy sector development. In 2009, the Prime Minister of Japan Taro Aso declared that the part of the renewable energy in the energy consumption mix of the country is to rise up to 20% by the 2020.

Since the beginning of 2012 such large investors of Japan, as Softbank, Goldman Sachs Group, Equis Fund Group, Mitsui, Marubeni, Toshiba, Kyocera and Suzuki Motor Corporation have become more active in the market of "green technology" and created in Japan a strong base for the development of renewable energy.

Alternative energy gets serious support not only from corporations, but also from ordinary consumers in Japan. More and more citizens and farmers are switching to renewable energy using solar panels of small capacity (up to 10 kW/peak) in their homes.

Thus, the usage of alternative 'green energy' is rising in Japan every year making it "superpower" in the field of alternative energy in the world.

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РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ТВЕРДОЙ ФАЗЫ В ПРОДУКТАХ КИСЛОТНОГО РАСТВОРЕНИЯ ОТРАБОТАВШЕГО ЯДЕРНОГО ТОПЛИВА

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Актуальной задачей в ходе оценки эффективности процессов осветления продуктов кислотного вскрытия отработавшего ядерного топлива (ОЯТ) с целью организации устойчивого потока питания в ходе