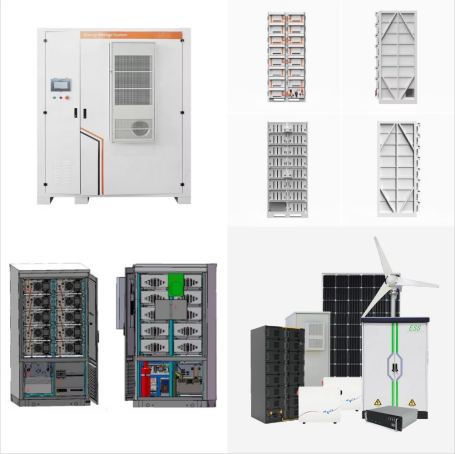
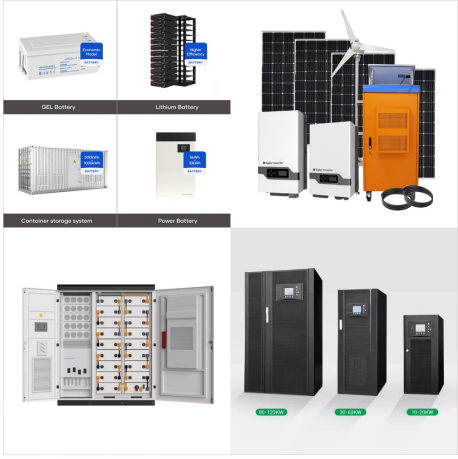
Wind and solar power generation is growing by around 15-20% per year ??? based on a 10-year average ??? and looks set to outstrip any increases in annual electricity demand by the end of 2023 as they are, in many countries, already cheaper and strategically more secure than fossil fuels. Other non-fossil fuels are also generating more power

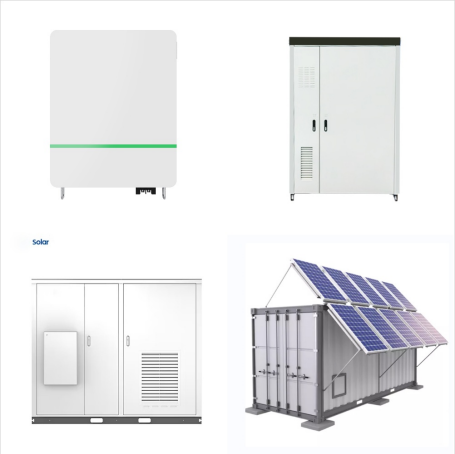


The rise and rise of cheap solar is our best hope for rapidly mitigating climate change. Total solar capacity tipped over 1 terawatt (1,000 gigawatts) for the first time last year. The sector is growing at around 20% a year. If this continues, we''ll hit 6 terawatts around 2031.

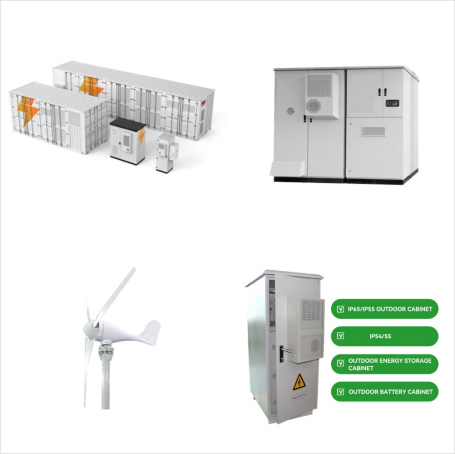


Clean energy boomed in 2023, with 50% more renewables capacity added to energy systems around the world compared to the previous year. Additional renewable electricity capacity reached 507 gigawatts (GW) in 2023, with solar PV making up three-quarters of global additions, according to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Renewables 2023

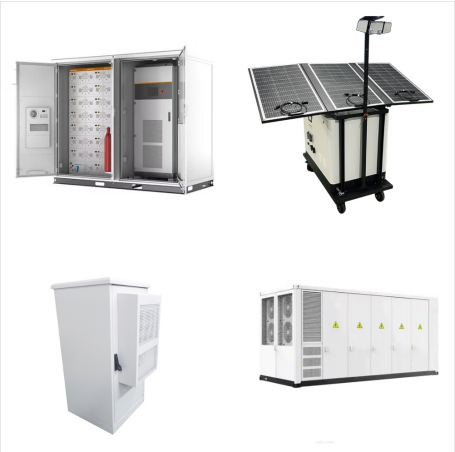
SOLAR ENERGY ARTICLES 2023



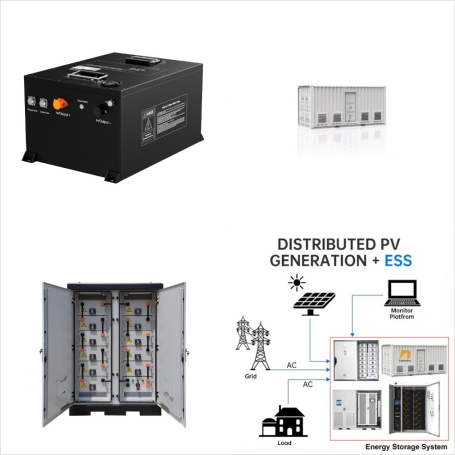
In 2020, renewable energy was the world's cheapest energy source. Global solar and wind costs have fallen during the last decade and onshore wind is also now 68% less expensive than 10 years ago, IRENA reports. Meanwhile, costs for electricity from utility-scale solar photovoltaics (PV) fell 85%. The chart below shows the scale of falling



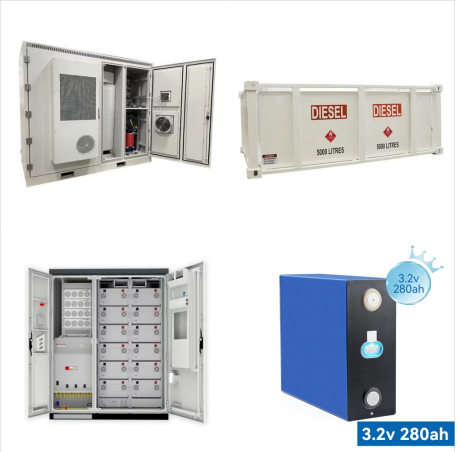
The US plans to add 54.5 gigawatts (GW) of new electric generating capacity in 2023, with more than half being powered by solar energy, the country's Energy Information Administration (EIA) says. Texas and California are expected to have most of the new solar capacity this year, with 7.7GW and 4.2GW, respectively.



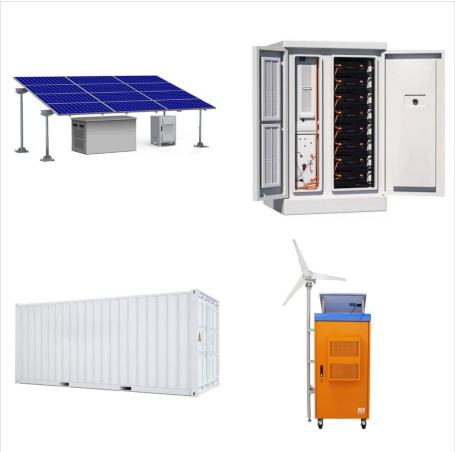
The world is in the midst of the first "truly global energy crisis", the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in its World Energy Outlook in October 2022. It's multidimensional - it's about more than the world's reliance on natural gas from Russia. It's about global energy security, fuelling the transition to clean energy for the climate and



More efficient solar cells mean each solar panel can generate more electricity, saving on materials and the land needed. Manufacturing silicon solar cells is also an energy-intensive process. Experts warn that renewable power capacity must triple by 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5?C, and solar is predicted to play a major role, so the



The COP28 presidency has stressed the need for renewable energy capacity to triple by 2030. To achieve this, solar will play a crucial role. The International Solar Alliance is committed to supporting its members by helping to expedite solar deployment. For this, we need a massive surge in clean energy investment, tripling current levels by 2030.



The need for renewable energy innovation has never been greater. In its 2023 report, Fostering Effective Energy Transition, the World Economic Forum says that 95% of countries have improved their total Energy Transition Index score over the past decade, but there has been only "marginal growth" in the past three years. Discover.

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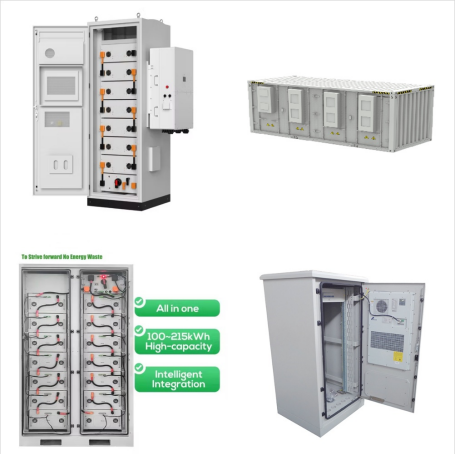

New technologies promise to increase efficiency and lower costs further. Solar energy will soon be unbeatable compared to fossil fuels. Solar energy has come a long way in a decade. Back in 2010, the global market was small and highly dependent on subsidy regimes in countries such as Germany and Italy. This year there will be more than 115