

**Press release** 

Abandoned Golf Course in Kyoto Prefecture, Japan to be Repurposed with 23-Megawatt Solar Power Plant from KYOCERA TCL Solar LLC

**01 July 2015** – Kyoto, Japan/Neuss, Germany – Kyocera Corporation (President: Goro Yamaguchi; herein "Kyocera,") announced today that Kyocera TCL Solar LLC, its joint venture with Century Tokyo Leasing Corporation (President: Shunichi Asada; herein "Century Tokyo Leasing"), has commenced construction of a 23-megawatt (MW) solar power plant on an abandoned golf course in Kyoto Prefecture, Japan. The plant will generate an estimated 26,312 megawatt hours (MWh) per year — enough electricity to power approximately 8,100 typical local households<sup>\*1</sup>.



Planned project site of the 23MW solar power plant

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In addition to this project, Kyocera and Century Tokyo Leasing, along with three other companies, recently announced that it is also developing a 92MW solar power plant at a site in Kagoshima Prefecture of Japan which was originally designated for golf course use more than 30 years ago but subsequently abandoned. In the United States, several cities in states such as Florida, Utah, Kansas and Minnesota are having public discussion and considering proposals on how best to repurpose closed golf courses. Overdevelopment of golf properties during the real-estate boom of the 1990's and 2000's has led to hundreds of idle courses today that are now under analysis for repurposing or redevelopment. Many of these properties are now being reconsidered as sites for new housing development, parkland and a wide range of other commercial uses, including solar farms. Solar can provide a particularly productive and environmentally friendly use for defunct golf courses, which are characterized by expansive land mass, high sun exposure, and a low concentration of shade trees.

The new plant will become the largest<sup>\*2</sup> solar power installation in Japan's Kyoto Prefecture. The site is located in Fushimi Ward, where Kyocera established its first major solar energy research center in the mid-1970s. This year marks the  $40^{\text{th}}$  anniversary of Kyocera's entry into the solar energy business.

Through projects like this, Kyocera hopes to contribute to the expansion of renewable energy and the development of a sustainable, low-carbon society.

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## **Project Overview**

| Location         | Fushimi Ward, Kyoto City, Kyoto                 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                  | Prefecture, Japan                               |
|                  |                                                 |
| Operation        | Kyocera TCL Solar LLC                           |
| Design &         | Sumitomo Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.          |
| construction     |                                                 |
|                  |                                                 |
| Output           | Approx. 23MW                                    |
| Solar modules    | 270-watt Kvocera modules (XX modules in         |
|                  | total)                                          |
|                  |                                                 |
| Expected annual  | Approx. 26,312MWh/year                          |
| power generation | Electricity generated will be sold to the local |
|                  | utility (The Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.)   |
|                  | through Japan's feed-in-tariff system.          |
|                  |                                                 |
| Project timeline | June 28, 2015: Start of construction            |
|                  | March 2016: Start of operation                  |
|                  |                                                 |

\*<sup>1</sup> Based on average annual use of 3,254.4kWh per household. Source:
Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan (Graphical Flip-chart of Nuclear & Energy Related Topics 2015)

\*<sup>2</sup> Largest operating solar power plant in Kyoto Prefecture, Japan.Research by Kyocera (as of June 1, 2015).

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## For more information about Kyocera:

www.kyocera.eu

#### About Kyocera

Headquartered in Kyoto, Japan, Kyocera Corporation is one of the world's leading manufacturers of fine ceramic components for the technology industry. The strategically important divisions in the Kyocera Group, which is comprised of 226 subsidiaries (as of March 31, 2015), are information and communications technologies, products which increase quality of life, and environmentally friendly products. The technology group is also one of the largest producers of solar energy systems worldwide, with more than 6 gigawatts of solar power having been installed around the world to date.

The company is ranked #552 on Forbes magazine's 2015 "Global 2000" listing of the world's largest publicly traded companies.

With a global workforce of over 68,000 employees, Kyocera posted net sales of approximately €11.74 billion in fiscal year 2014/2015. The products marketed by the company in Europe include printers, digital copying systems, microelectronic components, fine ceramic products and complete solar power systems. The Kyocera Group has two independent companies in the Federal Republic of Germany: Kyocera Fineceramics GmbH in Neuss and Esslingen and Kyocera Document Solutions in Meerbusch.

The company also takes an active interest in cultural affairs. The Kyoto Prize, a prominent international award, is presented each year by the Inamori Foundation — established by Kyocera founder Dr. Kazuo Inamori — to individuals and groups worldwide who have contributed significantly to the scientific, cultural, and spiritual betterment of humankind (converted at present €385,000 per prize category).

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