

Innovation

Mayumi Matsumoto (University of Tokyo)

Reduction of GHG emissions is highly dependent upon both technological innovation and practices. As the world economy grows, there has been a significant growth in worldwide energy demand. “Energy efficiency” and “low-carbon technology” are ultimately required in society and each industrial sector. Industrial sectors must evolve improvement in manufacturing process and updating their manufacturing facilities. They have to make best efforts to drive innovative technology development that facilitates the accomplishment of reducing global GHG emissions by half by 2050. Japan must contribute to global emission reductions through energy-saving technologies transfer to developing countries in the short term.

Clean coal technologies, including CCS are less damaging the environment. Micro-grid, energy storage and energy management technologies can be a good investment, as the increased share of renewable generation and the integration of distributed generation require more electricity system flexibility. Leading provider of energy storage, combines big data with predictive analytics and energy storage simultaneously. There is also a growing need for control for stability in interconnected power systems. In addition, promotion of Zero Emission Building (ZEB), Zero Emission Houses (ZEH), and Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) will contribute economic growth and will help reduce GHG emissions.