



Innovation for Cool Earth Forum

ICEF2016 Report



Greetings



The first decade of the 21st century have been warmer than any preceding period since global temperature records began in 1850 and it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming, according to the latest IPCC reports. Climate change is a challenge that humanity is facing at this very moment, not in the future.

In 2007, I, as Prime Minister of Japan, proposed a 50% reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Innovation is the key to achieving this ambitious goal and it is essential for governments, businesses, and academia around the world to share their wisdom and closely cooperate with each other.

Based on this concept, I proposed the establishment of a new international conference where the world's leading policy makers, business persons, and researchers can meet and cooperate with each other to address climate change through innovation. This is an unprecedented attempt, an energy- and environment-focused version of the World Economic Forum.

It would be very beneficial if you, who are at the forefront of one of the biggest challenges to humanity, climate change, and are responsible for shaping the future of the earth, would participate in this forum. I hope to see you in Tokyo.

A handwritten signature of Shinzo Abe in black ink, positioned above his printed name and title. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Shinzo Abe

Shinzo Abe

Prime Minister of Japan

3rd Annual Meeting

- Date:** October 5 (Wednesday) - October 6 (Thursday), 2016
- Venue:** Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo, Japan
- Hosts:** Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)
- Co-Hosts:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
- Attendees:** More than 1,000 participants from governments, companies, academia and international agencies from about 80 countries and regions
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What is ICEF?

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that the Government of Japan will host an annual global conference, the Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (ICEF) every year in October in Tokyo. ICEF is aimed at providing a global platform to promote discussions and cooperation among researchers, business persons, and policymakers from around the world in order to address climate change through innovation of energy and environmental technologies including their dissemination.

ICEF will also provide the On-line Discussion in order to promote year-round discussions between annual forums.

ICEF is hosted by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) and co-hosted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Ministry of the Environment (MOE).

The Steering Committee has been established in order to ensure that ICEF is operated in a manner reflecting the wide range of views of the international communities.

Program

	Day 1 (Wed. October 5)	Day 2 (Thu. October 6)
9:00		
10:00	9:30-10:00 Opening Session	9:30-11:30 Concurrent Sessions 3 ○ Measures to Meet the Energy Demand Rise in Developing Countries ○ Hydrogen Energy ○ Solar Power Satellite (SPS) ○ Prospects for NDCs and Incremental Action
11:00	10:00-11:30 Plenary Session 1 Importance of Net Zero Emission of CO ₂ and Innovation for Realizing the Net Zero Anthropogenic Emission of CO ₂	
12:00	Lunch	Lunch
13:00	13:00-14:30 Plenary Session 2 Future Perspectives on Innovations to Tackle Climate Change	13:00-15:00 Concurrent Sessions 4 ○ Buildings / Residences in Smart Cities ○ Energy Storage ○ Transportation ○ Desirable R&D for Innovative Technologies and the Potential for International Cooperation
14:00	Coffee Break	
15:00	14:45-16:45 Concurrent Sessions 1 ○ Smart Grids ○ CCS ○ Nuclear Energy (Fission) ○ Technology Transfer	Coffee Break
16:00	Short Break	15:30-17:00 Plenary Session 3 Evaluation of Paris Agreement and Strategies after COP21
17:00	17:00-19:00 Concurrent Sessions 2 ○ Power Conversion Technologies for Large Scale Renewables Integration ○ CO₂ Utilization ○ Nuclear Fusion ○ Future of the Investment from the Private Sector	17:00-17:30 Closing Session
18:00		
19:00		
20:00	19:00-21:00 Official Dinner	
21:00		

Opening Session

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum



Takumi Ihara

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy,
Trade and Industry, Japan

Mr. Takumi Ihara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry read a message on behalf of Mr. Hiroshige Seko, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry. He mentioned the remarkable industrialization and economic growth of Japan accompanied by various technological innovations such as those in energy efficiency and renewable energy. In April 2016, the Government of Japan published the innovation strategy toward 2050 and identified innovative technologies in energy and environmental area with large potential for reduction in GHG emission such as the ultra-supercritical geothermal power generation and hydrogen. According to this strategy, he indicated that Japan will perform the leading role to tackle climate change and to achieve a long-term goal of the Paris Agreement at the COP21 through technological innovation and its overseas deployment. He also pointed out the importance in exchanging views among the national R&D institutes by promoting international cooperation. At the end he stated that ICEF should be a platform for such international cooperation.



Akie Abe

Spouse of the Prime Minister of Japan

Mrs. Akie Abe, spouse of the Prime Minister of Japan showed her gratitude to have an opportunity to make a speech at ICEF. She then introduced her social activity in the field of agriculture, regional development, international exchange, etc., and stated that the sustainable development with environmental conservation is one of the most important agendas not only for Japan but also for other countries. She also pointed out the importance of achieving economic growth while implementing measures against global warming, and stressed that it is possible if we make innovation happen. It is important for each country to work together, because the global warming is our common challenge and is needed to be addressed globally. Mrs. Abe expressed her strong interest in possible consequences of not taking appropriate measures against global warming immediately. She concluded her speech by expressing hope that ICEF will be a place for exchanging ideas for innovation to tackle climate change.



Yoichi Kaya

Chair, ICEF Steering Committee; President,
Research Institute of Innovative Technology
for the Earth (RITE)

On behalf of the ICEF Steering Committee, Dr. Kaya gave an address of welcome to the audience. He then described that the ICEF meeting was started in 2014 by the initiative of the Prime Minister Abe for promoting a discussion in the world about innovations in the field of climate change, and based on the results of the past 2 meetings, this 3rd meeting focuses on the clear target of achievement of the net zero anthropogenic emission of CO₂. Showing the figure from the Fifth Assessment Report by the IPCC, Dr. Kaya explained the linear relationship between the cumulative total emissions of CO₂ and global mean surface temperature response, and pointed out the need to achieve at least net zero anthropogenic CO₂ emissions in the long run as a goal for stabilizing global surface temperature levels. It takes time to achieve this goal and we need innovative technologies. Dr. Kaya picked up two examples of possible innovative technologies in the future among others. One is the CO₂ capture and storage systems (CCS) and the other is the space solar power systems (SSPS) which utilize outer space to set solar power and send it to the earth.

Plenary Session

Part 1

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum

Importance of Net Zero Emission of CO₂ and Innovation for Realizing the Net Zero Anthropogenic Emission of CO₂

It is fundamentally important for tackling climate change, to control the increase of temperature to a certain level. Paris Agreement states that it is important to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century. This means to realize net zero anthropogenic emission of CO₂.

The four speakers in this plenary session 1 shared this recognition on the net zero anthropogenic emission of CO₂, and made presentations on the scenarios, measures to realizing the net zero anthropogenic emission of CO₂ in the context of the happiness and the electricity consumption, the energy supply system and private sector's contribution to the CO₂ net zero emission.

The discussion topics ranged widely from the lack of political will for energizing the public opinion in the world of climate change to the appropriate measures for promoting the policy of climate change.



Nebojsa Nakicenovic (Moderator)

Deputy Director General and Deputy CEO, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



James A. Edmonds

Laboratory Fellow and Chief Scientist, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, College Park, MD.

Getting CO₂ Emissions to Zero -What Do Scenarios Tell Us?

Dr. Edmonds introduced scenarios in the AR5 by the IPCC and pointed out some technologies that could make a large contribution, for example hydrogen, space solar power, etc.



Vaclav Smil

Distinguished Professor Emeritus, University of Manitoba

Drastic Change of the Social System Towards Net Zero Anthropogenic Emission of CO₂

Prof. Smil concluded only if affluent countries cut their energy demand and if the pace of global energy transition is greatly accelerated, concurrent reduction of global inequality, reduction of global carbon emissions and increase of per capita consumption in low-income countries would be possible.



Nobuo Tanaka

President, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan; Former Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy Security and Sustainable Nuclear Power

Mr. Tanaka pointed out that diversity of energy sources is essential from the energy security's point of view. In relation to this, the Integral Fast Reactor and Pyro processing of Argonne National Laboratory of the US were indicated as candidates of nuclear energy technology.



Charles O. Holliday

Chairman, Royal Dutch Shell plc.

The Role of an Oil and Gas Company in the Global Transition to Net Zero Emissions

The world has a long way to go before reaching net zero emissions, but it can get there by committing to a radical change of the energy system, using innovative technology and if consumers move to new ways of consuming. As we all walk this path together, an oil and gas company like Shell can make a major contribution.



Plenary Session

Part 2

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum

Future Perspectives on Innovations to Tackle Climate Change

Presentations were given by five speakers from business, academia, government and international organizations on ways to tackle climate change. All speakers emphasized the fact that technological development and innovation is critical to decarbonize the economy and move towards a zero-carbon society. In some of the presentations, examples of innovative environmental technologies to reduce GHG emissions were also explained.

One topic that was discussed in most of the presentations was about how to incentivize R&D and innovation. Innovation is continuing in the area of energy and environment, however considering the current situation and future outlook, it is necessary to speed up the technology development process. Each speaker proposed methods to promote innovation through different channels such as government policies, corporate strategies and financing. Also it was emphasized that strong cooperation between different countries across different sectors is important to effectively accelerate the process towards a zero-carbon society.



Carlo Carraro

Scientific Director, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; President Emeritus, University of Venice; Vice Chair, IPCC WG III

Perspectives on Innovations to Tackle Climate Change: the Governance Dimension

Innovation in governance processes is additionally important for tackling climate change, Climate clubs, namely a subgroup of countries implementing more ambitious and effective climate policies than others, may be effective for providing incentives to reduce GHG emissions in countries. In these climate clubs, incentives may come from adopting R&D and innovation policies that provide benefits to the club members.



Pierre-Etienne Franc

Vice President, Advanced Business and Technologies World Business Unit, Air Liquide; Former Chairman of the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking

Thoughts to Foster Engagement in Tackling Climate Change

The speed and volume of what needs to be done to decarbonize our economy is enormous. To achieve the necessary energy transition, it is important to engage large companies to move towards the goal. The need for policy makers to provide efficient long term incentives and regulations for tackling climate change would be stronger than ever.



Anatoly B. Chubais

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, RUSNANO, RUSSIA

Russian Impact to Tackle Climate Change

When tackling climate change through technologies, it is important to utilize the best available technologies as well as "breakthrough" technologies. Also, though most discussion on environment and climate change focuses on energy, more attention needs to be paid to materials, which is also important for reducing emissions.



Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart

Scientific Advisor, State Council of Cuba; Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba

Future Perspectives on Innovations to Tackle Climate Change

Process of innovation is essential in the society, especially in combatting climate change. Massive technological change is necessary to reduce GHG emissions, and to achieve this goal, public funding and incentives need to be fully utilized to promote innovation.



Takehiko Nakao

President, Asian Development Bank

Asian Climate Challenge and how ADB Plans to Support

Asia is a very important region in tackling environmental and climate change issues. ADB supports the region by 1) Increasing climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, 2) Promoting partnership with other financial institutions, and 3) Working with the private sector to implement COP21 framework.



Plenary Session

Part 3

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum

Evaluation of Paris Agreement and Strategies after COP21

The focus was “how to make Paris Agreement successful” from both the technological aspect and the institutional aspect. For the technological aspect, there were discussions on R&D cooperation strategies in Mission Innovation and prospects for business with electric vehicles. For institutional aspects, it was emphasized that “serious review mechanism” is a key element to make Paris Agreement workable and it may be initiated within a small club. Level playing fields for business were also referred to as a key component of a successful regime. Policy innovation was another theme raised from the institutional point of view. There were a couple of new policy ideas raised to address large portion of CO₂ emissions effectively managed in the world.

In the discussion, it was mentioned that substantial outcome is expected for the international framework and swift evolution of Paris Agreement would help us to do it. There were also discussions on desirable partnership between government and private sectors to bring momentum, as well as necessity of people's consciousness for climate change.



David Sandalow (Moderator)

Inaugural Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University



David Victor

Professor of International Relations, School of Global Policy and Strategy, University of California, San Diego (UCSD)

What Institutional Innovations are Needed after COP21?

Prof. Victor indicated elements necessary to make Paris Agreement substantially work. One is serious review mechanism involving NGOs, referring to the peer review report for fossil fuel subsidy phase out pledge in G20. He also introduced an idea setting goals on impacts and adaptation instead of bold emission reduction goal. He also emphasized institutional innovation is needed to implement these elements.



Sir David King

UK Foreign Secretary's Special Representative for Climate Change, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

The Opportunities from Managing the Risks of Climate Change by Reducing Emissions

Prof. Sir David King's speech explored the extent to which the Paris Agreement is the solution, how far it goes, and how other agreements reached in the margins of Paris support the goal of net zero emissions. Mission Innovation was the one featured in his presentation and its steadily progressed activities were introduced.



Philippe Benoit

Head, Energy Environment Division, Directorate of Sustainability, Technology and Outlooks, International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy and Climate Change: From Paris to Marrakesh and Beyond

IEA's latest scenario aiming at a 2 degrees increase was introduced. Mr. Benoit emphasized is the significance of energy demand increases of Non-OECD countries. In this context, he picked up air pollution issues in city areas as a simultaneous challenge in Non-OECD countries. He also referred to policy innovation, exemplifying policy mix and measures for state owned entities.



Eija-Riitta Korhola

Delegate of the Consultative Commission on Industrial Change; Adviser in the EU affairs

Evaluation of Paris Agreement and Strategies after COP21

Dr. Korhola explained her evaluation of the Paris Agreement by reviewing her experience with Kyoto Protocol. She remarked the harmful effect of undermining level playing fields in business and gave a warning of disparity in the market caused by Paris Agreement.



Toshiyuki Shiga

Vice Chairman, Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

Business initiatives after COP21

Mr. Shiga insisted transformation of business and society is required in order to implement net-zero CO₂ emission that Paris Agreement stipulates. Mr. Shiga introduced his company's current business activities with electric vehicles and future prospects for their ambitious goal of 90% emission reduction in new vehicles, showing lessons learned from their EV business.





Concurrent Sessions

16 Sessions

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum

Smart Grids

The landscape change in the production side and the supply side of the grid was explained, and the rise of a new business model “energy resource aggregation” was introduced. Following the introduction, presentations were given covering the establishment process of such business model in Japan, their technological aspect of interoperability, and their business aspect of value provided for customers. In the panel discussion, it was pointed out that appropriate policies which would signal/set a price for the service provided by such new businesses are necessary for establishment of the new business model. Furthermore, the importance of customer engagement was emphasized.



Bo Normark (Chair)
Chairman, Annex 6 Power T&D Systems, ISGAN



Hideo Ishii
Professor, Advanced Collaborative Research Organization for Smart Society, Waseda University



Stuart McCafferty
VP, EnergyIoT, Hitachi Energy Solutions Division, North America



Norio Murakami
President & CEO of ENERES Co., Ltd

CCS

This session focused on the global status of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), including ongoing CCS projects, current policy frameworks that can help drive CCS deployment and multilateral/global cooperative efforts on CCS. It was emphasized that CCS is crucial in the portfolio of low-carbon energy technology to achieve ambitious climate target. In the panel discussion, participants discussed implications of the Paris Agreement for CCS and the challenges to deploy CCS from a variety of perspectives.



Tim Dixon (Chair)
Manager, Technical Programme, IEAGHG



Alex Zapantis
General Manager, Asia Pacific Region, Global CCS Institute



Jarad Daniels
Director, Strategic Planning and Global Engagement, Office of Clean Coal and Carbon Management, Office of Fossil Energy, United States Department of Energy



Brian Allison
Assistant Head, CCS R&D and Innovation, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (UK BEIS)



Ziqiu Xue
Chief Researcher, CO₂ Storage Research Group, Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE)



Nuclear Energy (Fission)

Nuclear energy is one of the important energy sources from the view point of energy security and CO₂ reduction. For the continuous use of nuclear energy, development of innovative reactors such as generation IV reactor is important for improved safety, minimizing radioactive waste, and so on.

In this session, the speakers presented the mid-to-long-term nuclear strategy and current status of technology development for leading countries. After presentations, the speakers and the audience actively discussed about the required innovation on technology development and social issues such as regulation and financing. The speakers stressed that both the technical and social issues are important for the development of innovative reactors and continuous use of nuclear energy.



Yutaka Sagayama (Chair)

Assistant to the president JAEA (Japan Atomic Energy Agency)



Sal Golub

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Reactor Technologies, Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S. Department of Energy



François GAUCHÉ

Director of Nuclear Energy Division, the Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA)



Dohee Hahn

Director, Division of Nuclear Power, Department of Nuclear Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency



Koji Okamoto

Professor, Nuclear Professional School, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

Technology Transfer

Presentations were given on the key changes on the Paris Agreement and concrete examples of technology transfers by the activities of CTCN, UNIDO and shecco. In the panel discussion, it was pointed out that the implementation phase has already come, therefore both technology and financial mechanisms must be scaled up. The Montreal Agreement is one good example, and it shows that policies are still the effective way to lead the industry to tackle the climate change issues with collaboration between both public and private sectors, and developed and developing countries.



Ismail Serageldin (Chair)

Director, Library of Alexandria



Kazuhiko Hombu

Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy, The University of Tokyo



Pradeep Monga

Special Representative of the Director General and Director of Energy, UNIDO



Jan Dusek

Business Development Manager, shecco Japan



Power Conversion Technologies for Large Scale Renewables Integration

Presentations were given on the situations and challenges posed to the grid by the increasing renewables connected to the grid, and power conversion technologies on the grid side to deal with such situations were introduced, including HVDC, smart inverters, adjustable speed pumped storage hydro, etc. In the panel discussion, it was emphasized that while power conversion technologies for the grid may seem much more expensive than the other distributed technologies such as residential batteries, they may often be a more economically viable option when the investment cost of the whole power system is taken into account.



Georg Erdmann (Chair)
Professor, Berlin University of Technology



Bo Normark
Chairman, Annex 6 Power T&D Systems, ISGAN



Johannes Henkel
Head of Energy Market Development, Energy Economics,
50 Hertz Transmission GmbH



Yoshiro Owadano
Director-General, Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute,
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and
Technology (AIST)



Atsushi Nishioka
Energy Solution Business Unit, Hitachi, Ltd. (Chairman &
CEO, Hitachi ABB HVDC Technologies, Ltd.)

CO₂ Utilization

The draft of the ICEF CO₂ Utilization Roadmap was presented. It included details regarding the implementation of CO₂ utilization technologies that can consume a large amount of CO₂ and sequester it for a long time. CO₂ is a stable molecule emitted from the combustion of fossil fuels. CO₂ is currently used for various industrial feedstocks such as chemicals, bath additives, foaming gas, refrigerant and dry ice. However, the volume of CO₂ for such usage is small. The draft roadmap presented various plans to develop a roadmap on research, development and deployment of CO₂ utilization technologies.

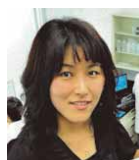
In the panel discussion, the speakers discussed CO₂ mitigation potential and market values of the suggested CO₂ usages (fuel, construction materials, chemical products and polymers).



David Sandalow (Chair)
Inaugural Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia
University



Issam Dairanieh
CEO, CO₂ Sciences



A.-H. Alissa Park
Director, Lenfest Center for Sustainable Energy, The Earth
Institute, Columbia University



Tohru Setoyama
Fellow, Executive officer, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation



Etsuko Fujita
Senior Chemist, Leader of the Artificial Photosynthesis
Group, Chemistry Division, Brookhaven National Laboratory



Colin McCormick
Chief Technologist, Valence Strategic LLC



Nuclear Fusion

Nuclear fusion has been a subject of research as the energy of future for a long time and important technologies have been developed under ITER program, which aims to construct their test reactor in 2020s. At the same time, various private companies and national projects are already competing towards commercialization of economically viable nuclear fusion power plants beyond ITER program. With this in the background, the participants discussed the overview of nuclear fusion R&D and possible strategy for commercialization, while discussing challenges in R&D and many different approaches of fusion reactors.



Yasushi Ono (Chair)

Professor, Department of Advanced Energy, Department of Advanced Energy, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, University of Tokyo



Masayuki Ono

NSTX-U Department Head, PPPL, Princeton University



Antony Ford

Consultant, Japan, Tokamak Energy Ltd



Sergei Putvinski

Chief Scientist, Tri Alpha Energy

Future of the Investment from the Private Sector

There were presentations of an LED project in India, activities of GCF and ADB for private investment, environmental technologies and the role of the mining sector, and the trend of investment in climate change mitigation. In the panel discussion, the importance of three pillars: technologies (e.g. promotion of technology transfer), finance (e.g. introduction of innovative finance mechanism), and policies were highlighted. Regarding policies, speakers pointed out the importance of setting national priorities. Some speakers suggested that regulatory framework can promote creation of the market and others recommended that governments should provide much more stable regulations or keep the unregulated market for private sectors in order not to stall investment.



Takashi Hongo (Chair)

Senior Fellow, Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute



Manu Maudgal

Programme Advisor, Energy Efficiency Services Limited /GIZ



Jiwoo Choi

Head (Acting) of the Private Sector Facility, Green Climate Fund



David Barton

Investment Specialist, Private Sector Operations Department, Asian Development Bank



Robert M. Friedland

Founder and Executive Chairman, Ivanhoe Mines



Joshua L. Steiner

Head of Industry Verticals, Bloomberg L.P.



Measures to Meet the Energy Demand Rise in Developing Countries

Presentations were made on current situations in the power sector of South and Southeast Asian countries, and on ways to meet the energy demand while also reducing GHG emissions. During the discussions, it was pointed out that considering each country's situations and energy reserves, fossil fuel generation is still needed to meet the energy demand in the region. In that sense, better and more efficient generation technologies need to be utilized. However, implementing new technologies is difficult and there are still a lot of issues. Therefore it is important to consider how to organize technical and financial support.



Shozo Kaneko (Chair)

Senior Cooperative Researcher Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo



Masakazu Toyoda

Chairman & CEO, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)



Priyantha D C Wijayatunga

Principal Energy Specialist, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank



Le Huu Phuc

Director General, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam



Yozaburo Mabuchi

Senior Vice President, Assistant to President, Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems, Ltd.

Hydrogen Energy

There were five presentations on hydrogen usage for energy, two were on activities with government funding, and three were on activities with private funding. In the panel discussion, a couple of points are featured to verify the relevancy of utilizing hydrogen in the energy system. One was safety and public acceptance. Customer communication was referred to as a way to obtain public acceptance. Another point was efficiency, including energy efficiency, economic efficiency and CO₂ reduction. Speakers introduced ways to improve efficiency and reaffirmed hydrogen is one option that is suitable for long distance transportation and seasonal storage. Finally they agreed that stakeholder involvement is the key to overcome obstacles.



Reiko Kuroda (Chair)

Scientific Advisory Board of the UN Secretary-General; Professor, Research Institute for Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science



Shigeru Muraki

Executive Adviser, Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.



Klaus Bonhoff

Managing Director (Chair), NOW GmbH, National Organisation Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology



Koichi Kojima

Project General Manager, R&D and Engineering Management Div., Advanced R&D and Engineering Company, Toyota Motor Corporation



Ingmar Ploemen

Manager, New Energy Technologies, Shell Global Solutions



Hideo Shigekiyo

Technical/Commercial Manager, Industrial Gases Dept., Air Products Japan K.K.



Solar Power Satellite (SPS)

This session focused on Solar Power Satellite (SPS), which generates electricity with abundant solar radiation in space and transmits the power to a receiver on the earth surface for consumption. The SPS will provide carbon-free power to meet the base load demand on a mass scale. In recent years, there have been developments in feasible system designs and R&D of key technologies for wireless power transmission. In this session, the followings were discussed: 1) the overview of the SPS; 2) the key technologies and 3) the strategy for SPS deployment in order to cultivate ideas for R&D and realization of the SPS.



Hiroshi Matsumoto (Chair)
President, RIKEN



John C. Mankins
President, Artemis Innovation Management Solutions LLC



Tadashi Takano
Visiting Professor, Department of Electronic Engineering,
Nihon University



Darel Preble
President and Executive Director, Space Solar Power
Institute



Naoki Shinohara
Professor, Kyoto University



Raymond J. Kopp (Chair)
Senior Fellow, Co-Director, Center for Energy and Climate
Policy, Resources for the Future



Keigo Akimoto
Group Leader of Systems Analysis Group, Chief Researcher,
Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth
(RITE)



Sir David King
UK Foreign Secretary's Special Representative for Climate
Change, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)



David Victor
Professor of International Relations, School of Global Policy
and Strategy, University of California, San Diego (UCSD)



Ryuji Matsuhashi
Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, The University
of Tokyo

Prospects for NDCs and Incremental Action

Four speakers gave presentations about the prospects for NDCs and incremental actions including reviewing systems and integrated contribution approaches based on the background of policies of world nations, especially the USA, the UK and Japan. In the panel discussion, the effectiveness and difficulties of using abatement cost as evaluating indicators were pointed out. Also, methods of approaches for collectively increasing ambition and expectations of disruptive clean energy technologies were discussed.



Buildings/Residences in Smart Cities

In this session, technology development and policies for the implementation of Smart Cities were discussed. Smart City is a concept of future city based on advanced energy system and ICT infrastructure, through optimizing energy use, public service, security and transportation among others.

Main focuses of technology development were technology integration of building envelope, energy-efficient equipment, renewable energy integration and building energy management. Policy aspects such as energy saving requirement and/or performance labelling embedded in building codes were essential to promote green technology diffusion to the market. The speakers also discussed behavioral aspects of the consumers.



Alan Meier (Chair)

Senior Scientist, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



Shin-ichi Tanabe

Professor, Ph.D., Department of Architecture, Waseda University



Patrick Quinton

President, Civic Innovation NW, LLC



Atsushi Kurosawa

Director, Global Environment Program Research and Development Division, The Institute of Applied Energy

Energy Storage

Presentations were given on the background of required energy storage technologies including the off-grid situation and concrete examples of projects for resiliency in the USA. Also, two different manufactures explained their technologies on redox flow battery and hydrogen storage system. In the panel discussion, it was argued that regulatory reform is needed for the penetration of the grid market, while on the other hand, being off-grid is a suitable condition to introduce energy storage technology. It was also pointed out that energy storage technologies should be evaluated not only based on cost but also on benefits provided by each technology.



Itaru Yasui (Chair)

Honorary Advisor, National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE); Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo



Seth Mullendore

Project Director, Clean Energy Group



Takashi Yano

General Manager, Business Development Department, Energy System Division, Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.



Ravi Seethapathy

Executive Chairman, Biosirus Inc.



Hiroyuki Ota

General Manager, New Energy Solution Project, Toshiba Corporation



Transportation

Multiple measures for the reduction of CO₂ emission, such as low-carbon fuel, improvement of fuel efficiency, low-carbon mobility, and improvement of traffic flow, have become an important issue. In particular, introduction of advanced road traffic systems for reduction in CO₂ emissions has a great potential for future CO₂ emissions reduction. To aim for CO₂ net-zero emission over the mid-to-long term, the session focused on opportunities and challenges for the introduction of advanced road traffic systems such as urban traffic management, urban mobility, and road vehicle automation. Panelists discussed barriers and success factors in introduction and adaptation of new road transport systems.



Yoshihiro Suda (Chair)

Professor, Dr.Eng., Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo



Cecilia Tam

Special Adviser, Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre



Lutz Rothhardt

Director, Development Japan, BMW GROUP Japan



Takashi Iwasaki

Project General Manager, System R&D Dept. No.1 Advanced Safety System R&D Div., Toyota Motor Corporation

Desirable R&D for Innovative Technologies and the Potential for International Cooperation

Presentations were made by six speakers from the government, academia and business sector. The topics covered by the presentations were Mission Innovation and the national innovation strategy in the USA, the Japanese innovation strategy toward 2050 and its technological focus, and desirable private sector involvement in the publicly funded R&D programs. Also the result of the G7 Working Group (G7WG) was unveiled as a promising approach to the international cooperation on public R&D programs between developed countries in the field of hydrogen carrier systems and high temperature geothermal power generation.

In the panel discussion, challenges to the international cooperation in each R&D cycle were pointed out, in the context of increasing competition between countries. Also it was pointed out that international standards could be a serious problem for international collaboration.



Carlo Carraro (Chair)

Scientific Director, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; President Emeritus, University of Venice; Vice Chair, IPCC WG III



Michał Kleiber

Head of Computational Science & Engineering Dept., Institute of Fundamental Technological Research Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, PL



Tom Autrey

Staff Scientist, Physical Science Division, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Catalysis Science



Akira Yabe

Director General, Renewable Energy Unit, Energy System & Hydrogen Unit, Technology Strategy Center, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)



Shane Kosinski

Deputy Director for Operations for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E), U.S. Department of Energy



Laura Diaz Anadon

University Lecturer (tenured assistant professor) in Public Policy, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge



Chad Evans

Executive Vice President, Council on Competitiveness

Closing Remarks



Toshinao Nakagawa

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan



Yoshihiro Seki

State Minister of the Environment, Japan



Kiyoshi Odawara

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan



Kazuo Furukawa

Chairman, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

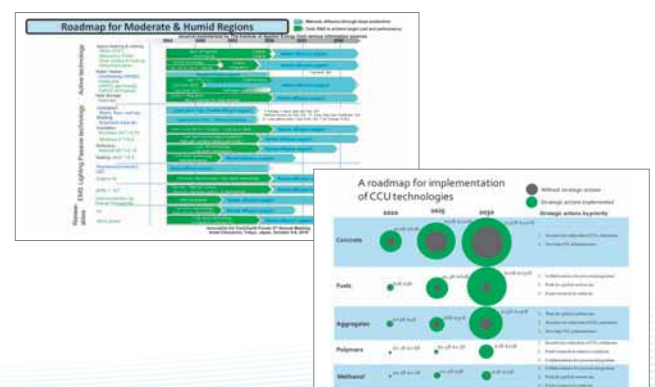
ICEF2016 Roadmaps

Two ICEF Roadmap drafts were presented in concurrent sessions and discussed as global industry-academia-government initiatives for sharing visions for the development and dissemination of innovative low carbon technologies. They were also presented at the Closing Session.

The roadmap for CO₂ Utilization resulted from the efforts of the Steering Committee member Mr. David Sandalow et al. After assessing almost 180 global technology developments on the basis of their technology feasibility, readiness, markets and momentum, 4 fields (fuel, construction materials, chemical products and polymers) have been shown close to practical use.

The other roadmap is for ZEB / ZEH (Zero-Energy Building / Zero-Energy House). Many roadmaps of this area have been created by international organizations or national/local governments, but none took the humidity factor fully into consideration, even though it greatly affects the level of comfort. The draft ICEF roadmap focused on humidity because the regions where population and energy demand are expected to increase are located in humid areas. In the concurrent discussion, humidity, natural ventilation and insulation of windows were the main topics of discussion.

The two drafts were revised to reflect the opinions and comments received at ICEF, and the finalized versions were presented at an ICEF side event of COP22. The final roadmaps have been published on the ICEF website.





Statement

At the closing session, the steering committee issued a statement. This statement is a set of principles and recommendations drafted by the ICEF Steering Committee, taking into account discussion of the conference and the adoption of Paris Agreement in December last year. This year's statement clarified the role of ICEF and made various recommendations to the actors in the government, business and academia with emphasis on "Net Zero Anthropogenic CO₂ Emissions" as the key concept of ICEF.

ICEF 2016 Statement from the Steering Committee

- Toward achieving net zero anthropogenic CO₂ emissions -

October 6, 2016

Preamble

ICEF (Innovation for Cool Earth Forum) was established in 2014, by the initiative of Shinzo Abe, the Prime Minister of Japan, and the ICEF's Third Annual Conference was held on October 5-6, 2016 in Tokyo. More than 1,000 experts from governments, businesses and academia representing about 80 countries and regions attended and discussed a variety of topics in plenary and concurrent sessions. The Steering Committee of the ICEF welcomes the historic Paris Agreement reached at COP21 in December 2015. Taking into account the Agreement as well as active discussions at ICEF, the Steering Committee is pleased to announce the following statement.

Our basic understandings

1. The climate is changing and global emissions continue to rise despite global effort since 1997 when The Kyoto Protocol was agreed. As a result, the global temperature is on the rise, posing a great threat to humanity. Since the recent rise is caused mainly by human activities, we must ultimately stabilize the global temperature at levels that are not dangerous.

Our goal

2. The Fifth Assessment Report by the IPCC states that "cumulative total emissions of CO₂ and global mean surface temperature response are approximately linearly related". This means we must adopt as a goal to achieve at least NET ZERO ANTHROPOGENIC CO₂ EMISSIONS in the long run in order to stabilize global temperature levels. This is the principle applicable to any level of temperature stabilization including the 2-degree target.

We should pursue this goal together with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as poverty alleviation, economic growth and energy access as articulated in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This is not an easy task; rather, it is very challenging. Achieving net zero CO₂ emissions requires, for example, 100% carbon-free power generation (renewables, nuclear and fossil fuel with CCS) and all energy sources of automobiles must be converted to bio-fuels, electricity and hydrogen that are produced in carbon-free processes. In doing so, technological innovation and policies to transform global energy and socio-economic systems are essential.

Role of ICEF

3. ICEF is an international forum to promote innovation in addressing climate change. Therefore ICEF is one of the best-suited platforms to discuss the long-term innovations needed to achieve our goal. Innovation is crucial not only to achieve our goal but also to enhance our ambition for deep emission cuts without causing additional burden to our economy.

Role of public and private sectors in promoting technology innovation

4. Technological innovation in both supply and demand sides should be promoted through free competition among actors in the private sectors. At the same time, the role of the public sector is essential especially for the long-term research and early deployment of new technology through institutional arrangements and financial supports. It is rather hard for actors in the private sectors to bear the full cost to develop innovative but uncertain technologies while the fruits will be shared with competitors. To mobilize massive amount of financial resources for investing in innovation, it is essential for governments to show the private sector the clear direction of our future. The best combination of private and public roles in innovation should be pursued.

Need for international cooperation

5. To cope with global climate change, international cooperation is imperative in every aspect from policy to technology innovation. In this sense, we welcome "Mission Innovation" launched in November 2015 by 20 Major Economies, and other international initiatives in this area being promoted.

In view of enormous demand for infrastructure in developing countries, developed countries should cooperate with developing countries to promote diffusion of technologies to avoid "lock-in" effects. Such efforts should be accompanied by financial and other means of assistance.

Steering Committee Members



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ICEF2017

Save the Date

Innovation for Cool Earth Forum 4th Annual Meeting

Date: **October 4-5, 2017**

Venue: **Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo, Japan**

URL: <http://www.icef-forum.org/>



ICEF2016 Report