E.0
ENERGY NEW ERA

The energy policy of Japan

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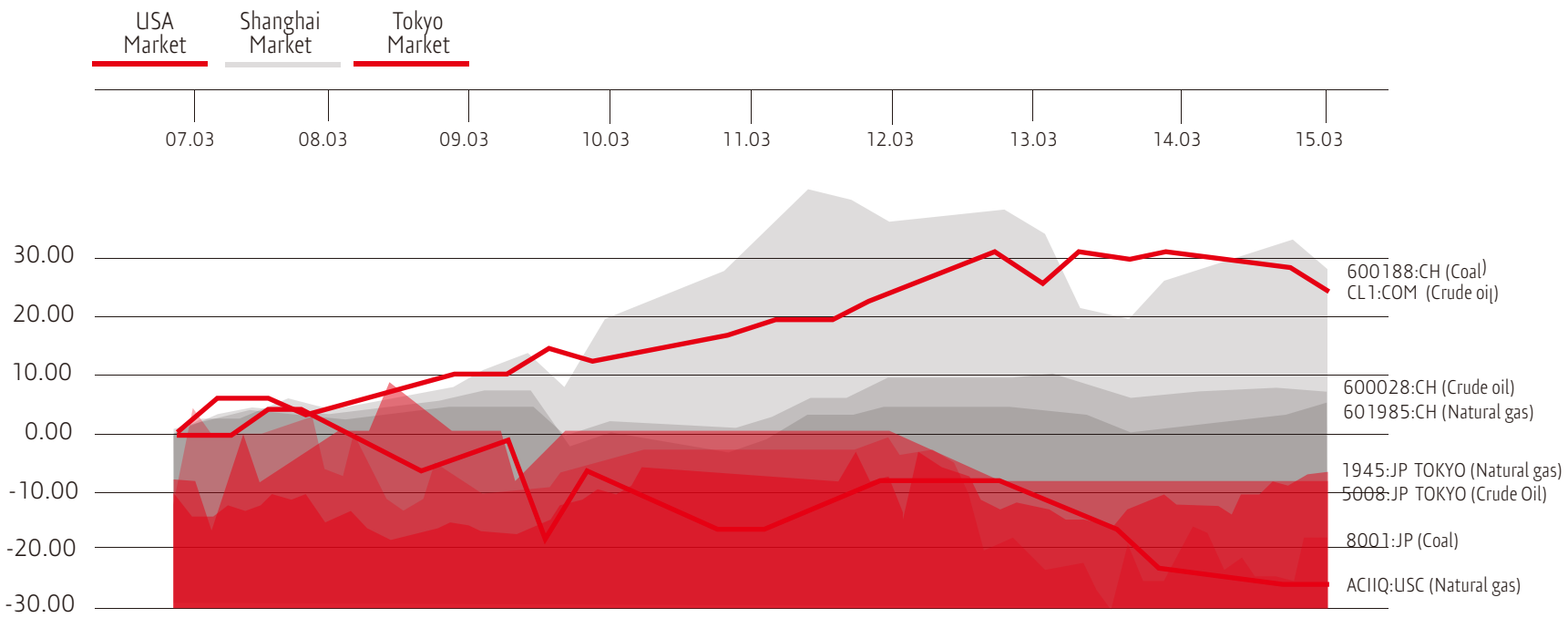
Divergence in policy between USA and Japan

A bigger concern is Japan's growing role in keeping alive an energy source that President Barack Obama and Japan's allies elsewhere have been fighting to bury: coal. A recent trip to Tokyo, Nagoya and Yokohama by POLITICO found that Japanese utilities are in the midst of replacing many of their aging coal power units with more efficient new ones, a decision that locks in carbon dioxide emissions for decades. The fact that encoureage some countries to invest on coal is its low cost.



"

Today, we're talking about decarbonization. We must phase out our emissions. So even with the best technology, which will emit the least amount of CO2

Nishimura, the former government climate negotiator and senior fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs

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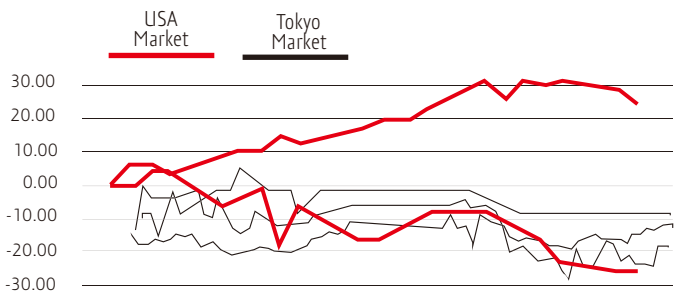
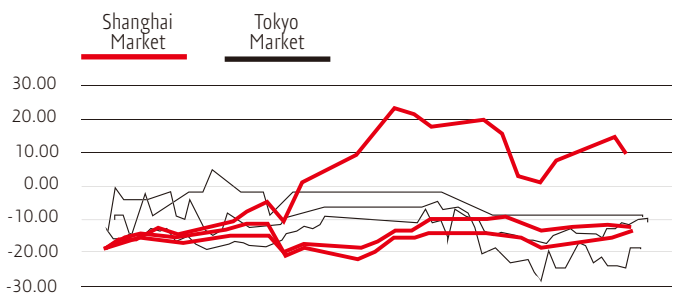
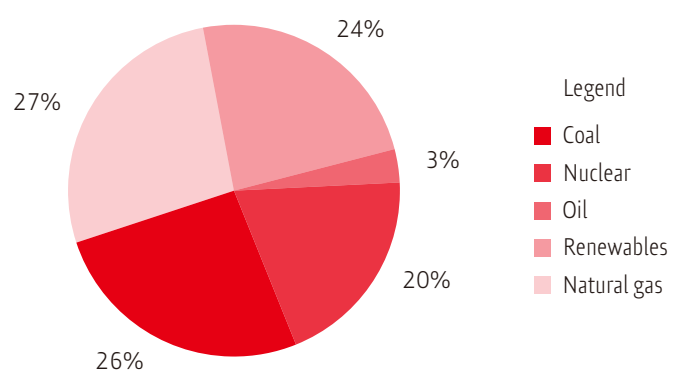




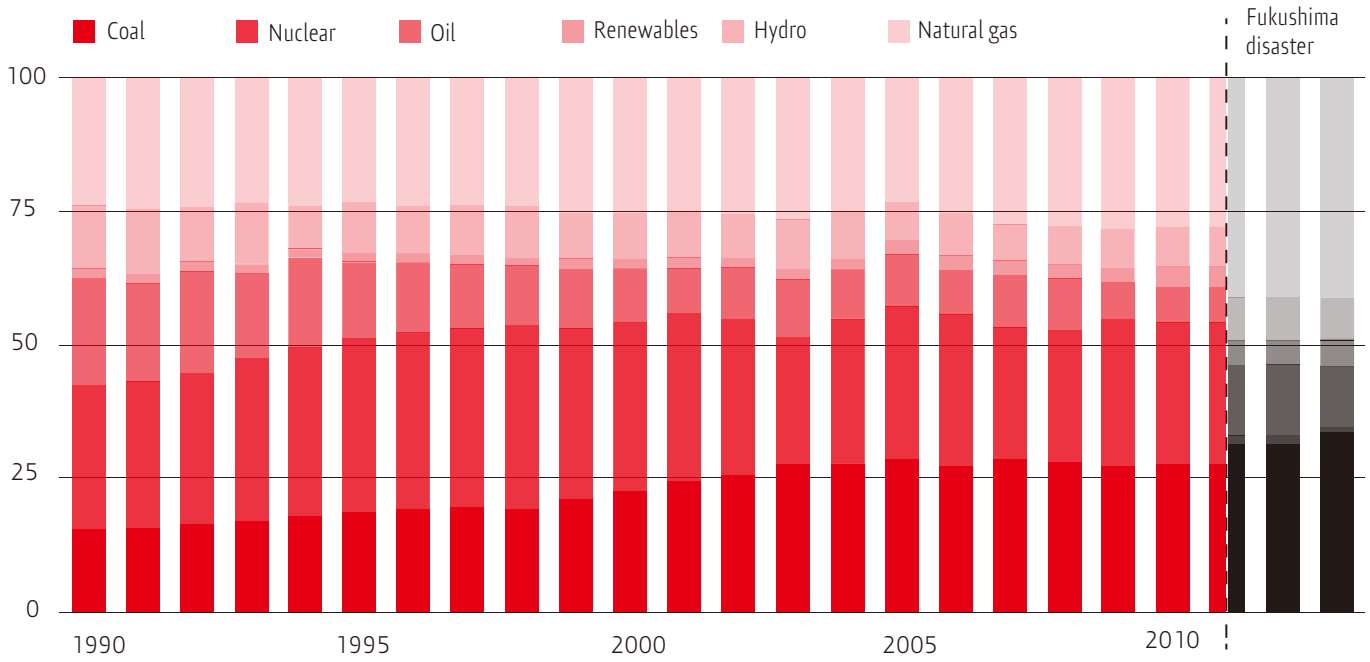
The legacy of the Fukushima's nuclear disaster

On Friday 11 March 2011 Japan is hit by an earthquake of magnitude 9.0 at 2.46 pm and invested by a large tsunami.
Eleven reactors at four nuclear power plants in the region were operating at the time and all shut down automatically when the quake hit.
A hardened emergency response centre on site was unable to be used in grappling with the situation, due to radioactive contamination.
There have been no deaths or cases of radiation sickness from the nuclear accident, but over 100,000 people were evacuated from their homes to ensure this.
Government nervousness delays the return of many.
Official figures show that there have been well over 1000 deaths from maintaining the evacuation, in contrast to little risk from radiation if early return had been allowed.
After the Fukushima's disaster Japan, and other country in all the world continue to invest in nuclear power.

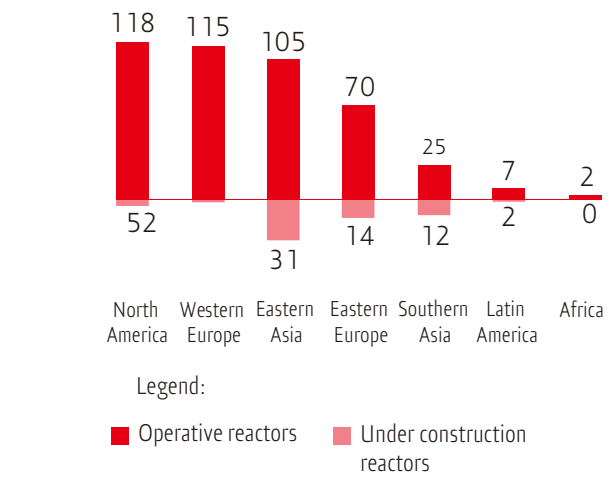
Japan's proposed energetic power by 2030



Percentual share of energy in Japan



Number of nuclear reactors in the world



Sources: Darius Dixon, Politico; World Nuclear Association, March 2016;
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Daily World CO_2
Emissions of March 17th, 2016

404.19 ppm
(part per million)

Green market: project-tecnology

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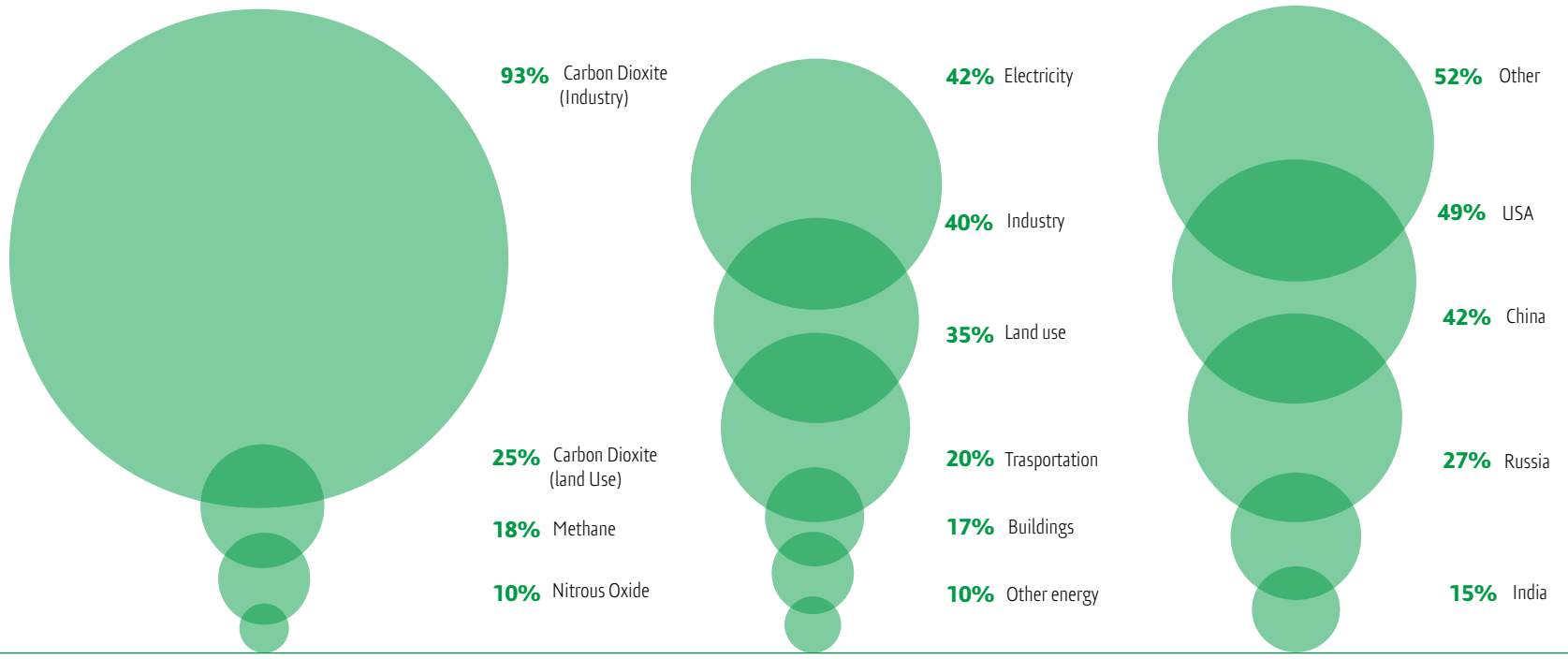
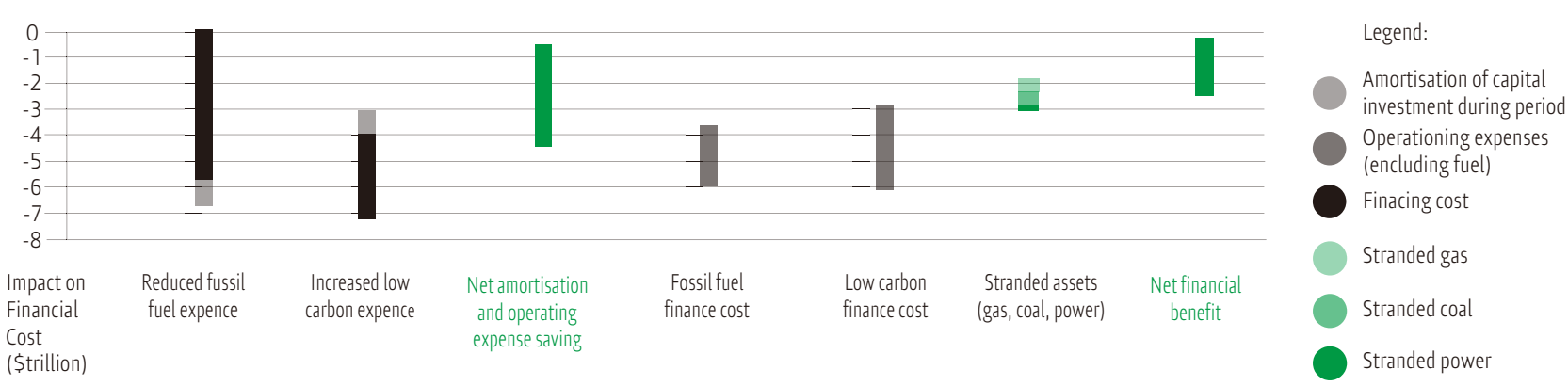
Trend in global greenhouse gas emissions

At the global scale, the key greenhouse gases emitted by human activities are Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O), Fluorinated gases (F-gases).
Global greenhouse gas emissions can also be broken down by the economic activities that lead to their production.
Increase of CO2 since 1970 with emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes are grown up throught agriculture activity, deforestation, and other land use.



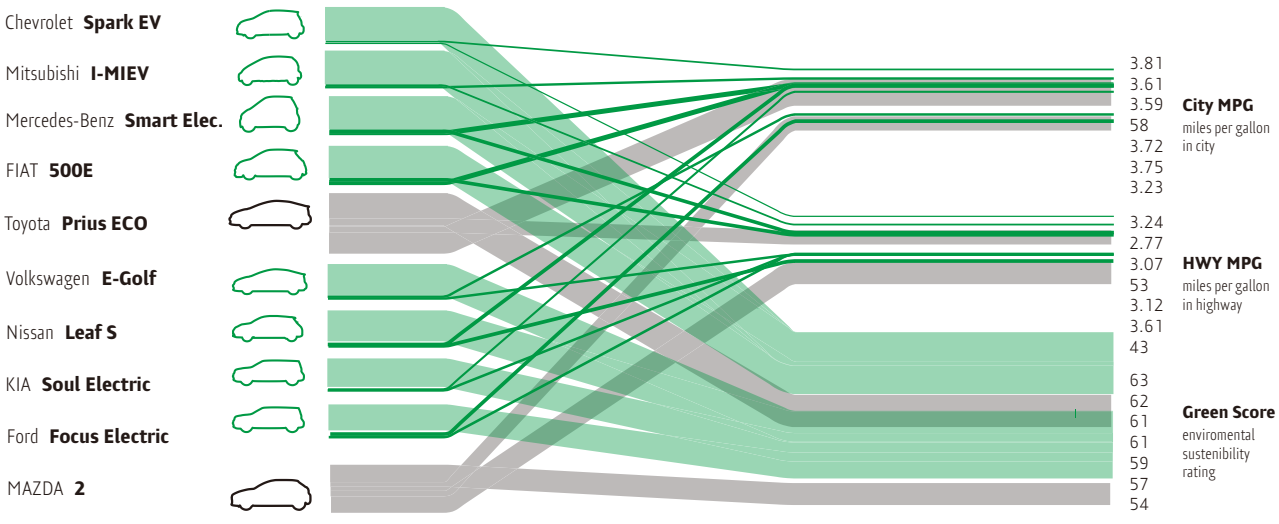
Financial impact of coal to renewable energy transition (2015-2035)

Low-carbon investment needs would translate into an actual financial impact on the economy. By the end of 2035, an additional incremental US$4 trillion of low-carbon assets (not pictured) would have been invested and be on the books and available for continued production after 2035. Governments bear the biggest risk of value loss due to an energy transition. Beginning with producers, governments and government-owned companies own well over half of global fossil fuel assets by output and reserves.



2016's green cars rating

According to climate meeting in Paris in December is expected to increase pressure for cleaner cars and trucks, which produce about a sixth of global carbon emissions and a quarter of the U.S. total. The breakthrough vehicle for lower emissions cars was the Toyota Prius, a gas-battery hybrid introduced in 1997 in Japan and worldwide in 2000. Nowadays even proponents acknowledge that cheaper oil and rising demand for cars in China, India and other developing nations could swamp the benefit of lowering emissions from cars in the U.S. and Europe.



2020's energy strategy

Nowadays the European Union's energy policies work to increase develpopment and use of renewables and its topics. In particular Europe invest on renewable energy to ensure the reliable provision of energy whenever and wherever needed and to encourage a competitive environment offering affordable prices for homes, businesses, and industries.
The energy consumption had to be sustainable, through the lowering of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and fossil fuel dependence.

The EU's energy priorities between 2010 and 2020

+20%
Increase of the share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix to at least 20% of consumption

-20%
Reduction in greenhouse gases

Sources: EPA; United States Environmental Protection Agency; Bloomberg.com; QuickTake.com;

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San Marco Airport
Green energy produced until now

3109,683 MWh
(Megawatt/hour)