IPHE Country Update April 2019: Japan

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1. New Initiatives, Programs, and Policies on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells

The Strategic Road Map for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells was released March 12, 2019. In order to achieve goals set in the Basic Hydrogen Strategy, Japan set new targets and decided to establish an Expert Committee to evaluate and conduct follow-up for each field.

The Strategic Road Mapfor Hydrogen and Fuel Cells (Plan) ~ Action plan of industry-academic-government for realization of Hydrogen Society ~ (overall) In order to achieve goal settled in Basic Hydrogen Strategy. et of new targets to achieve (Spec of basic technologies and goals of beakedowned cost), establish approach to achieve Establish committee to evaluate by experts and conduct follow-up for each field. Goals in Basic Set of targets to achieve Approach to target achievement HydrogenStrategy $\underline{2025} \quad \bullet \quad \textbf{Price difference between FCV and HV} \, (\texttt{¥3m} \rightarrow \texttt{¥0.7m} \,)$ · Regulatory reform and developing FCV 200k@2025 800k@2030 technology Cost of main FCV system (FC ¥20k/kW → ¥5k/kW Hydrogen Storage ¥0.7m → ¥0.3m Consideration for creating nation wide network of HRS <u>2025</u> ● Construction and HRS 320@2025 Construction cost $\pm 350 \text{m} \rightarrow \pm 200 \text{m}$ operating costs Coperating cost ¥34m→¥15m Extending operation hours Costs of components for $Compressor ¥90m \rightarrow ¥50m$ Accumulator¥50m → ¥10m Early Bus 1,200@2030 Vehicle cost of FC bus ($Y150m \rightarrow Y52.5m$) · Expanding HRS for FC bus 2020s ※In addition, promote development of guidelines and technology development for expansion of hydrogen use in the field of FC trucks, ships and train. Commercialize · Developing of high efficiency 2020 Efficiency of hydrogen power generation (26%→27%) @2030 combustor etc. Early realization · Developing technology of FC 2025 Realization of grid parity of Commercial and of grid parity industrial use Scaling-up and improving efficiency of brown coal gasifier Production: Production cost from brown coal gasification Hydrogen Cost 2020s (¥several hundreds/Nm3→¥12/Nm3) Scaling-up and improving $Storage/Transport: Scale-up \, of \, Lique fied \, hydrogen \, tank$ ¥30/Nm3@2030 thermal insulation properties (thousands m→50km) ¥20/Nm3@future Higher efficiency of Liquefaction (13.6kWh/kg)→6kWh/kg) Demonstration in model regions for System cost of <u>2030</u> • Cost of electrolyzer (¥2m/kW→0.5m/kW)social deployment utilizing the water electrolysis Efficiency of water $(5kWh/Nm3\rightarrow 4.3kWh/Nm3)$ achievement in the demonstration of electrolysis ¥50,000/kW Namie, Fukushima Development of electrolysers with @future higher efficiency and durability

2. Hydrogen and Fuel Cell R&D Update

Nothing new to report in this period.

3. Demonstration, Deployments, and Workforce Developments Update

Nothing new to report in this period.



4. Events and Solicitations

Hydrogen Energy Ministerial Meeting 2019 is scheduled for September 25th in Tokyo. (tentative)

5. Investments: Government and Collaborative Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Funding

METI decided its Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Budget for FY2019 is JPY 60.2Billion.

6. Regulations, Codes & Standards, and Safety Update

Nothing new to report in this period.



Summary Country Update April 2019: Japan

Transportation	Target Number	Current Status	Partnerships, Strategic Approach	Support Mechanism
Fuel Cell Vehicles ¹	40,000 by 2020 200,000 by 2025 800,000 by 2030	3,026 As of March 2019	-	Subsidy for purchase (national and local government initiative)
FC Bus	100 by 2020 1,200 by 2030	18 As of March 2019	-	Subsidy for purchase (national and local government initiative)
Fuel Cell Trucks ²	No target	-	-	 Subsidy for R&D, demonstration (national government initiative)
Forklifts	500 by 2020 10,000 by 2030	160 As of March 2019	-	 Subsidy for R&D, demonstration (national government initiative) Subsidy for purchase (national government initiative)
H₂ Refueling Stations	Target Number	Current Status	Partnerships, Strategic Approach	Support Mechanism
70 MPa On-Site Production	160 by 2020 900 by 2030	17 operational As of March 2019 (2 in progress)	Initially focusing on four major metropolitan areas	Subsidy for CAPEX/OPEX(national government and partially local government initiative)

¹ Includes Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles with Range Extenders

² As above



70 MPa Delivered		86 operational As of March 2019 (8 in progress)	 Establishing Japan H2 mobility LLC, (JHyM) for development of a hydrogen station network Regulatory reform of HRC 	
35 MPa On-Site Production		24 operational As of November 2018	Municipality lead instruction as official vehicles	
35 MPa Delivered		_	veriicies	
Stationary	Target Number ³	Current Status	Partnerships, Strategic Approach	Support Mechanism
			Establishing ENE-FARM Partners	
Small ⁴	1.4 M by 2020 5.3 M by 2030	276,245 As of March 2019	 (manufactures, gas companies and constructors) Commercializing fuel cells(PEFC) for application by 2019 Commercializing fuel cells(SOFC) for application by 2021 	Subsidy for purchase (national government initiative)

Targets can be units installed and/or total installed capacity in the size range indicated 4 <5 kW (e.g., Residential Use)</pre>

⁵ 5kW – 400 kW (e.g., Distributed Residential Use)



Large ⁶	No target			
District Grid ⁷	No target			e.g., no Value-Added Tax applied to fuel cell generated electricity
Regional Grid ⁸	No target			
Telecom backup	No target			
H ₂ Production	Target ⁹	Current Status	Partnerships, Strategic Approach	Support Mechanism
Fossil Fuels ¹⁰	Procure 300,000 ton of Hydrogen		Japan-Australia Hydrogen Supply Chain pilot project	Subsidy for R&D, demonstration (national government initiative)
Water Electrolysis ¹¹ (PEM, Alkaline, SOEC)	annually by 2030 Reduce the cost of hydrogen to	10.9 MW	Large scale 10MW water electrolyser Project has started in Fukushima.	Subsidy for R&D, demonstration (national government initiative)
By-product H ₂	JPY30/Nm3			
Energy Storage from Renewables	Target ¹²	Current Status	Partnership, Strategic Approach	Support Mechanism

⁶ 0.3MW – 10 MW (e.g., Industrial Use)

⁷ 1MW – 30 MW (e.g., Grid Stability, Ancillary Services)

^{8 30}MW plus (e.g., Grid Storage and Systems Management)

⁹ Target can be by quantity (Nm³, kg, t) and by percentage of total production; also, reference to efficiency capabilities can be a target

¹⁰ Hydrogen produced by reforming processes

¹¹ Please indicate if targets relate to a specific technology (PEM, Alkaline, SOEC)

¹² Can be expressed in MW of Installed Capacity to use the electricity from renewable energy generation, and Annual MWh of stored energy capacity



Power to Power ¹³ Capacity	No target		
Power to Gas ¹⁴ Capacity	No target		 Subsidy for R&D, demonstration (national government initiative)

Operator has an obligation to return the electricity stored through the use of hydrogen back to electricity
Operator has the opportunity to provide the stored energy in the form of hydrogen back to the energy system through multiple channels (e.g., merchant product, enriched natural gas, synthetic methane for transportation, heating, electricity)