What's on with China's "hydrogen consortium1" and Japan's "hydrogen society²"?

Rolf Schmid and Xin Xiong, Bio4Business, Stuttgart

Focus

- **Energy production**
- Transportation sector
- Chemical, coal and steel industry



	2021	Shell JV with Zhangjiakou	20 MW electrolyzer powered by wind			
		Beijing Winter Olympics	turbines provides 4000 Nm ³ /h H ₂			
	2021	Baofeng Energy Group	150 MW electrolyzer and 200 MW PV			
			plant for H ₂ captive use			
	2022	Sinopec Kuche plant	electrolyzers and 300 MW PV plant,			
			scalable to 700 MV, for H ₂ captive use			



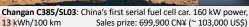
The hydrogen will go to a cracker in a 1 Mt ethylene plant

China National Energy Administration Hydrogen Industry Development Plan to 2025 March 23, 2022.

- o Manufacture about 50,000 FCV
- Install a large number of hydrogen refueling stations
- Master core technologies and manufacturing processes
- (production, processing, transport, refueling, fuel cells and system integration)
- Core competencies: manufacture and scale up AEL and PEM electrolyzers, improve efficiency of hydrogen conversion from renewable energy sources
- Produce hydrogen from non-fossil sources at 100,000-200,000 t/y
 Provide demonstration projects for FCVs such as cabs and busses
- Involve more than 300 industrial companies in the hydrogen value chain in three preferred regions: (1) the Yangtze River Delta (Shanghai - Jiangsu - Zhejiang), (2) Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, and (3) Guangdong and the Greater Bay Area.
- strengthen hydrogen energy production and trade along the belt-and-road initiative BRI, and develop infrastructure and projects

	2021	2025	2030	2060
	"145" plan period		("emission peak")	("net zero emission")
Fuel cell vehicles	7.000	50.000		
Gasoline stations	270	1.000	900	
Electrolyzer capacity			100 GW	
Hydrogen production (tons)		up to 200.000	35 million	60 million
Hydrogen cost			1.60 €/Nm ³	









- 78.000 m² AIST Renewable Energy Institute with photovoltaic demonstrators, wind turbine, geothermal and ammonia demonstrators Sumitomo Rubber pilot plant for the production of tyres with renewable energy Fukushima Advanced Laminated Wood Manufacturing Center for production of laminated wood with renewable energy Fukushima Robot Testfield for drones

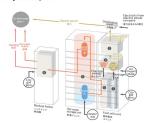
Focus

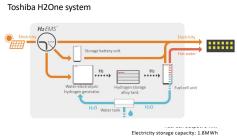
- Mobility
- Industry
- Households
- 2050 ("net zero 2020 2025 2030 emission") Fuel cell vehicles 40.000 200.000 800.000 Hydrogen fuel stations 100 320 900 **Urban SOFCs** 300.000* 5.300.000 3 mill. tons 20 mill. tons Hydrogen demand 1.60 €/Nm² Hydrogen cost
- FC trucks and busses
- o Zero-carbon steel
- o Cheaper fuel cells
- Scale up of electrolysers (PEM & AEM)
- o Innovative R&D



Residential Fuel Cell ENE-FARM

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.





14 research and technological development projects to expand the use of hydrogen

https://www.nedo.go.jp/news/press/AA5 101462.ht

- Kobe Port Island (households)
- Kansai Airport (energy, bus, forklift)
- Nagoya region (car manufacturers)
- Yokohama/Kawasaki (households, port)
- o Expo '25 in Osaka
- Sendai Region (MCH)
- Hokkaido (wind energy, composting), and more

Private public partnerships

- o Ammonia supply chain
- do.go.jp/news/press/AA5 101502.html
- o Zero-carbon

steelhttps://www.nedo.go.jp/news/press/AA5_101503.html

China's share in global installed capacity BP, 2022

- 40% of wind turbines
- 36% of photovoltaics
- 30% of hydropower

Hydrogen-related patent applications

2011-2020

CN: 21,235 JP: 34,624





¹China's hydrogen consortium has 87 members, mostly from industries. It was founded 2019 by the MIIT

²Japan's concept of a "hydrogen society" was introduced in 2016 by Meti.

"Offshore wind turbines in a single Chinese province could supply all of Japan's hydrogen needs' https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-27214-7