IRENA-Japan Workshop (January 15th, 2018)
Keynote Speech

- Excellencies and Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Tadashi Mogi, Director of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. First of all, I would like to express my gratitude for your participation in this IRENA-Japan collaboration workshop.
- I also would like to express my appreciation to the IRENA for the arrangements made for today's workshop.
- The IRENA plays a significant role in the global diffusion of renewable energy. I feel very pleased today to be having this workshop in collaboration with the IRENA.
- Taking this opportunity, I would first like to speak about the current situation of Japanese policy on renewable energy, and then I will introduce the "Fukushima Plan for a New Energy Society" as a regional effort that fits well with today's agenda.

- It has been seven years since the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. During that seven-year period, the environment surrounding Japanese energy policy has changed dramatically.
- Especially in terms of renewable energy, the feed-in-tariff scheme was introduced in 2012 and Japan has been promoting its development. As a result, the average annual

growth rate of renewable energy has been around 30 percent since the introduction of the feed-in-tariff scheme, and we are on the way to achieving a 22 to 24 percent renewable energy share of total electricity generation by 2030, while in 2011 the renewable energy share was only 10 percent.

- Fukushima was severely affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. However, in accordance with Japan's development of renewable energy, Fukushima has been conducting advanced efforts to introduce renewable energy.
- Fukushima prefecture has set a target of 2040 for producing more than 100 percent of the total primary energy demand for the prefecture from renewable sources.
- Fukushima is advancing renewable energy introduction, industrial clusters, and research and development in order to become a "leading region for renewable energy."
- In order to support and underpin the reconstruction of Fukushima through the development of the energy sector, in September 2016, under the direction of Prime Minister Abe, the Japanese government formulated the "Fukushima Plan for a New Energy Society".
- The following are three key points of the "Fukushima Plan".
  - The first point is to maximize the introduction of renewable energy in Fukushima.

- The second point is to develop smart communities in various areas in Fukushima that make use of renewable energy.
- The third point is to establish a model for realizing a hydrogen-based society of the future, where hydrogen is produced from renewable energy, and stored, transported, and used.

● For the first point of expanding the introduction of renewable energy, the potential of solar and wind power in Fukushima is maximized. Currently, delivering the electricity produced by such renewable sources to the large power consumption areas like Tokyo is unfeasible due to a lack of transmissioncapacity, but development of the transmission lines will begin at a high pace from next year.

● Regarding the second point, smart community demonstration projects in five cities and towns of Fukushima have been initiated. In those demonstration projects, electricity and heat from the distributed power sources and renewable energy are supplied to several public facilities or even to the entire urban district.

● Lastly, utilization of the hydrogen. Hydrogen is known to be a clean energy source which does not emit CO2 when it is consumed. If renewable energy is utilized to produce the hydrogen, the entire process will be CO2-free from production to consumption. In addition, when surplus energy is produced with renewable sources, it can be transformed

into the hydrogen for storage and re-use. It is effective for efficient use of renewable energy.

- In the “Fukushima Plan,” a water-electrolysis facility with the world’s largest output capacity of 10,000 (ten thousand) kilo watts is to be constructed at Namie-city in Fukushima prefecture. Namie-city is located only 10 kilometers to the north of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. The facility at Namie-city will produce large amounts of hydrogen from renewable energy sources like solar power. Around the summer of next year, full-scale construction of the hydrogen production plant will begin and the first hydrogen from that plant will be delivered in the spring of 2020. By showing our utilization of the Fukushima-generated hydrogen during the coming Tokyo Olympic and Paralympics in 2020, Japan hopes to demonstrate to the world that it is taking the lead in the development of a hydrogen-based society.
- These projects I have just mentioned are on exhibit at the Japan Pavilion in this exhibition center. I would like to encourage you to come and see them after this workshop.

- Fukushima was greatly damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. Taking this opportunity, I would again

like to express my sincere appreciation for the support Japan received from the international community during such hard times. However, Fukushima is already taking positive steps to be a leading region for renewable energy. I hope that my presentation has brought the significant progress made by Fukushima to your kind attention today.

- Making Fukushima a leading region for renewable energy will result in its further reconstruction and revitalization. As a real advanced example of regional energy transition, the “Fukushima Plan” can contribute to further expanding the development of renewable energy around the world.
- Let me conclude my remarks today with my wish that today’s workshop become a significant step in shedding light on the key role of regional efforts for renewable energy development.
- Thank you for your attention.