Briefing Document for Panel: India Japan Collaboration on Green Hydrogen

Thursday, 20 July 2023 | ITC Maurya, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi | 14:15 – 15:15 hrs IST

General note to speakers

- Speakers using **PowerPoint slides are requested to share the files in advance**.
- All speakers are kindly requested to keep to the allocated speaking times outlined below.
- The moderator of the panel shall be strict on time-keeping to allow sufficient time for all verbal interventions and discussion.

Context for the Session

India's Green Hydrogen mission has emerged as a key lever for decarbonisation of the economy. The policy serves a dual purpose of helping India meet its climate target, and creating a Green Hydrogen economy in the country.

The mission comprehensively looks at financing, research and development, and skill development to expedite India's clean energy transition. As a prospective production hub, India has shown interest in exporting the green fuel to countries in the region including Japan.

Like India, the Government of Japan views hydrogen as a key element of their energy transition strategy, with the government setting a target to ramp up the annual production of hydrogen to 12 million tonnes by 2040. Under the present Japanese presidency, the G7 group of countries have emphasised the importance low-carbon and renewable hydrogen plays in decarbonizing economies worldwide. Additionally, the G7 countries are increasingly focusing on the importance of reducing production costs, developing an enabling infrastructure and supply chains, as well as developing common standards and certification for the production of low-emission hydrogen.

In cognizance of the importance which countries are attributing to green hydrogen production as an alternative fuel, the session will look at trends emerging across the production, and end-use spectrum of hydrogen in India and Japan. Additionally, the session will discuss challenges in creating a hydrogen based economy, and how collaboration between the two partner countries can help overcome these challenges.

Constitution of the Session

- **Session Moderator**: Mr. Alok Sharma, ED, CHT
- **Panelists**:
    - Mr. Girish Sethi, Senior Director – Energy Programme, TERI
    - Dr. S Nand, Adviser (Technical), The Fertiliser Association of India (FAI)
    - Mr. Hisashi Yoshida, GM, New Delhi Liaison Office, IHI Corp.
    - Dr. Paravastu Rambabu, Advisor, Greenko Group
    - Mr. Tomonori Terai, MD, Hitachi Zosen India Pvt. Ltd.

Format of Discussions

The panel comprises senior representatives from Indian and Japanese businesses, academicians and think tanks. To get the most out of the panel discussion, the Moderator will address targeted questions to the panelists in line with the theme of the session. However, the moderator will encourage panelists to engage and respond to points and issues raised by other panelists.

- The Moderator will make brief opening remarks (3 ***min***)
- Moderator to invite opening remarks/brief presentation from each panelist with targeted questions (***5 min each speaker; Total 25 min)***
- Moderator to then ask follow up questions to each speaker ***(4 min each speaker; total 20 min) – indicative questions (as above).*** If there is additional time, the Moderator will take questions from the audience **(12 min)**
- The Moderator then closes the session with concluding remarks **(1 min)**.

The total length of the panel is 60 minutes. Time is of essence; we request you to kindly adhere to the stipulated time limits.

Indicative Questions for the Panel

1. What is the current status of the demand and supply spectrum of green hydrogen? At what level of the green hydrogen spectrum has progress been made?
2. How does industry assess the policy outlook on green hydrogen in both India and Japan? Are there any policy lessons the two countries can share (or learn) with each other to create a dynamic green hydrogen ecosystem?
3. Across the value chain of green hydrogen, on which strategic (specific) interventions can India – Japan forge collaboration?
4. What challenges will need to be overcome (across both, demand and supply side) before green hydrogen powered economy becomes a reality?